



SOUTH BURNETT REGIONAL COUNCIL

PLANNING SCHEME

2017

Version 2.0



SOUTH BURNETT
REGIONAL COUNCIL

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Citation and commencement

This planning scheme may be cited as the South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme.

A notice was published in the Government Gazette No. 31 on 29 September, 2017 for the planning scheme for the Region of South Burnett.

The commencement date for the planning scheme was 2 October, 2017.

Amendments to the planning scheme are included at Appendix 2.

Contents

Citation and commencement	3
Part 1 About the planning scheme	7
1.1 Introduction.....	7
1.2 Planning scheme components	9
1.3 Interpretation	10
1.3.1 Definitions	10
1.3.2 Standard drawings, maps, notes, footnotes and editor’s notes.....	10
1.3.3 Punctuation	10
1.3.4 Zones for roads, waterways and reclaimed land	11
1.4 Categories of development	11
1.5 Hierarchy of assessment benchmarks	11
1.6 Building work regulated under the planning scheme	12
1.7 Local government administrative matters	13
Part 2 State planning provisions	14
2.1 State planning policy	14
2.2 Regional plan	14
2.3 Regulation requirements	14
Part 3 Strategic framework	15
3.1 Preliminary	15
3.2 Settlement pattern	15
3.2.1 Strategic outcomes	18
3.3 Rural futures.....	19
3.3.1 Strategic outcomes	20
3.4 Strong economy	21
3.4.1 Strategic outcomes	22
3.5 Natural systems & sustainability	22
3.5.1 Strategic outcome	23
3.6 Strong communities.....	24
3.6.1 Strategic outcomes	24
3.7 Infrastructure & servicing	25
3.7.1 Strategic outcomes	25
Part 4 Local government infrastructure plan	27
4.1 Preliminary	27
4.2 Planning assumptions	27
4.2.1 Population and employment growth	29
4.2.2 Development.....	29
4.2.3 Infrastructure demand.....	30
4.3 Priority infrastructure area.....	30
4.4 Desired standards of service (DSS).....	31
4.4.1 Water supply network	31
4.4.2 Wastewater network	34
4.4.3 Stormwater network.....	36
4.4.4 Transport network.....	38
4.4.5 Public parks and land for community facilities network	40
4.5 Plans for trunk infrastructure	43
4.5.1 Plans for trunk infrastructure maps.....	43
4.5.2 Schedules of works.....	43

Part 5	Tables of assessment	44
5.1	Preliminary	44
5.2	Reading the tables	44
5.3	Categories of development and assessment.....	44
5.3.1	Process for determining the category of development and the category of assessment for assessable development.....	44
5.3.2	Determining the category of development and category of assessment.....	45
5.3.3	Determining the requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks and other matters for assessable development.....	46
5.4	Regulated categories of development and categories of assessment prescribed by the Regulation	46
5.5	Categories of development and assessment—Material change of use.....	46
5.6	Categories of development and assessment—Reconfiguring a lot	86
5.7	Categories of development and assessment—Building work.....	86
5.8	Categories of development and assessment—Operational work.....	87
5.9	Categories of development and assessment—Overlays	88
Part 6	Zones	89
6.1	Preliminary	89
6.2	Zone codes.....	89
6.2.1	Low density residential zone code.....	89
6.2.2	Medium density residential zone code	100
6.2.3	Principal centre zone code	109
6.2.4	Local centre zone code.....	113
6.2.5	Recreation and open space zone code	119
6.2.6	Environmental management and conservation zone code	127
6.2.7	Low impact industry zone code	133
6.2.8	Medium impact industry zone code	142
6.2.9	Special industry zone code	151
6.2.10	Community facilities zone	156
6.2.11	Emerging community zone	165
6.2.12	Extractive industry zone.....	169
6.2.13	Rural zone.....	180
6.2.14	Rural residential zone	194
6.2.15	Specialised centre zone.....	202
6.2.16	Township zone.....	205
Part 7	Overlays	218
7.2	Overlay codes	219
7.2.1	Bushfire hazard overlay code	219
Part 8	Development codes	228
8.1	Preliminary	228
8.2	Development that cannot be made assessable in accordance with schedule 6 of the Planning Regulation 2017	228
8.3	Use codes	228
8.4	Other development codes	229
8.4.1	Reconfiguring a lot code	229
8.4.2	Services and works code	235
8.4.3	Local heritage place code.....	242
8.4.4	Third party sign code	243
Schedule 1	Definitions	247
SC1.1	Use definitions.....	247
SC1.1.1	Industry thresholds.....	268
SC1.2	Administrative terms.....	271

Schedule 2 Mapping	275
SC2.1 Map index.....	275
SC2.2 Strategic framework maps	276
SC2.3 Zone maps	276
SC2.4 Overlay maps	276
Schedule 3 Local government infrastructure plan mapping and support material	277
SC3.1 Planning assumption tables	277
SC3.2 Schedules of works	293
SC3.3 Local government infrastructure plan maps	297
Schedule 4 Notations required under the Planning Act 2016	298
SC4.1 Notation of decisions affecting the planning scheme under section 89 of the Act.....	298
SC4.2 Notation of resolution(s) under Chapter 4, Part 2, Division 2 of the Act	299
Schedule 5 Designation of premises for development	300
Schedule 6 Planning scheme policies	305
SC6.1 Planning scheme policy index.....	305
SC6.2 PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards	305
SC6.2.1 Design and Construction Standards for On-site Vehicle Access,	305
SC6.2.2 Internal, Connecting & External Infrastructure – Design and Construction Standards	306
Appendix 1 Index and glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	318
Appendix 2 Table of amendments	319

Part 1 About the planning scheme

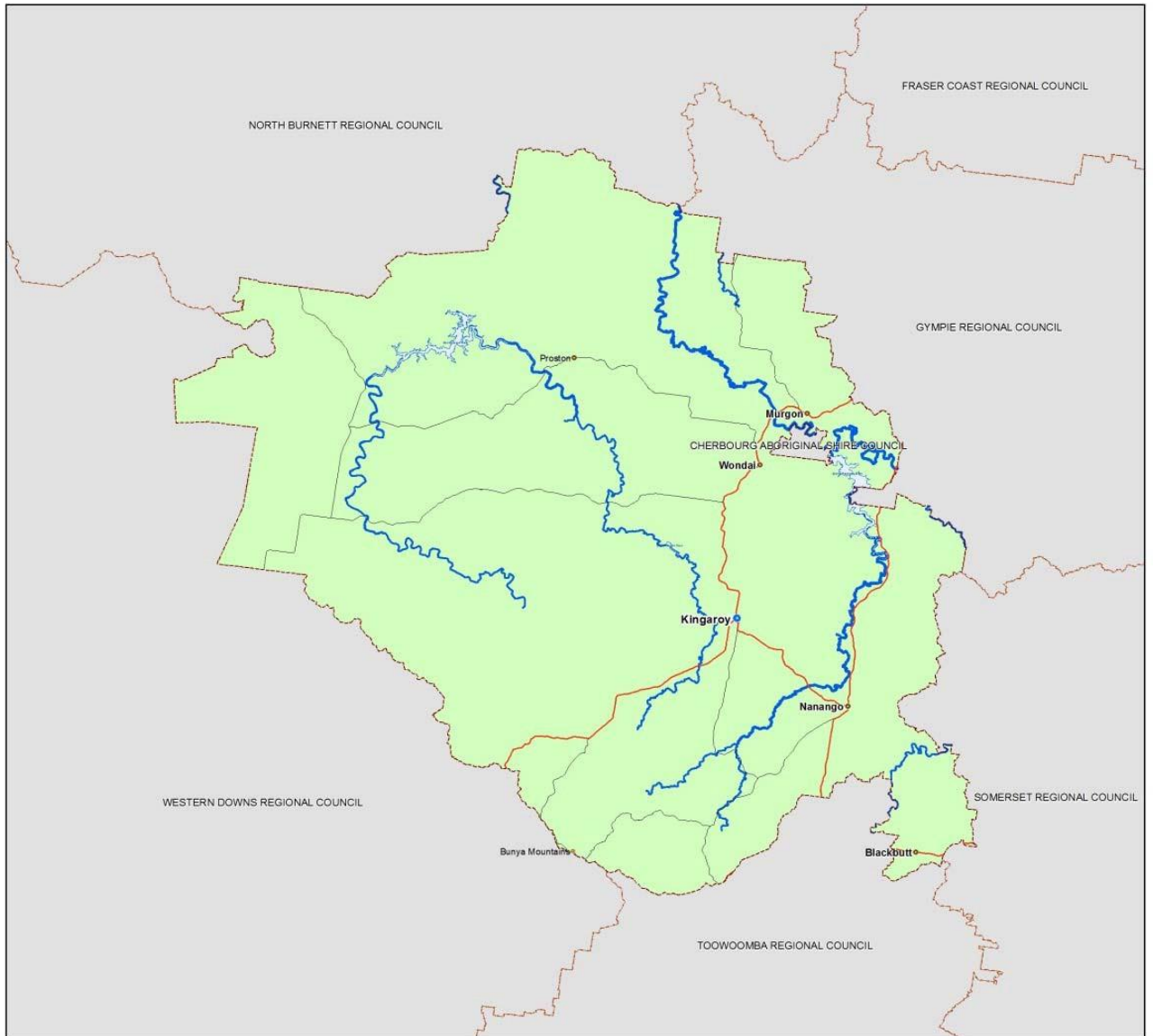
1.1 Introduction

- (1) The South Burnett Regional Council planning scheme (planning scheme) has been prepared in accordance with the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* as a framework for managing development in a way that advances the purpose of the Act.
- (2) The planning scheme was amended for alignment with the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act) by the Minister's rules under section 293 of the Act on 5 March 2018.
- (3) The planning scheme was amended for an LGIP Amendment to make a new LGIP in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016* and the Minister's Guidelines and Rules on 24 June 2019.
- (4) In seeking to achieve this purpose, the planning scheme sets out South Burnett Regional Council's intention for the future development in the planning scheme area, over the next 20 years.
- (5) The planning scheme seeks to advance state and regional strategies through more detailed local responses, taking into account the local context.
- (6) While the planning scheme has been prepared with a 20 year horizon, it will be reviewed periodically in accordance with the Act to ensure that it responds appropriately to the changes of the community at a local, regional and state level.
- (7) The planning scheme applies to the local government area of South Burnett Regional Council including all premises, roads and internal watercourses and interrelates with the surrounding local government areas illustrated in Map 1.
- (8) The planning scheme applies to the land and waters of the Waka Waka, Wulli Wulli and Auburn Hawkwood People. The knowledge, culture and traditions of these First Australians and traditional custodians are to be valued, protected and promoted. The Elders past, present and future are to be acknowledged and respected.

Editor's note—The planning scheme has been amended to align with the regulated requirements as provided in the *Planning Act 2016*. In accordance with section 16(3) of the Act, the regulated requirements apply to the planning scheme to the extent of any inconsistency.

Editor's note—State legislation may state that the planning scheme does not apply to certain areas, e.g. port land where there is a land use plan only to the extent of any inconsistency.

Editor's note— The *Planning Act 2016* and this planning scheme apply separately from and in addition to other legislative requirements. For example, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires a person who carries out "an activity" to take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. This is referred to as the cultural heritage duty of care. Development (regardless of whether accepted or assessable under the *Planning Act 2016* and this planning scheme) may constitute "an activity" for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.



Map 1—Local government planning scheme area and context

1.2 Planning scheme components

(1) The planning scheme comprises the following components:

- (a) about the planning scheme;
- (b) state planning provisions;
- (c) the strategic framework;
- (d) the priority infrastructure plan;
- (e) tables of assessment;
- (f) the following zones:
 - (i) Low density residential zone;
 - (A) Bunya Mountain precinct
 - (ii) Medium density residential zone;
 - (iii) Principal centre zone;
 - (A) Retail core precinct;
 - (iv) Local centre zone;
 - (v) Recreation and open space zone;
 - (vi) Environmental management and conservation zone;
 - (A) Bunya Mountains precinct;
 - (vii) Low impact industry zone;
 - (viii) Medium impact industry zone;
 - (ix) Special industry zone;
 - (x) Community facilities zone,
 - (A) Precinct 1 – Education;
 - (B) Precinct 2 – Private Hospital;
 - (C) Precinct 3 – Community infrastructure;
 - (D) Precinct 4 – Transport;
 - (E) Precinct 5 – Public utilities;
 - (F) Precinct 6 – Government;
 - (xi) Emerging community zone;
 - (xii) Extractive industry zone;
 - (xiii) Rural zone;
 - (A) Winery precinct;
 - (xiv) Rural residential zone; and
 - (A) 4,000m² precinct;
 - (xv) Specialised centre zone;
 - (xvi) Township zone.

Note—For the purposes of Schedule 6, item 2 of the of the Regulation, what is referred to as the Bunya Mountains precinct is a mapped overlay.

(g) The following overlays:

- (i) Agricultural land overlay;
- (ii) Airport environs overlay;
 - (A) Public safety sub-area;
 - (B) Bird and bat strike zone sub-area;
 - (C) Aviation facility sub-area;
 - (D) Aviation navigation features sub-area;
- (iii) Biodiversity overlay;
 - (A) Waterway corridors sub area;
 - (B) Matters of State environmental significance sub-area;
- (iv) Bushfire hazard overlay;
- (v) Extractive resources overlay;
- (vi) Flood hazard overlay;
- (vii) Historic subdivisions overlay;
- (viii) Landslide hazard overlay;
- (ix) Regional infrastructure overlay;
- (x) Sensitive uses separation overlay;
- (xi) Water catchments overlay;
 - (A) Water resource catchment sub-area;
 - (B) Dam buffer sub-area;

- (h) The following development codes;
 - (i) Reconfiguring a lot code;
 - (ii) Services and works code;
 - (iii) Local heritage place code;
 - (iv) Third party sign code.
- (i) Schedules and appendices.
- (2) The following planning scheme policies support the planning scheme:
 - (a) PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards.

1.3 Interpretation

1.3.1 Definitions

- (1) A term used in the planning scheme has the meaning assigned to that term by one of the following:
 - (a) the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act)
 - (b) the *Planning Regulation 2017* (the Regulation)
 - (c) the definitions in Schedule 1 of the planning scheme
 - (d) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*
 - (e) the ordinary meaning where that term is not defined in the Act, the Regulation, Schedule 1 of the planning scheme or the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.

Note—a term which is defined in more than one of the above listed items, adopts the definition from the highest item in the list (i.e. a definition under item (a) overrides a definition under item (c) for the same term).

- (2) In the event a term has been assigned a meaning in more than one of the instruments listed in sub-section 1.3.1(1), the meaning contained in the instrument highest on the list will prevail.
- (3) A reference in the planning scheme to any act includes any regulation or instrument made under it, and where amended or replaced, if the context permits, means the amended or replaced act.
- (4) A reference in the planning scheme to a specific resource document or standard, means the latest version of the resource document or standard.
- (5) A reference to a part, section, table or schedule is a reference to a part, section, table or schedule of the planning scheme.

Editor's Note—In accordance with section 16(3) of the Act the regulated requirements apply to this planning scheme to the extent of any inconsistency with the planning scheme.

1.3.2 Standard drawings, maps, notes, footnotes and editor's notes

- (1) Standard drawings contained in codes or schedules are part of the planning scheme.
- (2) Maps provide information to support the outcomes and are part of the planning scheme.
- (3) Notes are identified by the title 'Note' and are part of the planning scheme.
- (4) Editor's notes and footnotes are extrinsic material, as per the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, and are identified by the title "editor's note" and "footnote" and are provided to assist in the interpretation of the planning scheme; they do not have the force of law.

Note—this is an example of a note.

Editor's note—this is an example of an editor's note.

Footnote¹—see example at bottom of page.

1.3.3 Punctuation

- (1) A word followed by “;” or “; and” is considered to be ‘and’
- (2) A word followed by ‘; or’ means either or both options can apply.

1.3.4 Zones for roads, waterways and reclaimed land

- (1) The following applies to a road, closed road, waterway or reclaimed land in the planning scheme area:
 - (a) if adjoined on both sides by land in the same zone—the road, waterway or reclaimed land is in the same zone as the adjoining land
 - (b) if adjoined on one side by land in a zone and adjoined on the other side by land in another zone—the road, waterway or reclaimed land is in the same zone as the adjoining land when measured from a point equidistant from the adjoining boundaries
 - (c) if the road, waterway or reclaimed land is adjoined on one side only by land in a zone—the entire waterway or reclaimed land is in the same zone as the adjoining land
 - (d) if the road, waterway or reclaimed land is covered by a zone then that zone applies.

Editor's note—the boundaries of the local government area are described by the maps referred to within the Local Government (Operations) Regulation 2010.

1.4 Categories of development

- (1) The categories of development under the Act are:
 - (a) accepted development

Editor's note—A development approval is not required for development that is accepted development. Under section 44(6)(a) of the Act, if a categorising instrument does not apply a category of development to a particular development, the development is accepted development. Schedule 7 of the Regulation also prescribes accepted development.

- (b) assessable development
 - i. code assessment
 - ii. impact assessment

Editor's note—A development approval is required for assessable development. Schedules 9, 10 and 12 of the Regulation also prescribe assessable development.

- (c) prohibited development.

Editor's note—A development application cannot be made for prohibited development. Schedule 10 of the Regulation prescribes prohibited development.

- (2) The planning scheme states the category of development for certain types of development and specifies the category of assessment for assessable development in the planning scheme area in Part 5.

Editor's note—Section 43 of the Act identifies that a categorising instrument categorises development and specifies categories of assessment and may be a regulation or local categorising instrument. A local categorising instrument includes a planning scheme, a TLPI or a variation approval.

1.5 Hierarchy of assessment benchmarks

- (1) Where there is inconsistency between provisions in the planning scheme, the following rules apply:
 - (a) the strategic framework prevails over all other components to the extent of the inconsistency for impact assessment;
 - (b) relevant codes as specified in schedules 6 and 10 of the Regulation prevail over all other components to the extent of the inconsistency;
 - (c) overlays prevail over all other components (other than the matters mentioned in (a) and (b) to the extent of the inconsistency;
 - (d) local plan codes prevail over zone codes, use codes and other development codes to the extent of the inconsistency;
 - (e) zone codes prevail over use codes and other development codes to the extent of the inconsistency.

¹ Footnote—this is an example of a footnote.

1.6 Building work regulated under the planning scheme

(1) Section 17(b) of the Regulation identifies the assessment benchmarks for building work that a local planning instrument must not change the effect of to the extent the building work is regulated under the building assessment provisions unless permitted under the *Building Act 1975*.

(2) The building assessment provisions are listed in section 30 of the *Building Act 1975*.

Editor's note—The building assessment provisions are stated in section 30 of the *Building Act 1975* and are assessment benchmarks for the carrying out of building assessment work or building work that is accepted development subject to any requirements (see also section 31 of the *Building Act 1975*).

(3) This planning scheme, through Part 5, regulates building work in accordance with sections 32 and 33 of the *Building Act 1975*.

Editor's note—the *Building Act 1975* permits planning schemes to:

- regulate, for the Building Code of Australia (BCA) or the Queensland Development Code (QDC), matters prescribed under a regulation under the *Building Act 1975* (section 32). These include variations to provisions contained in parts MP1.1, MP1.2 and MP1.3 of the QDC such as heights of buildings related to obstruction and overshadowing, siting and design of buildings to provide visual privacy and adequate sight lines, on-site parking and outdoor living spaces. It may also regulate other matters such as designating land liable to flooding, designating land as bushfire prone areas and transport noise corridors
- deal with an aspect of, or matter related or incidental to building work prescribed under a regulation under section 32 of the *Building Act 1975*
- specify alternative boundary clearance and site cover provisions for Class 1 and 10 structures under section 33 of the *Building Act 1975*.

Refer to Schedule 9 of the Regulation to determine assessable development, the type of assessment and any referrals applying to the building work.

(4) The building assessment provisions in this planning scheme are identified in Table 1.6.1.

Table 1.6.1—Building Assessment Provisions

Building Assessment Provision	Planning Scheme Part
<i>Bushfire prone areas</i>	
Designation of bushfire prone areas	In accordance with section 32(a) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> and section 7 of the <i>Building Regulation 2021</i> , this planning scheme designates the following layers of the Overlay Map OM2.1 to Overlay Map OM2.7 to constitute the bushfire prone area for the Building Code of Australia and Queensland Development Code: (a) Very high potential bushfire intensity; (b) High potential bushfire intensity; (c) Medium potential bushfire intensity; and (d) Potential impact buffer.

Editor's note—a decision in relation to building work that is assessable development under the planning scheme should only be issued as a preliminary approval. See section 83(b) of the *Building Act 1975*.

Editor's note—in a development application the applicant may request preliminary approval for building work. The decision on that development application can also be taken to be a referral agency's response under section 56 of the Act, for building work assessable against the *Building Act 1975*. The decision notice must state this.

1.7 Local government administrative matters

- (1) For the purpose of the definition of 'temporary use' in Schedule 1, the uses listed in column 1 of Table 1.7.1.1 – Temporary uses, are impermanent if carried out in compliance with the limitations in column 2 of Table 1.7.1 – Temporary uses and no longer than the period specified in column 3 of Table 1.7.1 – Temporary uses.
- (2) The tables of assessment in Part 5 identify the particular circumstances in which the carrying out of a listed use as a temporary use is accepted development (not subject to requirements).

Table 1.7.1–Temporary uses

Column 1 Defined use	Column 2 Limitations on the scope of the use	Column 3 Maximum period of the use
<i>Air service</i>	If: (a) in the Rural zone (b) involving no more than two aircraft movements each day of operation. Note—a take-off and a landing each constitute an aircraft movement.	14 days per calendar year
<i>Food and drink outlet</i>	If in the: (a) Recreation and open space zone; or (b) Community facilities zone.	1 day per week
<i>Function facility</i>	If in the: (a) Recreation and open space zone; or (b) Community facilities zone.	14 days per calendar year
<i>Outdoor sport and recreation</i>	If in the: (a) Recreation and open space zone; or (b) Community facilities zone.	14 days per calendar year
<i>Theatre</i>	If in the: (a) Recreation and open space zone; or (b) Community facilities zone.	14 days per calendar year
<i>Tourist attraction</i>	If in the: (a) Recreation and open space zone; or (b) Community facilities zone.	14 days per calendar year

Editor's note—while not assessable under the planning scheme a temporary use may require approval under Council's local laws or subordinate local laws.

Part 2 State planning provisions

2.1 State planning policy

The State Planning Policy April 2016 is integrated in the planning scheme in the following ways:

Aspects of a state planning policy appropriately reflected

All, unless identified below as not integrated or not relevant.

Aspects of a state planning policy not reflected

None.

State planning policies not relevant to South Burnett Regional Council

State interest – Coastal Environment, – there are no coastal environments within the planning scheme area.

Editor's note—in accordance with section (8)(4)(a) of the Act, the State Planning Policy applies to the extent of any inconsistency.

Editor's note—State mapping layers are identified on the State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System and contain layers that must be appropriately integrated in the planning scheme, layers that must be appropriately integrated in the planning scheme and can be locally refined, and layers that are provided for information purposes only. Where State mapping layers that must be appropriately integrated and not locally refined are reflected as layers in Council's Planning Scheme, for example as overlays, periodic amendment to the planning scheme will be required to ensure the planning scheme reflects the most up to date State mapping layer.

2.2 Regional plan

The Minister has identified that the planning scheme, specifically the strategic framework, appropriately advances the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan (2011), as it applies in the planning scheme area.

2.3 Regulation requirements

The regulated requirements prescribed in the *Planning Regulation 2017* dated 3 July 2017 (current as at 27 October 2017) are appropriately reflected in full in the planning scheme.

Editor's note—Section 16(3) of the Act states that the contents prescribed by the Regulation apply instead of a local planning instrument, to the extent of any inconsistency.

Part 3 Strategic framework

3.1 Preliminary

- (1) The strategic framework sets the policy direction for the planning scheme and forms the basis for ensuring appropriate development occurs in the planning scheme area for the life of the planning scheme.
- (2) Mapping for the strategic framework is included in Schedule 2.
- (3) For the purpose of describing the policy direction for the planning scheme, the strategic framework is structured in the following way:
 - (a) the strategic intent;
 - (b) the following six themes that collectively represent the policy intent of the scheme:
 - (i) Settlement pattern;
 - (ii) Rural futures;
 - (iii) Strong economy;
 - (iv) Natural systems and sustainability;
 - (v) Strong communities;
 - (vi) Infrastructure and servicing;
 - (c) the strategic outcome(s) sought for development in the planning scheme area for each theme;
 - (d) the specific outcomes sought for each or a number of elements.
- (4) Although each theme has its own section, the strategic framework in its entirety represents the policy intent for the planning scheme.

3.2 Settlement pattern

Context

With a strong agricultural heritage, based on animal and crop production, the South Burnett Region has a resilient economy. It offers its residents a diverse range of lifestyle choices set in a rural environment. In its Community Plan, local residents summarised their aspirations in the statement “we want to be a major regional centre with a country lifestyle atmosphere”. In effect, this means Kingaroy is to grow into the Region’s major regional centre while the balance of the Region relies on that as support for rural pursuits and lifestyles that include smaller villages, and areas of rural residential development.

The Region is on the edge of the Surat Basin, a region rich in resources, notably thermal coal and coal seam gas. Strong economic growth and consequent development and population impacts are expected over the next 30 years. While the South Burnett Region is not known to contain these resources and is not directly affected by their extraction, its proximity means potential growth and as a base for industry supporting the associated extraction, development, technology and transport operations. While growth consequences would likely focus on Kingaroy – and may influence development around the airport – the Region’s range of lifestyle options means impacts could be experienced across the Region.

Kingaroy

Kingaroy is the major regional centre of the Region and consists of the main town, surrounded by Crawford, Memerambi, Wooroolin, Taabinga, Kumbia and Coolabunia villages. It is characterised by:

- (1) The strongest population growth rate in the Region that reflects the increased level of infrastructure in the town and its proximity to Toowoomba, the Darling Downs and South East Queensland.
- (2) A low residential density. Most people live in houses on relatively large lots and there are opportunities to establish a more compact settlement pattern, comprising a range of low-scale multiple dwellings and small lot housing, close to the town centre and other community services.
- (3) Rural residential development provides a legitimate lifestyle choice that is, like larger residential lots, characteristic of Kingaroy’s values. There is a commitment toward a

continuing supply of rural residential lots, by way of consolidation within existing rural residential zoned areas, in response to need, rather than expansion. New rural residential subdivisions have the capacity to erode rural production, biodiversity (including Matters of State Environmental Significance) and rural character values. It can also create an expectation by residents for urban-type services (infrastructure and utilities) that would create unreasonable demands on Council resources.

- (4) A number of industrial locations. The continued concentration of larger scale and higher impact industry on the southern approaches to town is logical from the perspectives of geography and transport. It presents visual challenges in the interests of retaining an attractive transition from the rural backdrop. The protection of the on-going operations of Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory Pty Ltd (Swickers) the Peanut Company of Australia (PCA) and Beangrowers Australia will assist in facilitating their long-term economic benefits to the town. Small scale industrial localities throughout the town provide useful access to more frequently used services. With an ample supply of existing zoned industrial land, expansion beyond zoned areas is not preferred unless there is an overriding planning need.
- (5) A well defined and economically and socially valuable town centre. The town centre comprises of a comprehensive range of retail, commercial, cultural, entertainment and administrative facilities. Kingaroy Shoppingworld is the principal retail destination in the town centre and the protection of its viability is a priority. In the interests of maximising walkability, person-dependent retail and commercial activities are concentrated into a principal activity core. Opportunity exists for expansion of, and the establishment of a medical precinct focused on, the Kingaroy Hospital to provide specialist and ancillary activities. Fast food and large showroom activity has occurred along near-town stretches of the Bunya and D'Aguilar Highways, with concentrations of large retail showrooms in the Rogers Drive and River Road/Bunya Highway areas. This represents generally sound planning and its continuation is facilitated, provided the primacy of the town centre is retained. With an ample supply of existing zoned commercial land, expansion beyond zoned areas is not preferred unless there is an overriding planning need.
- (6) Buffers to industrial activities, particularly Swickers, are crucial to their on-going viability and must be protected from the encroachment of incompatible land uses.
- (7) The D'Aguilar and Bunya Highways dissecting the town. With the potential increase in heavy vehicle traffic alternative haulage routes that bypass the town centre may need to be investigated to support the town centre's function.

Kingaroy's growth, and its consequent attractiveness to major service providers, gives communities in the whole Region the confidence to enjoy their country lifestyle choices but with access to major services. Decision-making regarding land uses should support Kingaroy's important attributes – regional level services; a strong and culturally important town centre; a variety of well serviced residential areas with a conventional house character; and well located and suitably buffered industrial land to accommodate service infrastructure for local communities, agriculture and major industry – but still retain its country lifestyle qualities.

Kingaroy experiences growth pressures ranging from commercial developments and units in primarily residential areas to urban development near major industry. Strategically, decisions on applications demand a clear appreciation of Kingaroy's long-term urban form and regional role but also its community's aspiration for a relaxed character and lifestyle, which may be reflected in such elements as generous lot sizes, dwelling densities and spaces between buildings, limited unit development low building heights in residential areas and attention to the way in which Kingaroy physically meets its rural backdrop.

Other towns

South Burnett Region's other towns – Blackbutt, Murgon, Nanango, and Wondai – are significant in terms of their distinctive country characters, strong communities and established facilities. Their residential areas reflect the expectation that larger lot sizes and minimal intrusion by multiple dwelling units will be maintained to preserve the existing character and retain the desired country lifestyle. The towns support mostly small scale industries but have in the past accommodated significant industrial use based on timber-getting, grazing and dairying. The presence of the Tarong Power Station, and its associated coal reserves, has contributed to economic and employment activity.

From a planning perspective, the quantum of growth in other towns is relatively low and planning for this is largely about managing their distinctive character and local service industries. In the case of Murgon, the relationship with the Cherbourg Community provides additional economic activity and employment generation.

Blackbutt (and nearby Benarkin) is a timber and highway service town near the Blackbutt Range and Benarkin State Forest on the D'Aguilar Highway. Its hinterland accommodates substantial rural residential development that has placed the town under some growth pressure particularly in relation to commercial facilities. There is scope for consequential development, such as expanded commercial and service facilities, which in many cases will logically have a highway focus.

Murgon is a service centre for cattle, pigs, crops and, like Wondai, the Moffatdale wine industry. Its town centre is characterised by spaciousness, courtesy of a very wide main street and a large swathe of vacant land in the disused railway reserve. This produces a similarly relaxed character to Nanango and again, planning decisions should logically reflect that character. The Murgon town centre is distinguished by its town hall and library, representing outstanding examples of art deco architecture. Closure of the South Burnett Meatworks resulted in a significant amount of zoned industrial land in earlier planning schemes, much originally in place as a buffer to the meatworks. The amount of industrial zoned land can be reduced to decrease the surrounding area that may be subject to industrial impacts.

Nanango, the next largest town in the Region after Kingaroy, is a service centre to a sizeable agricultural district, though its surrounding area accommodates a number of established rural residential developments. Being close to the Bunya Mountains and on the junction of the Burnett and D'Aguilar Highways, on the inland route to northern Queensland, it carries substantial through traffic. It provides service, accommodation and tourist activities for travellers, the latter bolstered by a series of annual events. Nanango has an informal settlement pattern that appropriately reflects the town's nature. That is continued through decisions that permit some flexibility toward such matters as residential densities and infrastructure provision. Nevertheless, management of urban development location, density and form has the potential to improve efficiency, minimise conflicts between different urban forms and limit conflicts associated with spreading into rural areas.

Wondai supports sizeable grain, cattle and timber industries and an emerging wine and tourism industry, centring on the Moffatdale area. It is characterised by the extensive open space which follows the railway reserve separating the town centre from the highway, a legacy of town form following the rail. Its timber industry is still a major employer which is reflected in the Wondai Timber Museum and operating sawmill located on the eastern edge of the town. Sensible decision-making is required to maintain separation between the sawmill and other town activities.

Villages

The villages of Benarkin, Kumbia, Maidenwell, Memerambi, Wooroolin, Tingoora, Hivesville, Boondoomba Dam, Proston and Durong are sizeable communities with few local services. Their village atmospheres – small, rural setting, traditional architecture and street form and an informal mix of land uses – contribute to their appeal and reinforcement of this character is supported. Nevertheless, there are amenity issues associated with historic land use allocation, so it is acknowledged that villages benefit from structure to their land use planning. Occasional piece-meal subdivision has occurred in the past, but topographical, natural resource and hazard-related constraints discourage further intensification, as the relative isolation poses servicing difficulties that should not be exacerbated. Where there is legitimate planning need, rural residential development may be consolidated in convenient locations with few constraints.

These villages have experienced little growth and that is likely to continue, such that planning strategies centre on containing the area covered by the village's footprint and providing for limited expansion if events transpire to create growth.

The small village in the Bunya Mountains is significant because of its location within the Bunya Mountains National Park and its generally distinctive architecture, which reflects the mountainous environment with its alpine village character.

3.2.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) Forecasts suggest moderate growth throughout the Region, prompting incremental increases in urban growth areas around most towns. However, possible growth influences, such as that associated with the Bowen Basin, may occasion larger growth areas.
- (2) Kingaroy will continue to accommodate the greater proportion of the Region's population, commercial development and major facilities.
- (3) Kingaroy develops as the main activity centre for the Region with the highest level of commercial, industrial, community and municipal services. Other towns develop at a scale that supports Kingaroy's role while providing a more localised level of service.
- (4) Increases in population densities are facilitated where suitable access to services is available.
- (5) Industrial, commercial and other high-employment generating activities are located in areas of high accessibility, but in a way that minimises their visual influence on the character of their host towns.
- (6) The settlement pattern is well serviced by a range of safe and efficient transport options that promotes the accessibility and mobility of the wider community.
- (7) The boundary between urban and rural areas is well-defined, particularly along the main approaches to Kingaroy and the other towns where that characteristic is already established. Further strip development is discouraged and buffering is utilised to minimise land use conflicts.
- (8) Rural villages provide country town lifestyle options, access to services, opportunities for employment and economic activity at a local level.
- (9) The Bunya Mountains village serves a primarily tourist function that will continue to be enhanced by its alpine village architectural character.
- (10) The risk to life and property from bushfire, flood, landslide and man-made hazards is avoided or mitigated.

3.2.1.1 Specific outcomes

- (1) Urban growth is predominantly accommodated in identified broad-hectare sites. Although unlikely to be required in the life of this Planning Scheme, a long-term urban expansion area is shown to the north-west of Kingaroy on the basis that it is the most accessible land nearest the town.
- (2) Buffering is provided to adjoining rural lands at the urban edges that is satisfactory to minimise land use conflict and accommodate sufficient land for future expansion.
- (3) The Kingaroy town centre develops as the major business and retail area for the Region providing the highest order of commercial, community and cultural services and facilities. Expansion beyond zoned commercial areas is discouraged unless an overriding planning need can be demonstrated. To maximise walkability and social interaction, walk-to retail and commercial development is to be consolidated into a defined core area. The Rogers Drive retail warehouse precinct aside, no additional centres are envisaged in the life of this planning scheme. A dedicated central parking area in the town centre is supported to reduce the need for individual developments to meet parking requirements. Development of large bulky goods outlets is limited to the existing areas in and around Rogers Drive and on the south-east corner of the Bunya Highway and River Road.
- (4) The town centres of Murgon, Nanango and Wondai develop to provide a district level of service without compromising the role of Kingaroy. The capacity of these centres to value-add to local rural industries is supported.
- (5) In support of the district level of service, each of the other town centres is encouraged to retain its traditional, street-focussed character, with provisions for redevelopment and streetscape improvements of existing premises.
- (6) The establishment of a supermarket in Blackbutt to serve the local community is facilitated.

- (7) Other town centres continue to provide a local level of service and opportunities to generate local employment and economic activity are encouraged.
- (8) Opportunity to subdivide allotments in existing urban areas is maximised, while ensuring that usable allotments are created and the potential adverse impact on amenity and character is minimised.
- (9) Increased density residential development is facilitated on serviced lots close to the town centres, with design to minimise impacts on the amenity and character of areas predominantly occupied by houses.
- (10) Industry is located and designed to minimise impacts and where appropriate, to minimise visual intrusion into rural landscapes or town/rural fringes. Inherently noisy activities are to be separated from areas and land uses where the expectation is for a quieter environment. Expansion beyond zoned industrial areas is discouraged unless there is an overriding planning need.
- (11) The proliferation of commercial and light industry uses in residential areas is discouraged, with non-residential uses in these areas limited to providing local neighbourhood services.
- (12) In villages, non-residential development is facilitated, but the villages will retain their traditional form, which is based on a central functional unit surrounded predominantly by houses. The distinctive architecture in the Bunya Mountain village is maintained through basic design provisions.
- (13) Rural residential development provides a legitimate life-style choice where existing services and infrastructure can support this development or augmented without difficulty. New allotments outside the areas nominated in the Strategic Framework map are likely to be resisted unless there is legitimate planning need and the productive values of agricultural land and regional ecosystem values are not compromised.
- (14) New rural residential development is consolidated in areas nominated on the Strategic Framework map – which are generally close to Kingaroy and the other towns – to maintain good access to services, employment and existing infrastructure. Additional areas may be considered only where there is a legitimate, demonstrated planning need for additional allotments and they retain the fundamentals of good access to urban services via good quality roads, no loss of good quality agricultural land or remnant regional ecosystem vegetation, minimal erosion and flood-free, fire-resistant and moderately sloped house sites.
- (15) Development is directed away from historic subdivisions where residential development would lead to isolated communities and uneconomical extension of urban infrastructure.
- (16) The impacts of natural hazards such as bushfires, landslide and flooding are identified and new development avoids or mitigates the risk to personal safety and property damage and provides for the effective functioning of infrastructure during and after an event.

3.3 Rural futures

Context

The Region has historically supported a diverse rural sector; grazing, dairying, piggeries and cropping have been the traditional activities supported by rich red volcanic soils. The resultant rural landscape is an intrinsic part of the Region's character and is important to achieving the community's expressed desire for a country lifestyle atmosphere.

Resource extraction – generally in support of the Tarong Power Station – viticulture and rural and eco-based tourism have compromised conventional rural expectations in some localities. The Planning Scheme addresses the preservation of natural resources to provide opportunities for a wide variety of rural pursuits, food production and innovative rural businesses and facilitate suitable non-rural activities where necessary, such as extractive activities associated with major resources.

Rural areas can provide suitable locations for non-rural activities – including major industries, clean energy projects or resource extraction enterprises – where they hold significant benefits to a local or wider community and where circumstances or characteristics are such that they are not suited to conventional urban areas. The proviso is that due deference is given to overriding considerations relating to the viability of rural activities and the character of rural landscapes.

Some rural areas are based around specific rural industries or features that can have consequential implications, such as tourist outlets and accommodation. They can also display specific character attributes that are worthy of retention and enhancement. Moffatdale, for instance, has a strong viticultural industry, but in an area also accommodating extensive rural residential development. Similarly, the disused railway corridors and the Bicentennial Trail provide excellent opportunities for relatively level, between-town recreation trails. Tourism demands are accommodated, but generally by way of small-scale, low impact accommodation and in the context of maintaining the character of rural landscapes and productivity of neighbouring rural enterprises.

With two substantial runways, one capable of accommodating commercial jets, Kingaroy Airport is an important regional resource. It creates potential opportunities for transporting local residents to places of interest, business or employment, particularly fly-in fly-out workers, and for establishing nearby aviation based activities.

Areas of the Region like the Bunya Mountains National Park, Tarong National Park, Boat Mountain Conservation Park and other State Forests display significant views of important scenic elements that could potentially be jeopardised by large scale, inappropriately sited development more suited for an urban environment.

3.3.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) The capacity of important agricultural areas, as shown on Strategic Framework map and rural activities that contribute to the Region's economy is protected from incompatible land uses to optimise agricultural development opportunities.
- (2) The rural production base of the Region is broadened to accommodate the widest diversity of productive rural activities.
- (3) Non-rural activities are ancillary or subsidiary to principal rural land uses to widen the economic base for rural production provided that rural production in surrounding areas is not compromised and rural character is maintained.
- (4) Rural areas can potentially accommodate major industries, infrastructure projects, resource extraction enterprises and transport and aviation related opportunities involving land close to Kingaroy airport. However, they must be of a nature that is unable to be accommodated in towns, brings major local or regional economic benefits and respects overriding considerations of rural character and production values, scenic values and water quality and has direct access to substantial urban areas via high quality roads.
- (5) Extractive resources in rural areas are protected for effective and sustainable exploitation consistent with demonstrated planning need.
- (6) Small-scale, low impact accommodation is facilitated on land alongside railway corridors.
- (7) The function, connectivity and pasture productivity of the stock route network is maintained for sustainable use by travelling stock on hoof. The stock route network is protected from development which have the potential for conflict.

3.3.1.1 Specific outcomes

- (1) The potential for economic benefit from the rural utilisation of land resources is maintained and enhanced.
- (2) Agricultural lands are preserved for productive rural activities by only supporting rural development that directly supports agricultural production or a regionally significant rural-based industry.
- (3) Productive rural land for cropping and animal husbandry is protected from intrusion of incompatible development. Where potentially incompatible development is facilitated, adequate buffers are provided to minimise land use conflict and the risk of disease or contamination from agricultural practices.
- (4) The development of intensive animal industry like piggeries and feedlots are facilitated by providing appropriate separation and setbacks to ensure that rural residential lifestyles are not compromised.
- (5) Rural-based tourism development is established at an appropriate scale that contributes to the viability of the primary rural use of sites.
- (6) Small scale, negligible impact tourist activities are facilitated as accepted development on large rural holdings where impacts, especially on agriculture, can be avoided.

- (7) In Moffatdale, wineries and associated tourist accommodation and facilities are encouraged, provided their scale, intensity, location and buffering arrangements are such that rural production and rural residential lifestyles are not compromised. Proposals to expand rural residential land at Moffatdale to capitalise on this potential must demonstrate a genuine public need and that rural productivity in the locality is not compromised.
- (8) Non-rural land uses that are incompatible with the power generation, mining or extractive industries do not establish in rural areas or provide sufficient on-site buffering to eliminate any impacts.
- (9) The location of major industries, infrastructure projects or resource extraction enterprises in rural areas is facilitated where the impacts are managed in keeping with community expectations and where existing and future rural resource utilisation is not compromised.
- (10) Eco-based tourism development in the Bunya Mountains, Boondooma and Bjelke Petersen Dams and other suitable locations is established at an appropriate scale that avoids impacts on the environmental and scenic values of the area.
- (11) Exploitation of mining and extractive deposits, including haul routes, is managed such that adverse environmental and amenity impacts are maintained at an acceptable level. Key Resource Areas are expected to be extracted and are identified to ensure that can occur without undue interference from incompatible land uses.
- (12) Proponents of transport and aviation related opportunities involving land close to Kingaroy airport are to prepare a Structure Plan demonstrating how development can be managed, located and formed to minimise impacts relating to amenity, traffic, ecology, farm productivity and rural character.
- (13) Water supply catchments are protected from incompatible development and land use intensification.

3.4 Strong economy

Context

The Region's economic base is predominantly rural. It offers multiple business location options and is strategically positioned to provide excellent access to the south east market, the Darling Downs and Central Queensland. It has strong linkages within its agricultural sector with well-developed supply chains, vertical integration and value adding.

It is home to some of Australia's market leaders in the food processing sector, including Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory Pty Ltd, the Peanut Company of Australia (PCA), Bean Growers Australia Ltd and timber plantations and processing.

The Tarong Power Station, Meandu Mine, extractive and mineral resource areas provide a substantial economic boost to the Region in terms of employment and flow-on economic benefits including short term accommodation for maintenance workers.

The Kingaroy Airport presents an opportunity for the expansion of aviation related uses.

The Region's wealth of natural assets, including the Bunya Mountains National Park, Boat Mountain Conservation Park, Tarong National Parks and Coomba Falls, various State Forests, and Lake Boondooma and Yallakool Park at Bjelke Petersen Dam, combine with the winery and tourism district at Moffatdale, the Rail Trail, Boondooma and Taabinga Homesteads to enhance the potential for tourism diversity, subject to responsible custodianship of those assets. Moderate travelling distance from Brisbane and Toowoomba supports, the Region as a significant tourist destination, particularly for drive tourism. Protection of existing economic resources and enhancing opportunities for expansion, in both scale and diversity, is a key role for the Planning Scheme in securing the Region's economic base.

The Planning Scheme recognises the possibility and implications of major Industries, infrastructure projects or resource extraction enterprises that are unknown at the time of writing. The Region has the potential to respond to these enterprises with appropriate sites and for resultant population increases, through its wide range of town and country lifestyle choices.

3.4.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) The Region's economy is founded on strength and diversity of industry and service provision that capitalises on its location advantages and natural assets, improving the Region's employment opportunities and maximising regional economic activity.
- (2) The Region's major industries are sustained and grown through diversification, clustering of complementary businesses, and expansion of secondary industries and protection from the establishment and intensification of incompatible land uses.
- (3) The contribution of tourism to the Region's economy is complemented by a diverse range of activities that respect the natural environment and productive rural resources.
- (4) The role of major employers, including the Tarong Power Station, Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory Pty Ltd, the Peanut Company of Australia (PCA), Bean Growers Australia Ltd in the regional economy is supported.
- (5) Economic development is enhanced by infrastructure that strengthens and develops linkages with the Southeast Queensland, the Darling Downs and the Wide Bay/Fraser Coast.

3.4.1.1 Specific outcomes

- (1) Natural resources and rural land uses that contribute significant economic benefits to the community are identified and protected for use when needed.
- (2) The role of Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory Pty Ltd in the Regional economy is protected from the intrusion and impacts associated with incompatible development. The Strategic Framework map includes a buffer area within which incompatible development and intensification of established development is discouraged. In the affected residential areas, houses and house extensions on existing allotments are allowed, but medium density housing and further subdivision are opposed.
- (3) The Tarong Power Station continues to provide employment and economic activity in the Regional and additional resources that are required for its ongoing operation are preserved for further exploitation.
- (4) Tourism within and adjoining the Bunya Mountains and in the existing accommodation nodes at Lake Boondooma and Yallakool Park at Bjelke Petersen Dams is conducted in a manner that protects the values of the area and provides for a suitable level of accommodation and other services to tourists. Development is envisaged as continuing the small-scale, low-impact nature of development to date, such that it is actively and visually subservient to the natural environment.
- (5) The opportunity to establish or expand niche industries focusing on viticulture, boutique foods and tourism in the Moffatdale district is supported if amenity impacts can be sustained.
- (6) The potential to replicate the tourist benefits of the Brisbane Valley Rail Trail in Blackbutt is investigated for other communities at Kingaroy, Wooroolin, Tingooro, Wondai and Murgon.
- (7) The role of the Region's highways in supporting business development is protected.
- (8) Major industries, infrastructure projects, resource extraction enterprises or mineral resource realisation are facilitated where the impacts are managed in keeping with rural character values and community expectations and where existing and future rural resource utilisation is not compromised.

3.5 Natural systems & sustainability

Context

The Region spans both the Southeast Queensland and Brigalow Belt South bioregions and contains rich areas of biological diversity and endemism. The Bunya Mountains, Cooyar, Stuart, Blackbutt and Brisbane Ranges and other isolated mountain and hill formations are prominent landscape features within the Region. The numerous State forests, reserves and protected areas contribute to the Region's biodiversity and ecosystem significance. The Region's watercourses, most notably the Boyne and Stuart Rivers and Barker/Barambah Creek, form the southern headwaters of the Burnett River catchment and play a significant role in the water quality of the river system. Protection and management of watercourses, wetlands and other

aquatic features for continued and future agricultural use and fisheries production form an intrinsic role of the planning scheme.

Significant areas of the Region have been identified as agricultural land. Responsible management and utilisation of these resources will enable continuing community benefit in conjunction with protecting the quality of the Region's natural areas. Similarly, the Region's coal reserves at Meandu, Kunioon and Hodgeleigh and quarry resources must be suitably managed. Protection of these natural resources from incompatible land uses is a key function of the Planning Scheme.

The Region possesses a range of natural hazards that can influence planning outcomes, including flooding, bushfire and landslide. The Planning Scheme identifies significant hazards and sets assessment benchmarks for their management.

3.5.1 Strategic outcome

- (1) The values of the Region's National Parks, State Forests and all matters of State environmental significance are protected from incompatible development to avoid or otherwise minimise adverse impacts on their biodiversity values.
- (2) The water, land, vegetation and air resources of the Region are managed on a sustainable basis, maintaining their availability for sustainable use and facilitating their contribution to the Region's ecosystem health, liveability and prosperity.
- (3) New development acknowledges the potential impacts of climate change and is designed to reduce the carbon footprint of the Region by reducing car and electricity use.
- (4) Overlays identify natural hazards and prescribe assessment benchmarks for avoiding and mitigating their effects on people and property.

3.5.1.1 Specific outcomes

- (1) Environmentally significant areas and values, particularly local components of the Southeast Queensland and Brigalow Belt Bioregions, are identified, protected, maintained and enhanced.
- (2) The impacts of development on habitat fragmentation and biodiversity are minimised and opportunities for the establishment, protection, management, rehabilitation and enhancement of environmentally significant areas and values, including movement corridors and interface treatments, are accommodated.
- (3) New development does not necessitate clearing of significant vegetation, significant landscape modification or management practices within National Parks or State Forests to manage bushfire hazard on development sites.
- (4) The riparian amenity and habitat of the Region's waterways and wetlands are protected from inappropriate development.
- (5) Urban development protects and enhances water quality objectives and does not adversely impact on the environmental values of waterways, wetlands, groundwater resources, natural drainage paths and landscape features as described in the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009.
- (6) Water sensitive urban design incorporates effluent and stormwater management measures that protect and enhance water quality objectives and minimise the adverse impacts from erosion, altered stormwater flow, wastewater and nutrient discharge.
- (7) The dam catchments of Lake Boondooma and the Bjelke Petersen and Gordonbrook Dams are identified and all development undertaken maintains and improves water quality within these catchments. Development in the water supply buffer associated with Cooyar Creek achieves the standards of the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
- (8) Patterns of urban development are established that reduce the generation of vehicle trip frequency and distance and by encouraging walking and cycling as viable transport options.
- (9) Development avoids or mitigates risks to personal safety and property damage from natural hazards.
- (10) Development avoids impacts on the function of flood plains and does not worsen the severity or impact of natural hazards.
- (11) Development supports and does not unduly burden disaster management responses or recovery capacities and capabilities.

3.6 Strong communities

Context

The Region has many assets that contribute to the liveability and prosperity of the area. Conversely, isolated ad-hoc development has resulted in some communities suffering from a lack of access to appropriate services. The country environment of the Region's communities, the scenic qualities, the strong sense of community and reasonable access to metropolitan areas and the coast, underpins the attractiveness of living in the South Burnett. Building on the Region's cultural heritage, capitalising on the attributes of individual communities, recognising Kingaroy's regional centre role and promoting tourism, agricultural and business opportunities will assist in enhancing the liveability of the Region. The Planning Scheme confronts the challenge of community building, providing services to meet growing and diversifying demands, managing development and sustaining affordable housing and services.

3.6.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) The towns and villages retain the country look and feel that has created their individual social character and contributed to their desirability as places to live. The role of Kingaroy as the major regional centre is not compromised.
- (2) Development occurs in a manner that provides access to a range of employment, commercial, cultural, recreational, education and community opportunities in serviceable locations that respond to community needs.
- (3) A range of dwelling types in keeping with desired neighbourhood character enables residents to remain in the same community when their housing needs change, maintaining their existing lifestyle and social contacts.
- (4) The Region's cultural heritage is acknowledged and protected to maintain the link between the current community and the historic values that contributed to its establishment.
- (5) Re-use and redevelopment of heritage places occurs in a way that is compatible with their heritage values and mitigates adverse impacts on the heritage significance.
- (6) The role of visual character in defining township identity and creating traditional streetscapes is reinforced.
- (7) Community health and safety, sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) and the natural environment are protected from the potential adverse impacts of hazardous air, noise and odour emissions from higher impact uses.
- (8) Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) are protected from the impacts of previous activities that pose a risk to people or property.
- (9) Extractive industry sites are available for re-use for other activities or revert to their natural state upon cessation of extraction.

3.6.1.1 Specific outcomes

- (1) Opportunities to redevelop key sites at the entrances to Kingaroy are encouraged to improve the sense of arrival and contribute to community pride in the town. The town centre is encouraged to undergo a revitalisation that provides a recurring urban design and enhances pedestrian connectivity and usability.
- (2) Retail and other activities that generate higher levels of social interaction between residents and members of the public travelling through Nanango are focused on Drayton Street.
- (3) The contribution to town character of development directly fronting streets and street awnings is maintained and enhanced in new development where practicable.
- (4) The town centre of Wondai is strengthened through the encouragement of recreational, commercial and community-based activities in the former rail corridor to the east of Scott Street, subject to resolution of tenure.
- (5) The re-use of former public buildings for commercial activities in the centre of Wondai and Murgon is encouraged.
- (6) Commercial activities in Proston are concentrated at the intersection of Rodney and Blake Streets.
- (7) The proliferation of roadside advertising devices on the main approaches to the Region's towns is contained, though the incidence in different communities may vary depending on levels of acceptance in the local community.

- (8) New development does not result in isolated or poorly serviced communities.
- (9) Existing communities have enhanced access to community services that is commensurate with anticipated demand.
- (10) Larger lot developments with suitable access occur within seven kilometres of the urban-zoned town perimeter and their associated services.
- (11) The provision of recreational and open space facilities provides increased opportunities for social interaction.
- (12) New development should be suitably integrated with existing development in relation to road, public and active transport networks, open space linkages and access to community facilities and employment opportunities.
- (13) Residential neighbourhoods comprise a variety of lot sizes that support a diverse range of housing options in keeping with desired neighbourhood characters.
- (14) Housing choice that includes traditional detached houses, small-lot houses, townhouses, duplexes, residential care facilities and community residences is facilitated provided the character resulting from the dominance of traditional detached houses is not compromised.
- (15) The cultural heritage of all sectors of the community is protected by the recognition of features that contribute to community identity.
- (16) Places of local heritage significance may be identified, registered and provided with protection in the form of development control. The adaptive reuse of places of local cultural heritage is supported where the significance of the place and surrounding amenity is retained.
- (17) Development of areas adjoining places of local heritage significance maintain and enhance the heritage values of the nominated site.
- (18) Streetscape character that is created by groups of residential and commercial buildings, their setting and landscaping is retained.
- (19) Special Industry land uses are adequately separated from sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) to avoid the occurrence of environmental harm or environmental nuisance.
- (20) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from previous hazardous uses are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
- (21) Extractive industry sites are rehabilitated once the resource has been exhausted.

3.7 Infrastructure & servicing

Context

The Planning Scheme coordinates a sequenced response to demand for additional and upgraded infrastructure as a result of population growth and expanded business opportunities across the Region. Infrastructure provision is a key determinant of economic prosperity, social cohesion and environmental responsibility. The Region's performance in these areas is dependent on maintaining a high level of service in transport (vehicular, public and active), total water cycle management and utility infrastructure.

New major infrastructure items that hold significant benefits to a local or wider community are facilitated where due deference is given to overriding considerations relating to the viability of rural activities and the character of rural landscapes.

3.7.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) New development occurs in a manner that allows for the efficient and affordable provision and on-going maintenance of utility infrastructure.
- (2) To maintain its major regional centre status, Kingaroy is the recipient of most investment in urban infrastructure, so is best suited to accommodating major urban development.
- (3) The relationship between development and utility infrastructure recognises that Blackbutt, Nanango, Wondai and Murgon require a level of infrastructure provision appropriate to the circumstances.
- (4) Public and active transport options contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emission and increase the community's well-being.
- (5) The investment in the provision of major infrastructure, particularly the Tarong Power Station and its associated entities, is protected from the implications of incompatible development.

- (6) Urban development is planned, designed, constructed and operated to manage stormwater and waste water in ways that help protect the environmental values of waters, including the biodiversity and functioning of freshwater ecosystem.
- (7) New development occurs in a manner that allows for the efficient and affordable provision and on-going maintenance of utility infrastructure.

3.7.1.1 Specific outcomes

- (1) Development is located to allow immediate connection to existing infrastructure or provides for the orderly extension of that infrastructure to service the development.
- (2) Development responds to and helps establish a clear hierarchy of function for the road network that reflects the intended use of each road or street.
- (3) Increase in non-local traffic on local roads is minimised.
- (4) Efficient connections are established between neighbourhoods, limiting the need to use major roads for local trips.
- (5) Development facilitates the use of walking and cycling to assist in reducing vehicle trip frequency.
- (6) The development of centres establishes a concentration of uses that encourages single trips for multiple purposes.
- (7) Conflict between sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) and the effects of infrastructure operation including renewable energy facility are avoided.
- (8) Residential and other sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) are not established adjacent to major infrastructure where that has the potential for negative impacts, unless impacts can be demonstrably managed, such as through adequate buffering, preferably on-site.
- (9) Urban stormwater and waste water management design objectives are identified and implemented to protect the environmental values of receiving water and avoids the transport of contaminants.
- (10) Discharge of waste water demonstrates best practice environmental management.
- (11) Critical and community infrastructure is able to function effectively during and after natural hazard events.

Part 4 Local government infrastructure plan

4.1 Preliminary

- (1) This local government infrastructure plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016*.
- (2) The purpose of the local government infrastructure plan is to:
 - (a) integrate infrastructure planning with the land-use planning identified in the planning scheme
 - (b) provide transparency regarding a local government's intentions for the provision of trunk infrastructure
 - (c) enable a local government to estimate the cost of infrastructure provision to assist its long-term financial planning and sustainability
 - (d) ensure that trunk infrastructure is planned and provided in an efficient and orderly manner
 - (e) provide a basis for the imposition of conditions about infrastructure on development approvals.
- (3) The local government infrastructure plan:
 - (a) states in section 4.2 (planning assumptions) the assumptions about future growth and urban development including the assumptions of demand for each trunk infrastructure network
 - (b) identifies in section 4.3 (priority infrastructure area) the prioritised area to accommodate urban growth up to 2031
 - (c) states in section 4.4 (desired standards of service), for each trunk infrastructure network, the desired standard of performance
 - (d) identifies in section 4.5 (plans for trunk infrastructure) the existing and future trunk infrastructure for the following networks:
 - (i) water supply
 - (ii) wastewater
 - (iii) stormwater
 - (iv) transport
 - (v) Parks and land for community facilities
 - (e) provides a list of supporting documents that assists in the interpretation of the local government infrastructure plan in the Editor's note – Extrinsic material.

4.2 Planning assumptions

- (1) The planning assumptions state the assumptions about:
 - (a) population and employment growth
 - (b) the type, scale, location and timing of development, including the demand for each trunk infrastructure network.
- (2) The planning assumptions, together with the desired standards of service, form the basis for the planning of the trunk infrastructure networks and the determination of the priority infrastructure area.
- (3) The planning assumptions have been prepared for:
 - (a) the base date (2016) and the following projection years:
 - (i) mid (2021);
 - (ii) mid (2026);
 - (iii) mid (2031);
 - (iv) mid (2036);
 - (v) ultimate development.
 - (b) the LGIP development types in column 2 that include the uses in column 3 of Table 4.2
 - (c) the projection areas identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-PIA in schedule 3—Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables.

Table 4.2–Relationship between LGIP development categories, LGIP development types and uses

Column 1 LGIP development category	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Uses
Residential development	Detached dwelling	Caretaker's accommodation Dwelling house
	Attached dwelling	Dual occupancy Dwelling unit Multiple dwelling Retirement facility Short-term accommodation
	Other dwelling	Community residence Home-based business Relocatable home park Residential care facility Rooming accommodation Rural workers' accommodation Tourist Park Workforce accommodation
Non-residential development	Retail	Agricultural supplies store Bulk landscape supplies Car wash Food and drink outlet Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Market Outdoor sales Sales office Service station Shop Shopping Centre Showroom Wholesale nursery
	Commercial	Club Function facility Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Nature-based tourism Nightclub entertainment facility Office Theatre Veterinary services
	Industry	Extractive Industry High impact industry Low impact industry Medium impact industry Service industry Special industry Transport depot Warehouse
	Community Purposes	Cemetery Childcare centre Community care centre Crematorium Community use Educational establishment Emergency services Funeral parlour Health care services Hospital Motor sport facility Outdoor sport and recreation Park Place of Worship

Column 1 LGIP development category	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Uses
	Rural and Other Uses	Air services Animal Husbandry Animal keeping Aquaculture Cropping Environment facility Intensive animal industry Intensive horticulture Major electricity infrastructure Permanent plantation Roadside stall Rural industry Substation Telecommunications facility Utility installation Winery

- (4) Details of the methodology used to prepare the planning assumptions are stated in the extrinsic material.

4.2.1 Population and employment growth

- (1) A summary of the assumptions about population and employment growth for the planning scheme area is stated in table 4.2.1 – Population and employment assumptions summary.

Table 4.2.1–Population and employment assumptions summary

Column 1 Description	Column 2 Assumptions					
	Base date 2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
Population	34,267	35,800	37,616	39,448	41,254	62,817
Employment	11,776	12,348	13,025	13,709	14,385	22,692

- (2) Detailed assumptions about growth for each projection area and LGIP development type category are identified in the following tables in schedule 3 – Local government infrastructure plan mapping and table:
- (a) for population, Table SC3.1.1—Existing and projected population;
 - (b) for employment, Table SC3.1.2—Existing and projected employees.

4.2.2 Development

- (1) The developable area is represented by zones relating to urban uses not affected by the following constraints:
- Bushfire hazard (partial constraint)
 - Flood hazard (partial constraint)
 - Biodiversity areas
 - Extractive resources
 - Agricultural areas (partial constraint)
 - Easements
- (2) The planned density for future development is stated in Table SC3.1.3 in Schedule 3— Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables.
- (3) A summary of the assumptions about future residential and non-residential development for the planning scheme area is stated in Table 4.2.2 – Residential dwellings and non-residential floor space assumptions summary.

Table 4.2.2–Residential dwellings and non-residential floor space assumptions summary

Column 1 Description	Column 2 Assumptions					
	Base date 2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
Residential Dwellings	14,519	15,346	16,285	17,223	18,142	27,523
Non-residential floor space (m ² GFA)	626,838	658,461	695,910	733,757	771,123	1,230,517

- (4) Detailed assumptions about future development for each projection area and LGIP development type are identified in the following tables in Schedule 3 Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables:
- (a) For residential development, Table SC3.1.4
 - (b) For non-residential development, Table SC3.1.5

4.2.3 Infrastructure demand

- (1) The demand generation rate for a trunk infrastructure network is stated in Column 4 of Table SC3.1.3 in Schedule 3 Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables.
- (2) A summary of the projected infrastructure demand for each service catchment is stated in:
- (a) for the water supply network, Table SC3.1.6
 - (b) for the wastewater network, Table SC3.1.7
 - (c) for the stormwater network, Table SC3.1.8
 - (d) for the transport network, Table SC3.1.9
 - (e) for the parks and land for community facilities network, Table SC3.1.10

4.3 Priority infrastructure area

- (1) The priority infrastructure area identifies the area prioritised for the provision of trunk infrastructure to service the existing and assumed future urban development up to 2031.
- (2) The priority infrastructure area is identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-PIA.

4.4 Desired standards of service (DSS)

- (1) This section states the key standards of performance for a trunk infrastructure network.
- (2) Design standards for trunk infrastructure networks are identified in the following planning scheme policies and other controlled documents.

4.4.1 Water supply network

Table 4.4.1.1–Desired Standards of Service – Water Supply

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
Reliable Water Supply Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the network so that water supply infrastructure provides service to each premises in the defined service catchment; • Network planning should ensure pressures are maintained through a series of network links providing redundancy in the network; • Network modelling and planning reflects the land use needs; • Ensure the pipe network is sized appropriately to provide pressures at the desired levels as set out in the Customer Service Standards; • Provide adequate storage in the system to accommodate reasonable outages of electricity supply needed for treatment and pumping; • Undertake risk management planning and development of appropriate strategies and action plans to deal with adverse events • Manage assets to optimise reliability of supply. 	<p>Design and construction standards for the water supply network are managed under the following guidelines, policies, codes and standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for Trunk Infrastructure – Water Supply • Water Supply (Safety and Responsibility) Act 2008 • SEQ Water Supply & Sewerage Design and Construction Code (or WBBROC Code when adopted) • Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Design and Construction Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides reticulated water supply at sufficient pressure. • Provides uniform quality of water monitored in relation to recognised standards and guidelines. • Provide a safe and reliable water supply. • Provides for system operation and monitoring in accordance with recognised standards, guidelines, and SBRC Customer Services Standards. • Reduce consumption of water from source.
Optimise Whole of Lifecycle Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of water supply network planning must be carried out as efficiently as can be reasonably achieved balancing the costs of both construction, operation and maintenance; • In seeking to minimise capital costs consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Optimising network solutions in respect of location, alignment, sizing, and staging; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend asset life • Defer system augmentation • Defer requirement for new water source • Minimise increases in council rates

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infrastructure is fit for purpose (not over or undersized and allows for growth capacity); ○ Use standard codes and guidelines wherever possible to ensure consistency and value for money 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In seeking to minimise operational costs consider assets with the least impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operating costs – e.g. electricity, consumables, staffing ○ Maintenance – labour, parts, consumables ○ Asset life/durability – frequency of replacement/renewal of components or entire asset ● Ensure alternative network outcomes are investigated for trunk assets incorporating existing demands of both the existing and location, timing and intensity of the future urban environment ● Investigate staged delivery of infrastructure in line with growth demands to minimise where possible the overall cash flow position ● Implement a comprehensive asset management system to ensure the system is reliable and robust, minimising the uncontrolled loss of water (eg. water meter inaccuracies, unauthorised consumption, main breaks, valve failure etc) from the system 		
Minimise Risk from Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The network is planned to provide adequate firefighting capacity both in terms of pressure and flow rate; ● Planning and design provides hydrants located conveniently to all premises. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The water supply system provides, where possible, a network of firefighting capacity to reduce the risk of fire to person and property; ● Reduces the overall cost of fire incidents to the community; ● Provides the necessary support to the fire services;

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
Maintain Public Health and Sustainable Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the network so a supply of potable drinking water is provided to each premises within the urban area and to any area within the defined service catchments; • The planning ensures a network can deliver drinking water compliant with the NHMRC Australian drinking water guidelines. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a safe and reliable water supply; • Safeguards community health • Ensures environmental controls maintained; • Ensures potable water is provided in a manner consistent with environmental standards.

4.4.2 Wastewater network

Table 4.4.2.1–Desired Standards of Service – Wastewater

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
Provide a Reliable Wastewater Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the network so that wastewater infrastructure provides service to each premises in the defined service catchment. • Network planning should ensure that the likelihood of adverse events (blockages, overflow, odour infiltration etc) are minimised or eliminated; • Network modelling and planning reflects the land use needs; • Ensure the pipe network is sized to provide the desired levels as set out in the Customer Service Standards; • Provide adequate emergency storage • Undertake risk management planning and development of appropriate strategies and action plans to deal with adverse events. 	<p>Design and construction standards for the wastewater network are managed under the following guidelines, policies, codes and standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for Trunk Infrastructure – Wastewater • SEQ Water Supply & Sewerage Design and Construction Code (or WBBROC Code when adopted) • Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Design and Construction Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced impact from blockages, overflows and spills • Provides for system operation and monitoring in accordance with recognised standards • Ensures wastewater is managed and treated in a manner consistent with recognised standards
Optimise Whole of Lifecycle Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of the wastewater network planning must be carried out as efficiently as can be reasonably achieved balancing the costs of both construction and operation; • Use gravity systems wherever possible and reduce or eliminate the need for active assets (eg. pump stations); • In seeking to minimise capital costs consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Optimising network solutions in respect of location, alignment, sizing, and staging; ○ Infrastructure constructed provides durability and performance; ○ Infrastructure is fit for purpose (not over or undersized and allows for growth capacity); ○ Use standard codes and guidelines wherever possible to ensure consistency and value for money. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost effective service for the community • Reduced energy inputs • Reduced maintenance costs • Reduced operational costs • Improved water quality release to the environment • Reduced release of Nitrogen and Phosphorous to aquatic ecosystems • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions • Minimise increases in Council's rates

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In seeking to minimise operational costs consider assets with least impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operating costs – e.g electricity, consumables, staffing ○ Maintenance – labour, parts, consumables cleaning/replacement ○ Asset life/durability – frequency of replacement/renewal of components or entire asset. • Ensure alternative network outcomes are investigated for trunk assets incorporating the existing demands and the location, timing and intensity of the future urban environment; • Investigate staged delivery of infrastructure in line with growth in demands to minimise where possible the overall cash flow position; • Reuse effluent where possible to including appropriate treatment; • Implement a comprehensive asset management system to ensure the system is reliable and robust minimising the breakdown of active assets (e.g pump station failures) and adverse environmental incidents (overflow, odour etc) 		
Maintain Public Health and Sustainable Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the network so that wastewater is provided to each premises within the urban area to ensure sewage is collected and treated offsite; • Ensure infiltration and inflow in the wastewater collection and transportation system remains within industry acceptable limits (compliance with Environmental licences, IEMS and associated EMPs). • Plan to meet Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for sewage treatment works (ERA63) 		Improved community health Reduced environmental impacts Ensures environmental controls maintained

4.4.3 Stormwater network

Table 4.4.3.1–Desired Standards of Service – Stormwater

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
Stormwater is managed to ensure impacts from stormwater are minimised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design the stormwater network to comply with council’s adopted standards identified in the planning scheme, which generally accord with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual 	Design and construction standards for the stormwater network are managed under the following guidelines, policies, codes and standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for Trunk Infrastructure – Stormwater Queensland Urban Drainage Manual 2017 and Council specific Appendix to QUDM. Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Design and Construction Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects life and minimises nuisance or inundation of habitable rooms Reduces the chance of damage to property and assets and the risk associated with flooding Free and safe drainage of urban areas
Stormwater is managed to ensure impacts on neighbouring properties are minimised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of onsite infrastructure to minimise the impact on trunk infrastructure where appropriate Implement on-site detention and/or retention facilities, where required, to reduce the impact of storm events for the full range of Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) events (100% AEP to 1% AEP) from developments, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and risk Design detention basins to prevent peak flow levels from the development site for all flood events (100% AEP to 1% AEP) creating a nuisance to downstream properties. Design Detention Basins in the same catchment to ensure that the coincident peak discharge at downstream control points is not increased Any filling work must not create a nuisance to neighbouring land through increased flood depth or velocities Provide underground and surface drains of adequate capacity to ensure that stormwater is safely conveyed to a discharge point that is acceptable to Council. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the cumulative impact from existing and future developments due to the changes in the stormwater regime Reduces the need to increase the size of waterway corridors and underground drainage Increases active and passive recreation opportunities Minimises the impact on the environmental values of downstream waterway corridors by maintaining predevelopment flows and velocities Reduces downstream sedimentation by slowing flow velocities Negative impacts on surrounding and downstream properties is minimised Council resources are not expended in remedial works required as a result of inadequate management of stormwater

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
Stormwater discharge from urban environments does not adversely affect waterways and aquatic ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safely collect and convey stormwater flows for existing and future urban land use, while maintaining or improving the quality of runoff • The water quality of catchments and waterways is managed to protect and enhance environmental values and pose no health risk to the community • Outlets from urban stormwater infrastructure are designed to adequately protect the receiving waterways from erosion, sediment discharge and other pollutants. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impact of development on the ecological health and water quality within waterway corridor • Maintain or improve water quality and ecological health

4.4.4 Transport network

Table 4.4.4.1–Desired Standards of Service – Transport

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
Provide a safe and efficient transport system	<p>Road Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing and future role and function of the road network is defined by a functional road hierarchy for the Region which supports the urban and rural activities that underpin economic development and minimise amenity impacts. Site master planning and lot and road configuration to be undertaken in accordance with the South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme – Reconfiguring of a Lot code Road network planning to be undertaken in accordance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Design and Construction Standards <p>Pedestrian and Cycle Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A safe, efficient and attractive pedestrian and cycle movement network is established for the Region Lot reconfiguration layouts in urban areas provide for a highly connected and permeable path network between home and key activity nodes. 	<p>Design and construction standards for the transport network are managed under the following guidelines, policies, codes and standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for Trunk Infrastructure – Transport Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Design and Construction Standards Austroroads guidelines Department of Transport and Main Roads – Road Planning and Design Manual Australian Standards Queensland Streets Standard Drawings – Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia Standard Drawings – South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme 	<p>Road Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road hierarchy supports the preferred settlement patterns as well as the expected growth and development of the Region Supports commercial and economic activities, and freight movement A functional, safe and efficient transport network is established Transport infrastructure is provided in an integrated and timely manner Maintains reliability of connectivity Infrastructure meets recognised standards <p>Pedestrian and Cycle Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes active transport opportunities Improves connectivity in the Region Active transport infrastructure is provided in an integrated and timely manner Infrastructure meets recognised standards
Consider Whole of Lifecycle Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning ensures road widths, cross sections and pavements are adequate for the design traffic, vehicular types and traffic volumes. Manage capital and operational costs to improve the overall standard of the road network; Road alignments should be determined to - manage the need for structures to accommodate watercourses and other natural features where possible; Traffic control devices are selected to ensure their operation meets the required 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces maintenance and whole of life costs Reduce replacement costs Maximise life of system Provide roads that are durable and fit for purpose

Desired Goal	Planning Standard	Design & Construction Standard	Community Outcome
	<p>management outcome but also the operation of the device is within the technical capability of Council to manage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embellishment on the road reserve including control devices and amenity improvements have high durability and are appropriate located. • Application of standards and guidelines to achieve road design outcomes are consistent but at the same time fit for purpose in any given location. 		

4.4.5 Public parks and land for community facilities network

Table 4.4.5.1–Desired Standards of Service – Public Parks and Land for Community Facilities

Planning Standard	Community Outcome
Provide a connected and accessible network of parks, open space, and community facilities that meets the needs of Councils residents and visitors.	<p>Provides opportunities for access and increased usage of open space, recreational and community facilities.</p> <p>Provides for an appropriate balance of land uses and ensures high levels of amenity in the urban form.</p> <p>Provides a basis for a healthy and active community.</p>
Ensure strong linkages and where possible co-location of existing and future parks, open space and community facilities.	<p>Ensures utilisation of existing and future assets while maintaining maximum access.</p> <p>Makes economically efficient use of land owned by the Community.</p>
Provide a preferred level of development or embellishments to public parks, commensurate with the range of activities envisaged.	<p>Provides safe open space embellishments that meet the needs of the community by providing a range of facilities for social activities and/or fitness/recreational pursuits.</p> <p>Ensures activities are met and contained within designated areas - reducing potential off-site impacts to other more sensitive areas in the region.</p> <p>Maximises the use of the land and provides the basis for a healthy community.</p>
Ensure that existing and future parks, open space and community facilities with significant natural environmental, waterway or cultural heritage value are managed appropriately.	<p>Protects and enhances items of cultural interest in the Local government for the benefit of current and future communities in the area.</p> <p>Provides a basis for tourism opportunities.</p> <p>Protection of the natural landscape ensures maintenance of quality of air, water and land resources reducing negative impacts requiring amelioration.</p>
Design Standard	Community Outcome
Public parks and land for community facilities areas are provided in accordance with standard of provision (minimum park size) defined in Council’s Public Parks and Land for Community Facilities design criteria, and where identified in accordance with the Plans for Trunk Infrastructure – Public Parks and Land for Community Facilities.	<p>Provides a standard of service consistent with community expectations.</p> <p>Land and facilities are developed to optimise layout and use.</p> <p>Facilities are provided in close proximity to the residents of the Local government and provide for a range of active and passive pursuits.</p>
Access to public parks and land for community facilities are to be in accordance with Council’s Public Parks and Land for Community Facilities design criteria.	Provides community access to a range of park, open space and community facilities.
Land characteristics including shape, road frontage and gradient are in accordance with the desired land characteristics defined in Council’s Public parks and land for community facilities design criteria.	Topography does not reduce or interfere with amenity and recreation use.
Flood immunity for public parks and land for community facilities are achieved in accordance with Council’s Public Parks and Land for Community Facilities design criteria.	Ensure adequate provision of safe, accessible and usable facilities.
Public park embellishments are provided in accordance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type and purpose of public park as identified below; • Plans for Trunk Infrastructure – Public Parks and Land for Community Facilities. 	Provides a range of park types that are suitability embellished to meeting their purpose within the park hierarchy.

- (1) Public parks and land for community facilities design criteria are categorised under four broad measures:
- provision rate of land per head of population (table 4.4.5.2)
 - ideal accessibility to open space (table 4.4.5.3)
 - land characteristics (table 4.4.5.4)
 - typical embellishments for recreation and sport parks (table 4.4.5.5).

Table 4.4.5.2–Rate of land provision

Open space type	Provision rate (ha/1000 people)		
	Local	Town	Regional
Recreation park	0.5	1.2	0.6
Sports park	0.5	0.7	n/a

Table 4.4.5.3–Accessibility provisions

Infrastructure type	Local	Town	Regional
Recreation parks	1 km	3 km in urban areas	Local government area
Sports parks	Located in, or on the edge, of urban areas. Higher scale and specialised sport facilities service the whole region and users travel significant distances.		
Land for community facilities	Local government area		

- (2) Usable open space is land that is easily accessible with no obstructions from the road or footpath and meets all other DSS requirements. Any bushland, heavy vegetation, stormwater swales and/or waterways (creeks) located within the park are complementary natural assets, not usable open space.

Table 4.4.5.4–Minimum characteristics of each park

Characteristic	Recreation parks			Sports parks	
	Local	Town	Regional	Local	Town
Minimum size of open space	0.5 ha of usable space	2 ha of usable space	6 ha of usable space	Minimum 3 ha	Minimum of 6 ha
Shape of land	Preferred shape for a park is square or rectangular with the sides no greater than 2:1 ratio			To maximise the area available for playing fields, a square or rectangular shape is considered most efficient. Fields and courts to be as close to north-south configuration as possible.	
Minimum desired flood immunity for parks	At least 25% of total area above Q50 with main activity areas above Q100	At least 25% of total area above Q50 with main activity areas above Q100	At least 50% of total area above Q50 with main activity areas above Q100 and free of hazards	Free of hazards. 90% of land above Q20. Fields/courts above Q50. Facilities above Q100.	Free of hazards. 90% of land above Q20. Fields/courts above Q50. Built facilities above Q100.
Maximum desired grade	Average grade of 1:10 for 80% of the usable open space. To facilitate wheelchair access to parks, areas with a grade of 1:33 will also be provided where possible. Variable topography is satisfactory for the remaining area.		Average grade of 1:20 for main use areas, 1:50 for kick about area, and variable topography for remainder	Minimum grade of 1:50 for all playing surfaces, self-draining	Laser levelling to a maximum gradient of playing surface 1:100
Road frontage and visibility	Approximately 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage (preferable)			Approximately 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage (preferable)	
Linkage	Links to existing open space (preferable)			Sports parks are clustered (preferable)	
Vegetation	Fertile soil of at least 75-100mm, fully grassed				

Table 4.4.5.5–Typical embellishments for recreation and sport parks

Park element	Local recreation park	Town recreation park	Regional recreation park	Local sports park	Town sports park
Recreation activity areas	•	•	•	•	•
Playground	•	•	•		•
Services	•	•	•	•	•
Lighting	•	•	•	•	•
Internal pathways	•	•	•	•	•
Bicycle racks	•	•	•	•	•
Shade structures	•	•	•	•	•
Tap/bubbler	•	•	•	•	•
Bench seating	•	•	•	•	•
Electric BBQ		•	•		
Picnic shelters	•	•	•		
Bins	•	•	•		
Toilets		•	•		•
Internal road			•	•	•
Car parking		•	•	•	•
Clubhouse				•	•
Spectator seating				•	•
Fencing / bollards, lock rail	•	•	•	•	•
Landscaping	•	•	•	•	•
Irrigation	•	•	•	•	•
Field/court lighting				•	•
Courts / fields				•	•
Goal posts / line marking				•	•

4.5 Plans for trunk infrastructure

The plans for trunk infrastructure identify the trunk infrastructure networks intended to service the existing and assumed future urban development at the desired standard of service.

4.5.1 Plans for trunk infrastructure maps

- (1) The existing and future trunk infrastructure networks are identified on the following maps in schedule 3 – Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables:
 - (a) Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-WS—Plan for trunk water supply infrastructure
 - (b) Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-SEW—Plan for trunk wastewater infrastructure
 - (c) Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-SW—Plan for trunk stormwater infrastructure
 - (d) Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-TR—Plan for trunk transport infrastructure
 - (e) Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-PLCF— Plan for trunk parks and land for community facilities infrastructure
- (2) The state infrastructure forming part of transport trunk infrastructure network has been identified using information provided by the relevant state infrastructure supplier.

4.5.2 Schedules of works

- (1) Details relating to the existing and future trunk infrastructure networks are identified in the electronic Excel schedule of works model, which can be viewed here:
<http://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au/>
- (2) The future trunk infrastructure, derived from the SOW model, is summarised in the following tables in schedule 3 – Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables:
 - (a) for the water supply network, Table SC3.2.1
 - (b) for the wastewater network, Table SC3.2.2
 - (c) for the stormwater network, Table SC3.2.3
 - (d) for the transport network, Table SC3.2.4
 - (e) for the parks and land for community facilities network, Table SC3.2.5

Editor's note – Extrinsic material

The table below identifies the documents that assist in the interpretation of the local government infrastructure plan and are extrinsic material under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.

List of extrinsic material

Column 1 Title of document	Column 2 Date	Column 3 Author
Extrinsic Material to the LGIP	November 2018	Integran Pty Ltd

Part 5 Tables of assessment

5.1 Preliminary

The tables in this part identify the category of development, and the category of assessment and assessment benchmarks for assessable development in the planning scheme area.

5.2 Reading the tables

The tables identify the following:

- (1) The category of development:
 - (a) prohibited;
 - (b) accepted, including accepted with requirements; and
 - (c) assessable development – code or impact assessment.
- (2) The category of assessment – code or impact – for assessable development in:
 - (a) a zone and, where used, a precinct of a zone;
 - (b) an overlay.
- (3) The assessment benchmarks for assessable development, including:
 - (a) whether a zone code or specific provisions in the zone code apply (shown in the ‘assessment benchmarks’ column);
 - (b) if there is an overlay:
 - (i) whether an overlay code applies (shown in the table in section 5.9); or
 - (ii) whether the assessment benchmarks as shown on the overlay map (noted in the “assessment benchmarks” column) applies;
 - (c) any other applicable code(s) (shown in the “assessment benchmarks” column).
- (4) Any variation to the category of assessment (shown as an “if” in the “category of assessment” column) that applies to the development.

Note—development will only be taken to be prohibited development under the planning scheme if it is identified as prohibited development in schedule 10 of the Regulation.

Editor’s note—Examples of matters that can vary the category of assessment are gross floor area, height, numbers of people or precinct provisions.

5.3 Categories of development and assessment

5.3.1 Process for determining the category of development and the category of assessment for assessable development

The process for determining a category of development and category of assessment is:

- (1) For a material change of use, establish the use by reference to the use definitions in Schedule 1.
- (2) For all development, identify the following:
 - (a) the zone or zone precinct that applies to the premises, by reference to the zone map in Schedule 2;
 - (b) if an overlay applies to the premises, by reference to the overlay map in Schedule 2.
- (3) Determine if the development is accepted development under schedule 6 of the Regulation.

Editor’s note—Schedule 6 of the Regulation prescribes development that a planning scheme cannot state is assessable development where the matters identified in the schedule are met.

- (4) Determine if the development is assessable development under schedule 10 of the Regulation and Section 5.4 Regulated categories of development and categories of assessment prescribed by the Regulation.
- (5) If the development is not development prescribed under Schedule 6 of the Act or listed in the tables in Section 5.4 Regulated categories of development and categories of assessment prescribed by the Regulation, determine the initial category of assessment by reference to the tables in:
 - (a) section 5.5 Categories of assessment—Material change of use
 - (b) section 5.6 Categories of assessment—Reconfiguring a lot

- (c) section 5.7 Categories of assessment—Building work
 - (d) section 5.8 Categories of assessment—Operational work.
- (6) A precinct of a zone may change the categories of development or assessment and this will be shown in the “category of assessment” column of the tables in sections 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8.
 - (7) If an overlay applies refer to section 5.9 Category of development and assessment—Overlays, to determine if the overlay further changes the category of development or assessment.

5.3.2 Determining the category of development and category of assessment

- (1) A material change of use is assessable development requiring impact assessment:
 - (a) unless the table of assessment states otherwise
 - (b) if a use is not listed or defined
 - (c) unless otherwise prescribed in the Act or the Regulation.
- (2) Reconfiguring a lot is assessable development requiring code assessment unless the tables of assessment state otherwise or unless otherwise prescribed within the Act or the Regulation.
- (3) Building work and operational work are accepted development, unless the tables of assessment state otherwise or unless otherwise prescribed within the Act or the Regulation.
- (4) Where an aspect of development is proposed on premises included in more than one zone or overlay, the category of development or assessment is the highest category under each of the applicable zones or overlays.
- (5) Where development is proposed on premises partly affected by an overlay, the category of development or assessment for the overlay only relates to the part of the premises affected by the overlay.
- (6) For the purposes of Schedule 6, Part 2 Material change of use, Section 2 (2)(d)(i) or (ii) of the Regulation, an overlay does not apply to the premises if the development meets the acceptable outcomes that form the requirements for accepted development in the relevant overlay code.
- (7) If development is identified as having a different category of development or assessment under a zone than under a local plan or an overlay, the highest category of development or assessment applies as follows:
 - (a) accepted development subject to requirements prevails over accepted development;
 - (b) code assessment prevails over accepted development where subject to requirements and accepted development;
 - (c) impact assessment prevails over code assessment, accepted development where subject to requirements and accepted development.
- (8) Despite sub-subsection 5.3.2(4) and (7) above, a category of assessment in a local plan overrides a category of assessment in a zone and a category of assessment in an overlay overrides a category of assessment in zone or local plan.
- (9) The category of development prescribed under schedule 6 of the Regulation overrides all other categories of development or assessment for that development under the planning scheme to the extent of any inconsistency.

Editor’s note—Schedule 7 of the Regulation also identifies development that the state categorises as accepted development. Some development in the schedule may still be made assessable under the planning scheme.

- (10) Despite all of the above, if development is listed as prohibited development under Schedule 10 of the Regulation, a development application cannot be made.

Note—Development is to be taken to be prohibited development under the planning scheme only if it is identified in Schedule 10 of the Regulation.

5.3.3 Determining the requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks and other matters for assessable development

- (1) Accepted development does not require a development approval and is not subject to assessment benchmarks. However, certain requirements may apply to some types of development for it to be accepted development. Where nominated in the tables of assessment, accepted development must comply with the requirements identified as acceptable outcomes in the relevant parts of the applicable code(s) as identified in the relevant column.
- (2) Accepted development that does not comply with one or more of the nominated acceptable outcomes in the relevant parts of the applicable code(s) becomes code assessable development, unless otherwise specified.
- (3) The following rules apply in determining assessment benchmarks for each category of development and assessment.
- (4) Code assessable development:
 - (a) is to be assessed against all the assessment benchmarks identified in the assessment benchmarks column;
 - (b) that occurs as a result of development becoming code assessable pursuant to sub-section 5.3.3(2), must:
 - (i) be assessed against the assessment benchmarks for the development application, limited to the subject matter of the required acceptable outcomes that were not complied with or were not capable of being complied with under sub-section 5.3.3(2) (that is, the performance outcome(s) (corresponding to the relevant acceptable outcomes)).
 - (ii) comply with all required acceptable outcomes identified in sub-section 5.3.3(1), other than those mentioned in sub-section 5.3.3(2).
 - (c) that complies with:
 - (i) the purpose and overall outcomes of the code complies with the code;
 - (ii) the performance or acceptable outcomes complies with the purpose and overall outcomes of the code;
 - (d) is to be assessed against any assessment benchmarks for the development identified in section 26 of the Regulation.

Editor's note—Section 27 of the Regulation also identifies the matters that code assessment must have regard to.

- (5) Impact assessable development
 - (a) is to be assessed against the identified assessment benchmarks in the assessment benchmarks column (where relevant);
 - (b) assessment is to have regard to the whole of the planning scheme, to the extent relevant;
 - (c) is to be assessed against any assessment benchmarks for the development identified in section 30 of the Regulation.

Note—the first row of each table of assessment is to be checked to confirm if there are assessment benchmarks that commonly apply to general scenarios in the zone or overlay.

Editor's note—Section 31 of the Regulation identifies the matters that impact assessment must have regard to.

5.4 Regulated categories of development and categories of assessment prescribed by the Regulation

Editor's note—The following schedules of the Regulation are relevant to the South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme:

- Schedule 6, Part 2, 6 of the Regulation – Material change of use for community residence
- Schedule 12 of the Regulation – Particular reconfiguring a lot requirement code assessment;
- Schedule 13 of the Regulation – Requirements for cropping involving forestry for wood production.

5.5 Categories of development and assessment—Material change of use

The following tables identify the categories of development and assessment for development in a zone for making a material change of use.

Table 5.5.1—Low density residential zone

Use	Categories of development assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>Dwelling house</p>	<p>Accepted development</p>	
	<p>If not in the Bunya Mountains Precinct</p> <p>Note—Where an overlay applies, a dwelling house may become assessable development. Refer to section 5.9</p>	
	<p>Accepted development subject to requirements</p>	
	<p>If:</p> <p>(a) not accepted development; and</p> <p>(b) complying with the assessment benchmarks</p> <p>Note—For the purposes of Schedule 6, item 2 of the of the Regulation, what is referred to as the Bunya Mountains Precinct is a mapped overlay.</p>	<p>Low density residential zone code: Section 4, acceptable outcomes</p>
	<p>Code assessment</p>	
	<p>If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements</p>	<p>Low density residential zone code</p>
<p>Dual occupancy</p>	<p>Code assessment</p>	
	<p>If:</p> <p>(a) not in the Bunya Mountains Precinct; and</p> <p>(b) on:</p> <p>(i) a corner lot greater than 1,000m²; or</p> <p>(ii) a lot 800m² or greater and:</p> <p>(A) the dual occupancy is on a single title;</p> <p>(B) one dwelling is no more than 70m²</p> <p>(C) a single shared road access is provided</p>	<p>Low density residential zone code</p> <p>Services and works code</p>
<p>Home-based business</p>	<p>Accepted development subject to requirements</p>	
	<p>If complying with the stated requirements.</p>	<p>Low density residential zone code: Section 3, acceptable outcomes</p>
	<p>Code assessment</p>	
	<p>If not accepted development subject to requirements</p>	<p>Low density residential zone code</p>
<p>Park</p>	<p>Accepted development</p>	
	<p>All</p>	
<p>Sales office</p>	<p>Accepted development</p>	
	<p>All</p>	
<p>Short term accommodation</p>	<p>Code assessment</p>	
	<p>If the reuse of an existing dwelling.</p> <p>Editor's note—"Dwelling" is a defined term in Schedule 1.2.</p>	<p>Low density residential zone code</p> <p>Services and works code</p>
<p>Utility installation</p>	<p>Accepted development</p>	
	<p>If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant.</p>	

Use	Categories of development assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.	The planning scheme	

Table 5.5.2—Medium density residential zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Caretaker’s accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Medium density residential zone code: Section 3, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Medium density residential zone code
Dwelling house	Accepted development	
	If not including a secondary dwelling, and If not on a lot less than 400m ² . Note—Where an overlay applies, a dwelling house may become assessable development. Refer to section 5.9.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the assessment benchmarks	Medium density residential zone code: Sections 5 & 6, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium density residential zone code
Dual occupancy	Code assessment	
	All	Medium density residential zone code Services and works code
Health Care Services	Code assessment	
	If land fronts the following road sections – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haly Street between the stormwater drain between Belle and William Streets to the railway crossing • Avoca Street between William Street and Kingaroy Street • Bunya Highway within 240m of Avoca Street 	Medium density residential zone code Services and works code
Home-based business	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements.	Medium density residential zone code: Section 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Medium density residential zone code
Multiple dwelling	Code assessment	
	All	Medium density residential zone code Services and Works Code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Office	Code assessment	
	If land fronts the following road sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haly Street between the stormwater drain between Belle and William Streets to the railway crossing Avoca Street between William Street and Kingaroy Street Bunya Highway within 240m of Avoca Street 	Medium density residential zone code Services and works code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Residential Care Facility	Code assessment	
	All	Medium density residential zone code Services and works code
Retirement Facility	Code assessment	
	All	Medium density residential zone code Services and works code
Rooming Accommodation	Code assessment	
	All	Medium density residential zone code Services and works code
Sales office	Accepted development	
	All	
Short term accommodation	Code assessment	
	If the reuse of an existing dwelling. Editor's note—"Dwelling" is a defined term in Schedule 1.2.	Medium density residential zone code Services and Works Code
Utility Installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the "Categories of development and assessment" column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.3—Principal centre zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Child Care	Code assessable	
	If located in the PC2 Private Hospital Precinct	Principle centre zone code Services and works code
Community use	Accepted development	
	All	
Dwelling unit	Code assessable	
	All	Principle centre zone code Services and works code
Food and drink outlet	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; and (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) in the Retail core precinct; and (c) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted subject to requirements.	Principal centre zone code Services and works code	
Garden Centre	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; (b) occupying less than 1,000m ² if in the Retail core precinct; and (c) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements.	Principal centre zone code Services and works code	
Hardware & trade supplies	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building less than 300m ² gross floor area	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; (b) less than 300m ² gross floor area if in the Retail core precinct; and	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	(c) complying with the stated requirements.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Health care services	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building; (b) Involving minor building work only; and (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) in the Retail core precinct; and (c) complying with the stated requirements.	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Hospital	Code assessment	
	If located in the PC2 Private Hospital Precinct	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Hotel	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) in the Retail core precinct; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) not accepted subject to requirements; and (b) in the Retail core precinct.	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Indoor sport and recreation	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Market	Accepted development	
	All	
Multiple dwelling	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) above ground floor; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Code assessment If: (a) above ground floor; and (b) not accepted development subject to requirements.	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Office	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) in the Retail core precinct; and (c) complying with the assessment benchmarks	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Residential Care Facility Retirement Facility	Code assessment	
	If located in the PC2 Private Hospital Precinct	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Sales office	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) in the Retail core precinct; and (c) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
Service industry	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) not in the Retail core precinct; and (c) complying with the stated requirements.	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Shop	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) in the Retail Core; and (c) complying with the assessment benchmarks	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) in the Retail Core; and (b) complying with the stated requirements.	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
Short term accommodation	Code assessment	
	If the reuse of an existing dwelling. Editor's note—"Dwelling" is a defined term in Schedule 1.2	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Showroom	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building up to 300m ² gross floor area	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; (b) less than 750m ² gross floor area; and (c) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If: (a) not in the Retail core precinct and more than 750m ² gross floor area;	Principal centre zone code Services and works code	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	OR (b) not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements.	
Substation	Code assessment	
	All	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Theatre	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	All	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Veterinary service	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) If not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Principal centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements.	Principal centre zone code Services and works code
Impact Assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.	The planning scheme	

Table 5.5.4—Local centre zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Community use	Accepted development	
	All	
Dwelling unit	Code assessable	
		Local centre zone code Services and works code
Food and drink outlet	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) not accepted development; (b) not accepted development subject to requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Garden centre	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) occupying less than 1,000m ² ; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Hardware & trade supplies	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building up to 300m ² gross floor area	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code	
Health care service	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction the number of car parking.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) not complying with the assessment benchmarks	Local centre zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) not accepted development subject to requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Hotel	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) in the Blackbutt, Bunya Mountains, Murgon, Nanango or Wondai town centres; and (b) complying with the stated requirement	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) in the Blackbutt, Bunya Mountains, Murgon, Nanango or Wondai town centres; and (b) not complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Theatre	Accepted development subject to requirements	
		Local centre zone code Services and works code
Market	Accepted development	
	All	
Multiple dwelling	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) above ground floor; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) above ground floor; and (b) not complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Office	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building or involving only minor building work not involving the loss of an existing car parking space	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements.	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Sales office	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code	
Service industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building up to 300m ² gross floor area	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements.	Local centre zone code Services and works code	
Shop	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building or involving only minor building work not involving the loss of an existing car parking space	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements.	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements.	Local centre zone code Services and works code	
Shopping centre	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) in the Blackbutt, Bunya Mountains, Murgon, Nanango or Wondai town centres; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements.	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Short term accommodation	Code assessment	
	If the reuse of an existing dwelling. Editor's note—"Dwelling" is a defined term in Schedule 1.2.	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Showroom	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; (b) less than 3,000m ² gross floor area; and (c) complying with the stated requirements	Local centre zone code Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements.	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Substation	Code assessment	
	All	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Veterinary service	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Local centre zone code Services and works code
Impact Assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.5—Recreation and open space zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
All Uses	Accepted development If a temporary use in Table 1.7.1 – Temporary uses Note—This accepted development category of development prevails over all other categories of development and assessment.	
Caretaker’s accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements If: (a) not identified on the Overlay Map 09; and (b) complying with the assessment benchmarks Recreation and open space zone code: Sections 2, acceptable outcomes Code assessment If not accepted development subject to requirements Recreation and open space zone code Services and works code	
Club	Accepted development If in an existing building Code assessment If not accepted development Recreation and open space zone code Services and works code	
Community use	Accepted development All	
Indoor sport and recreation	Accepted development If in an existing building Code assessment If not accepted development Recreation and open space zone code Services and works code	
Market	Accepted development All	
Outdoor sport and recreation	Accepted development If in an existing building Code assessment If not accepted development Recreation and open space zone code Services and works code	
Park	Accepted development All	
Utility installation	Accepted development If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.6—Environmental management and conservation zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Where in the Bunya Mountains precinct		
Caretaker's accommodation	Code assessment	
	All	Environmental management and conservation zone code Services and works code
Cropping	Accepted development	
	If for forestry for timber production authorised under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	
Emergency services	Accepted development	
	All	
Environment facility	Code assessment	
	All	Environmental management and conservation zone code Services and works code
Nature-based tourism	Code assessment	
	All	Environmental management and conservation zone code Services and works code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Permanent plantation	Accepted development	
	All	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the "Categories of development and assessment" column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.7—Low impact industry zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Aquaculture	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If using above ground tanks in a roofed facility with a floor area not exceeding 100m ²	Accepted development subject to requirements for material change of use that is aquaculture. Editor's note—This Code is provided by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Bulk landscape supplies	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Caretaker's accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Low impact industry zone Code: Sections 4, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Car wash	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Emergency services	Accepted development	
	All	
Food and drink outlet	Code assessment	
	If less than 100m ² gross floor area	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Hardware and trade supplies	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Low impact industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Low impact industry zone code: Sections 1 & 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code	
Major electricity infrastructure	Code assessment	
	All	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Office	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If ancillary to an industrial use on the site	Low impact industry zone code: Section 3, acceptable outcomes
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Research and technology industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Low impact industry zone code: Sections 1 & 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code	
Rural industry	Code assessment	
	All	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Service industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Low impact industry zone code: Sections 1 & 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code	
Service station	Code assessment	
	All	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Substation	Accepted development	
	All	
Telecommunications facility	Code assessment	
	All	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Transport depot	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Low impact industry zone code: Sections 1 & 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Veterinary service	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Low impact zone code Services and works code
Warehouse	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Low impact industry zone code: Sections 1 & 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Low impact industry zone code Services and works code
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the "Categories of development and assessment" column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.8—Medium impact industry zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Bulk landscape supplies	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Car wash	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Caretaker's accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 3, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Crematorium	Code assessment	
	All	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Emergency services	Accepted development	
	All	
Food and drink outlet	Code assessment	
	If less than 100m ² gross floor area	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Hardware and trade supplies	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Low impact industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Major electricity infrastructure	Code assessment	
	All	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Medium impact industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Office	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If ancillary to an industrial use on the site	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 2, acceptable outcomes
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Research and technology industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Service industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Substation	Accepted development	
	All	
Telecommunications facility	Code assessment	
	All	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Transport depot	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	All	
Veterinary service	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Warehouse	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Medium impact industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Medium impact industry zone code Services and works code
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the "Categories of development and assessment" column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.9—Special industry zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Caretaker’s accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Special industry zone code: Section 4, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Special industry zone code Services and works code
High impact industry	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If an extension or modification to an existing use and complying with the stated requirements	Special industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
Major electricity facility	Accepted development	
	If an extension or modification to an existing facility	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Special industry zone code Services and works code
Substation	Accepted development	
	All	
Special industry	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) an extension or modification to an existing use; and (b) complying with the stated requirements.	Special industry zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.10—Community facilities zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
All Uses	Accepted development	
	If a temporary use in Table 1.7.1 – Temporary uses Note—This accepted development category of development prevails over all other categories of development and assessment.	
Air service	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF4	
Caretaker’s accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Community facilities zone code: Section 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Community facilities zone code Services and works code
Cemetery	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF3	
Club	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF3	
Community care centre	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF3	
Community use	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF3	
Educational establishment	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) for an extension to an existing facility of less than 10% gross floor area; and (b) in Precinct CF1	Community facilities zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Community facilities zone code Services and works code
Emergency services	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF6	
Hospital	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF2	
Major electricity infrastructure	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF5	
Office	Accepted development	
	If for a public sector entity and in Precinct CF6	
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Parking station	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF4	
Place of worship	Code assessment	
	If in Precinct CF3	Community facilities zone code Services and works code
Residential care facility	Code assessment	
	If in Precinct CF3	Community facilities zone code Services and works code
Substation	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF5	
Telecommunications facility	Accepted development	
	If in Precinct CF5	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If for: (a) Network infrastructure in Precinct CF5. (b) Reticulated gas supply in Precinct CF5; (c) Stormwater or drainage infrastructure in Precinct CF5; (d) Water treatment or supply in Precinct CF5	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) for a sewage treatment facility in Precinct CF5; or (b) transport services in Precinct CF4	Community facilities zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.	The planning scheme	

Table 5.5.11—Emerging community zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Dual occupancy	Code assessable	
	If: (a) a corner lot greater than 1,000m ² ; or (b) a lot 800m ² or greater and: (i) the dual occupancy is on a single title; (ii) one dwelling is no more than 70m ² (iii) a single shared road access is provided.	Emerging Community zone code Services and works code
Dwelling house	Accepted development	
	If not including a secondary dwelling	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Emerging community zone code: Section 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Emerging community zone code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.	The planning scheme	

Table 5.5.12—Extractive industry zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Caretaker's accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Extractive industry zone code: Section 2, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Extractive industry zone code Services and works code
Extractive industry	Code-assessment	
	All	Extractive industry zone code Services and works code
Major electricity infrastructure	Code assessment	
	All	Extractive industry zone code Services and works code
Substation	Code assessment	
	All	Extractive industry zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the "Categories of development and assessment" column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.13—Rural zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
All Uses	Accepted development	
	If a temporary use in Table 1.7.1 – Temporary uses Note—This accepted development category of development prevails over all other categories of development and assessment.	
Agricultural supplies store	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Rural zone code Services and works code
Animal husbandry	Accepted development	
	If on a site more than 2km from urban or rural residential zoned land.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If on a site less than 2km from urban or rural residential zoned land and complying with the stated requirements	Rural zone code: Sections 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Rural zone code Services and works code
Animal keeping	Accepted development	
	If: (a) on a site more than 2km from urban or rural residential zoned land; and (b) on a site larger than 10ha in area	
	Impact assessment	
	If not accepted development	The planning scheme
Aquaculture	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If using above ground tanks in a roofed facility with a floor area not exceeding 100m ²	Accepted development requirements for material change of use that is aquaculture Editor's note—This Code is provided by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.
	Code assessment	
	If for a tank-based facility that is not accepted development subject to requirements	Model land use code for aquaculture – Part A Editor's note—This Code is included in the State Planning Policy—State Interest Guideline for Agriculture.
	Impact assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements or Code assessment	
Bulk landscape supplies	Code assessment	
	All	Rural zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Caretaker's accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Rural zone code: Section 5, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Rural zone code Services and works code
Cropping	Accepted development	
	All	
Dual occupancy	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If on a lot larger than 100 hectares	Rural zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) not accepted development subject to requirements; (b) on a lot 1,000m ² or greater; (c) the dual occupancy is on a single title; (d) one dwelling is no more than 125m ² ; and (e) a single shared road access is provided	Rural zone code Services and works code
Dwelling house	Accepted development	
	If: (a) not involving a secondary dwelling; and (b) not impact assessable Note—Where an overlay applies, a dwelling house may become assessable development. Refer to section 5.9	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) including a secondary dwelling and complying with the assessment benchmarks; and (b) not impact assessable	Rural zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not: (a) accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements; or (b) impact assessable	Rural zone code
	Impact assessment	
	If: (a) in the (RU1) Winery Precinct; (b) on a lot created since the commencement of this provision; (c) on a lot less than 100ha; and	The planning scheme

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	(d) not ancillary to a viticulture, boutique food or tourism operation Editor's note—This provision took effect on commencement of Major Amendment 1/2022. Refer to Table AP 2.1-Table of amendments in Appendix 2.	
Emergency services	Accepted development	
	All	
Home-based business	Accepted development	
	If a bed-and-breakfast in an existing dwelling house	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Rural zone code: Section 6, accepted outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Rural zone code Services and works code
Intensive animal industry	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If:	Rural zone code: AO8.1 and AO9.1
	(a) on a site more than 2km from urban or rural residential zoned land	
	(b) on a site larger than 20ha in area; and	
	(c) for 150 or less standard cattle units.	
	Code assessment	
	If:	Rural zone code Services and works code
	(a) not accepted development	
	(b) on a site more than 2km from urban or rural residential zoned land; and	
	(c) on a site larger than 10ha in area and for:	
	(i) 1000 or less birds of poultry;	
	(ii) 400 or less standard pig units;	
	(iii) 150 or less standard cattle units; or	
	(iv) 1000 or less standard sheep units	
	Impact assessment	
	If not accepted development or assessable development or code assessment	The planning scheme
Intensive horticulture	Accepted development	
	If in an enclosed building	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Rural zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Low impact industry	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If associated with rural activities on the same site	Rural zone code: Sections 1, 2 and 10, acceptable outcomes
	Impact assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	The planning scheme
Major electricity infrastructure	Code assessment	
	All	Rural zone code Services and works code
Nature-based tourism	Code assessment	
	All	Rural zone code Services and works code
Roadside stall	Accepted development	
	All	
Rural industry	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Rural zone code: Sections 1 and 10, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development; or accepted development subject to requirements	Rural zone code Services and works code	
Rural workers accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the assessment benchmarks	Rural zone code: Sections 1, 2 & 10, acceptable outcomes
Short-term accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If on a lot of 10ha or greater.	Rural zone code: Sections 1, 2 and 8, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) not accepted development subject to requirements; and (b) either: (i) on a lot of 10ha or greater; or (ii) involving the reuse of an existing dwelling. Editor's note—"Dwelling" is a defined term in Schedule 1.2.	Rural zone code Services and works code
	Impact assessment	
If not accepted development subject to requirements or code assessment	The planning scheme	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Substation	Accepted development	
	All	
Tourist park	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) involving RV camping only; (b) on a lot 10ha or greater; (c) complying with the stated requirements.	Rural zone code: Section 1 (excluding AO5.1-AO5.3), Section 2 and Section 10
	Code assessment	
	If: (a) involving RV camping; and (b) not accepted development subject to requirements.	Rural zone code Services and works code
	Impact assessable	
If: (a) not accepted subject to requirements (b) not code assessment	The planning scheme	
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Wholesale nursery	Accepted development	
	All	
Winery	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development (b) complying with the stated requirements	Rural zone code: Sections 1 & 10, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If: (a) not accepted development; (b) not accepted development subject to requirements	Rural zone code Services and works code	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.14—Rural residential zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Community use	Accepted development	
	All	
Cropping	Accepted development	
	If not undertaking chemical spraying	
Dual occupancy	Code assessment	
	If: (a) a lot 1,000m ² or greater; (b) the dual occupancy is on a single title; (c) one dwelling is no more than 100m ² ; and (d) a single shared road access is provided	Rural residential zone code
Dwelling house	Accepted development	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development - Code assessment Note—Where an overlay applies, a dwelling house may become assessable development. Refer to section 5.9	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If including a secondary dwelling Note—Where an overlay applies, a dwelling house may become assessable development. Refer to section 5.9	Rural residential zone code: Section 4, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Rural residential zone code
Emergency services	Accepted development	
	All	
Garden centre	Code assessment	
	All	Rural residential zone code Services and works code
Home-based business	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Rural residential zone code: Section 3, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Rural residential zone code Services and works code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Short term accommodation	Code assessment	
	If the reuse of an existing dwelling. Editor’s note—“Dwelling” is a defined term in Schedule 3.	Rural residential zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.15—Specialised centre zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Car wash	Code assessment	
	All	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code
Food and drink outlet	Code assessment	
	If less than 100m ² gross floor area	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code
Garden Centre	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial or industrial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Specialised centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code	
Hardware & trade supplies	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial or industrial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Specialised centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code	
Indoor Sport and Recreation	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial or industrial building	
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code	
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Service industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial or industrial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Specialised centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Showroom	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) less than 3,000m ² gross floor area; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Specialised centre zone code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes Services and works code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code
Substation	Code assessment	
	All	Specialised centre zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	Except for a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Impact Assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any undefined use.		The planning scheme

Table 5.5.16—Township zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Agricultural supplies store	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1, 8 & 10, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code	
Caretaker's accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1, 4 & 10, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code	
Childcare centre	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code	
Club	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code	
Community use	Accepted development	
	If in an existing building	
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code	
Dual occupancy	Code assessment	
All	Township zone code	
Dwelling house	Accepted development	
	If not involving a secondary dwelling	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If including a secondary dwelling and complying with the assessment benchmarks	Township zone code: Sections 1, 2, 3 & 7, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If including a secondary dwelling that is not accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code	
Dwelling unit	Code assessment	
		Township zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Food and drink outlet	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 8, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code	
Garden centre	Accepted development	
	If (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 8, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code	
Hardware and trade supplies	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If (a) not accepted development or (b) accepted development subject to requirements.	Township zone code Services and works code
Health care services	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 8, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code	

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Home-based business	Accepted development	
	If complying with the acoustic quality objectives under the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i> .	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 6, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code
Low impact industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 9, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code
Market	Accepted development	
	All	
Office	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 8, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code
Park	Accepted development	
	All	
Roadside stall	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code
Service industry	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 9, acceptable outcomes

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code
Shop	Accepted development	
	If in an existing commercial building	
	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) not accepted development; and (b) complying with the stated requirements	Township zone code: Sections 1 & 8, acceptable outcomes
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements	Township zone code Services and works code
Short term accommodation	Code assessment	
	If the reuse of an existing dwelling. Editor's note—"Dwelling" is a defined term in Schedule 1.2.	Township zone code Services and works code
Substation	Code assessment	
	All	Township zone code Services and works code
Transport depot	Code assessment	
	All	Township zone code Services and works code
Utility installation	Accepted development	
	If not a waste management facility or sewage treatment plant	
Veterinary service	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code
Wholesale nursery	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code
Winery	Accepted development	
	If: (a) in an existing building; (b) involving minor building work only; (c) not involving a reduction in the number of car parking spaces.	
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development	Township zone code Services and works code

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Impact assessment		
Any other use not listed in this table. Any use listed in this table and not meeting the requirements stated in the “Categories of development and assessment” column. Any other undefined use.	The planning scheme	

Editor’s note—The above categories of development and assessment apply unless otherwise prescribed in the Regulation.

5.6 Categories of development and assessment— Reconfiguring a lot

The following table identifies the categories of development and assessment for reconfiguring a lot.

Table 5.6.1—Reconfiguring a lot

Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
All zones	Code assessment	
	All reconfiguring a lot if: (a) compliant with the minimum requirements of Table 8.4.2 or (b) a boundary realignment	The relevant zone code Reconfiguring a lot code Services and works code
	Impact assessment	
	If not code assessment	The planning scheme

Editor's note—The above categories of development and assessment apply unless otherwise prescribed in the Regulation.

5.7 Categories of development and assessment—Building work

The following table identifies the categories of development and assessment for building work regulated under the planning scheme.

Table 5.7.1—Building Work

Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
All zones	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	Minor building work on a local heritage place Editor's note—Refer to Council's Local Heritage Register accessible on Council's website.	Local heritage places code: Section 1, acceptable outcomes
All zones	Code assessment	
	Building work on a local heritage place Editor's note—Refer to Council's Local Heritage Register accessible on Council's website.	Local heritage places code

5.8 Categories of development and assessment—Operational work

The following table identifies the categories of development and assessment for operational work.

Table 5.8.1—Operational work

Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
All zones except the Rural zone and Rural residential zone	Code assessment	
	Filling or excavation if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The depth of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fill is more than 1m above ground level; or excavation is more than 1m below ground level. or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving more than 50m³ of material 	Services and works code
Rural Zone Rural Residential Zone	Code assessment	
	Filling or excavation if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The depth of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fill is more than 1m above ground level; or excavation is more than 1m below ground level. and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving more than 500m³ of material 	Services and works code
All zones	Code assessment	
	Operational work on a local heritage place Editor's note—Refer to Council's Local Heritage Register accessible on Council's website.	Local heritage place code
All zones	Code assessment	
	Third party sign	Third party sign code
Accepted Development		
Any other operational work not listed in this table.		

Editor's note—The above categories of development and assessment apply unless otherwise prescribed in the Regulation.

5.9 Categories of development and assessment—Overlays

The following table identifies where an overlay changes the category of development and assessment from that stated in a zone or local plan and the relevant assessment benchmarks.

Table 5.9.1—Assessment benchmarks for overlays

Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks
Bushfire hazard overlay		
Material change of use	No change	Bushfire hazard overlay code (refer to Part 7)
Reconfiguring a lot		
All overlays other than bushfire hazard overlay		
Material change of use, other than for a dwelling house on land identified on Overlay Map 07 or Overlay Map 09	No change	Low density residential zone code – Section 7 Medium density residential zone code – Section 8 Principal centre zone code – Section 2 Local centre zone code – Section 3 Recreation and open space zone code – Section 3 Environmental management and conservation zone code – Section 3 Low impact industry zone code – Section 5 Medium impact industry zone code – Section 4 Special industry zone code – Section 5 Community facilities zone code – Section 3 Emerging community zone code – Section 3 Extractive industry zone code – Section 3 Rural zone code – Section 10 Rural residential zone code – Section 5 Specialised centre zone code – Section 2 Township zone code – Section 10
Material change of use for a dwelling house on land identified on Overlay Map 07 or Overlay Map 09	Accepted subject to requirements	Low density residential zone code – Section 7 Medium density residential zone code – Section 8 Principal centre zone code – Section 2 Local centre zone code – Section 3 Recreation and open space zone code – Section 3 Environmental management and conservation zone code – Section 3 Low impact industry zone code – Section 5 Medium impact industry zone code – Section 4 Special industry zone code – Section 5 Community facilities zone code – Section 3 Emerging community zone code – Section 3 Extractive industry zone code – Section 3 Rural zone code – Section 10 Rural residential zone code – Section 5 Specialised centre zone code – Section 2 Township zone code – Section 10
Reconfiguring a lot	No change	Reconfiguring a lot code – Section 4
Operational work	No change	Services and works code – Section 6

Note—Some overlays may only be included for information purposes. This should not change the category of development or assessment or assessment benchmarks in the planning scheme.

Part 6 Zones

6.1 Preliminary

- (1) Zones organise the planning scheme area in a way that facilitates the location of preferred or acceptable land uses.
- (2) Zones are mapped and included in Schedule 2.
- (3) The categories of development and assessment for development in a zone are in Part 5.
- (4) Assessment benchmarks for zones are contained in a zone code.
- (5) A precinct may be identified for part of a zone.
- (6) Precinct provisions are contained in the zone code.
- (7) Each zone code identifies the following:
 - (a) the purpose of the code;
 - (b) the overall outcomes that achieve the purpose of the code;
 - (c) the performance outcomes that achieve the overall outcomes and the purpose of the code;
 - (d) the acceptable outcomes that achieve the performance and overall outcomes and the purpose of the code.
- (8) The following are the zone codes for the planning scheme:
 - (a) Low density residential zone code;
 - (b) Medium density residential zone code;
 - (c) Principal centre zone code;
 - (d) Local centre zone code;
 - (e) Recreation and open space zone code;
 - (f) Environmental management and conservation zone code;
 - (g) Low impact industry zone code;
 - (h) Medium impact industry zone code;
 - (i) Special industry zone code;
 - (j) Community facilities zone code;
 - (k) Emerging community zone code;
 - (l) Extractive industry zone code;
 - (m) Rural zone code;
 - (n) Rural residential zone code;
 - (o) Specialised centre zone code;
 - (p) Township zone code.

6.2 Zone codes

6.2.1 Low density residential zone code

6.2.1.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Low density residential zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.1.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the low density residential zone code is to provide for—
 - (a) Residential uses; and
 - (b) Community uses, and small-scale services, facilities and infrastructure, to support local residents.
- (2) The local government purpose of the code is to accommodate housing at the low density and scale consistent with the country lifestyle expectations of the Region's residents and to ensure development is accommodated by the efficient expansion of infrastructure.
- (3) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Predominantly detached dwelling houses are provided on a range of lot sizes.
 - (b) Development provides for an efficient land-use pattern and is well connected to other parts of the local government area.
 - (c) Development is designed to provide safe and walkable neighbourhoods. On greenfield sites or where the site is one of a number of adjoining development sites,

development occurs in accordance with a Structure Plan that comprises an efficient and connected layout covering all local developable land.

- (d) Development maintains a high level of residential amenity having regard to traffic, noise, dust, odour, lighting and other locally specific impacts.
- (e) Development reflects and enhances the existing low density scale and character of the area. Small lot development may be supported where there is a demonstrated need. Dual occupancies have the appearance of a house.
- (f) Development is designed to incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency, water conservation and public/active transport use.
- (g) Development is supported by transport infrastructure that is designed to provide and promote safe and efficient public transport use, walking and cycling.
- (h) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
- (i) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
- (j) Residential or other sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) (as defined in the Regulation) are not intensified in the identified separation area around the Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory on Overlay Map 11.
- (k) Development is supported by necessary community facilities, open space and recreational areas and appropriate infrastructure to support the needs of the local community.
- (l) Multiple dwellings and dual occupancy occur close to the Local centre zone where development is of a scale and density consistent with the surrounding Low density residential zone.
- (m) Non-residential uses may be supported where such uses directly support the day to day needs of the immediate residential community, do not detract from the residential amenity of the area and do not undermine the viability of nearby centres.
- (n) Natural features such as creeks, gullies, waterways, wetlands and vegetation and bushland are retained, enhanced and buffered from the impacts of development, where possible. Any unavoidable impacts are minimised through location, design, operation and management requirements.

6.2.1.3 Criteria for assessment

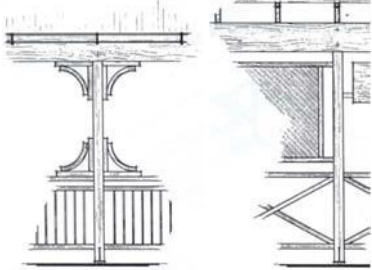
Table 6.2.1—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 Development of greenfield areas	
<p>Applies to sites larger than 5,000m² whether or not as one or more adjoining allotments.</p> <p>PO1</p> <p>Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) appropriately addresses geographical constraints; (b) protects environmental and cultural heritage values; (c) integrates with existing or approved development in the surrounding area; (d) provides appropriate road, cycleway, pedestrian or open space linkages with satisfactory internal and external connectivity and integration with surrounding development; (e) provides for major stormwater flow paths through the site; (f) protects floodplains and water quality; (g) provides necessary physical infrastructure; and (h) achieves an appropriate level of amenity and safety for adjoining land uses. <p>Editor's note—As a guide, when drafting a structure plan, open space should comprise 10% of the development parcel and be a fair average of its geographic qualities.</p>	<p>AO1.1</p> <p>Development occurs in accordance with an approved structure plan.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO1.2</p> <p>The development application includes a structure plan that provides detailed information addressing site constraints, proposed development, integration with and protection of amenity and safety for surrounding development and provision of urban infrastructure. The structure plan does not confer land use rights.</p> <p>Editor's note—A structure plan is an integrated land use plan setting out the broad environmental, land use, infrastructure and development intent for a specific area. It does not confer land use rights.</p> <p>Editor's note—As a guide, when drafting a structure plan, open space should comprise 10% of the development parcel and be a fair average of its geographic qualities.</p>
Section 2 General	
<p>PO2</p> <p>The density, built form and appearance of development reflects the intended low density, detached housing character of the zone, is climatically responsive and facilitates casual surveillance of the street.</p>	<p>AO2.1</p> <p>Site cover does not exceed 50% except for the Bunya Mountains Precinct where the maximum site cover is 10%.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.2</p> <p>Buildings are a maximum of 2 storeys above ground level.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.3</p> <p>Pedestrian entrances to buildings are clearly visible from the street.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.4</p> <p>The maximum length of any façade without articulation or change of materials is 10m.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.5</p> <p>Buildings are set back at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 6m from the primary street frontage; (b) 4.5m from any secondary street frontage; (c) 1.5m from side boundaries; and (d) 6m from rear boundaries. <p>and</p> <p>AO2.6</p> <p>A 1.8m high screen fence is provided to the side and rear boundaries.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>and</p> <p>AO2.7 Plant and service equipment (air conditioning, exhaust fans, lift motor rooms, refuse bins, telecommunication devices, etc) are integrated into the building.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.8 Garages are at or behind the ground level front building setback.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.9 Front façades incorporate the front door (and an associated front door identification structure) and living room windows or balconies oriented toward the street.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.10 Each unit incorporates a private open space at least 20m² in area and 4 metres wide that directly adjoins the unit's principal living area and is oriented northward.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.11 Front fences are less than 1.2 metres high.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.12 Where a dual occupancy in the Low Density Residential zone, each unit has: (a) driveway access to its street frontage; and (b) Its front door (and an associated front door identification structure) and living room windows or balconies oriented toward its respective street frontage.</p>
<p>PO3 Development responds to natural landforms and stormwater flows.</p>	<p>AO3 Cut and fill is minimised.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development is connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.2 Stormwater is discharged to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.3 Development is supplied with reticulated electricity and telecommunications services.</p>
<p>PO5 The efficiency and safety of the road network is not compromised by inappropriate access arrangements.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO6 Refuse storage areas: (a) are conveniently located for use and collection; and (b) are of useable size; and</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>(c) avoid adverse impacts on neighbours and occupants; and (d) are screened from view within the site, adjoining properties and the street.</p>	
<p>PO7 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) on sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO7.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 3 Home-based business	
<p>PO8 The activity, occupation or business is subordinate to the dwelling on the site.</p>	<p>AO8.1 The home-based business is conducted in, under or within 20m of the principal dwelling and is conducted by a person living in the dwelling. and AO8.2 The maximum internal floor area used is the greater of 50m² of the gross floor area or 20m² of outdoor area. and AO8.3 No more than one non-resident of the site is employed in the home-based business. And AO8.4 A home-based business is setback from the road frontage of the site a distance greater than the existing building line.</p>
<p>PO9 Car parking and access is provided in a safe, attractive and functional manner.</p>	<p>AO9.1 Home-based businesses provide a maximum of one parking space in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling. And AO9.2 Access is taken from the same crossover and driveway servicing the existing dwelling.</p>
<p>PO10 The amenity of the local residential area is not adversely affected.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Operating hours are limited to 7am to 8pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 4pm Saturday, Sunday and public holidays. and AO10.2 The home-based business does not rely on transport provided by vehicles larger than a 3-tonne rigid vehicle. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO10.3 The home-based-business does not involve the storage of hazardous or noxious materials in quantities beyond that reasonably associated with the dwelling. and</p> <p>AO10.4 The home-based business does not involve the inspection, servicing, repair or hiring of vehicles, machinery or equipment. and</p> <p>AO10.5 The home-based business does not necessitate an environmental licence.</p>
Section 4 Development in Bunya Mountains Precinct	
<p>PO11 Development, including Dwelling Houses, must adopt the local alpine village architectural form.</p>	<p>AO11.1 Roofs are pitched to at least 40° and incorporate at least 400mm eaves (see examples below)</p> <div data-bbox="826 862 1348 1236" data-label="Image"> <p>The image contains four separate architectural drawings of houses. Each drawing shows a house with a steeply pitched gable roof and wide, overhanging eaves. The houses are constructed of timber and feature various details like balconies and decorative elements. The drawings are arranged in a 2x2 grid.</p> </div> <p>and</p> <p>AO11.2 Buildings are of predominantly timber construction. and</p> <p>AO11.3 Front façades incorporate verandahs and windows with a height to width ratio greater than 1.0. and</p> <p>AO11.4 Buildings utilise ‘pole’ construction techniques with minimal ground disturbance in preference to ‘slab on ground’ construction techniques. and</p> <p>AO11.5 Timber-cladding and metal rather than tiled roofs are the predominant finishes used in building/construction. and</p> <p>AO11.6 Awnings, decorative or ornamental down-posts and fenestrations and other ornamentation (as illustrated below) are used in building design to reinforce a ‘chalet’ character of built form.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	 <p data-bbox="826 577 1356 672">AO11.7 Dual occupancies have the appearance of a dwelling house.</p>
Section 5 Small lot dwelling houses	
<p data-bbox="252 707 766 952">PO12 Dwelling houses on small lots are to provide high quality living environments for occupants while respecting standards of amenity and house form expected in a conventional residential environment occasionally punctuated by multiple dwellings.</p>	<p data-bbox="826 707 1372 2110">For houses on lots less than 400m² –</p> <p data-bbox="826 734 1332 862">AO12.1 The minimum front setback is 6m or, if any adjoining dwelling house is set back less than 6m, that setback.</p> <p data-bbox="826 884 1372 974">and AO12.2 The minimum setback from side boundaries is 1m.</p> <p data-bbox="826 996 1372 1108">and AO12.3 The minimum setback from the rear boundary is 6m</p> <p data-bbox="826 1131 1332 1243">and AO12.4 The maximum site cover is 50% of the site area.</p> <p data-bbox="826 1265 1316 1377">and AO12.5 The maximum length of a dwelling house is 25m, including enclosed garages.</p> <p data-bbox="826 1400 1356 1512">and AO12.6 There is at least one covered parking space.</p> <p data-bbox="826 1534 1308 1646">and AO12.7 The driveway crossover is no wider than 3.5m.</p> <p data-bbox="826 1668 1332 2027">and AO12.8 The privacy of adjoining dwellings is protected by having – (a) side fences 1.8m high with no openings; (b) windows and balconies on levels above ground floor more than 9m from windows and balconies on adjoining dwellings; (c) where the separation in (b) is not achieved, privacy is achieved through translucent windows, windows sills higher than 1.5m or fixed solid translucent external screens.</p> <p data-bbox="826 2049 1252 2110">and AO12.9 Roofs are to be pitched at least 20°.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	and AO12.10 600mm eaves are to be over all external walls.
PO13 Reconfiguration into allotments less than 400m ² is to provide for suitable living environments.	For allotments lots less than 400m ² – AO13.1 All lots are orientated to within 20° of north. AO13.2 All lots are to be sized and shaped to accommodate a 10m x 20m rectangle.
Section 6 Short Term Accommodation	
PO14 Short term accommodation maintains the appearance of an ordinary dwelling in the zone	AO14.1 Short term Accommodation uses are: (a) carried out in the existing dwelling (b) have no external signage AO14.2 One (1) dedicated off street car parking space is provided for the sole use by the short term accommodation use
PO15 Short term accommodation only accommodates people for a very short duration	AO15 Guests can stay a maximum of 14 consecutive nights
PO16 Short term accommodation does not cause any nuisance or adverse impacts on the existing amenity	AO16.1 Noise levels do not exceed acoustic quality objectives under the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 Schedule 1. AO16.2 Domestic waste bins are provided in a screened area and maintained in a tidy state at all times.
Section 7 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
PO17 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.	No outcome specified.
Biodiversity overlay	
PO18 Environmentally significant areas and values, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.	AO18.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO18.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO18.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO19 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>the greatest extent practical.</p> <p>AO19 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO20 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO20.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO20.2 Buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas may be located within 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05 provided that the Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are rehabilitated using measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO21 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times</p>	<p>AO21.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03. or AO21.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO22 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO22.1 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth/duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO23 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood events.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Historic subdivisions overlay	
<p>PO24 Historic subdivisions are only developed in locations where there is adequate access to physical and social services Editor's note—This does not apply to outbuildings and extensions to an existing house.</p>	<p>AO24 The site is within 5km distance by road of a school if not on a current school bus route.</p>
<p>PO25 A site identified on the Historic Subdivision Overlay is not developed where: (a) the site characteristics, including impacts from natural hazards, make it unsuitable for development; and (b) infrastructure, including water, sewerage, stormwater and roads are not adequate or result in environmental harm.</p>	<p>AO25.1 The site has frontage to a gazetted and constructed road. Editor's note—The construction standard for unmade roads is defined in the 'Construction of Unmade Roads' policy resolved by South Burnett Regional Council and adopted on 19 August 2009. and AO25.2 The site has sufficient area to provide for on-site effluent disposal in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code</i>. and AO25.3 The site is: (a) within a reticulated town water area, and reticulated water supply is provided; or (b) outside a reticulated town water area, and a rainwater tank or other supplementary water supply system is installed with a minimum capacity of 45,000 litres. and AO25.4 Habitable rooms within new buildings are 300mm above the highest known flood level, located on the highest part of the site and elevated to enhance flood immunity. Editor's note—Where historical flood data exists, it may be possible to use this information to determine the highest known flood level. Historical data may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ formally recorded gauge heights records for a number of floods; ▪ formally surveyed peak flood levels; ▪ photographs of a historic flood; ▪ 'high-water' marks recorded on public or private property; and ▪ interviews with long-term residents. and AO25.5 New buildings are provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks. and AO25.6 Stormwater drainage is discharged from the boundary of a development site:</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	(a) without nuisance and annoyance to adjoining or downstream properties, (b) into natural systems, and (c) with conveyance to a lawful point of discharge including by way of easement where drainage systems traverse private property into natural systems. and AO25.7 New buildings are confined to areas outside of overland flow paths and natural drainage features.
Landslide hazard overlay	
PO26 Development does not increase the risk of harm to people and property as a result of landslide, by: (a) avoiding development in a landslide hazard area; or (b) undertaking development in a landslide hazard area only where strictly in accordance with best practice geotechnical principles.	AO26.1 Development, including associated access, is not located in a landslide hazard area as identified on Overlay Map 10. or AO26.2 Development, including associated access, is located in a low or very low land landslide hazard area as determined by a site-specific geotechnical assessment prepared by a competent person.
PO27 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Landslide Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after landslide events.	No outcome specified.

6.2.2 Medium density residential zone code

6.2.2.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Medium density residential zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.2.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the medium density residential zone code is to provide for–
 - (a) medium density multiple dwellings; and
 - (b) community uses, and small-scale services, facilities and infrastructure, to support local residents.
- (2) The local government purpose of the code is to facilitate multiple dwellings and dual occupancy close to the Principal centre zone and where suitable close to the Local centre zone and to ensure development is supported by adequate infrastructure, employment opportunities and recreation opportunities.
- (3) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Development provides for retirement facilities, multiple dwellings and dual occupancy close to the Principal centre zone and, where suitable, close to the Local centre zone.
 - (b) Small scale offices and health care facilities are accommodated in specific locations close to the town centre.
 - (c) Development is supported by appropriate infrastructure.
 - (d) Development maintains a high level of residential amenity having regard to traffic, noise, dust, odour, lighting and other locally specific impacts.
 - (e) Development in this zone is supported by a diverse range of community facilities, transport options, employment nodes and commercial and retail hubs.
 - (f) Non-residential uses may be supported where such uses directly support the day to day needs of the residential community, do not detract from the residential amenity of the area and do not undermine the viability of the nearby centres.
 - (g) Development is designed to incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation.
 - (h) Development is designed to promote safe walking and cycling.
 - (i) The scale and density of development facilitates an efficient land-use pattern that is well connected to employment nodes, centres, recreation areas, community services and educational opportunities.
 - (j) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstrable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts..
 - (k) Development is reflective of and responsive to the environmental constraints of the land.
 - (l) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.2.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.2—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 The density, built form and appearance of development reflects the intended character of the zone, is climatically responsive and facilitates casual surveillance of the street.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Site cover does not exceed 60% and</p> <p>AO1.2 Buildings are a maximum of 2 storeys and 8.5m above ground level. and</p> <p>AO1.3 Maximum gross floor area does not exceed: (a) for conventional allotments, 50% of the site area. (b) for rear allotments, 40% of the site area and</p> <p>AO1.4 Where adjoining a dwelling house, a 1.8m high screen fence is provided to the common boundary. and</p> <p>AO1.5 Plant and service equipment (air conditioning, exhaust fans, lift motor rooms, refuse bins, telecommunication devices, etc) are integrated into the building. and</p> <p>AO1.6 Rooves incorporate at least 400mm eaves over each wall. and</p> <p>AO1.7 Front fences are less than 1.2 metres high.</p>
<p>PO2 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Development is connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage. and</p> <p>AO2.2 Development is supplied with reticulated electricity and telecommunications services. and</p> <p>AO2.3 Stormwater is discharged to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners.</p>
<p>PO3 The efficiency and safety of the road network is not compromised by inappropriate access arrangements</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO4 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Where the total number of multiple dwelling units is less than 10, the refuse storage area allows for individual general waste and recycling bins for each unit. and</p> <p>AO4.2 Where the total number of multiple dwelling</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>units is 10 or more or for rooming accommodation, communal industrial-sized bins are provided in a location that allows the collection vehicle to enter and exit the site in a forward gear and collect the waste with a maximum of 3 manoeuvres.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.3 The refuse storage area is no closer than 4m to any frontage and 1.5m to any other site boundary except where servicing 10 dwelling units or more, where the storage area is 5m from any site boundary.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.4 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided with a dedicated hose cock.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.5 The refuse storage area is enclosed on 3 sides to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles.</p>
<p>PO5 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to:</p> <p>(a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and</p> <p>(b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO5.1 Development does not occur:</p> <p>(a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and</p> <p>(b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO5.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
<p>PO6 Landscaping enhances the appearance of the site, provides buffering and screening and shades activity areas.</p>	<p>AO6.1 A minimum 2m wide landscaped area with species selected to suit the streetscape is provided adjacent to all road frontages (excluding crossover and pedestrian access).</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.2 Landscaping of pedestrian areas uses plant species which at maturity have limited foliage below 1.8m.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.3 The minimum area for site landscaping is:</p> <p>(a) For multiple dwellings – 20%</p> <p>(b) For retirement facilities – 35%</p> <p>(c) For other uses – not specified.</p>
Section 2 Home-based business	
<p>PO7 The activity, occupation or business is subordinate to the dwelling on the site.</p>	<p>AO7.1 The home-based business is conducted in, under or within 20m of the principal dwelling and is conducted by a person living in the dwelling.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>and AO7.2 The maximum internal floor area used is the greater of 50m² of the gross floor area or 20m² of outdoor area.</p> <p>and AO7.3 No more than one non-resident of the site is employed in the home-based business.</p> <p>and AO7.4 A home-based business is setback from the road frontage of the site a distance greater than the existing building line.</p> <p>and AO7.5 A single un-illuminated business sign bearing the name and nature of the business is limited to 0.3m² in area.</p>
<p>PO8 Car parking and access is provided in a safe, attractive and functional manner.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Home-based businesses provide a maximum of one parking space in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling.</p> <p>and AO8.2 Access is taken from the same crossover and driveway servicing the existing dwelling.</p>
<p>PO9 The amenity of the local residential area is not adversely affected.</p>	<p>AO9.1 Operating hours are limited to 7am to 8pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 4pm Saturday, Sunday and public holidays.</p> <p>and AO9.2 The home-based business does not rely on transport provided by vehicles larger than a 3-tonne rigid vehicle.</p> <p>and AO9.3 The home-based business does not involve the storage of hazardous or noxious materials in quantities beyond that reasonably associated with the dwelling.</p> <p>and AO9.4 The home-based business does not involve the inspection, servicing, repair or hiring of vehicles, machinery or equipment.</p> <p>and AO9.5 The home-based business does not necessitate an environmental licence.</p>
Section 3 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO10 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site.</p> <p>and AO10.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the primary major use on the site.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	and AO10.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.
<p>PO11 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO11.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and AO11.2 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m. and AO11.3 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and AO11.4 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the primary use of the site.</p>
Section 4 Dual occupancies, multiple dwellings and retirement facilities	
<p>PO12 Development is located on land that provides easy, safe and convenient movement by pedestrians.</p>	<p>AO12 Development is located on land with slopes less than: (a) For multiple dwellings – 12.5%; (b) For retirement facilities – 8%; (c) For dual occupancies – not specified.</p>
<p>PO13 The development site is of an appropriate size to accommodate activities, buildings, infrastructure, services and works associated with the residential use.</p>	<p>AO13.1 The site has a minimum area of: (a) For dual occupancies – 600m²; (b) For multiple dwellings – 800m²; (c) For retirement facilities – 2,000m². and AO13.2 The site has a minimum road frontage of: (a) For dual occupancies – 18m; (b) For multiple dwellings – 20m; (c) For retirement facilities – not specified.</p>
<p>PO14 Development provides a setting that adds positively to the streetscape and provides reasonable access to natural light and ventilation.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Buildings have a minimum set back of 6m to the primary street frontage. and AO14.2 Setbacks to any secondary road frontage are a minimum of 4.5m. and AO14.3 Side and rear boundary setbacks for residential uses are a minimum of: (a) 1.5m – at ground level; (b) 2.0m – above ground level.</p>
<p>PO15 Development provides sufficient open space to meet the recreational and privacy needs of</p>	<p>AO15.1 Each dwelling in a dual occupancy is provided with private open space of a</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
residents.	<p>minimum consolidated area of 50m² with a minimum dimension of 5m and oriented northward.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO15.2 Where a dual occupancy, each unit has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) independent driveway access to its respective street frontage; and (b) Its front door (and an associated front door identification structure) and living room windows or balconies oriented toward its respective street frontage. <p>and</p> <p>AO15.3 Each dwelling in a multiple dwelling is provided with northward oriented private open space comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a minimum consolidated area of 20m² with a minimum dimension of 4m for ground level dwellings; and (b) a minimum consolidated area of 15m² with a minimum dimension of 3m for above ground level dwellings. <p>and</p> <p>AO15.4 Each dwelling in a retirement facility is provided with private open space comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a minimum consolidated area of 12m² with a minimum dimension of 3m for ground level dwellings; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) a minimum consolidated area of 20m² with a minimum dimension of 3m for above ground level dwellings. <p>and</p> <p>AO15.5 Private open space of ground level dwellings is directly accessible from the living areas.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO15.6 Screen fencing of ground level private open space achieves a minimum height of 1.5m.</p>
<p>PO16 Development accommodates the relaxation, recreational, storage and clothes drying needs of residents.</p>	<p>AO16.1 Communal open space is provided at a minimum rate of 5% or 40m² of site area, whichever is the greater. and excludes access and vehicle parking areas and clothes drying areas.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO16.2 For multiple dwellings and retirement facilities, a storage space with a minimum capacity of 8m³, which may form part of a carport or garage, is provided for each dwelling.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO16.3 Each dwelling is provided with an open air clothes drying facility screened from public streets, communal open space and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO17 For retirement facilities provision is also made for common indoor community and recreation areas that have facilities suitable for use for recreational and social events, and is of a size adequate to meet the needs of residents on the site.</p>	<p>neighbouring properties.</p> <p>AO17 An indoor communal area, having a minimum size of 1m² for each bedspace (but not less than 25m² overall), is provided on the site and is equipped with, at least, toilet, kitchen or kitchenette and storage facilities.</p>
<p>PO18 Retirement facilities are provided with appropriate lighting to allow clear visibility along all pedestrian paths.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Bollard or overhead lighting is provided along all footpaths and car parking areas. and AO18.2 All external lighting complies with the requirements of the <i>AS4282—Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>.</p>
<p>PO19 Retirement facilities provide easy pedestrian and wheelchair access throughout the site.</p>	<p>AO19.1 No dwelling is more than 250m walking distance from a site entry/exit point. and AO19.2 All paths and outdoor recreational areas have a gradient 5% or less.</p>
Section 5 Small lot dwelling houses	
<p>PO20 Dwelling houses on small lots are to provide high quality living environments for occupants while respecting standards of amenity and house form expected in a conventional residential environment occasionally punctuated by multiple dwellings.</p>	<p>For houses on lots less than 400m² –</p> <p>AO20.1 The minimum front setback is 6m or, if any adjoining dwelling house is set back less than 6m, that setback. and AO20.2 The minimum setback from side boundaries is 1m. and AO20.3 The minimum setback from the rear boundary is 6m and AO20.4 The maximum site cover is 50% of the site area. and AO20.5 The maximum length of a dwelling house is 25m, including enclosed garages. and AO20.6 There is at least one covered parking space. and AO20.7 The driveway crossover is no wider than 3.5m. and AO20.8 The privacy of adjoining dwellings is protected by having – (a) side fences 1.8m high with no openings; (b) windows and balconies on levels above ground floor more than 9m from windows</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>and balconies on adjoining dwellings;</p> <p>(c) where the separation in (b) is not achieved, privacy is achieved through translucent windows, windows sills higher than 1.5m or fixed solid translucent external screens.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.9 Roof pitch of at least 20°.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.10 600mm eaves are to be over all external walls</p>
Section 6 Secondary dwelling	
<p>PO21 A secondary dwelling must be subsidiary to its primary dwelling.</p>	<p>AO21.1 A secondary dwelling is no larger than 70m² in gross floor area or 40% of the gross floor area of the primary dwelling, whichever is less.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO21.2 Parking is provided for one vehicle and access to it is via the same driveway as the primary dwelling.</p>
Section 7 Short Term Accommodation	
<p>PO22 Short term accommodation maintains the appearance of an ordinary dwelling in the zone</p>	<p>AO22.1 Short term Accommodation uses are: (a) carried out in the existing dwelling (b) have no external signage</p> <p>AO22.2 One (1) dedicated off street car parking space is provided for the sole use by the short term accommodation use</p>
<p>PO23 Short term accommodation only accommodates people for a short duration</p>	<p>AO23 Guests can stay a maximum of 14 nights</p>
<p>PO24 Short term accommodation does not cause any nuisance or adverse impacts on the existing amenity</p>	<p>AO24.1 Noise levels do not exceed acoustic quality objectives under the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019, Schedule 1.</p> <p>AO24.2 Domestic waste bins are provided in a screened area and maintained in a tidy state at all times.</p>
Section 8 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
<p>PO25 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO26 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO26.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO26.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO26.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO27 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO27 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO28 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO28.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO28.2 Buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas may be located within 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05 provided that the Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are rehabilitated using measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p>

6.2.3 Principal centre zone code

6.2.3.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Principal centre zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.3.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the principal centre zone code is to provide for a large variety of uses and activities (including, for example, administrative, business, community, cultural, entertainment, professional, residential or retail activities) to:
 - (a) form the core of an urban area; and
 - (b) service the local government area.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) The amount of zoned land is more than enough to accommodate Kingaroy's commercial needs over the life of this Planning Scheme and, as such, no expansion of the zone is envisaged.
 - (b) Shops, offices and cinemas and other people-oriented activities are concentrated into the Retail core precinct so that this area becomes a vibrant, active place and a focus for civic projects.
 - (c) The Frame precinct accommodates commercial activities which, due to their scale or nature – or because the goods they sell are too large to be transported to a car on foot – could disrupt the smooth passage of pedestrians along town centre streets. Examples include retail showrooms, offices, building supplies and sales or hire yards.
 - (d) Development scale and intensity is to be the highest in the Region, but nevertheless generally no higher than 2-3 storeys, so as to maintain scale consistent with expectations of a major regional town. Taller buildings may be contemplated in the Retail core precinct where for mixed commercial and residential activities that exhibit outstanding design characteristics that bolster Kingaroy's regional centre role and so transcend the preferred rural town character form.
 - (e) Residential development, short-term accommodation and tourist accommodation is provided at an appropriate scale and integrates with and enhances the fabric of the centre. Residential development in the Retail core precinct is enabled above ground storeys.
 - (f) Development encourages active and safe pedestrian links within the Retail core precinct.
 - (g) Where appropriate service industry uses may be located in the zone.
 - (h) Development is designed to incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency, water conservation and public/active transport use.
 - (i) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.3.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.3—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 The scale, bulk and design of buildings provides a safe and welcoming built environment that reflects the intended streetscape character and is consistent with the scale and form of buildings in the Kingaroy town centre and routinely found in larger regional towns.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Buildings are a maximum of: (a) 3 storeys above ground level, where not in the PC2 Private Hospital Precinct; (b) 4 storeys above ground level where in the PC2 Private Hospital Precinct. and AO1.2 Buildings are built to the street alignment. and AO1.3 Building entrances are clearly visible from the street. and AO1.4 Development incorporates an all- weather awning built to a line 0.5m short of all carriageways with at least 3m vertical clearance. and AO1.5 The maximum building length in one plane is less than 30m, with variations at least 0.5m deep and 3m wide between continuing façades. and AO1.6 Upper levels incorporate horizontal and vertical variations such as balconies, windows, shading devices and parapets. and AO1.7 Buildings incorporate: (a) Elements distinguishing different levels; and (b) Variations in roof shape, recesses or projections, shade devices and detailing. and AO1.8 In the Retail core precinct, parking areas and parking structures are behind or under buildings. and AO1.9 Plant and service equipment (air conditioning, exhaust fans, lift motor rooms, refuse bins, telecommunication devices, etc) are integrated into buildings.</p>
<p>PO2 Development respects the amenity and intended urban form of adjoining non-commercial sites.</p>	<p>AO2 Where adjoining residential zoned land, development provides: (a) 1.8m high screen fencing to all side and rear boundaries; and (b) minimum 5m side and rear boundary setbacks; and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	(c) minimum 3 metre boundary setback to street frontages.
<p>PO3 Buildings maximise shop-front exposure to streets in the Retail core precinct.</p>	<p>AO3.1 For development in the Retail core precinct, buildings are built to side boundaries, except for pedestrian and vehicular access. and AO3.2 The ground level comprises display windows and active space (e.g. shops, cafés, offices, personal services, hotels, medical facilities and small showrooms). and AO3.3 Buildings incorporate windows and doors opening to the street.</p>
<p>PO4 Development provides a safe and secure environment.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development provides: (a) opportunities for casual surveillance and sightlines to and from open spaces, streets and adjacent development; (b) activity areas adjacent to pedestrian pathways; (c) pathways, underpasses and other spaces that minimise sudden changes of grade and blind corners; (d) lighting of external areas; (e) increased visibility of high risk areas such as car parks, stairwells and the like; (f) entrances to buildings that are oriented to face open or 'active' spaces; and (g) clear sight lines from within the building at the entry point. and AO4.2 Parking areas with more than 20 parking spaces provide dedicated, obvious and direct pedestrian paths linking parking spaces with public streets and/or entry points to on-site commercial premises. and AO4.3 Pedestrian movement areas involve minimal vehicle conflict points and facilitate equitable access. and AO4.4 The ground level of buildings facing the primary frontage comprises windows and active space.</p>
<p>PO5 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO5.1 Development is connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage. and AO5.2 Stormwater is discharged to a lawful point of discharge. and AO5.3 Where involving an increase in gross floor</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	area of more than 5,000m ² , development provides bus and taxi loading areas within 100m of the main entrance.
<p>PO6 Pedestrian safety is enhanced by appropriate access arrangements.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Where an alternative exists, no direct vehicular access is provided from Glendon Street. and AO6.2 Driveways providing access to less than 20 parking spaces are no more than 3.0m wide where they cross the footpath. and AO6.3 No new driveways are established within 30m of an existing one (shared driveways may need to be used).</p>
<p>PO7 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Refuse storage areas allow the appropriately sized collection vehicle to enter and exit in a forward gear. The use of staff car parking areas to accommodate internal manoeuvring is permissible. and AO7.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles. and AO7.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
<p>PO8 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) on sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO8.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
<p>PO9 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	No outcome specified.

6.2.4 Local centre zone code

6.2.4.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Local centre zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.4.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the local centre zone code is to provide for—
 - (a) a limited variety of commercial, community and retail activities to service local residents; and
 - (b) other uses and activities that integrate with, and enhance, the local centre, including, for example, entertainment, shopping or residential uses.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) The amount of zoned land is more than enough to accommodate the commercial needs of each town over the life of this Planning Scheme, and no expansion of the zone is envisaged.
 - (b) The zone provides for a mix of retail, commercial, administrative, community, cultural and entertainment activities that support the respective host town.
 - (c) Buildings are generally no higher than 2-3 storeys, so as to maintain form consistent with expectations of a regional town.
 - (d) Development standards reflect the level of infrastructure otherwise apparent in the town.
 - (e) Residential development, short-term accommodation and tourist accommodation is provided at an appropriate scale and integrates with and enhances the fabric of the centre. Residential development is enabled above ground floors.
 - (f) Where appropriate, service industry uses may be located in the zoned area.
 - (g) Development is designed to incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency, water conservation and public/active transport use.
 - (h) Development is reflective of and responsive to the environmental constraints and hazards of the land.
 - (i) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.4.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.4—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 The scale, bulk and design of buildings provides a safe and welcoming built environment that reflects the intended streetscape character and is consistent with the scale and form of buildings in the respective town centre and routinely found in smaller regional towns.</p> <p>Where Council has prepared streetscape guidelines, the design of awnings and façades and the placement and design of street furniture and street planting is encouraged to follow them.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Buildings are a maximum of 2 storeys above ground level, or 3 storeys if the third storey is set back 20m from the street alignment. and AO1.2 Buildings are built to the street alignment. and AO1.3 Building entrances are clearly visible from the street. and AO1.4 Development incorporates an all- weather awning built to a line 0.5m short of all carriageways with at least 3m vertical clearance. and AO1.5 The maximum building length in one plane is less than 30m, with variations at least 0.5m deep and 3m wide between continuing façades. and AO1.6 Upper levels incorporate horizontal and vertical variations in elements such as balconies, windows, shading devices and parapets. and AO1.7 Buildings on corner sites incorporate: (a) Elements distinguishing different levels; and (b) Variations in roof shape, recesses or projections, shade devices and detailing. and AO1.8 Plant and service equipment (air conditioning, exhaust fans, lift motor rooms, refuse bins, telecommunication devices, etc) are integrated into buildings.</p>
<p>PO2 Development respects the amenity and intended urban form of adjoining non-commercial sites.</p>	<p>AO2 Where adjoining residential zoned land, development provides: (a) 1.8m high screen fencing to all side and rear boundaries; and (b) minimum 5m side and rear boundary setbacks; and (c) minimum 3 metre boundary setback to street frontages.</p>
<p>PO3 Buildings maximise shop-front exposure to streets.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Buildings are built to side boundaries, except for pedestrian and vehicular access. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO3.2 The ground level comprises display windows and active space (e.g. shops, cafés, offices, personal services, hotels, medical facilities and small showrooms).</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO3.3 Buildings incorporate windows and doors opening to the street.</p>
<p>PO4 Development provides a safe and secure environment.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) opportunities for casual surveillance and sightlines to and from open spaces, streets and adjacent development; (b) activity areas adjacent to pedestrian pathways; (c) pathways, underpasses and other spaces that minimise sudden changes of grade and blind corners; (d) lighting of external areas; (e) increased visibility of high risk areas such as car parks, stairwells and the like; (f) entrances to buildings that are oriented to face open or 'active' spaces; and (g) clear sight lines from within the building at the entry point. <p>and</p> <p>AO4.2 Parking areas with more than 20 parking spaces provide dedicated, obvious and direct pedestrian paths linking parking spaces with public streets and/or entry points to on-site commercial premises.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.3 Pedestrian movement areas involve minimal vehicle conflict points and facilitate equitable access.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.4 The ground level of buildings facing the primary frontage comprises windows and active space.</p>
<p>PO5 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO5.1 Development is connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO5.2 Stormwater is discharged to a lawful point of discharge.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO5.3 Where involving an increase in gross floor area of more than 5,000m², development provides bus and taxi loading areas within 100m of the main entrance.</p>
<p>PO6 Pedestrian safety is enhanced by appropriate access arrangements.</p>	<p>AO6 Where an alternative exists, no direct vehicular access is provided from the</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO7 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>respective town's main commercial street.</p> <p>A07.1 Refuse storage areas allow the appropriately-sized collection vehicle to enter and exit in a forward gear. The use of staff car parking areas to accommodate internal manoeuvring is permissible. and A07.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles. and A07.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
<p>PO8 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>A08.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or A08.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Short Term Accommodation	
<p>PO9 Short term accommodation maintains the appearance of an ordinary dwelling in the zone</p>	<p>A09.1 Short term Accommodation uses are: (a) carried out in the existing dwelling (b) have no external signage A09.2 One (1) dedicated off street car parking space is provided for the sole use by the short term accommodation use</p>
<p>PO10 Short term accommodation only accommodates people for a short duration</p>	<p>A010 Guests can stay a maximum of 14 nights</p>
<p>PO11 Short term accommodation does not cause any nuisance or adverse impacts on the existing amenity</p>	<p>A011.1 Noise levels do not exceed acoustic quality objectives under the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019, Schedule 1. A011.2 Domestic waste bins are provided in a screened area and maintained in a tidy state at all times.</p>
Section 3 For development affected by one or more overlays	
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO12 Development is not exposed to risk from</p>	<p>A012.1 All new allotments include an area of</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times</p>	<p>sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and AO12.2 New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO12.3 Development is sited above the 1% AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (a) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (b) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (c) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (d) All other development - 0mm. and AO12.4 Building work below the nominated flood level allows for the flow through of flood water at ground level: (a) The structure below flood level is unenclosed; or (b) Any enclosure below flood level aligns with the direction of water flow; or (c) Any enclosure not aligning with the direction of water flow must have openings that are at least 50% of the enclosed area with a minimum opening of 75mm. and AO12.5 Resilient building materials are used below the nominated flood level in accordance with the relevant building assessment provisions. and AO12.6 Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO13 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO13.1 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.</p>
<p>PO14 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	not hazardous in nature. or AO14.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.
PO15 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood events.	No outcome specified.

6.2.5 Recreation and open space zone code

6.2.5.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Recreation and open space zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.5.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Recreation and open space zone code is to provide for—
 - (a) a variety of cultural, educational, leisure, recreation and sporting uses and activities, including, for example—
 - (i) parks, playgrounds or playing fields for the use of residents and visitors; and
 - (ii) parks, or other areas, for the conservation of natural areas; and
 - (b) facilities and infrastructure to support the uses and activities stated in paragraph (a).
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) A range of functional and accessible open spaces, including a network of regional, district and local public and private parks and linkages, are available for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors.
 - (b) Areas that provide for active sport and recreation to meet community needs are planned and designed to enhance community liveability and provide a visual break in developed areas.
 - (c) Impacts on adjacent areas from development and activities within the zone are managed through buffering to adjacent sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) and appropriate design, siting and operation of facilities and infrastructure.
 - (d) Ancillary structures and buildings such as clubhouses, canteens, stands, shelters, amenity facilities, picnic tables and playgrounds are accommodated while retaining public accessibility to active and passive recreation.
 - (e) Adverse impacts on ecological values are avoided or minimised where recreation and open spaces areas include natural habitats such as bushland, wetlands or waterways, or act as a buffer between natural and developed areas.
 - (f) Areas for active sport and recreational pursuit such as playing fields, equestrian facilities, showgrounds, public swimming pools and outdoor courts are protected from intrusion of sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) that could compromise the operational capacity of established facilities.
 - (g) Land susceptible to flooding or drainage problems, including high ground water tables, is protected from inappropriate sport and recreation activities or facilities.
 - (h) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (i) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.5.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.5—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 The needs of the community for active and passive recreation and open space are met.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Development provides readily accessible community, recreation and leisure activities. and AO1.2 Ancillary structures are limited to shelters, picnic facilities, interpretation facilities, clubhouses, kiosks, stands and amenities blocks.</p>
<p>PO2 Development for open space and recreation facilities contributes to the open space landscape character of the zone and avoids detrimental impact on the natural environment.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Site coverage does not exceed 10% of the site area. and AO2.2 All buildings are set back a minimum 6m from the frontage of the site. and AO2.3 Buildings and structures do not exceed the height of existing structures or if remote from other buildings: (a) not more than 8.5m in height above ground level; or (b) not more than 11.5m in height above ground level and set back a minimum of 10m from all site boundaries. and AO2.4 Any roads or driveways through the site have a maximum width of 7m. and AO2.5 Development protects all mature native vegetation.</p>
<p>PO3 The amenity of the local area is not adversely affected.</p>	<p>AO3.1 The building setback from a boundary abutting a residential area is a minimum of 3m or half the height of the building at that point, whichever is greater. and AO3.2 New building plant or air-conditioning equipment is located central to the building and screened from view of the street or adjoining residential uses. and AO3.3 Site access and car parking, servicing or outdoor storage areas are set back from any boundary adjoining residential land a minimum of 3m and provided with a landscaped buffer. and AO3.4 Hours of operation of outdoor activities are</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>restricted to 7am to 10pm. and AO3.5 Where adjoining residential land, loading and unloading of goods occurs only between the hours of 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 5pm Saturday. and AO3.6 Outdoor lighting is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the parameters and requirements of <i>AS4282 – Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>. and AO3.7 A 1.8m high solid screen fence and 1.5m wide strip of screen landscaping are provided along all boundaries shared with an adjoining residential use.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Reticulated water and sewerage is provided. Where not available, on site water storage and an approved waste disposal system is provided.</p>
<p>PO5 Buildings and ancillary structures are responsive to the natural features and constraints of the land.</p>	<p>AO5 Land with a gradient in excess of 1:8 on 50% or more of the allotment is not developed for any purpose.</p>
<p>PO6 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO6.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO7 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and AO7.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the major use on the site. and AO7.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO8 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of</p>	<p>AO8.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>and AO8.2 Where adjoining land used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, a caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to the adjoining use. and AO8.3 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m. and AO8.4 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and AO8.5 A caretaker's accommodation is setback: (a) A minimum of 1.5m from the common property boundary to an adjoining residential use; or (b) A minimum of 10m from the principal activity areas of an industrial or commercial use on an adjoining allotment.</p>
<p>PO9 Caretaker's accommodation is adequately serviced by access and essential utility infrastructure.</p>	<p>AO9.1 A caretaker's accommodation is connected to reticulated infrastructure to a standard required or expected of new residential development. and AO9.2 Except where adjoining the Rural zone, the site has a bitumen surfaced road frontage. and AO9.3 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
Section 3 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
Public safety sub-area	
<p>PO10 Development located at the end of runways does not increase the risk to public safety.</p>	<p>AO10 Development does not include the following within an airport's public safety area as depicted on Overlay Map 01: (a) a significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in the public safety area, such as accommodation activities (b) uses that attract large numbers of people (recreation activities, shopping centres, industrial or commercial uses involving large numbers of workers or customers) (c) community activities (e.g. education</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>establishments, hospitals)</p> <p>(d) the manufacture, use or storage of flammable, explosive,</p> <p>(e) hazardous or noxious materials.</p>
<p>PO11 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO12 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO12.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO12.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO13 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO13 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO14 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO14.2 Buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas may be located within 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05 provided that the Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are rehabilitated using measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p>
Extractive industry overlay	
<p>PO15 The long term availability of the extractive resource, coal or mineral for extraction or processing is maintained.</p>	<p>AO15 Development in the resource or processing area depicted on Overlay Map 07 is for: (a) extractive, coal or mineral industry or is directly associated with extractive, coal or mineral; industry, or (b) other uses that would not constrain existing or future extractive, coal or mineral activities, or (c) a temporary use.</p>
<p>PO16</p>	<p>AO16</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Development does not increase the number of people living or working in the separation area.	New residential, business and community activities are not located within the separation area depicted on Overlay Map 07.
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO17 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO17.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO17.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO18 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO18 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.</p>
<p>PO19 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO19.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO19.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.</p>
<p>PO20 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood events.</p>	No outcome specified.
Historic subdivisions overlay	
<p>PO21 Historic subdivisions are only developed in locations where there is</p>	<p>AO21 The site is within 5km distance by road of a</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>adequate access to physical and social services</p> <p>Editor's note—This does not apply to outbuildings and extensions to an existing house.</p>	<p>school if not on a current school bus route.</p>
<p>PO22</p> <p>A site identified on the Overlay Map 09 is not developed where:</p> <p>(a) the site characteristics, including impacts from natural hazards, make it unsuitable for development; and</p> <p>(b) infrastructure, including water, sewerage, stormwater and roads are not adequate or result in environmental harm.</p>	<p>AO22.1</p> <p>The site has frontage to a gazetted and constructed road.</p> <p>Editor's note—The construction standard for unmade roads is defined in the 'Construction of Unmade Roads' policy resolved by South Burnett Regional Council and adopted on 19 August 2009</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.2</p> <p>The site has sufficient area to provide for on-site effluent disposal in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code</i>.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.3</p> <p>The site is:</p> <p>(a) within a reticulated town water area, and reticulated water supply is provided, or;</p> <p>(b) outside a reticulated town water area, and a rainwater tank or other supplementary water supply system is installed with a minimum capacity of 45,000 litres.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.4</p> <p>Habitable rooms within new buildings are 300mm above the highest known flood level, located on the highest part of the site and elevated to enhance flood immunity.</p> <p>Editor's note—Where historical flood data exists, it may be possible to use this information to determine the highest known flood level. Historical data may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formally recorded gauge heights records for a number of floods; • formally surveyed peak flood levels; • photographs of a historic flood; • 'high-water' marks recorded on public or private property; and • interviews with long-term residents. <p>AO22.5</p> <p>New buildings are provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks.</p> <p>AO22.6</p> <p>Stormwater drainage is discharged from the boundary of a development site:</p> <p>(a) without nuisance and annoyance to adjoining or downstream properties,</p> <p>(b) into natural systems, and</p> <p>(c) with conveyance to a lawful point of discharge including by way of easement where drainage systems traverse private property into natural systems.</p> <p>AO22.7</p> <p>New buildings are confined to areas</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	outside of overland flow paths and natural drainage features.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
<p>PO23 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development.</p>	No outcome specified.
<p>PO24 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.</p>	<p>AO24 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
<p>PO25 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO25 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>

6.2.6 Environmental management and conservation zone code

6.2.6.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Environmental management and conservation zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.6.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the environmental management and conservation zone code is to provide for the protection and maintenance of areas that support 1 or more of the following–
 - (a) biological diversity;
 - (b) ecological integrity;
 - (c) naturally occurring landforms;
 - (d) coastal processes.

- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Areas identified as having significant values for biological diversity, water catchment, ecological functioning, scenic amenity and historical or cultural values are permanently preserved or protected from inappropriate development.
 - (b) Low intensity development, based on appreciation of the significant values of the area, such as ecotourism and outdoor recreation, may be facilitated where a demonstrated planning need exists and the use does not detrimentally affect the environmental values of the area.
 - (c) Adverse impacts on ecological features and processes are avoided or minimised through the location, design and management of development and activities.
 - (d) Natural features such as creeks, gullies, waterways, wetlands, habitats, vegetation and bushland are protected and buffers established.
 - (e) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (f) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

Bunya Mountains Precinct

- (g) Low impact, small-scale rural activities are facilitated where compatible with maintaining environmental values.
- (h) Any commercial uses which are considered necessary to support recreational and ecotourism use of the zone are located outside of the zone.

6.2.6.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.6—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Development does not result in any loss or damage to the environmental values of the area.</p>	No outcome specified.
<p>PO2 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO2.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO3 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and AO3.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the major use on the site. and AO3.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO4 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO4.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and AO4.2 A caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to accommodation activities. and AO4.3 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimension of 3m. and AO4.4 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and AO4.5 The caretaker's residence is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 3 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
Aviation facilities	
<p>PO5 Development does not interfere with the function of aviation facilities.</p>	<p>AO5 Development located within the building restricted area identified on Overlay Map 01 does not create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) permanent or temporary physical obstructions in the line of site between antennas (b) an electrical or electromagnetic field that will interfere with signals transmitted by the facility (c) reflective surfaces that could deflect or interfere with signals transmitted by the facility <p>Editor's note– A development proposal on land in a building restricted area should be referred to Airservices Australia for assessment. Airservices Australia will provide Council and proponents with authoritative advice about the impact of a proposal on the function of the aviation facility, requirements for risk assessment process and mitigation methods. It is recommended that advice be sought before lodgement of an application to reduce the potential for objection.</p>
<p>PO6 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO7 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO7.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO7.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO8 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO8 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO9 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO9.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO9.2</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings.</p> <p>and AO9.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO10 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO10.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO10.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO11 Development directly, indirectly, and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO11 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.</p>
<p>PO12 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood events.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Landslide hazard overlay	

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO13 Development does not increase the risk of harm to people and property as a result of landslide, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding development in a landslide hazard area; or (b) undertaking development in a landslide hazard area only where strictly in accordance with best practice geotechnical principles. 	<p>AO13.1 Development, including associated access, is not located in a landslide hazard area as identified on Overlay Map 10. or AO13.2 Development, including associated access, is located in a low or very low land landslide hazard area as determined by a site-specific geotechnical assessment prepared by a competent person.</p>
<p>PO14 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Landslide Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after landslide events.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Regional infrastructure overlay	
<p>PO15 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO16 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.</p>	<p>AO16 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
<p>PO17 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO17 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>
Water catchments overlay	
<p>PO18 There are no significant adverse effects on the water quality of drinking water supply.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Development within the Bjelke- Petersen Dam Water Resource Catchment Area and the 800m buffer to Boondooma and Gordonbrook Dams shown on Overlay Map 06 has no significant adverse effect on the quantity and availability of raw water for consumption, as determined by a suitably qualified water quality expert. or AO18.2 Development within the Cooyar Creek water supply buffer area shown on Overlay Map 06 complies with the specific outcomes and measures of the <i>Seqwater Development</i></p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<i>Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.</i>

6.2.7 Low impact industry zone code

6.2.7.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Low impact industry zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.7.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the low impact industry zone code is to provide for—
 - (a) service industry and low impact industry; and
 - (b) other uses and activities that—
 - (i) support industry activities; and
 - (ii) do not compromise the future use of premises for industry activities.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Land is to be provided for local and small-scale industrial development with potential to create new employment and generally provide a service to their local communities at Murgon, Wondai, Kingaroy and Nanango which, by way of operation, has negligible adverse impacts and places a demand on local infrastructure networks that is consistent with surrounding development.
 - (b) Uses and works are located, designed, screened or buffered and managed to maintain safety to people, avoid adverse effects on the natural environment and minimise impacts on adjacent non-industrial land.
 - (c) Non-industrial uses, such as offices and retail uses, which are ancillary to and directly support the industrial area may be appropriate.
 - (d) Development maximises the use of existing transport infrastructure and has access to the appropriate level of transport infrastructure but does not compromise the efficiency of the local and State-controlled road network.
 - (e) The scale, character and built form of development contributes to a high standard of amenity.
 - (f) Development is provided with appropriate infrastructure and essential services.
 - (g) The viability of both existing and future low impact industry uses is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.
 - (h) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (i) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (j) Industrial uses are adequately separated from sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) to minimise the likelihood of environmental harm or environmental nuisance occurring.
 - (k) Higher order commercial uses are inconsistent with the purpose of this zone and should be located in the appropriate centre zone.

6.2.7.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.7—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Buildings are of a scale that is consistent with the surrounding built form, streetscape and civic spaces.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Where within 20m of a residential, rural residential or community purposes zone, maximum building height is 8.5m. or AO1.2 In all other circumstances, maximum building height is 11.5m.</p>
<p>PO2 Buildings are sited to achieve an acceptable standard of visual amenity.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Buildings are setback from sub-arterial or higher order road frontages by a minimum of 8m. or AO2.2 Buildings are setback from all other road frontages by a minimum of 4m. and AO2.3 Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, buildings are setback a minimum of 10m from the common property boundary. or Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for industrial use, buildings have no minimum setbacks to the common property boundary. or In all other circumstances, buildings are setback a minimum of 4m from the common property boundary. and AO2.4 Total use area is no more than 75% of the site, excluding car parking areas.</p>
<p>PO3 Development presents a high quality appearance when viewed from public areas.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, the maximum length of any wall without articulation or change of material is no more than half the length of the common boundary. or In all other circumstances, the maximum length of any wall without articulation or change of material is no more than 30m. and AO3.2 All parts of the building facades visible from an arterial or higher order road are constructed predominantly of brick or coloured concrete or masonry and do not incorporate highly reflective materials. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO3.3 Buildings include variation in parapet design, roofing heights and treatments. and</p> <p>AO3.4 The main entry to the building is easily identifiable from and directly accessible from the principal street frontage of the site and any ancillary office or sales area is located at the front of the building.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is to be adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development is to be connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage. and</p> <p>AO4.2 Development is supplied with reticulated electricity and telecommunications services. and</p> <p>AO4.3 Stormwater is captured and drained to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners.</p>
<p>PO5 Landscaping is provided to enhance the established streetscape, protect visual amenity, preserve sight lines and offer effective screening of unsightly activities.</p>	<p>AO5.1 A minimum of 3% of the site is used to provide landscaping. and</p> <p>AO5.2 Landscaping comprising large trees and spreading groundcovers is provided along all road frontages of the site, for a minimum depth of: (a) 2m along a State-controlled road or an arterial road; or (b) 1m along any other road frontage. and</p> <p>AO5.3 Landscaping is provided to side and rear boundaries for a minimum depth of: (a) 2m where adjoining a sensitive receptor; (b) 0m where adjoining an industrial use; or (c) 1m in all other circumstances. and</p> <p>AO5.4 Existing trees that already contribute to these requirements are retained where their removal is not required to site the use. and</p> <p>AO5.5 Shade trees are provided in car parking areas at a ratio of 1 tree for each 6 car parking spaces.</p>
<p>PO6 Site access facilitates the efficient, effective, safe and convenient functioning of transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Site access is provided to a gazetted, formed and sealed road. and</p> <p>AO6.2 Access arrangements preclude the need for vehicles to reverse on or off the site. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO6.3 Site access is provided that is at least 15m from an uncontrolled intersection or 30m from an intersection with traffic lights or islands. and</p> <p>AO6.4 Where practical, adjoining industrial uses utilise a shared access point.</p>
<p>PO7 Development does not adversely affect the safety and security of people and property.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Storage of dangerous goods and combustible liquids is limited to Classes 1.2-1.6, 2.2, 3 and 5.1 items of the <i>Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail</i> in amounts not exceeding 50 kilograms or litres and stored internally or under cover. and</p> <p>AO7.2 Visitor car parking areas are located adjacent to the office component of the use. and</p> <p>AO7.3 The office component is designed with 25% of unobscured glazing in facades facing public areas of the site and the street.</p>
<p>PO8 Development minimises disturbance to the geotechnical, hydrological, and environmental characteristics of the site and its setting.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Development is located on land with less than 10% slope. and</p> <p>AO8.2 Development occurs in areas outside of stormwater discharge points, overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and</p> <p>AO8.3 Stormwater is directed away from areas of potential contamination. and</p> <p>AO8.4 Areas where potentially contaminating substances are stored or used are covered and bunded. and</p> <p>AO8.5 Provision is made for spills to be controlled on-site for removal and disposal by an approved means. and</p> <p>AO8.6 Liquid or solid wastes are not discharged directly to land or waters.</p>
<p>PO9 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO9.1 Refuse storage areas are located behind the front building line, allow the appropriately-sized collection vehicle to enter and exit in a forward gear. The use of staff car parking areas to accommodate internal manoeuvring is permissible. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO9.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles. and</p> <p>AO9.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
<p>PO10 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or</p> <p>AO10.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Where adjoining or opposite a sensitive receptor	
<p>PO11 The operation of the development does not adversely impact on the amenity of any nearby residential or other sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).</p>	<p>AO11.1 Outdoor lighting is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with AS4282 – <i>Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>. and</p> <p>AO11.2 Noise emission from the use meets the standards prescribed in the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i>. and</p> <p>AO11.3 New plant, equipment and service areas are located no less than 2m from the landscape buffer required by AO5.3 of this Code or are housed in the building. and</p> <p>AO11.4 Outdoor activities and heavy vehicle movements are restricted to between 7am to 7pm Monday to Saturday. and</p> <p>AO11.5 Indoor activities occurring between 7pm and 7am or on Sundays are limited to office and administrative tasks or are not audible or visible from outside the building. and</p> <p>AO11.6 All on-site manoeuvring areas are sealed. and</p> <p>AO11.7 No building openings occur in walls facing a common boundary shared with a residential</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>activity. and AO11.8 Where the site is on the opposite side of the road to a public park or residential zone, all on-site activity, open storage and servicing is located at the rear of the building. or The full length of the property boundary, excluding site access, between external storage areas and road frontages, public parks or residential zones are provided with a 1.8m high screen fence. The screen fence includes a 5m return along any side boundary. and AO11.9 Where the site has a common boundary with a sensitive receptor, effective acoustic screening is provided to all areas where work could be conducted outside the building, including refuse collection.</p>
Section 3 Non-industrial uses	
<p>PO12 Offices and sales activities are ancillary to and directly support the industrial use of the site.</p>	<p>AO12.1 The area of the office use does not exceed 10% of the total gross floor area. and AO12.2 Any sales area does not exceed 20% of the total gross floor area. and AO12.3 Direct sales to the public are restricted to the sale of items produced on site.</p>
<p>PO13 Business activities are established at accessible locations and limited to small-scale outlets that provide goods and services for local industries and employees.</p>	<p>AO13.1 Business activities are located central to the industrial area that they serve. and AO13.2 The business activity addresses an identified deficiency in local service. and AO13.3 The business activity has a total use area no greater than 250m², excluding on-site car parking areas.</p>
Section 4 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO14 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and AO14.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the principal use on the site. and AO14.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO15 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO15.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and AO15.2 Where adjoining land used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, a caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to the adjoining use. and AO15.3 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimension of 3m. and AO15.4 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and AO15.5 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
Section 5 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
<p>PO16 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>AO16.1 Development located within 3 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 does not include turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants or food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities. and AO16.2 Development located between 3 km and 8 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 for turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants, food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities, dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation or sewage treatment facilities ensures potential food or waste sources are covered and collected so that they are not accessible to wildlife.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO17 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO17.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO17.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO17.3</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.
<p>PO18 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO18 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO19 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO19.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO19.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings. and AO19.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO20 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO20.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO20.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO21</p>	<p>AO21</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.	Works associated with the proposed development do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
PO22 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.	AO22.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO22.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.
PO23 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.	No outcome specified.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
PO24 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development.	No outcome specified.
PO25 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.	AO25 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
PO26 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.	AO26 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.

6.2.8 Medium impact industry zone code

6.2.8.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Medium impact industry zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.8.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the medium impact industry zone code is to provide for–
 - (a) medium impact industry;
 - (b) other uses and activities that–
 - (i) support industry activities; and
 - (ii) do not compromise the future use of premises for industry activities.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Land is to be provided at Murgon, Wondai, Kingaroy and Nanango for a wide range of industrial, manufacturing and storage activities with potential to create new employment which are not readily accommodated in the Low Impact Industry Zone because of greater land requirements or more intensive operating characteristics.
 - (b) Uses and works are located, designed, screened or buffered and managed to maintain safety to people, avoid adverse effects on the natural environment and minimise impacts on adjacent non-industrial land.
 - (c) Non-industrial uses, such as offices and retail uses, which are ancillary to and directly support the industrial area may be appropriate.
 - (d) Development maximises the use of existing transport infrastructure and has access to the appropriate level of transport infrastructure but does not compromise the efficiency of the local and State-controlled road network.
 - (e) The scale, character and built form of development contributes to a high standard of amenity.
 - (f) Development is provided with appropriate infrastructure and essential services.
 - (g) The viability of both existing and future medium impact industry uses is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.
 - (h) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstrable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts. Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (i) Industrial uses are adequately separated from sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) to minimise the likelihood of environmental harm or environmental nuisance occurring.
 - (j) Service and low-impact industry uses may be appropriate where they are not detrimentally affected by or compromise the operations of medium impact industry uses.
 - (k) Where land adjoins or is directly visible and close to, residential areas or other sensitive receptors, higher standards of siting, design, environmental performance, buffering and screening will apply.
 - (l) Sites fronting major thoroughfares provide a high standard of visual presentation.
 - (m) Activities generating high volumes of traffic, particularly heavy vehicle traffic, are located in areas having direct access to the major road network or access other than through residential areas or other sensitive receptors.
 - (n) Higher order commercial uses are inconsistent with the purpose of this zone and should be located in the appropriate centre zone.

6.2.8.3 Criteria for Assessment

Table 6.2.8—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Buildings are of a scale that is consistent with the surrounding built form, streetscape and civic spaces.</p>	<p>AO1 Maximum building height is 11.5m.</p>
<p>PO2 Buildings are sited to achieve an acceptable standard of visual amenity.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Buildings are setback from sub-arterial or higher order road frontages by a minimum of 8m. or AO2.2 Buildings are setback from all other road frontages by a minimum of 4m. and AO2.3 Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for industrial use, buildings have no minimum setbacks to the common property boundary. or In all other circumstances, buildings are setback a minimum of 4m from the common property boundary. and AO2.4 Total use area is no more than 75% of the site, excluding car parking areas.</p>
<p>PO3 Development presents a high quality appearance when viewed from public areas.</p>	<p>AO3.1 The maximum length of any wall without articulation or change of material is no more than 30m. and AO3.2 All parts of the building facades visible from an arterial or higher order road are constructed predominantly of brick or coloured concrete or masonry and do not incorporate highly reflective materials. and AO3.3 Buildings include variation in parapet design, roofing heights and treatments. and AO3.4 The main entry to the building is easily identifiable from and directly accessible from the principal street frontage of the site and any ancillary office or sales area is located at the front of the building.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is to be adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development is to be connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage. and AO4.2 Development is supplied with reticulated electricity and telecommunications services.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>and</p> <p>AO4.3 Stormwater is captured and drained to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners.</p>
<p>PO5 Landscaping is provided to enhance the established streetscape, protect visual amenity, preserve sight lines and offer effective screening of unsightly activities.</p>	<p>AO5.1 A minimum of 3% of the site is used to provide landscaping.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO5.2 Landscaping comprising large trees and spreading groundcovers is provided along all road frontages of the site, for a minimum depth of: (a) 2m along a State-controlled road or an arterial road; or (b) 1m along any other road frontage.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO5.3 Landscaping is provided to side and rear boundaries for a minimum depth of: (a) 2m where adjoining a sensitive receptor; (b) 0m where adjoining an industrial use; or (c) 1m in all other circumstances.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO5.4 Existing trees that already contribute to these requirements are retained where their removal is not required to site the use.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO5.5 Shade trees are provided in car parking areas at a ratio of 1 tree for each 6 car parking spaces.</p>
<p>PO6 Site access facilitates the efficient, effective, safe and convenient functioning of transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Site access is provided to a gazetted, formed and sealed road.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.2 Access arrangements preclude the need for vehicles to reverse on or off the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.3 Site access is provided that is at least 15m from an uncontrolled intersection or 30m from an intersection with traffic lights or islands.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.4 Where practical, adjoining industrial uses utilise a shared access point.</p>
<p>PO7 Development does not adversely affect the safety and security of people and property.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Storage of dangerous goods and combustible liquids is limited to: (a) Class 2.1 - 2t or kl; (b) Class 2.2 - 100t or kl; (c) Class 2.3 - 100kg or litres; (d) Class 3 - 20kl; (e) Class 4 - 125kg;</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>(f) Class 5.1 - 1.25t or kl; (g) Class 5.2 - 125kg or litres; (h) Class 8 - 1.25t or kl and complies with the <i>National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods [NOHSC:1015(2001)]</i>. and A07.2 Visitor car parking areas are located adjacent to the office component of the use. and A07.3 The office component is designed with 25% of un-obscured glazing in facades facing public areas of the site and the street.</p>
<p>PO8 Development minimises disturbance to the geotechnical, hydrological, and environmental characteristics of the site and its setting.</p>	<p>A08.1 Development is located on land with less than 10% slope. and A08.2 Development occurs in areas outside of stormwater discharge points, overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and A08.3 Stormwater is directed away from areas of potential contamination. and A08.4 Areas where potentially contaminating substances are stored or used are covered and bunded. and A08.5 Provision is made for spills to be controlled on-site for removal and disposal by an approved means. and A08.6 Liquid or solid wastes are not discharged directly to land or waters.</p>
<p>PO9 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>A09.1 Refuse storage areas are located behind the front building line, allow the appropriately-sized collection vehicle to enter and exit in a forward gear. The use of staff car parking areas to accommodate internal manoeuvring is permissible. and A09.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles. and A09.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO10 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants. 	<p>AO10.1 Development does not occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. <p>or</p> <p>AO10.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Non-industrial uses	
<p>PO11 Offices and sales activities are ancillary to and directly support the industrial use of the site.</p>	<p>AO11.1 The area of the office use does not exceed 10% of the total gross floor area. and</p> <p>AO11.2 Any sales area does not exceed 20% of the total gross floor area. and</p> <p>AO11.3 Direct sales to the public are restricted to the sale of items produced on site.</p>
<p>PO12 Business activities are established at accessible locations and limited to small-scale outlets that provide goods and services for local industries and employees.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Business activities are located central to the industrial area that they serve. and</p> <p>AO12.2 The business activity addresses an identified deficiency in local service. and</p> <p>AO12.3 The business activity has a total use area no greater than 250m², excluding on-site car parking areas.</p>
Section 3 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO13 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO13.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and</p> <p>AO13.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the major use on the site. and</p> <p>AO13.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO14 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO14.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and</p> <p>AO14.2 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>6m² with minimum dimension of 3m. and</p> <p>AO14.3 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and</p> <p>AO14.4 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
Section 4 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
Public safety sub-area	
<p>PO15 Development located at the end of runways does not increase the risk to public safety.</p>	<p>AO15 Development does not include the following within an airport's public safety area as depicted on Overlay Map 01:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in the public safety area, such as accommodation activities; (b) uses that attract large numbers of people (recreation activities, shopping centres, industrial or commercial uses involving large numbers of workers or customers); (c) the manufacture, use or storage of flammable, explosive, (d) hazardous or noxious materials.
<p>PO16 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>AO16.1 Development located within 3 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 does not include turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants or food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities.</p> <p>Development for the purposes of dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation, non-putrescible waste facility or sewage treatment facilities ensure landscaping and drainage works (including artificial water bodies) minimise bird and bat attracting potential. and</p> <p>AO16.2 Development located between 3 km and 8 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 for turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants, food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities, dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation or sewage treatment facilities ensures potential food or waste sources are covered and collected so that they are not accessible to wildlife.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO17 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO17.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO17.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO17.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO18 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO18 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO19 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO19.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO19.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings. and AO19.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO20 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO20.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03. or AO20.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1% AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm;</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.
PO21 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.	AO21 Works associated with the proposed development do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
PO22 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.	AO22.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO22.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.
PO23 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.	No outcome specified.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
PO24 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development on adjoining sites.	No outcome specified.
PO25 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.	AO25 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.
PO26 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively	AO26 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.	boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.

6.2.9 Special industry zone code

6.2.9.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Special industry zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.9.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the special industry zone code is to provide for—
 - (a) special industry; and
 - (b) other uses and activities that—
 - (i) support industry activities; and
 - (ii) do not compromise the future use of premises for industry activities.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) The ongoing and expanded operation of the Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory Pty Ltd, PCA Australia, Tarong Power Station and Parkside Sawmill Wondai is protected.
 - (b) The use of the zone for the manufacture of porcine-based products or the generation of electricity is facilitated.
 - (c) Auxiliary uses that directly support the operation of the bacon factory and power station are consistent with the purpose of the zone.
 - (d) The management of Special Industries maintains the safety of people and minimises impacts on existing surrounding uses, having regard to the inherent risks and hazards associated with their operation.
 - (e) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstrable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (f) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.9.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.9—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 For Accepted development subject to requirements development except for Caretaker’s residence	
<p>PO1 Development maintains amenity standards enjoyed in the area.</p>	<p>AO1.1 New operations are wholly enclosed in a building. or AO1.2 External works and activities are located no closer to the Residential or Rural Residential Zone than any existing lawful works, structures or activities.</p>
<p>PO2 Development presents an acceptable standard of visual amenity when viewed from public areas.</p>	<p>AO2 New works are screened from view from public areas by landscaping with a minimum depth of: (a) 2m along a State-controlled road or an arterial road; or (b) 1m along any other road frontage.</p>
<p>PO3 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO3.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 For assessable development	
<p>PO4 Development maintains amenity standards enjoyed in the area.</p>	No outcome specified.
<p>PO5 Development presents an acceptable standard of visual amenity when viewed from public areas.</p>	No outcome specified.
<p>PO6 Development is to be adequately serviced.</p>	No outcome specified.
<p>PO7 Site access facilitates the efficient, effective, safe and convenient functioning of transport infrastructure.</p>	No outcome specified.
<p>PO8 Development does not adversely affect the safety and security of people and property.</p>	No outcome specified.
Section 3 Non-industrial uses	
<p>PO9 Office activities are ancillary to and directly support the industrial use of the site.</p>	<p>AO9 The area of the office use does not exceed 10% of the total gross floor area.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 4 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO10 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and AO10.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the primary use on the site. and AO10.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO11 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO11.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and AO11.2 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m. and AO11.3 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and AO11.4 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
Section 5 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
Wildlife hazards overlay	
<p>PO12 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>AO12 Development located between 3 km and 8 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 for turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants, food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities, dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation or sewage treatment facilities ensures potential food or waste sources are covered and collected so that they are not accessible to wildlife.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO13 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO13.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO13.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO13.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO14 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO14 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO15 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO15.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO15.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings. and AO15.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO16 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO16.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO16.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO17 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>routes off the site.</p> <p>AO17 Works associated with the proposed development do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
<p>PO18 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. and AO18.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.</p>
<p>PO19 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Regional infrastructure overlay	
<p>PO20 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO21 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.</p>	<p>AO21 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
<p>PO22 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO22 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>

6.2.10 Community facilities zone

6.2.10.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Community facilities zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.10.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the community facilities zone code is to provide for community-related uses, activities and facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, including, for example—
 - (a) educational establishments; and
 - (b) hospitals; and
 - (c) transport and telecommunication networks; and
 - (d) utility installations.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Retain and reserve appropriate land throughout the Council area to accommodate activities which have a specific public function that are essential for the wellbeing of the community.
 - (b) Provide for the location of those public infrastructure services and facilities which have significant amenity impacts on adjoining land and the protection of such uses from intrusion by incompatible uses.
 - (c) Ensure that the built form and operation of community facilities are compatible with their neighbourhoods.
 - (d) Where possible, encourage the co-location of community facilities.
 - (e) The location of development is appropriate for the intended use and is consistent with the nature of surrounding development.
 - (f) The Kingaroy and Nanango airports are preserved for the exclusive use of air service and industries or businesses with a direct association with the provision of air service.
 - (g) Existing community uses are intended to continue and intensify if necessary having regard to road and other infrastructure capacity and the amenity of surrounding areas.
 - (h) The form of the development is specific to the facility in recognition of particular operational, functional and locational benchmarks of government functions.
 - (i) Physical infrastructure that has an overbearing nature that cannot be mitigated through design or screening is not located in visually prominent locations.
 - (j) The viability of essential community infrastructure is protected by requiring on-site buffering and separation of new development on adjoining sites that could limit the on-going operation of existing special uses or prejudice appropriate new activities.
 - (k) Social facilities and service establishments are supported by the necessary infrastructure and located in highly accessible locations that promote safe and efficient public transport use, walking and cycling.
 - (l) Development will be provided with a level of infrastructure that is appropriate to the use.
 - (m) Community uses and works are located, designed and managed to maintain safety to people and minimise impacts on adjacent land.
 - (n) Adverse impacts on natural features and processes, both on-site and from adjoining areas, are avoided and any unavoidable impacts are minimised through location, design, operation and management of development.
 - (o) Should land in this zone cease to be used for community purposes at some future time, redevelopment of the site to a use compatible with the intent of the surrounding zones is encouraged.
 - (p) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or

- unavoidable impacts.
- (q) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (r) Residential or other sensitive uses are not intensified in the identified separation area around the Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory on Overlay Map 11.

6.2.10.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.10—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Buildings and structures must complement the scale of nearby development.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Structures are a maximum height of: (a) For an educational establishment more than 20m from the Residential zone - 3 storeys and 10m. (b) In all other circumstances - 2 storeys or 8.5m and AO1.2 Buildings are set back not less than: (a) 10m from the frontage to a State-controlled or arterial road; (b) 6m from the principal road frontage of any other road; (c) 4m from any other road frontage; and (d) 1.5m from any other boundary except where compliance with AO2.1 is required. and AO1.3 Cumulative site cover does not exceed 40%. and AO1.4 The main entrance to the building is visible from, and directly accessible from the street.</p>
<p>PO2 Development does not adversely impact on the amenity or privacy of the surrounding residential uses.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Buildings are setback from an adjoining residential premises a minimum of 10m. and AO2.2 Active outdoor use areas, site access and car parking, servicing or outdoor storage areas are set back from any boundary adjoining a residential premises a minimum of 4.5m. and AO2.3 New building plant or air-conditioning equipment is located central to the building and screened from view of the street or adjoining residential uses. and AO2.4 Noise generated by any use in the zone does not exceed the background noise levels as follows:</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>(a) 6am – 10pm plus 10db(A); (b) 10pm – 6am plus 3db(A), measured as the adjusted maximum sound pressure level at the property boundary.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.5 Where buildings, car parking, servicing or storage areas are proposed within 10m of any boundary adjoining a residential premises a minimum 1.8m high solid timber, brick or masonry fence is provided.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.6 Outdoor lighting is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with AS4282 – <i>Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.7 Community activities adjoining or opposite residential uses are limited to the hours between 6am and 10pm.</p>
<p>PO3 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO3.1 The refuse storage area is located near the front of the site and allows the collection vehicle to enter and exit in a forward gear. The use of staff car parking areas to accommodate internal manoeuvring is permissible.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO3.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO3.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO4.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
<p>PO5 The proposal does not introduce non-residential traffic into local streets and allows</p>	<p>AO5.1 Where available, access is provided to a Sub-Arterial Road or higher category road in</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
vehicles entering and leaving the site to do so safely and without adversely affecting the efficient functioning of adjacent roads.	<p>preference to a local street.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A05.2 The proposal provides convenient and safe pedestrian access from existing and proposed public transport infrastructure and other public areas.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A05.3 New vehicle crossovers are separated from any other vehicle crossover by a distance not less than 10m.</p>
<p>PO6 Development must be provided with an acceptable standard of infrastructure.</p>	<p>A06.1 Where available, development is to be connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A06.2 Development is provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A06.3 Stormwater discharge must be to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners.</p>
<p>PO7 The site is landscaped so that it makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and to the area generally.</p>	<p>A07.1 At least 10% of the site is landscaped, including a landscaped strip with a minimum width of 1m along each street frontage.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A07.2 Where adjoining or opposite residential areas, a 2m wide buffer along the interface boundary of the site is landscaped.</p>
<p>PO8 Development responds to the slope of steep land in the siting, design and form of buildings and structures, to minimise risk associated with unstable ground.</p>	<p>A08.1 The development area has a gradient less than 15%.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.2 Building design utilises ‘post and pier’ type foundations and appear as a series of separate blocks that step down the slope.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.3 The height of benching, cut and fill and the construction of retaining walls does not exceed 1m.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.4 Any voids between the floor of the building and ground level are screened from view by using lattice/batten screening and/or landscaping.</p>
Section 2 Caretaker’s accommodation	
<p>PO9 Caretaker’s accommodations are subsidiary</p>	<p>A09.1 Only one caretaker’s accommodation is</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.	<p>established on the site. and</p> <p>AO9.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the major use on the site. and</p> <p>AO9.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO10 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO10.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and</p> <p>AO10.2 Where adjoining land used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, a caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to the adjoining use. and</p> <p>AO10.3 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m. and</p> <p>AO10.4 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and</p> <p>AO10.5 A caretaker's accommodation is setback: (a) A minimum of 1.5m from the common property boundary to an adjoining residential use; or (b) A minimum of 10m from the principal activity areas of an industrial or commercial use on an adjoining allotment.</p>
<p>PO11 Caretaker's accommodation is adequately serviced by access and essential utility infrastructure.</p>	<p>AO11.1 A caretaker's accommodation is connected to reticulated infrastructure to a standard required or expected of new residential development. and</p> <p>AO11.2 The site has a bitumen surfaced road frontage. and</p> <p>AO11.3 The caretaker's residence is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
<p>Section 3 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)</p>	
<p>Airport environs overlay</p>	

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Aviation facilities	
<p>PO12 Development does not interfere with the function of aviation facilities.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Development located within the building restricted area identified on Overlay Map 01 does not create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) permanent or temporary physical obstructions in the line of site between antennas (b) an electrical or electromagnetic field that will interfere with signals transmitted by the facility (c) reflective surfaces that could deflect or interfere with signals transmitted by the facility <p>Editor's note—A development proposal on land in a building restricted area should be referred to Airservices Australia for assessment. Airservices Australia will provide Council and proponents with authoritative advice about the impact of a proposal on the function of the aviation facility, requirements for risk assessment process and mitigation methods. It is recommended that advice be sought before lodgement of an application to reduce the potential for objection.</p>
Public safety sub-area	
<p>PO13 Development located at the end of runways does not increase the risk to public safety.</p>	<p>AO13 Development does not include the following within an airport's public safety area as depicted on Overlay Map 01:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in the public safety area, such as accommodation activities (b) uses that attract large numbers of people (recreation activities, shopping centres, industrial or commercial uses involving large numbers of workers or customers) (c) community activities (e.g. education establishments, hospitals) (d) the manufacture, use or storage of flammable, explosive, hazardous or noxious materials.
Wildlife hazards sub-area	
<p>PO14 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Development located within 3 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 does not include turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants or food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities.</p> <p>Development for the purposes of dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation, non-putrescible waste facility or sewage treatment facilities ensure landscaping and drainage works (including artificial water bodies) minimise bird and bat attracting potential.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO14.2</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>Development located between 3 km and 8 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 for turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants, food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities, dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation or sewage treatment facilities ensures potential food or waste sources are covered and collected so that they are not accessible to wildlife.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO14.3 Putrescible waste disposal sites (e.g. landfill and waste transfer facilities) are not located within a 13km radius of an airport as depicted on Overlay Map 01.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO15 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO15.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO15.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO15.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO16 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO16 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO17 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO17.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO17.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO17.3</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO18 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO18.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03. or AO18.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO19 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO19 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.</p>
<p>PO20 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO20.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO20.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.</p>
<p>PO21 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.</p>	No outcome specified.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
<p>PO22 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay</p>	No outcome specified.

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Map 04 are protected from incompatible development.	
<p>PO23 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.</p>	<p>AO23 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
<p>PO24 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO24 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>

6.2.11 Emerging community zone

6.2.11.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Emerging community zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.11.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the emerging community zone is to–
 - (a) identify land that is intended for an urban purpose in the future;
 - (b) protect land that is identified for an urban purpose in the future from incompatible uses; and
 - (c) provide for the timely conversion of non-urban land to land for urban purposes.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Provide for urban development of identified land at Kingaroy, Nanango, Murgon and Blackbutt for which a full assessment of site constraints and urban infrastructure servicing is required before development can occur.
 - (b) Interim development does not compromise the future development of the area for urban purposes and uses that are incompatible with residential uses are not encouraged.
 - (c) Land is developed in an orderly sequence and in accordance with a structure planning process that includes the provision of infrastructure, consideration of environmental constraints and integration of development sites
 - (d) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (e) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (f) Residential or other sensitive uses are not intensified in the identified separation area around the Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory on Overlay Map 11.
 - (g) Significant topographic, landscape, recreational and cultural features, as well as waterways, wetlands, natural habitat areas and corridors are protected and enhanced.

6.2.11.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.11—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Development of emerging urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) appropriately addresses geographical constraints; (b) protects environmental and cultural heritage values; (c) integrates with existing or approved development in the surrounding area; (d) provides appropriate road, cycleway, pedestrian or open space linkages with satisfactory internal connectivity and integration with surrounding development; (e) provides for major stormwater flow paths through the site; (f) protects floodplains and water quality; (g) provides necessary physical infrastructure; and (h) achieve an appropriate level of amenity and safety for adjoining land uses. 	<p>AO1.1 Development occurs in accordance with an approved structure plan. or AO1.2 The development application includes a structure plan that provides detailed information addressing site constraints, proposed development, integration with and protection of amenity and safety for surrounding development and provision of urban infrastructure. The structure plan does not confer land use rights.</p> <p>Editor's note—A structure plan is an integrated land use plan setting out the broad environmental, land use, infrastructure and development intent for a specific area. It does not confer land use rights.</p> <p>Editor's note—As a guide, when drafting a structure plan, open space should comprise 10% of the development parcel and be a fair average of its geographic qualities.</p>
<p>PO2 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants. 	<p>AO2.1 Development does not occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. <p>or AO2.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Secondary dwelling	
<p>PO3 A secondary dwelling must be subsidiary to its primary dwelling.</p>	<p>AO3.1 A secondary dwelling is no larger than 70m² in gross floor area or 40% of the gross floor area of the primary dwelling, whichever is less. and AO3.2 Parking is provided for one vehicle and access to it is via the same driveway as the primary dwelling.</p>
Section 3 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
Wildlife hazards sub-area	
<p>PO4 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
within an airport operational airspace.	
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO5 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>A05.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or A05.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or A05.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO6 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>A06 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO7 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>A07.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and A07.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings. and A07.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO8 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>A08.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or A08.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows:</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.
PO9 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.	AO9 Works associated with the proposed development do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
PO10 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.	No outcome specified.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
PO11 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development.	No outcome specified.
PO12 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.	AO12 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.
PO13 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.	AO13 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.

6.2.12 Extractive industry zone

6.2.12.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Extractive industry zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.12.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the extractive industry zone code is to provide for extractive industry.
- (2) The local government purpose is to protect areas of identified extractive resources, their buffer areas and haulage routes from development that may significantly diminish their value by encroachment of incompatible uses and to ensure that the public is aware of the intended use. Extractive industry activities are located, designed and operated without significant conflict with existing uses and avoids or minimises, within acceptable levels, any significant risk to the natural or built environment or human well-being or safety.
- (3) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) The continuation or establishment of extractive industry operations is facilitated, provided that the significant environmental impacts of such operations are contained within the site.
 - (b) Uses and works are located, designed and managed to maintain safety to people, avoid significant adverse effects on the natural environment and minimise impacts on existing incompatible uses in the surrounding area.
 - (c) Non-industrial uses that directly support the extractive industry are consistent with the purpose of the zone.
 - (d) The scale, character and built form of development contributes to a high standard of amenity.
 - (e) Development has access to appropriate transport infrastructure.
 - (f) Development provides for the effective rehabilitation of land used for extractive industry, once the resource has been exhausted.
 - (g) Development for non-industrial urban purposes is not intended in this Zone.
 - (h) Development adjacent to an extractive resource or haulage route permits the efficient extraction of the entire resource, the safe and efficient transport of materials to and from the site and provides effective and on-going separation of extractive industry activity from any sensitive uses.
 - (i) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstrable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (j) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.12.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.12—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Extractive industries are designed, implemented and operated to promote the efficient extraction of economic resources in a responsible manner.</p>	<p>AO1 Development applications for extractive industries are accompanied by a site-based management plan that includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A site description identifying the location and extent of the resource, site access and proposed internal roads, stockpiling areas, water detention/treatment areas and the location of other services and infrastructure; (b) Proposal details describing the resource, proposed staging, geological and geotechnical information, the amount of material to be extracted (both total and annual tonnage), method of extraction and on-site processing and transportation method and frequency of trips; (c) Amenity impacts, including noise and method of amelioration, hours of operation, lighting and landscaping; (d) Environmental impacts including, water quality, management and waste water treatment, overland flows and stormwater controls, vegetation clearing and weed management, evaluation of ecological impacts and processes for monitoring the environmental impacts; (e) Assessment of risks and hazards; (f) Rehabilitation plans.
<p>PO2 Extractive industries incorporate mitigation measures to minimise the likely adverse impacts on environmental, ecological and hydrological processes.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Areas for uses and associated works are located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on slopes less than 10% in gradient (b) on free draining land with a cross fall of at least 0.5-1% (c) on existing cleared land (d) outside areas of known salinity (e) outside natural drainage features and <p>AO2.2 No vegetation is cleared outside the nominated excavation areas. and</p> <p>AO2.3 No tree clearing occurs on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Groundwater recharge and discharge areas (b) slopes over 15% in grade (c) land which is 50m each side of the centre of a ridgeline, stormwater discharge points or known salinity

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>outbreaks.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.4 Cleared vegetation is removed or wood-chipped.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.5 Disturbed areas are revegetated as soon as practicable after operations cease on that area and the planting is maintained until vegetation cover is re-established.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.6 Except for access points, fringes of water bodies are planted with wetland species such that a sustainable aquatic plant community is established.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.7 Earthworks and excavation are located and designed so groundwater is not interrupted or exposed to evaporation or seasonal falls.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.8 Internal vehicle and machinery movement areas: (a) do not run parallel to waterways; (b) involving crossing of waterways and drainage lines, occurs by way of bridging at right angles; and (c) drainage of tracks occurs by way of erosion resistant table and cross drains.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.9 Banks or channels are constructed to divert stormwater runoff away from disturbed areas.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.10 Sediment basins and other runoff controls are provided to detain runoff from disturbed areas for treatment by sedimentation, settlement or flocculation.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.11 Lining or other suitable treatment of erosion prone areas is established and maintained at discharge points.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.12 Areas for washing plants, permanent maintenance and cleaning areas for vehicles, equipment and machinery are roofed, sealed and bunded, draining to a sump for first flush holding and treatment prior to discharge of treated waters to settlement ponds.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO2.13 Harvested water is re-used on site where</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>possible. and AO2.14 Sewerable wastes are disposed of to sewer, treatment plant or septic tank system. and AO2.15 All waste oil, grease and solvents are taken off-site for recycling, treatment or disposal at a disposal facility.</p>
<p>PO3 Operation of the use minimises adverse impacts on sensitive receptors and the existing rural amenity and scenic nature of the locality.</p>	<p>AO3.1 A 10m wide vegetation buffer is provided to those site boundaries: (a) fronting any collector or higher order road; (b) fronting the Bicentennial Trail; and (c) visible to any adjacent dwelling unit or other sensitive receptor. and AO3.2 A 20m wide vegetation buffer is provided to all other boundaries. and AO3.3 Any areas of significant existing native vegetation form part of the required buffers. and AO3.4 No extractive industry or ancillary activity is conducted within 50m of any boundary of the site. and AO3.5 The open area used for the storage of vehicles machinery, goods and materials used on the site is effectively screened with fencing or vegetation.</p>
<p>PO4 The design, operation and staging of the extractive industry provides for the progressive rehabilitation of the site to provide for the optimal future land use and land form after extraction is completed.</p>	<p>AO4.1 A site rehabilitation plan prepared by a competent person forms part of the application and demonstrates the site will be reclaimed and rehabilitated to a stable, useable and attractive state. and AO4.2 On completion of extraction in each stage of operations, revegetation of these areas occurs prior to the commencement of operations on other parts of the site area. and AO4.3 On-going and final site rehabilitation provides for: (a) Regrading of the site to remove excessive slopes or batters created by the excavation works; (b) Spreading of overburden stockpiles and restoration of the soil profile;</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>(c) Revegetation with local endemic species and maintenance of such revegetation for a period of at least two years;</p> <p>(d) Disused buildings, structures, plant, machinery and other materials are removed from the site after extraction is completed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO4.4 Where artificial water bodies are present upon cessation, rehabilitation to be such that:</p> <p>(a) the water quality of any artificially created water bodies is capable of sustaining flora and fauna;</p> <p>(b) suitable plant species are established in and adjacent to the water bodies;</p> <p>(c) the structural stability of embankments does not present a hazard.</p>
<p>PO5 Development other than extractive industry does not reduce or preclude the potential for extractive operations on the land.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO6 The transportation of materials from the site utilises roads of adequate construction capacity and has minimal impact upon the environment, local traffic and premises along the haulage route.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Extraction sites have direct access to a formed, constructed and gazetted road.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.2 The minimum haul road standards are:</p> <p>(a) 7m bitumen surface width with cross road drainage;</p> <p>(b) 80kph design speed with standard signage; and</p> <p>(c) bridges are two lane construction</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.3 Acceleration and deceleration lanes are provided to site ingress and egress points or, where site access is to a lower order road than a collector road, at the intersection of that road with a higher order road.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.4 Site accesses and egresses are located to provide:</p> <p>(a) a minimum sight distance in all directions of 200m;</p> <p>(b) a maximum gradient of 1:10 (10%) on all roads within 100m of such access or egress;</p> <p>(c) a minimum access/egress width of 12m; and</p> <p>(d) a minimum separation to any road intersection or property access of 50m.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.5 Access roads and haulage routes are not through residential or rural residential areas or along the Bicentennial Trail.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO7 Development is designed and managed so that it avoids unacceptable impacts on amenity and public safety.</p>	<p>A07.1 Separation distances between existing residential and community activities and extractive industries are as follows: (a) Blasting - 1,000m (b) Non-blasting - 200m and</p> <p>A07.2 Blasting is limited to 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday. and</p> <p>A07.3 Other operations including haulage, are limited to the hours of: (a) 6am to 6pm, Monday to Friday, and (b) 8am to 1pm on Saturdays. and</p> <p>A07.4 No operations occur on Sundays or Public Holidays. and</p> <p>A07.5 Noise levels at any sensitive receptor are not increased to a level greater than 5dB(A) above the ambient noise level as a result of on-site operations. and</p> <p>A07.6 Transportation of materials does not generate road traffic noise levels that exceed 63dB(A)_{L10 (18 hour)} or 80dB(A)_{LAm} at residential dwellings or community uses on the nominated haulage route. and</p> <p>A07.7 Vibration does not cause a nuisance or damage to other properties. and</p> <p>A07.8 Illumination levels do not exceed 8lux when measured at a distance 1.5m outside the boundary of the site. and</p> <p>A07.9 Internal roads are either sealed or subject to other adequate dust suppression techniques. and</p> <p>A07.10 Loads are covered to prevent the escape of dust or material being transported. and</p> <p>A07.11 Blasting does not result in materials escaping or being ejected from the site. and</p> <p>A07.12 A fence of 2m in height is erected around any excavation pits or areas of the site where</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>water may pond to a depth of 1m or greater and all gates in such fence are securely locked when employees or staff are not present on site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO7.13 Prior to any blasting, notices of warning which provide warning to those working on the site and to passers-by is erected and kept clearly exhibited on the approaches to, and not less than 800m from the site of the blasting.</p>
<p>PO8 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to:</p> <p>(a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and</p> <p>(b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Development does not occur:</p> <p>(a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and</p> <p>(b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO8.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO9 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO9.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO9.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the primary use on the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO9.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO10 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO10.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO10.2 Where adjoining land used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, a caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to the adjoining use.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO10.3 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO10.4 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>accessible from a habitable room. and AO10.5 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
Section 3 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Airport environs overlay	
Wildlife hazards sub-area	
<p>PO11 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO12 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO12.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO12.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO13 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO13.1 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO14 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO14.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings. and AO14.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.
Extractive industry overlay	
<p>PO15 The long term availability of the extractive resource, coal or mineral for extraction or processing is maintained.</p>	<p>AO15 Development in the resource or processing area depicted on Overlay Map 07 is for: (a) extractive, coal or mineral industry or is directly associated with extractive, coal or mineral; industry; or (b) other uses that would not constrain existing or future extractive, coal or mineral activities; or (c) a temporary use.</p>
<p>PO16 Development does not increase the number of people living or working in the separation area.</p>	<p>AO16.1 New residential, business and community activities are not located within the separation area depicted on Overlay Map 07. or AO16.2 Development does not increase the total number of lots within the separation area depicted on Overlay Map 07.</p>
<p>PO17 Extractive, coal or mineral industry development does not compromise the function of the separation area in providing a buffer between extractive/processing operations and any incompatible uses outside the separation area.</p>	<p>AO17 Extractive industry does not expand into the separation areas mapped on Overlay Map 07.</p>
<p>PO18 Development does not increase the number of people living in the transport route's separation area.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Development does not involve: (a) New residential, business or community activities; or (b) An increase in the total number of lots; within 100m distance each side of a transport route identified on Overlay Map 07. and AO18.2 Access points are designed to avoid adversely affecting the safe and efficient operation of vehicles transporting extractive materials.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO19 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO19.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO19.2 (a) With the exception of extraction areas, development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows:</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.
PO20 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.	AO20 Works associated with the proposed development do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
PO21 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.	AO21.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO21.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.
Landslide hazard overlay	
PO22 Development does not increase the risk of harm to people and property as a result of landslide, by:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding development in a landslide hazard area; or (b) undertaking development in a landslide hazard area only where strictly in accordance with best practice geotechnical principles. 	AO22.1 Development, including associated access, is not located in a landslide hazard area as identified on Overlay Map 10. or AO22.2 Development, including associated access, is located in a low or very low land landslide hazard area as determined by a site-specific geotechnical assessment prepared by a competent person.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
PO23 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development on adjoining sites.	No outcome specified.
PO24 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or	AO24 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
complaint.	<p>major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
<p>PO25 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO25 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>

6.2.13 Rural zone

6.2.13.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Rural zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.13.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the rural zone code is to—
 - (a) provide for rural uses and activities;
 - (b) provide for other uses and activities that are compatible with—
 - (i) existing and future rural uses and activities; and
 - (ii) the character and environmental features of the zone; and
 - (c) maintain the capacity of land for rural uses and activities by protecting and managing significant natural resources and processes.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Land that is essential to the economic viability of productive Agricultural Land Classification Class A or Class B and rural land uses within the region is conserved.
 - (b) Development comprises a wide range of existing and new rural pursuits, including cropping, intensive horticulture and animal industries, animal husbandry and keeping and other compatible primary production uses.
 - (c) On farm value adding in the form of small scale agri-tourism is supported where associated with the rural use of the site.
 - (d) Infrastructure is provided at a standard normally expected in rural locations.
 - (e) Areas of land used for primary production are conserved and not unnecessarily fragmented.
 - (f) The viability of existing and future rural uses and activities are protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.
 - (g) Uses that require isolation from urban areas as a consequence of their impacts such as noise or odour may be appropriate where land use conflicts are minimised.
 - (h) Development embraces sustainable land management practices and contributes to the rural amenity and landscape of the area.
 - (i) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstrable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (j) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (k) Residential or other sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) are not intensified in the identified separation area around the Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory on Overlay Map 11.
 - (l) New residential development of historic or remote residential subdivisions is inconsistent with the purpose of this zone code.
 - (m) Non-rural development is appropriate only where directly associated with the rural use of the zone and does not compromise the rural use of the land.
 - (n) Areas of identified extractive resources, including the resource/processing area, separation area, transport route and transport route separation area, are protected from incompatible development and land uses that may inhibit the extraction, processing and transportation of the resource.
 - (o) Intensive animal industry uses are consistent with the rural character and amenity of the area and do not adversely affect productive agricultural land,
 - (p) Small scale short term accommodation or Tourist park (RV camping) may be provided where the use is consistent with the rural character and amenity of the area and does not compromise rural production or rural industry.
 - (q) Renewable energy facility uses do not compromise productive rural land and are consistent with rural character and amenity of the area.
 - (r) Viticulture, boutique foods and supporting tourism uses are encouraged on

- smaller lots in the RU1 – Winery Precinct around Moffatdale.
- (s) Natural features such as creeks, gullies, waterways, wetlands and bushland are retained, managed, enhanced and buffered from adjacent development.
 - (t) Water supply catchments are protected from activities that may endanger water quality.

6.2.13.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.13—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Development maintains rural amenity and character.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Buildings are set back 20m from any collector or higher order road and 10m from any other road frontage. and AO1.2 The use does not cause odour, noise or air emissions in excess of the prescribed limits in the <i>Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019</i> or the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i>.</p>
<p>PO2 Development does not jeopardise the rural production capacity of the Zone.</p>	<p>Development resulting in lots less than the minimum size in Table 8.4.2 satisfying outcomes: AO2.1 The proposal is necessary for the efficient production and processing of a crop grown in the area. or AO2.2 The proposal provides an alternate productive rural activity that supports regionally significant industry. or AO2.3 An agricultural sustainability report prepared by a suitably qualified agronomist demonstrates that – (a) The lot is suitability sized for the proposed activity, including a dwelling house including yard; and (b) There is sufficient water for the proposed activity; and (c) The allotment is capable of being connected to reticulated electricity; and (d) The proposed activity is financially viable, requiring a viability assessment that includes capital costs, operational costs, sustainable yields to support a family, climate, soils and geological factors affecting crop growth, nutrients, salinity, topography, susceptibility to flooding and erosion and an assessment of market robustness (both recent and projected) and alternative practices in the event of failure. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO2.4 Development is consistent with any Soil Conservation Plan that applies to the locality, as approved by the relevant State agency.</p>
<p>PO3 Development does not result in any degradation of the natural environment, in terms of the geotechnical, physical, hydrological and environmental characteristics of the site and its setting.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Uses and associated works are confined to existing lawfully cleared land or areas not supporting regulated vegetation. and AO3.2 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside stormwater discharge points, overland flow paths, watercourses and natural drainage features. and AO3.3 Development, excluding forestry activities and permanent plantations, adjacent to National Parks or State Forests is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is not exposed to risk from natural hazard relating to land slip.</p>	<p>AO4 Uses and associated works are confined to slopes not exceeding: (a) 15% for residential uses; (b) 10% for treated effluent disposal areas; (c) 6% for non-residential uses.</p>
<p>PO5 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO5.1 A 45kl water tank is provided for consumption purposes. and AO5.2 On-site sewage treatment is provided. and AO5.3 Each dwelling is provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks.</p>
<p>PO6 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO6.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Where in the vicinity of an existing intensive animal industry	
<p>PO7 Non-rural development does not compromise the integrity and operations of intensive animal industries.</p>	<p>AO7 Non-rural development does not result in an increase in the number of people living or working within 1km from an existing or</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	approved intensive animal industry facility.
Section 3 Where Intensive animal industry	
PO8 A cattle feedlot involving less than 150 standard cattle units is sited to avoid adverse impacts on important environmental values and minimise impacts on the rural amenity of the area.	AO8 A cattle feedlot involving less than 150 standard cattle on a site more than 20ha is located a minimum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 200m from a frontage (b) 100m from a side or rear boundary (c) 2km from land in an urban area or in a rural residential zone (d) 700m from a sensitive use (e) 200m from a referable wetland (f) 100m from a watercourse
PO9 Intensive animal industry is located on a lot of sufficient size to enable the impacts of the use to be contained within the site.	AO9 The use is located on a minimum lot size of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 10 ha where for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 150 or less standard cattle units (ii) 1,000 or less standard sheep units (iii) 400 or less standard pig units (iv) 1,000 or less birds of poultry (b) 100ha otherwise.
PO10 Intensive animal industry is sited and designed, including incorporating appropriate separation distances, to avoid adverse impacts on surrounding uses and the rural amenity of the area.	No acceptable solution
PO11 The use does not adversely affect the environmental values of the site or the area, including impacts on groundwater, watercourses, wetlands and vegetation.	No acceptable solution
PO12 The use has access to a reliable water supply for the purposes of drinking water for animals and water for cleaning and maintenance.	No acceptable solution
PO13 The use has appropriate access to the road transport network with regard to the road haulage requirements of the use and (a) does not compromise the safety and operational efficiency of the road network (b) does not adversely affect the amenity of the area.	No acceptable outcome
Section 4 Winery Precincts	
PO14 Reconfiguring a lot in the Winery precinct provides for viable viticulture, boutique foods and tourism uses on a lot of at least 20 ha.	No acceptable outcome
Section 5 Caretaker's accommodation	
PO15 Caretaker's accommodation is subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.	AO15.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and AO15.2

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the primary use on the site. and</p> <p>AO15.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO16 Caretaker's accommodation is compatible with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>AO16.1 A caretaker's accommodation does not exceed 8.5m in height. and</p> <p>AO16.2 Where adjoining land used, or approved for use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, a caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to the adjoining use. and</p> <p>AO16.3 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m. and</p> <p>AO16.4 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and</p> <p>AO16.5 A caretaker's accommodation is setback: (a) A minimum of 1.5m from the common property boundary to an adjoining residential use; or (b) A minimum of 10m from the principal activity areas of an industrial or commercial use on an adjoining allotment.</p>
Section 6 Home-based business	
<p>PO17 Home-based businesses are a small-scale component of the principal use on the site.</p>	<p>AO17.1 The area used for a home-based business is: (a) for outdoor activities – maximum 20m² (b) in all other circumstances – maximum 50m² and</p> <p>AO17.2 Except for bed and breakfast accommodation, the home-based business is conducted in, under or within 20m of the principal dwelling. and</p> <p>AO17.3 A home-based business is setback from the road frontage of the site a distance greater than the existing building line. and</p> <p>AO17.4 A home-based business is setback a minimum of 15m from any side or rear</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	boundary. and AO17.5 A structure associated with a home- based business is no higher than 8.5m above ground level. and AO17.6 No more than one non-resident of the site is employed in the home-based business.
PO18 The conduct of home-based businesses minimises the off-site impacts on the amenity of the local residential area and the health and safety of its residents.	AO18.1 Except for a bed and breakfast, operating hours are limited to 7am to 8pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) and 8am to 4pm on other days. and AO18.2 The use does not produce noise emissions more than 3dB(A) above background noise levels at the property boundary. and AO18.3 The use does not generate dust or other particle emissions measurable at the property boundary. and AO18.4 The use does not involve the storage of hazardous or noxious materials in quantities beyond that reasonably associated with the dwelling. and AO18.5 The use does not involve the servicing or repair of vehicles not reasonably associated with the use of the dwelling. and AO18.6 The occupation does not rely on transport provided by vehicles larger than a 3-tonne rigid vehicle. and AO18.7 The occupation does not involve the hiring out of any machinery or equipment.
PO19 Car parking and access is provided in a safe, attractive and functional manner.	AO19.1 Except for a bed and breakfast, home-based businesses provide a maximum of one parking space in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling. and AO19.2 A bed and breakfast provides parking in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling at the rate of one space per bedroom. and AO19.3

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>Site access is provided from an all- weather road way with a minimum width of:</p> <p>(a) 6m for a bed and breakfast</p> <p>(b) 4m in all other circumstances.</p>
<p>PO20 Non-resident workers are provided with adequate open space to accommodate their social, relaxation and recreational needs.</p>	<p>AO20.1 Accommodation for a worker who is not a resident of the premises provides communal open space at the rate of 0.2m² per square metre of gross floor area of the accommodation building.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.2 Communal open space has a minimum dimension of 4m and a depth to width ratio of 2:1.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.3 Ground level open space does not including vehicle parking or manoeuvring areas or clothes drying areas.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.4 An indoor communal area is provided at either 1m² for each bed space or 25m² overall, whichever is the greater area and is equipped with toilet, kitchen and storage facilities as a minimum.</p>
Section 7 Secondary dwelling	
<p>PO21 A secondary dwelling must be subsidiary to its primary dwelling.</p>	<p>AO21.1 A secondary dwelling is no larger than 70m² in gross floor area or 40% of the gross floor area of the primary dwelling, whichever is less.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO21.2 Parking is provided for one vehicle and access to it is via the same driveway as the primary dwelling.</p>
Section 8 Short term accommodation	
<p>PO22 Short term accommodation is of a small scale and intensity that is:</p> <p>(a) subordinate to the rural use</p> <p>(b) does not adversely impact existing or future productive agricultural development in the area; and</p> <p>(c) maintains the character and amenity (including visual amenity) of the area.</p>	<p>AO22.1 No more than five short term accommodation units are located on a lot.</p> <p>AO22.2 A short term accommodation unit has a maximum GFA of 70m², unless the accommodation unit is an existing Dwelling house.</p> <p>AO22.3 A short term accommodation unit has a maximum building height of 2 storeys and 8.5m.</p> <p>AO22.4 A short term accommodation unit is not located within 50m of a property boundary.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO22.5 A minimum of one car parking space if provided for each short term accommodation unit.</p>
<p>PO23 RV camping sites are subordinate to the rural use, character, and amenity of the area.</p>	<p>AO23.1 No more than two RV camping sites are located on a lot less 50ha or smaller</p> <p>AO23.2 No more than five RV camping sites are located on a lot greater than 50ha</p> <p>AO23.3 One vehicle may utilise an RV camping site at one time.</p> <p>AO23.4 An RV camping site is not located within 100m of a property boundary.</p>
Section 9 Renewable energy facility	
<p>PO24 A renewable energy facility does not compromise the value of productive rural land.</p>	<p>AO24 A Renewable energy facility is not located on agricultural land as identified on SPP Interactive Mapping (Plan Making).</p>
<p>PO25 A renewable energy facility: (a) is conveniently located with regard to the electricity distribution network; (b) is on a site that requires minimal operational work to facilitate the use; (c) does not cause significant off site adverse impacts with regard to noise, glare or visual amenity.</p>	<p>No acceptable outcome provided.</p>
Section 10 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Agricultural land overlay	
<p>PO26 The productive capacity and utility of agricultural land for rural activities is maintained.</p>	<p>AO26.1 The proposal is not located on agricultural land as identified on SPP Interactive Mapping (Plan Making). or AO26.2 The proposal is necessary for the efficient production and processing of a crop grown in the area. or AO26.3 The proposal provides an alternate productive rural activity that supports regionally significant industry. or AO26.4 An agricultural sustainability report prepared by a suitably qualified agronomist demonstrates that – (a) The lot is suitability sized for the proposed activity. Including a dwelling</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>house including yard; and</p> <p>(b) There is sufficient water for the proposed activity; and</p> <p>(c) The allotment is capable of being connected to reticulated electricity; and</p> <p>(d) The proposed activity is financially viable, requiring a viability assessment that includes capital costs, operational costs, sustainable yields to support a family, climate, soils and geological factors affecting crop growth, nutrients, salinity, topography, susceptibility to flooding and erosion and an assessment of market robustness (both recent and projected) and alternative practices in the event of failure.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO26.5 Development is consistent with any Soil Conservation Plan that applies to the locality, as approved by the relevant State agency.</p>
Airport environs overlay	
Public safety sub-area	
<p>PO27 Development located at the end of runways does not increase the risk to public safety.</p>	<p>AO27 Development does not include the following within an airport's public safety area as depicted on Overlay Map 01:</p> <p>(a) a significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in the public safety area, such as accommodation activities</p> <p>(b) uses that attract large numbers of people (recreation activities, shopping centres, industrial or commercial uses involving large numbers of workers or customers)</p> <p>(c) community activities (e.g. education establishments, hospitals)</p> <p>(d) the manufacture, use or storage of flammable, explosive, hazardous or noxious materials.</p>
Wildlife hazards sub-area	
<p>PO28 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>AO28.1 Development located within 3 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 does not include turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants or food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities.</p> <p>Development for the purposes of dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation, non-putrescible waste facility or sewage treatment facilities ensure landscaping and drainage works (including artificial water bodies) minimise bird and bat attracting potential.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO28.2</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>Development located between 3 km and 8 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 for turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants, food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities, dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation or sewage treatment facilities ensures potential food or waste sources are covered and collected so that they are not accessible to wildlife.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO28.3 Putrescible waste disposal sites (e.g. landfill and waste transfer facilities) are not located within a 13km radius of an airport.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO29 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO29.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO29.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO29.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO30 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO30 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO31 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO31.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO31.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings.</p> <p>and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO31.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Extractive industry overlay	
<p>PO32 The long term availability of the extractive resource, coal or mineral for extraction or processing is maintained.</p>	<p>AO32 Development in the resource or processing area depicted on Overlay Map 07 is for: (a) extractive, coal or mineral industry or is directly associated with extractive, coal or mineral; industry; or (b) other uses that would not constrain existing or future extractive, coal or mineral activities; or (c) a temporary use.</p>
<p>PO33 Development does not increase the number of people living or working in the separation area.</p>	<p>AO33.1 New residential, business and community activities are not located within the separation area depicted on Overlay Map 07. or AO33.2 Development does not increase the total number of lots within the separation area depicted on Overlay Map 07.</p>
<p>PO34 Development does not increase the number of people living in the transport route's separation area.</p>	<p>AO34.1 Development does not involve: (a) New residential, business or community activities; or (b) An increase in the total number of lots; within 100m distance each side of a transport corridor associated with the extractive or mining resource. and AO34.2 Access points are designed to avoid adversely affecting the safe and efficient operation of vehicles transporting extractive materials.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO35 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO35.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03; or AO35.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	(b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.
<p>PO36 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO36 Works associated with the proposed development do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth/duration / velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
<p>PO37 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO37.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO37.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.</p>
<p>PO38 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.</p>	No outcome specified.
Historic subdivisions overlay	
<p>PO39 Historic subdivisions are only developed in locations where there is adequate access to physical and social services. Editor's note—This does not apply to outbuildings and extensions to an existing house.</p>	<p>AO39 The site is within 5km distance by road of a school if not on a current school bus route.</p>
<p>PO40 A site identified on the Overlay Map 09 is not developed where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the site characteristics, including impacts from natural hazards, make it unsuitable for development; and (b) infrastructure, including water, sewerage, stormwater and roads are not adequate or result in environmental harm. 	<p>AO40.1 The site has frontage to a gazetted and constructed road. Editor's note—The construction standard for unmade roads is defined in the 'Construction of Unmade Roads' policy resolved by South Burnett Regional Council and adopted on 19 August 2009 and AO40.2 The site has sufficient area to provide for on-site effluent disposal in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code</i>. and AO40.3 The site is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ within a reticulated town water area, and reticulated water supply is provided, or; ▪ outside a reticulated town water area, and a rainwater tank or other

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>supplementary water supply system is installed with a minimum capacity of 45,000 litres.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO40.4 Habitable rooms within new buildings are 300mm above the highest known flood level, located on the highest part of the site and elevated to enhance flood immunity.</p> <p>Editor's note—Where historical flood data exists, it may be possible to use this information to determine the highest known flood level. Historical data may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formally recorded gauge heights records for a number of floods; • formally surveyed peak flood levels; • photographs of a historic flood; • 'high-water' marks recorded on public or private property; and • interviews with long-term residents. <p>and</p> <p>AO40.5 New buildings are provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO40.6 Stormwater drainage is discharged from the boundary of a development site:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) without nuisance and annoyance to adjoining or downstream properties, (b) into natural systems, and (c) with conveyance to a lawful point of discharge including by way of easement where drainage systems traverse private property into natural systems. <p>and</p> <p>AO40.7 New buildings are confined to areas outside of overland flow paths and natural drainage features.</p>
Landslide hazard overlay	
<p>PO41 Development does not increase the risk of harm to people and property as a result of landslide, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding development in a landslide hazard area; or (b) undertaking development in a landslide hazard area only where strictly in accordance with best practice geotechnical principles. 	<p>AO41.1 Development, including associated access, is not located in a landslide hazard area as identified on Overlay Map 10.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO41.2 Development, including associated access, is located in a low or very low land landslide hazard area as determined by a site-specific geotechnical assessment prepared by a competent person.</p>
<p>PO42 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Landslide Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after landslide events.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Regional infrastructure overlay	
<p>PO43 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development on adjoining sites.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO44 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.</p>	<p>AO44 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. <p>Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.</p>
<p>PO45 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO45 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>
Water catchments overlay	
<p>PO46 There are no significant adverse effects on the water quality of drinking water supply.</p>	<p>AO46.1 Development within the Bjelke- Petersen Dam Water Resource Catchment Area and the 800m buffer to Boondooma and Gordonbrook Dams shown on Overlay Map 06 has no significant adverse effect on the quantity and availability of raw water for consumption, as determined by a suitably qualified water quality expert.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO46.2 Development within the Cooyar Creek water supply buffer area shown on Overlay Map 06 complies with the specific outcomes and measures of the <i>Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012</i>.</p>

6.2.14 Rural residential zone

6.2.14.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Rural residential zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.14.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the rural residential zone code is to provide for residential uses and activities on large lots, including lots for which the local government has not provided infrastructure and services.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Development is comprised predominantly of dwelling houses on larger allotments in a clustered settlement pattern that protect residential amenity and the semi-rural landscape associated with the locality.
 - (b) The 4,000m² RR1 precinct identifies locations near urban centres where smaller rural residential allotments are preferred.
 - (c) Development preserves environmental and topographical features by minimising alteration or disturbance in the design, siting and construction of buildings, roadways and other engineering works.
 - (d) Natural features such as creeks, gullies, waterways, wetlands and bushland are retained, enhanced and buffered from the impacts of development. Rural residential development avoids treed ridgelines or ensures that buildings remain below the vegetation canopy on steeper more visible lands.
 - (e) The risk to life and property from natural and manmade hazards is not increased as a result of development.
 - (f) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (g) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (h) Residential or other sensitive uses are not intensified in the identified separation area around the Swickers Kingaroy Bacon Factory on Overlay Map 11.
 - (i) Residences are provided with an adequate supply of potable water and sustainable means of wastewater treatment and disposal. Access to infrastructure and essential services is of a standard normally expected in isolated communities.
 - (j) Conflict with adjoining land in the Rural zone is avoided by the provision of buffers on the site of new development for rural residential purposes.
 - (k) The productive capacity of Agricultural Land Classification Class A or Class B, and regional biodiversity is not compromised.
 - (l) Non-residential uses do not detrimentally affect residential amenity and meet the day-to-day needs of the residential catchment or have a direct relationship to the land in which it is proposed. The extent and scale of rural activities will be limited.
 - (m) Non-residential uses do not detrimentally affect residential amenity and meet the day-to-day needs of the residential catchment or have a direct relationship to the land in which it is proposed. The extent and scale of rural activities will be limited.

6.2.14.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.14—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 Buildings and structures must complement the semi-rural character of nearby development and protects residential amenity.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Site cover does not exceed 10%. and AO1.2 Buildings and structures are not higher than 8.5m above ground level. and AO1.3 Buildings have a minimum set back of: (a) 10m to the road frontage; (b) 6m to a side or rear boundary. and AO1.4 The maximum length of any façade without articulation or change of materials is 15m. and AO1.5 On-site storage areas visible from outside the site are screened by a 1.8m high fence along intervening boundaries. and AO1.6 Outdoor lighting is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with <i>AS4282 – Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>.</p>
<p>PO2 Development minimises the potential for reverse amenity impacts for adjoining existing non-residential activities.</p>	<p>AO2 A well-maintained vegetative buffer is provided on the residential land between the residential development and adjacent existing non-residential use.</p>
<p>PO3 Dwellings are to be adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Where in a reticulated water supply area, development is to be connected to the supply network. or AO3.2 Where reticulated water supply is not available, a 45kl water tank is provided for each dwelling for consumption purposes and an additional 22.5kl water storage located no more than 10m from the main dwelling is available for fire fighting purposes. and AO3.3 The provision of on-site sewage treatment conforms to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code</i>. and AO3.4 Each dwelling is provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO3.5 Stormwater discharge must be to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO3.6 Development has direct access to a sealed road.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to:</p> <p>(a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and</p> <p>(b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development does not occur:</p> <p>(a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and</p> <p>(b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO4.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Where in the vicinity of an existing intensive animal industry	
<p>PO5 Non-rural development does not compromise the integrity and operations of intensive animal industries.</p>	<p>AO5 Non-rural development does not result in an increase in the number of people living or working within 500m from an existing or approved intensive animal industry facility.</p>
Section 3 Home-based business	
<p>PO6 The activity, occupation or business is subordinate to the dwelling on the site.</p>	<p>AO6.1 The home-based business is conducted in, under or within 20m of the principal dwelling and is conducted by a person living in the dwelling.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO6.2 Except for a bed and breakfast, the maximum internal floor area used is the greater of 50m² of the gross floor area or 20m² of outdoor area.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO6.3 The area used for a bed and breakfast has a maximum capacity of 6 people.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.4 No more than one non-resident of the site is employed in the home-based business.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.5 A home-based business is setback from the road frontage of the site a distance greater than the existing building line.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO6.6 A home-based business is setback a minimum of 15m from any side or rear boundary.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO7 Car parking and access is provided in a safe, attractive and functional manner.</p>	<p>A07.1 Except for a bed and breakfast, home- based businesses provide a maximum of one parking space in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling. or A07.2 A bed and breakfast provides parking in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling at the rate of one space per bedroom. and A07.3 Access is taken from the same crossover and driveway servicing the existing dwelling.</p>
<p>PO8 The amenity of the local residential area is not adversely affected.</p>	<p>A08.1 Except for a bed and breakfast, operating hours are limited to 7am to 8pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 4pm Saturday, Sunday and public holidays. and A08.2 The home-based business does not rely on transport provided by vehicles larger than a 3-tonne rigid vehicle. and A08.3 The home-based-business does not involve the storage of hazardous or noxious materials in quantities beyond that reasonably associated with the dwelling. and A08.4 The home-based business does not involve servicing, repair or hiring of vehicles, machinery or equipment. and A08.5 The home-based business does not necessitate an environmental licence.</p>
<p>Section 4 Secondary dwelling</p>	
<p>PO9 A secondary dwelling must be subsidiary to its primary dwelling.</p>	<p>A09.1 A secondary dwelling is no larger than 70m² in gross floor area or 40% of the gross floor area of the primary dwelling, whichever is less. and A09.2 Parking is provided for one vehicle and access to it is via the same driveway as the primary dwelling.</p>
<p>Section 5 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)</p>	
<p>Airport environs overlay</p>	
<p>Public safety sub-area</p>	
<p>PO10 Development located at the end of runways does not increase the risk to public safety.</p>	<p>A010 Development does not include the following within an airport's public safety area as depicted on Overlay Map 01:</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>(a) a significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in PSAs, such as accommodation activities</p> <p>(b) uses that attract large numbers of people (recreation activities, shopping centres, industrial or commercial uses involving large numbers of workers or customers);</p> <p>(c) community activities (e.g. education establishments, hospitals)</p> <p>(d) the manufacture, use or storage of flammable, explosive, hazardous or noxious materials.</p>
<p>PO11 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>AO11.1 Development located within 3 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 does not include turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants or food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities.</p> <p>Development for the purposes of dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation, non-putrescible waste facility or sewage treatment facilities ensure landscaping and drainage works (including artificial water bodies) minimise bird and bat attracting potential.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO11.2 Development located between 3 km and 8 km of an airport runway as depicted on Overlay Map 01 for turf farms, fruit tree farms, piggeries, show grounds, food processing plants, food, organic waste or putrescible waste facilities, dairy or poultry farms, outdoor sport and recreation or sewage treatment facilities ensures potential food or waste sources are covered and collected so that they are not accessible to wildlife.</p>
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO12 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO12.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO12.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO13 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO13 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO14 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO14.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings. and AO14.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO15 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO15.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03. or AO15.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO16 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO16 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth/duration /velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
PO17 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.	No outcome specified.
Landslide hazard overlay	
PO18 Development does not increase the risk of harm to people and property as a result of landslide, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding development in a landslide hazard area; or (b) undertaking development in a landslide hazard area only where strictly in accordance with best practice geotechnical principles. 	AO18.1 Development, including associated access, is not located in a landslide hazard area as identified on Overlay Map 10. or AO18.2 Development, including associated access, is located in a low or very low land landslide hazard area as determined by a site-specific geotechnical assessment prepared by a competent person.
PO19 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Landslide Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after landslide events.	No outcome specified.
In the Rural Residential 4,000 RR1 Precinct PO20 New lots are not constrained by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excessive slope; (b) poor drainage; or (c) instability. 	In the Rural Residential 4,000 RR1 Precinct AO20.1 New lots are not on land steeper than 15% over 50% or more of the lot. or AO20.2 Where lots are proposed on land steeper than 15%, the proposal is supported by a geotechnical assessment prepared by a suitably qualified specialist that demonstrates that each lot has a building envelope 25m x 40m suitable for construction of a house and outbuildings.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
PO21 Stock routes and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development on adjoining sites.	No outcome specified.
PO22 Development is sufficiently separated from major electricity infrastructure or substations to minimise the likelihood of nuisance or complaint.	AO22 Sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation) maintain the following separation distances from substations or easement for major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 m for transmission lines up to 132 kilovolts (b) 30 m for transmission lines between 133 kilovolts and 275 kilovolts and (c) 40 m for transmission lines exceeding 275 kilovolts. Editor's note—Information relating to the voltage of

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	transmission lines is available from the relevant energy supplier.
<p>PO23 There is sufficient space within the site to establish landscaping which substantively assists in screening and softening obtrusive major electricity infrastructure identified on Overlay Map 04.</p>	<p>AO23 A minimum 3m wide densely planted landscaped buffer is provided along the boundary adjoining the major electricity infrastructure, including provision for advanced trees and shrubs that will grow to a minimum height of 10m.</p>
Water catchments overlay	
<p>PO24 There are no significant adverse effects on the water quality of the Region's drinking water supply.</p>	<p>AO24 Development within the Bjelke- Petersen Dam Water Resource Catchment Area and the 800m buffer to Boondooma and Gordonbrook Dams shown on Overlay Map 06 has no significant adverse effect on the quantity and availability of raw water for consumption, as determined by a suitably qualified water quality expert.</p>

6.2.15 Specialised centre zone

6.2.15.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Specialised centre zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.15.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the specialised centre zone code provides for 1 or more specialised uses including, for example, conference centres, entertainment centres, education and research facilities or university campuses.
- (2) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) Development is to be of a moderate scale and intensity, commensurate with a commercial environment in a rural town.
 - (b) Development is to be compatible with the intended commercial environment. Land uses are to be a mix of large commercial and low impact industrial activities. Due to the likely presence of families, frequent movements by large trucks are to be minimised, either through scale, nature of the use, site planning or operating hours restrictions that would not generally apply in an industrial zone.
 - (c) Recognise and facilitate the role played by dedicated showroom areas in accommodating retail showrooms and other large commercial activities where goods sold are insufficiently portable to be accommodated in the principal or local centres without disrupting a desirable continuous passage of pedestrians along their streets.
 - (d) Due to the commercial environment, development is to present a high quality, public-friendly street environment.
 - (e) Development standards reflect the level of infrastructure otherwise apparent in the town.
 - (f) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (g) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).

6.2.15.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.15—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 The scale, bulk and design of buildings provides a safe and welcoming built environment that reflects a commercial environment despite the industrial scaled and proportioned buildings.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Buildings are a maximum of 10m high. and AO1.2 Buildings are set back at least 6m from the street alignment. and AO1.3 Architectural features are used to make building entrances clearly distinguishable from the street. and AO1.4 At least 50% of parking sits behind the front building line. and AO1.5 The façade incorporates substantial articulation or fenestration. and AO1.6 Plant and service equipment (air conditioning, exhaust fans, lift motor rooms, refuse bins, telecommunication devices, etc) are integrated into buildings.</p>
<p>PO2 Development provides a safe and secure environment.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Development provides: (a) opportunities for casual surveillance and sightlines to and from open spaces, streets and adjacent development; (b) activity areas adjacent to pedestrian pathways; (c) pathways, underpasses and other spaces that minimise sudden changes of grade and blind corners; (d) lighting of external areas; (e) increased visibility of high risk areas such as car parks, stairwells and the like; (f) entrances to buildings that are oriented to face open or ‘active’ spaces; and (g) clear sight lines from within the building at the entry point. and AO2.2 Parking areas with more than 20 parking spaces provide dedicated, obvious and direct pedestrian paths linking parking spaces with public streets and/or entry points to on-site commercial premises. and AO2.3 Pedestrian movement areas involve minimal vehicle conflict points and facilitate equitable access. And</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO2.4 The ground level of buildings facing the primary frontage comprises at least 50% glass.</p>
<p>PO3 Development is adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Development is connected to reticulated water supply and sewerage. and AO3.2 Stormwater is discharged to a lawful point of discharge.</p>
<p>PO4 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Refuse storage areas allow the appropriately-sized collection vehicle to enter and exit in a forward gear. The use of staff car parking areas to accommodate internal manoeuvring is permissible. and AO4.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles. and AO4.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
<p>PO5 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO5.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO5.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
<p>Section 2 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)</p>	
<p>Airport environs overlay</p>	
<p>PO6 Development does not significantly increase the risk of wildlife hazard particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, intruding within an airport operational airspace.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>

6.2.16 Township zone

6.2.16.1 Application

This code applies to assessing a material change of use or a reconfiguring a lot for development in the Township zone. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

6.2.16.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the township zone code is to provide for—
 - (a) small to medium urban areas in a rural or coastal area; and
 - (b) a variety of uses and activities to service local residents, including, for example, business, community, education, industrial, open space, recreation, residential or retail uses or activities; and
 - (c) tourist attractions and short-term accommodation, if appropriate for the area.
- (3) The overall outcomes sought for the zone code are as follows:
 - (a) A range of small-scale non-residential uses such as retail, commercial, industrial and cultural activities supports a predominantly low density residential area.
 - (b) Maintain the distinctive form and limited geographical spread of the smaller villages of Benarkin, Kumbia, Maidenwell, Memerambi, Wooroolin, Tingoora, Hivesville and Proston. Development provides for the limited growth of these villages, provides a high level of amenity and protects and enhances their local or historic character and compact settlement pattern.
 - (c) Development services the needs of local residents and visitors.
 - (d) Development has access to infrastructure and essential services of a standard normally expected in isolated communities.
 - (e) The quality of the surrounding natural environment is maintained and protected from any detriment caused by urban waste.
 - (f) Development is designed to avoid and mitigate risks from natural risks and hazards to demonstratable acceptable or tolerable level of risk for both existing and new development, people and property and not result in unacceptable or unavoidable impacts.
 - (g) Sites that are contaminated or pose a health risk from prior activities are remediated prior to being developed for sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).
 - (h) Community facilities and infrastructure which directly supports the local community is facilitated.

6.2.16.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 6.2.16—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
<p>PO1 The extent of development complements the intended low-density character of the Zone.</p>	<p>AO1.1 For residential uses, site cover does not exceed 50%. and AO1.2 For non-residential uses, site cover does not exceed 60%.</p>
<p>PO2 The scale, bulk and design of development are consistent with established scale, character, street presentation and streetscape in the locality.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Buildings are a maximum of 8.5m above natural ground level. and AO2.2 Buildings are built the same distance from the road alignment as the average of the 2 adjoining buildings. and AO2.3 If no adjoining buildings, or if the average setback of adjoining buildings from road alignments exceeds 6m, buildings are at least 3m from road alignments.</p>
<p>PO3 Development is to be adequately serviced.</p>	<p>AO3.1 Development in Benarkin, Kumbia, Wooroolin, Tingoora and Proston is connected to the reticulated water supply network and, in the case of Kumbia and Wooroolin, supplemented by a 9,000L roofwater storage. or AO3.2 In all other circumstances, development is provided with water supply of: (a) For residential uses – a 45,000L rainwater tank per dwelling; (b) For non-residential uses – a potable supply at 140L/head/day and fire-fighting supply at 3,000L/hour for a 5 hour period. and AO3.3 Development in Proston is connected to Council’s common effluent drainage scheme. or AO3.4 In all other circumstances, the provision of on-site sewage treatment conforms to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code</i>. and AO3.5 Stormwater discharge must be to a lawful point of discharge or to downstream properties but only with the consent of the affected landowners. and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO3.6 Development has direct access to a sealed road. and AO3.7 Development is provided with a connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks.</p>
<p>PO4 Development is located and designed to ensure that land uses are not exposed to: (a) Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) Unacceptable levels of contaminants.</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development does not occur: (a) In areas that pose a health risk from previous activities; and (b) On sites listed on the Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register. or AO4.2 Areas that pose a health risk from previous activities and contaminated soils which are subject to development are remediated prior to plan sealing, operational works permit, or issuing of building works permit.</p>
Section 2 Residential activities	
<p>PO5 The density of development complements the intended low-density character of the Zone.</p>	<p>AO5 Dwelling density does not exceed 1 dwelling per 500m² of site area.</p>
Section 3 Residences within 100m of an existing industrial use	
<p>PO6 Residential development is not subject to the adverse impacts associated with existing or intended industrial development.</p>	<p>AO6.1 The main living areas of new dwellings are oriented away from adjoining or nearby industrial areas. and AO6.2 New residential development provides 2m of dense landscaping to a mature height of 5m to the common boundary where adjoining an industrial site. and AO6.3 An acoustic barrier no less than 1.8m is located opposite any outdoor activities or building openings of an adjoining industrial use.</p>
Section 4 Caretaker's accommodation	
<p>PO7 Caretaker's accommodations are subsidiary to and compatible with the principal use on the same site.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Only one caretaker's accommodation is established on the site. and AO7.2 A caretaker's accommodation is not located at the front of the major use on the site. and AO7.3 A caretaker's accommodation is separated from the principal activity areas of the primary use of the site by at least 10m.</p>
<p>PO8 Caretaker's accommodations are compatible</p>	<p>AO8.1 Where adjoining land used, or approved for</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>with the scale, character and appearance of the setting and provide for the accommodation needs of a caretaker and their family.</p>	<p>use, for uses in the accommodation activities use group, a caretaker's accommodation is located adjacent to the adjoining use. and AO8.2 A caretaker's accommodation has a floor area no greater than 125m², has a balcony, verandah or deck with a minimum area of 6m² with minimum dimensions of 3m. and AO8.3 A caretaker's accommodation is provided with private open space which is directly accessible from a habitable room. and AO8.4 A caretaker's accommodation is setback: (a) A minimum of 1.5m from the common property boundary to an adjoining residential use; or (b) A minimum of 10m from the principal activity areas of an industrial or commercial use on an adjoining allotment. and AO8.5 The caretaker's accommodation is provided with 1 car parking space segregated from the car parking supply for the non-residential use of the site.</p>
Section 5 Dual occupancy	
<p>PO9 Dual occupancies are dispersed to maintain the intended low density residential character of the Zone.</p>	<p>AO9 No dual occupancy is established on a site adjoining an existing or approved dual occupancy.</p>
<p>PO10 Development provides sufficient open space to meet the recreational and privacy needs of residents.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Each dwelling in a dual occupancy is provided with private open space of a minimum consolidated area of 40m² with a minimum dimension of 3m. and AO10.2 Private open space is directly accessible from the living areas of the dwelling and is screened from adjoining development. and AO10.3 Internal screen fencing of ground level private open space is provided to a minimum height of 1.5m.</p>
Section 6 Home-based business	
<p>PO11 Home-based businesses are a small-scale component of the principal use on the site.</p>	<p>AO11.1 The area used for a home-based business is: (a) for a bed and breakfast – bedrooms with a maximum capacity of 6 people (b) for outdoor activities – maximum 20m² (c) in all other circumstances – maximum 50m² and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO11.2 Except for a bed and breakfast, the home-based business is conducted in, under or with 20m of the principal dwelling.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO11.3 A home-based business is setback from the road frontage of the site a distance greater than the existing building line.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO11.4 No more than one non-resident of the site is employed in the home-based business.</p>
<p>PO12 The conduct of home-based businesses minimises the off-site impacts on the amenity of the local residential area and the health and safety of its residents.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Except for a bed and breakfast, operating hours are limited to 7am to 8pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) and 8am to 4pm on other days.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO12.2 The use does not produce noise emissions more than 3dB(A) above background noise levels at the property boundary.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO12.3 The use does not generate dust or other particle emissions measurable at the property boundary.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO12.4 The use does not involve the storage of hazardous or noxious materials in quantities beyond that reasonably associated with the dwelling.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO12.5 The use does not involve the servicing or repair of vehicles not reasonably associated with the use of the dwelling.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO12.6 The occupation does not rely on transport provided by vehicles larger than a 3-tonne rigid vehicle.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO12.7 The occupation does not involve the hiring out of any machinery or equipment.</p>
<p>PO13 Car parking and access is provided in a safe, attractive and functional manner.</p>	<p>AO13.1 Except for a bed and breakfast, home-based businesses provide a maximum of one parking space in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO13.2 A bed and breakfast provides parking in addition to the requirements of the principal dwelling at the rate of one space per bedroom.</p>
Section 7 Secondary dwelling	

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO14 A secondary dwelling must be subsidiary to its primary dwelling.</p>	<p>AO14.1 A secondary dwelling is no larger than 70m² in gross floor area or 40% of the gross floor area of the primary dwelling, whichever is less. and AO14.2 Parking is provided for one vehicle and access to it is via the same driveway as the primary dwelling.</p>
Section 8 Business activities	
<p>PO15 The scale, bulk and design of buildings provides a safe and welcoming built environment and is consistent with the intended streetscape character in the township.</p>	<p>AO15.1 Buildings are a maximum of 2 storeys above ground level. and AO15.2 Building entrances are clearly visible from the street. and AO15.3 Development incorporates an all- weather awning built to a line 0.5m short of all carriageways with at least 3m vertical clearance. and AO15.4 Plant and service equipment (air conditioning, exhaust fans, lift motor rooms, refuse bins, telecommunication devices, etc) are integrated into buildings.</p>
<p>PO16 Development respects the amenity and intended urban form of adjoining residential sites.</p>	<p>AO16 Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for a residential use, development provides: (a) 1.8m high screen fencing to all side and rear boundaries; and (b) minimum 5m side and rear boundary setbacks; and (c) minimum 3m boundary setback to street frontages.</p>
<p>PO17 Buildings maximise shop-front exposure to streets.</p>	<p>AO17.1 Buildings are built to side boundaries, except for pedestrian and vehicular access. and AO17.2 The ground level comprises display windows and active space (e.g. shops, cafés, offices, personal services, hotels, medical facilities and small showrooms). and AO17.3 Buildings incorporate windows and doors opening to the street.</p>
<p>PO18 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Refuse storage areas are located behind the front building line. and AO18.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO18.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
Section 9 Industrial activities	
<p>PO19 Buildings are sited to achieve an acceptable standard of visual amenity.</p>	<p>AO19.1 Where adjoining land used, or approved for use, for a residential use, buildings are setback a minimum of 10m from the common property boundary.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO19.2 Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for industrial use, buildings have no minimum setbacks to the common property boundary.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO19.3 In all other circumstances, buildings are setback a minimum of 4m from the common property boundary.</p>
<p>PO20 Development presents a high quality appearance when viewed from public areas.</p>	<p>AO20.1 Where adjoining land is used, or approved for use, for uses in the residential or accommodation activities use group, the maximum length of any wall without articulation or change of material is no more than half the length of the common boundary.</p> <p>or</p> <p>In all other circumstances, the maximum length of any wall without articulation or change of material is no more than 30m.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.2 All parts of the building facades visible from an arterial or higher order road are constructed predominantly of brick or coloured concrete or masonry and do not incorporate highly reflective materials.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.3 Buildings include variation in parapet design, roofing heights and treatments.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO20.4 The main entry to the building is easily identifiable from and directly accessible from the principal street frontage of the site and any ancillary office or sales area is located at the front of the building.</p>
<p>PO21 Landscaping is provided to enhance the established streetscape, protect visual amenity, preserve sight lines and offer effective screening of unsightly activities.</p>	<p>AO21.1 A minimum of 3% of the site is used to provide landscaping.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO21.2</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>Landscaping comprising large trees and spreading groundcovers is provided along all road frontages of the site, for a minimum depth of:</p> <p>(a) 2m along a State-controlled road or an arterial road; or</p> <p>(b) 1m along any other road frontage.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO21.3</p> <p>Landscaping is provided to side and rear boundaries for a minimum depth of:</p> <p>(a) 2m where adjoining a sensitive receptor;</p> <p>(b) 0m where adjoining an industrial use; or</p> <p>(c) 1m in all other circumstances.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO21.4</p> <p>Existing trees that already contribute to these requirements are retained where their removal is not required to site the use.</p>
<p>PO22</p> <p>Site access facilitates the efficient, effective, safe and convenient functioning of transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>AO22.1</p> <p>Access arrangements preclude the need for vehicles to reverse on or off the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.2</p> <p>Site access is provided that is at least 15m from an uncontrolled intersection or 30m from an intersection with traffic lights or islands.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.3</p> <p>Where practical, adjoining industrial uses utilise a shared access point.</p>
<p>PO23</p> <p>Development does not adversely affect the safety and security of people and property.</p>	<p>AO23.1</p> <p>Storage of dangerous goods and combustible liquids is limited to Classes 1.2-1.6, 2.2, 3 and 5.1 items of the <i>Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail</i> in amounts not exceeding 50 kilograms or litres and stored internally or under cover.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO23.2</p> <p>The office component is designed with 25% of un-obscured glazing in facades facing public areas of the site and the street.</p>
<p>PO24</p> <p>Development minimises disturbance to the geotechnical, hydrological, and environmental characteristics of the site and its setting.</p>	<p>AO24.1</p> <p>Development is located on land with less than 10% slope.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO24.2</p> <p>Development occurs in areas outside of stormwater discharge points, overland flow paths and natural drainage features.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO24.3</p> <p>Stormwater is directed away from areas of potential contamination.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO24.4</p> <p>Areas where potentially contaminating</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>substances are stored or used are covered and bundled. and</p> <p>AO24.5 Provision is made for spills to be controlled on-site for removal and disposal by an approved means. and</p> <p>AO24.6 Liquid or solid wastes are not discharged directly to land or waters.</p>
<p>PO25 Refuse storage areas are located for convenient collection, screened from public view and provided with facilities for self-contained cleaning.</p>	<p>AO25.1 Refuse storage areas are located behind the front building line. and</p> <p>AO25.2 The refuse storage area is provided in a building or other enclosed structure screened to a minimum height of 0.2m above the height of the refuse receptacles. and</p> <p>AO25.3 Refuse storage areas are provided with an impervious base that is drained to an approved waste disposal system and provided within a dedicated hose cock.</p>
<p>PO26 The operation of the development does not adversely impact on the amenity of any nearby residential or other sensitive land use (as defined in the Regulation).</p>	<p>AO26.1 Outdoor lighting is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with AS4282 – <i>Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>. and</p> <p>AO26.2 Noise emission from the use meets the standards prescribed in the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i>. and</p> <p>AO26.3 New plant, equipment and service areas are located no less than 2m from the landscape buffer required by AO19.3 of this Code or are housed in the building. and</p> <p>AO26.4 Outdoor activities and heavy vehicle movements are restricted to between 7am to 7pm Monday to Saturday. and</p> <p>AO26.5 Indoor activities occurring between 7pm and 7am or on Sundays are limited to office and administrative tasks or are not audible or visible from outside the building. and</p> <p>AO26.6 All on-site manoeuvring areas are sealed. and</p> <p>AO26.7 No building openings occur in walls facing a common boundary shared with a residential</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>or accommodation activity. and AO26.8 Where the site is on the opposite side of the road to a public park or residential zone, all on-site activity, open storage and servicing is located at the rear of the building. or The full length of the property boundary, excluding site access, between external storage areas and road frontages, public parks or residential zones are provided with a 1.8m high screen fence. The screen fence includes a 5m return along any side boundary. and AO26.9 Where the site has a common boundary with a sensitive receptor, effective acoustic screening is provided to all areas where work could be conducted outside the building, including refuse collection.</p>
Section 10 For development affected by one or more overlays (other than bushfire hazard overlay)	
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO27 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>AO27.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or AO27.2 Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or AO27.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO28 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO28 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO29 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO29.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. and AO29.2 All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>Note—This setback does not apply to equipment such as pumps that are necessary to access water or waterway crossings.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO29.3 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO30 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times.</p>	<p>AO30.1 (a) All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03. and (b) New buildings are not located within the area identified on Overlay Map 03. or AO30.2 (a) Development is sited above the 1%AEP flood event where known, or the highest known flood event, as follows: (i) Habitable floor levels - 500mm; (ii) Non-habitable floor levels - 300mm; (iii) On-site sewage treatment and storage areas for potential contaminants - 300mm; (iv) All other development - 0mm. and (b) Signage is provided on site indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site.</p>
<p>PO31 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO31 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³; or (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth/duration / velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.</p>
<p>PO32 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO32.1 Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous in nature. or AO32.2 Hazardous materials and any associated manufacturing equipment are located above the nominated flood level.</p>
<p>PO33 Community infrastructure in any area mapped as Flood Hazard is able to function effectively during and immediately after flood.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Historic subdivisions overlay	
<p>PO34 Historic subdivisions are only developed in locations where there is adequate access to physical and social services</p> <p>Editor's note—This does not apply to outbuildings and extensions to an existing house.</p>	<p>AO34 The site is within 5km distance by road of a school if not on a current school bus route.</p>
<p>PO35 A site identified on the Overlay Map 09 is not developed where:</p> <p>(a) the site characteristics, including impacts from natural hazards, make it unsuitable for development; and</p> <p>(b) infrastructure, including water, sewerage, stormwater and roads are not adequate or result in environmental harm.</p>	<p>AO35.1 The site has frontage to a gazetted and constructed road.</p> <p>Editor's note—The construction standard for unmade roads is defined in the 'Construction of Unmade Roads' policy resolved by South Burnett Regional Council and adopted on 19 August 2009</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO35.2 The site has sufficient area to provide for on-site effluent disposal in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code</i>.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO35.3 The site is:</p> <p>(a) within a reticulated town water area, and reticulated water supply is provided, or;</p> <p>(b) outside a reticulated town water area, and a rainwater tank or other supplementary water supply system is installed with a minimum capacity of 45,000 litres.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO35.4 Habitable rooms within new buildings are 300mm above the highest known flood level, located on the highest part of the site and elevated to enhance flood immunity.</p> <p>Editor's note—Where historical flood data exists, it may be possible to use this information to determine the highest known flood level. Historical data may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formally recorded gauge heights records for a number of floods; • formally surveyed peak flood levels; • photographs of a historic flood; • 'high-water' marks recorded on public or private property; and • interviews with long-term residents. <p>and</p> <p>AO35.5 New buildings are provided with a service line connection to the electricity supply and telecommunications networks.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO35.6 Stormwater drainage is discharged from the boundary of a development site:</p> <p>(a) without nuisance and annoyance to adjoining or downstream properties,</p> <p>(b) into natural systems, and</p> <p>(c) with conveyance to a lawful point of discharge including by way of easement</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>where drainage systems traverse private property into natural systems.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO35.7</p> <p>New buildings are confined to areas outside of overland flow paths and natural drainage features</p>
Water catchments overlay	
<p>PO36</p> <p>There are no significant adverse effects on the water quality of the Region's drinking water supply.</p>	<p>AO36</p> <p>Development within the Bjelke- Petersen Dam Water Resource Catchment Area and the 800m buffer to Boondooma and Gordonbrook Dams shown on Overlay Map 06 has no significant adverse effect on the quantity and availability of raw water for consumption, as determined by a suitably qualified water quality expert.</p>

Part 7 Overlays

7.1 Preliminary

- (1) Overlays identify areas within the planning scheme that reflect state and local level interests and that have one or more of the following characteristics:
 - (a) there is a particular sensitivity to the effects of development;
 - (b) there is a constraint on land use or development outcomes;
 - (c) there is the presence of valuable resources;
 - (d) there are particular opportunities for development.
- (2) Overlays are mapped and included in Schedule 2.
- (3) The changed categories of development or assessment, if applicable, for development affected by an overlay are in Part 5.
- (4) Some overlays may be included for information purposes only. This should not result in a change to the category of development or assessment or any additional assessment benchmarks.
- (5) Assessment benchmarks for an overlay may be contained in one or more of the following:
 - (a) a map for an overlay
 - (b) a code for an overlay
 - (c) a zone code
 - (d) a local plan code
 - (e) a development code
- (6) Where development is proposed on premises partly affected by an overlay, the assessment benchmarks for the overlay only relates to the part of the premises affected by the overlay.
- (7) The following overlays for the planning scheme without code(s) are:
 - (a) Agricultural land overlay;
 - (b) Airport environs overlay;
 - (i) Public safety sub-area;
 - (ii) Wildlife hazards sub-area;
 - (iii) Aviation facility sub-area;
 - (iv) Aviation navigational facilities sub-area;
 - (c) Biodiversity overlay;
 - (i) Waterway corridors sub area;
 - (ii) Matters of State environmental significance sub-area;
 - (d) Extractive resources overlay;
 - (e) Flood hazard overlay;
 - (f) Historic subdivisions overlay;
 - (g) Landslide hazard overlay;
 - (h) Regional infrastructure overlay;
 - (i) Sensitive uses separation overlay;
 - (j) Water catchments overlay;
 - (i) Water resource catchment sub-area;
 - (ii) Dam buffer sub-area.
- (8) The code(s) for the following overlays for the planning scheme are contained in this part:
 - (a) Bushfire hazard overlay.

7.2 Overlay codes

7.2.1 Bushfire hazard overlay code

7.2.1.1 Application

This code applies as accepted subject to development requirements or for assessing development within the bushfire hazard areas shown on Overlay Maps OM2.1 to OM2.7. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

Editor's note—The bushfire hazard area identified for this planning scheme is also declared to be the designated bushfire prone area pursuant to section 7 of the *Building Regulation 2021* (Refer to Part 1.6 of this planning scheme). Building work in a designated bushfire prone area must meet the mandatory provisions in the Building Code of Australia and AS3959–2018: Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas. This should be considered when proposing material change of use (for example, site layout plans) and operational work involving or associated with building work.

7.2.1.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Bushfire hazard overlay code is to ensure that risk to life, property, and the environment as a result of bushfire is mitigated to an acceptable or tolerable level, through development and activities that achieve the following outcomes:
 - (a) Development is laid out and located to minimise the exposure and vulnerability of people and property at risk from bushfires.
 - (b) Development contributes to effective and efficient emergency response and recovery capabilities.
 - (c) Rehabilitation, revegetation and landscaping does not increase the risk to people or property.
 - (d) Development only establishes or intensifies vulnerable uses within the bushfire prone area where no other option exists to provide the necessary level of service.
 - (e) Development only establishes or intensifies community infrastructure providing essential services within the bushfire prone area where necessary to provide an adequate level of service to the existing and projected population.
 - (f) Development avoids or mitigates the risk from the manufacture or storage of materials that are hazardous in the context of bushfire.

Note—It is recognised there may be circumstances where flexibility in the application of the assessment benchmarks to development applications in mapped bushfire prone areas may be appropriate, for example:

1. Where mapping contains inconsistencies that are yet to be corrected through state or local government verification, for example potential bushfire intensity areas over roads or fully developed areas; or
2. Where mapping does not reflect the most up to date situation, for example areas have been cleared as part of earlier approvals.

7.2.1.3 Criteria for assessment

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
Section A	
Reconfiguring a lot (RaL) – where creating any number of lots of more than 2,000 square metres:	
<p>PO1 The subdivision layout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enables future buildings to be located away from slopes and land forms that expose people or property to an intolerable risk to life or property; and (b) facilitates emergency access and operational space for firefighters in a reduced fuel area between future buildings and structures and hazardous vegetation, that reduce risk to an acceptable or tolerable level. <p>Note—An applicant may seek to undertake a site-level verification of the location and nature of hazardous vegetation and resulting potential bushfire intensity levels, for example where changes in foliage have occurred (e.g. as a consequence of adjoining permanent urban development) or where an applicant seeks to verify the regional ecosystem map inputs. This verification should form part of a bushfire hazard assessment in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document. The outcomes of this assessment can demonstrate how an alternate solution to the acceptable outcome can deliver an acceptable or tolerable level of risk.</p>	<p>AO1.1 A development footprint plan is identified for each lot that avoids ridgelines, saddles and crests where slopes exceed 28 per cent.</p> <p>AO1.2 A development footprint plan is identified for each lot that is separated from the closest edge to the adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity area by a distance that achieves a radiant heat flux level of 29 kW/m² or less at all development footprint plan boundaries.</p> <p>Note—This separation area is often termed an asset protection zone. Note – The radiant heat flux levels can be established by undertaking a bushfire hazard assessment in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document.</p>
<p>PO2 The subdivision layout enables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) future buildings to be located as close as possible to property entrances to facilitate safe evacuation during a bushfire event; and (b) future site access to be located and designed to allow safe evacuation of the site by occupants and maintain access by emergency services under critical event conditions. 	<p>AO2 A development footprint plan is identified for each lot that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is located within 60 metres of the street frontage; and (b) sited to enable a route between the development footprint plan and the street frontage with a gradient that does not exceed of 12.5 per cent.
Section B	
Reconfiguring a lot (RaL) – where creating any number of lots of 2,000 square metres or less:	
<p>PO3 The subdivision layout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoids creating lots on slopes and land forms that expose people or property to an intolerable risk to life or property; and (b) facilitates emergency access and operational space for firefighters in a reduced fuel area between future buildings and structures and hazardous vegetation, that reduce risk to an acceptable or tolerable level. <p>Note—An applicant may seek to undertake a site-level verification of the location and nature of hazardous vegetation and resulting potential bushfire intensity levels, for example where changes in foliage have occurred (e.g. as a consequence of adjoining permanent urban development) or where an applicant seeks to verify the regional ecosystem map inputs. This verification should form part of a bushfire hazard assessment, in accordance with the methodology in the</p>	<p>AO3.1 The subdivision layout results in lots that are sited so that they are separated from the closest edge to the adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity area by a distance that achieves a radiant heat flux level of 29 kW/m² or less:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at the building envelope, if identified at RaL stage; or (b) where a building envelope is not identified, at all lot boundaries. <p>Note—This separation area is often termed an asset protection zone.</p> <p>Note—The radiant heat flux levels can be established by undertaking a bushfire hazard assessment in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document.</p> <p>Note—For staged developments, temporary separation</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
<p>QFES Bushfire resilient communities document. The outcomes of this assessment can demonstrate how an alternate solution to the acceptable outcome can deliver an acceptable or tolerable level of risk.</p>	<p>areas may be absorbed as part of subsequent stages.</p> <p>Note—Existing cleared areas external to the site may only be used in calculating necessary separation where tenure ensures that the land will remain cleared of hazardous vegetation (for example the land is a road, watercourse or highly managed park in public ownership).</p> <p>A03.2</p> <p>The subdivision layout does not create lots that are within bushfire prone areas and on ridgelines, saddles and crests where slopes exceed 28 per cent (roads and parks may be located in these areas).</p>

Section C

Reconfiguring a lot (RaL) – additional provisions where creating more than 20 lots:

<p>PO4</p> <p>The subdivision layout is designed to minimise the length of the development perimeter and number of lots exposed to hazardous vegetation.</p> <p>Note—For example, avoid finger-like subdivision patterns or substantive vegetated corridors between lots.</p>	<p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p>
<p>PO5</p> <p>The subdivision layout provides for adequate access and egress and safe evacuation routes, to achieve an acceptable or tolerable risk to people.</p>	<p>A05.1</p> <p>The subdivision layout:</p> <p>(a) avoids the creation of bottle-neck points in the movement network within the development (for example, avoids hourglass patterns); and</p> <p>(b) ensures the road network has sufficient capacity for the evacuating population</p> <p>A05.2</p> <p>The subdivision layout ensures evacuation routes:</p> <p>(a) direct occupants away from rather than towards or through areas with a greater potential bushfire intensity; and</p> <p>(b) minimise the length of route through bushfire prone areas.</p> <p>Refer Figure 1.</p>

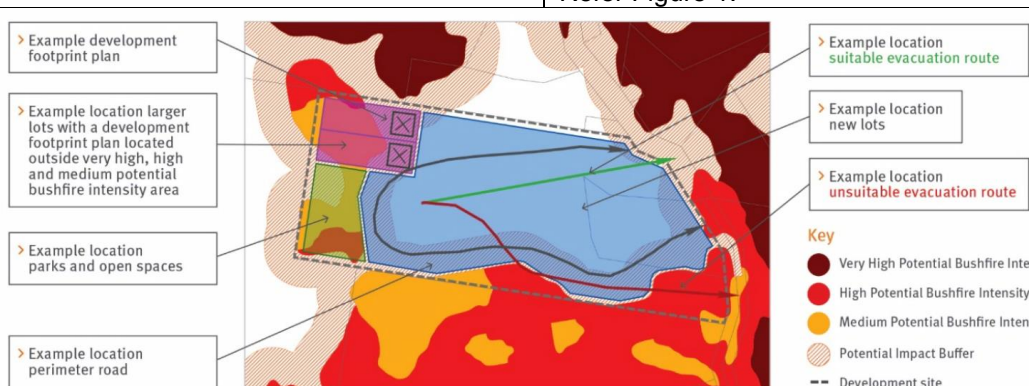


Figure 1 – Subdivision layout and evacuation routes

<p>PO6</p> <p>The subdivision layout provides adequate buffers between hazardous vegetation and development.</p> <p>Note—An applicant may seek to undertake a site-level verification of the location and nature of hazardous</p>	<p>A06.1</p> <p>The subdivision layout results in an asset protection zone being located to create a separation area from adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas.</p>
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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
<p>vegetation and resulting potential bushfire intensity levels, for example where changes in foliage have occurred (e.g. as a consequence of adjoining permanent urban development) or where an applicant seeks to verify the regional ecosystem map inputs. This verification should form part of a bushfire hazard assessment, in accordance with the methodology in the QFES <u>Bushfire resilient communities</u> document. The outcomes of this assessment can demonstrate how an alternate solution to the acceptable outcome can deliver an acceptable or tolerable level of risk.</p>	<p>AO6.2 The asset protection zone is comprised of: (a) parks and open spaces; and/or (b) lots greater than 2000 square metres; and/or (c) public roads (termed perimeter roads). Note–Parks and open space may be located within the mapped medium, high and very high potential bushfire intensity areas to create a separation between the development and the balance of the bushfire prone area. Note–Portions of lots greater than 2000 square metres may be located within the mapped medium, high and very high potential bushfire intensity areas. Refer Figure 1.</p> <p>AO6.3 Where the asset protection zone includes lots greater than 2000 square metres a development footprint plan is identified for each lot that is located in accordance with AO1.2.</p>
<p>PO7 Parks or open space provided as part of the asset protection zone do not create additional bushfire prone areas. Note–The undertaking of a bushfire hazard assessment, in accordance with the methodology in the QFES <u>Bushfire resilient communities</u> document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.</p>	<p>AO7 Where the asset protection zone includes parks or open spaces, they: (a) comprise only low threat vegetation, including grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, maintained lawns, golf courses, maintained public reserves and parklands, cultivated gardens and nature strips; or (b) are designed to ensure a potential available fuel load is maintained at less than eight tonnes/hectare in aggregate and with a fuel structure that remains discontinuous. Note–Minimal fuel condition means there is insufficient fuel available to significantly increase the severity of the bushfire attack, for example short-cropped grass to a nominal height of 10 centimetres.</p>
<p>PO8 Perimeter roads are accessible for fire-fighting vehicles, to facilitate emergency access and operational space for fire-fighting, maintenance works and hazard reduction activities.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Where the asset protection zone includes a perimeter road it: (a) has a two-lane sealed carriageway clear of hazardous vegetation; and (b) is connected to the wider public road network at both ends and at intervals of no more than 200 metres; and (c) does not include design elements that may impede access for fire-fighting and maintenance for fire-fighting purposes (for example traffic calming involving chicanes).</p> <p>AO8.2 Where the subdivision contains a reticulated water supply, the road network and fire hydrants are designed and installed in accordance with: (a) <i>Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for residential, commercial</i></p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	<p>and industrial lots, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2015, unless otherwise specified by the relevant water entity; and</p> <p>(b) the <i>Road Planning and Design Manual 2nd edition</i>, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013.</p>

Section D

Reconfiguring a lot (RaL) – where creating additional lots for the purpose of residential development and a reticulated water supply is not provided:

<p>PO9</p> <p>The subdivision layout provides for perimeter roads or fire trail and working areas that are accessible by the type of fire-fighting vehicles servicing the area, to facilitate emergency access and operational space for fire-fighting, maintenance works and hazard reduction activities.</p>	<p>AO9</p> <p>The subdivision layout includes:</p> <p>(a) a fire trail and working area designed and constructed in accordance with the design parameters in Table 1 that separates the residential lot or development footprint plan from adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas; or</p> <p>(b) a perimeter road designed and constructed in accordance with AO8.1.</p> <p>Refer Figure 2.</p>
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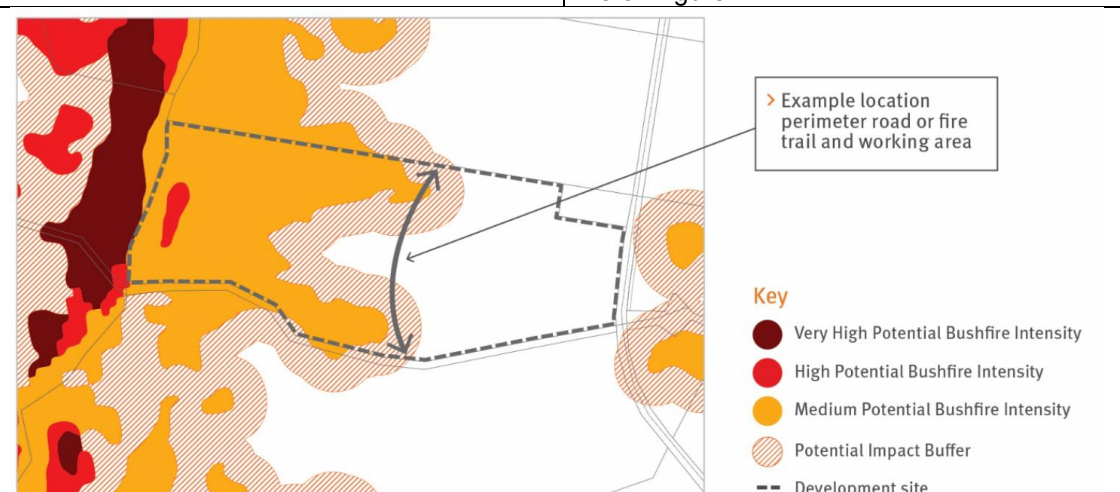


Figure 2 – Siting of fire trail and working area

Section E

Material change of use:

<p>PO10</p> <p>Site layout achieve an acceptable or tolerable risk to people. Landscape or open space provided as part of the development:</p> <p>(a) acts as a buffer between hazardous vegetation and development; and</p> <p>(b) does not create additional bushfire prone areas.</p> <p>Note—An applicant may seek to undertake a site-level verification of the location and nature of hazardous vegetation and resulting potential bushfire intensity levels, for example where changes in foliage have occurred (e.g. as a consequence of adjoining permanent urban development) or where an applicant seeks to verify the regional ecosystem map inputs. This verification should form part of a bushfire hazard assessment in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document. The outcomes of this assessment can demonstrate how an alternate solution to the acceptable outcome can deliver</p>	<p>AO10.1</p> <p>Site layout places the landscape and open spaces within the site between premises and adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas.</p> <p>Refer Figure 3.</p> <p>AO10.2</p> <p>This landscaping and open space comprises protective landscape treatments that:</p> <p>(a) comprise only low threat vegetation, including grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, maintained lawns, golf courses and cultivated gardens; or</p> <p>(b) are designed to ensure a potential available fuel load is maintained at less than 8 tonnes/hectare in aggregate and</p>
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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
an acceptable or tolerable level of risk.	that fuel structure remains discontinuous. Note–Minimal fuel condition means there is insufficient fuel available to significantly increase the severity of the bushfire attack, for example short-cropped grass to a nominal height of 10 centimetres.

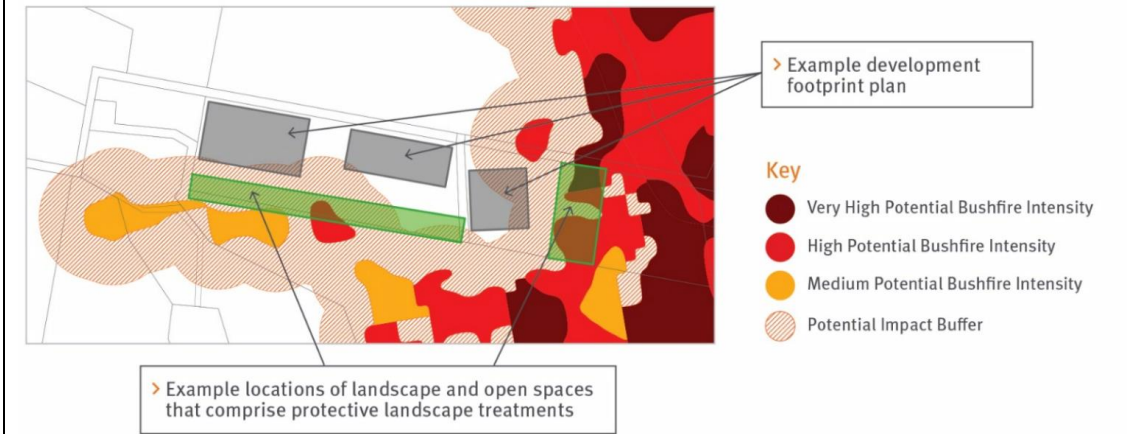


Figure 3 – Siting of protective landscape treatments

<p>PO11 The development establishes evacuation areas, to achieve an acceptable or tolerable risk to people.</p>	<p>AO11 If in an isolated location, development establishes direct access to a safe assembly/evacuation area. Note–Guidance on identifying safe evacuation areas is contained in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document.</p>
<p>PO12 If on a lot of over 2000m², where involving a new premises or an existing premises with an increase in development footprint, development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) locates occupied areas as close as possible to property entrances to facilitate safe evacuation during a bushfire event; and (b) ensures vehicular access is located and designed to allow safe evacuation of the site by occupants and maintain access by emergency services under critical event conditions. 	<p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p>
<p>PO13 Development is located within a reticulated water supply area or includes a dedicated static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire-fighting vehicles. Note–Swimming pools, farm ponds and dams are not considered reliable sources of static water supply in Queensland due to regular drought events. [Note for Local Government – Information on how to provide an appropriate static water supply, may form a condition of a development approval. For further information on preferred solutions refer to the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document.]</p>	<p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p>
<p>PO14 Vulnerable uses listed in Table 2 are not established or intensified within a bushfire prone area unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is an overriding need in the public interest for the new or expanded service 	<p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
<p>the development provides; and</p> <p>(b) there are no other suitable alternative locations within the required catchment; and</p> <p>(c) site planning can appropriately mitigate the risk (for example, siting ovals for an educational establishment between the hazardous vegetation and structures.</p> <p>Note—The preparation of a bushfire management plan in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.</p>	
<p>PO15</p> <p>Community infrastructure providing essential services listed in Table 2 are not established within a bushfire prone area unless:</p> <p>(a) there is an overriding need in the public interest for the new or expanded service the development provides (for example, there are no other suitable alternative locations that can deliver the required level of service or meet emergency service response times during and immediately after a bushfire event); and</p> <p>(b) the infrastructure can function effectively during and immediately after a bushfire event.</p> <p>Note—The preparation of a bushfire management plan in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.</p>	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
<p>PO16</p> <p>Development avoids or mitigates the risks to public safety and the environment from the manufacture or storage of materials listed in Table 2 that are hazardous in the context of bushfire to an acceptable or tolerable level.</p> <p>Note—The preparation of a bushfire management plan in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.</p> <p>Editor's note—In addition to these provisions, the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and the relevant building assessment provisions under the <i>Building Act 1975</i> contain requirements for the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances. Information is provided by Business Queensland on the requirements for storing and transporting hazardous chemicals, available at: www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/protecting-business/risk-management/hazardous-chemicals/storing-transporting</p>	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Section F	
Where involving an asset protection zone:	
<p>PO17</p> <p>Asset protection zones are designed and managed to ensure they do not increase the potential for bushfire hazard.</p> <p>Note— The preparation of a landscape management plan undertaken in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.</p>	<p>AO17</p> <p>Landscaping treatments within any asset protection zone comprise only low threat vegetation, including grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, maintained lawns, golf courses, maintained public reserves and parklands, vineyards, orchards, cultivated</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	<p>gardens, commercial nurseries, nature strips and windbreaks.</p> <p>Note–Minimal fuel condition means there is insufficient fuel available to significantly increase the severity of the bushfire attack, for example short-cropped grass to a nominal height of 10 centimetres.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Landscaping management within any asset protection zone maintains a:</p> <p>(a) potential available fuel load which is less than eight tonnes/hectare in aggregate; and</p> <p>(b) fuel structure which is discontinuous.</p> <p>Note–The preparation of a landscape management plan undertaken in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this acceptable outcome.</p>
Section G	
Where planning provisions or conditions of approval require revegetation or rehabilitation:	
<p>PO18 Revegetation or rehabilitation areas are designed and managed to ensure they do not result in an unacceptable level of risk or an increase in bushfire intensity level.</p> <p>Note–The undertaking of a bushfire hazard assessment in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Required revegetation or rehabilitation:</p> <p>(a) is located outside of any asset protection zone; or</p> <p>(b) maintains a potential available fuel load which is less than eight tonnes/hectare in aggregate and fuel structure which is discontinuous.</p> <p>Note–The preparation of a landscape management plan undertaken in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with AO18.1(b).</p> <p>AO18.2 Revegetation or rehabilitation of areas located within mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas, revegetate and rehabilitate in a manner that maintains or reduces the existing fuel load.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Revegetation or rehabilitation of areas located within the mapped potential impact buffer area, revegetate and rehabilitate in a manner that maintains or reduces the existing fuel load.</p> <p>Note–The preparation of a vegetation management plan undertaken in accordance with the methodology in the QFES Bushfire resilient communities document may assist in demonstrating compliance with this acceptable outcome.</p>

Table 1–Figure Trail and working area design parameters

Parameter	Provisions
Width	<p>Contains a width of at least 20 metres including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A trafficable area (cleared and formed): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with a minimum width of 4 metres that can accommodate a rural firefighting vehicle (b) with no less than 4.8 metres vertical clearance from canopy vegetation (c) with no adjacent inhibiting embankments or retaining walls 2. A working area each side of the trafficable area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with a minimum width of 3 metres each side (b) cleared of all flammable vegetation greater than 10 centimetres in height 3. The balance (i.e. 10 metre width) managed vegetation area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sited to separate the trafficable area from adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas managed vegetation (b) comprising managed vegetation clear of major surface hazards.
Access	<p>Access is granted in favour of the local government and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services.</p> <p>Note–This access is commonly granted in the form of an easement that is to be maintained by the grantor.</p>
Egress	Contains trafficable vehicle routes into low hazard areas, every 200 metres.

Table 2–Vulnerable uses, community infrastructure for essential services and materials that are hazardous in the context of bushfire hazard

Group	Uses
Vulnerable uses	<i>Childcare centre, community care centre, detention facility, educational establishment, hospital, nature-based tourism, relocatable home park, rooming accommodation, residential care facility, resort complex, retirement facility, tourist park</i>
Community infrastructure for essential services	<i>Educational establishment, emergency services, hospital</i>
Hazardous materials in the context of bushfire hazard	<p>Hazardous chemicals that are present at the levels or in the quantities that would constitute the use being a hazardous chemical facility.</p> <p>Hazardous materials that are present in the quantities identified in the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation</i>, schedule 15.</p>

Part 8 Development codes

8.1 Preliminary

- (1) Development codes are codes for assessment where identified as an applicable code in Part 5.
- (2) The following codes and requirements apply to development under schedule 6 of the Regulation are relevant for the planning scheme.
- (3) Use codes and other development codes are specific to each local government area.
- (4) The following are the codes and requirements under the Regulation for development in the planning scheme area:
 - (a) Community residence code requirements applying to development that may not be made assessable development under the planning scheme;
 - (b) Cropping (involving forestry for wood production code) applying to development that may not be made assessable development under the planning scheme;
 - (c) Reconfiguring a lot (subdividing one lot into two lots) and associated operational works code applying to development for which code assessment is required under schedule 10, part 12 and schedule 10, part 14, division 2 of the Regulation.
- (5) There are no use codes for the planning scheme.
- (6) The following are the other development codes for the planning scheme:
 - (a) Reconfiguring a lot code;
 - (b) Services and works code;
 - (c) Local heritage place code; and
 - (d) Third party sign code.

8.2 Development that cannot be made assessable in accordance with schedule 6 of the Planning Regulation 2017

Editor's note—The following schedules of the Regulation are relevant to the South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017:

- Schedule 6, Part 2, 6 of the Regulation, Material change of use for community residence;
- Schedule 12 of the Regulation, Particular reconfiguring a lot requiring code assessment;
- Schedule 13 of the Regulation, Requirements for cropping involving forestry for wood production.

8.3 Use codes

There are no use codes for the planning scheme area.

8.4 Other development codes

8.4.1 Reconfiguring a lot code

8.4.1.1 Application

This code applies to assessing development for reconfiguring a lot, with the exception of lot amalgamation, where identified as code or impact assessable in Part 5. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

8.4.1.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Reconfiguring a lot code is to ensure development:
 - (a) Provides a compact urban form of safe, attractive and well-connected neighbourhoods that provide a variety of housing options and convenient access to services.
 - (b) Provides opportunities for rural residential living with good access to services.
 - (c) Manages the potential risks from natural and man-made hazards.
 - (d) Avoids unnecessary impacts on the natural environmental, features and resources.
 - (e) Allows for the efficient and sequential provision of urban infrastructure and an enhanced open space network.
- (2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
 - (a) Lots are of a size and dimension suitable for their intended use and have due regard to local geographical constraints, identified hazards, fragmentation of agricultural land and community expectations of residential separation and character.
 - (b) Reconfiguring a lot contributes to good urban design outcomes, safe and attractive neighbourhoods and functional industrial areas that are consistent with the intended character of the particular locality.
 - (c) In-fill and consolidation of existing urban areas is maximised where consistent with the intended nature of the zone.
 - (d) Reconfiguring a lot does not compromise the viability and productivity of identified agricultural land, extractive and coal resources and the Swickers Bacon Factory and maintains appropriate buffers to these resources.
 - (e) Areas or features of environmental significance are not adversely impacted by habitat loss, fragmentation or isolation.
 - (f) A structured road hierarchy is created that provides safe, convenient and efficient connectivity and circulation for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.
 - (g) An integrated public open space network is available to meet the needs of the community for outdoor recreation and social activities and the protection of valuable features.
 - (h) Lots are provided with water supply, stormwater disposal, sustainable effluent and waste disposal, telecommunications and power, to standards appropriate for the zone.
 - (i) Development is laid out and located to minimise the exposure and vulnerability of people and property at risk from natural risks and hazards.
 - (j) Development contributes to effective and efficient emergency response and recovery capabilities.

8.4.1.4 Criteria for assessment

Table 8.4.1—Assessable development

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
Section 1 Boundary realignment	
<p>PO1 The boundary realignment: (a) results in lots that are consistent with the established subdivision pattern of the local area; (b) maintains or improves the utility of the lots; (c) does not create a situation where the use or buildings on the resulting lots become unlawful.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Development provides that allotment area, dimension and shape are in accordance with the standards in Table 8.4.2, except where the reconfiguration is boundary realignment and the outcome is preferable to the current allotment configuration. and AO1.2 The utility of the lots is maintained or improved where: (a) a frontage to depth ratio exceeds that of the existing allotments; (b) access is provided to an allotment that previously had no access or an unsuitable access; (c) an existing boundary encroachment by a building or areas is corrected. and AO1.3 The realignment does not result in a building contravening the setback, standards required by this Planning Scheme or relevant building assessment provisions. and AO1.4 The realignment results in a larger lot that is a more viable farming unit.</p>
<p>PO2 The boundary realignment facilitates the creation or consolidation of a viable farming unit.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Where covered by the Overlay Map 08: (a) new lot boundaries enhance viable farming units; and (b) the boundaries ensure that a new dwelling is not on agricultural land; and (c) the reconfiguration satisfies the acceptable outcomes in section 6 of the Rural Zone code.</p>
Section 2 Reconfiguration under a Community Title Scheme	
<p>PO3 Community Title Scheme development for a specific use does not detract from the character of surrounding areas as the result of increased density or the introduction of an incompatible land use.</p>	<p>AO3.1 The Community Title Scheme is approved as part of or following approval of a Material Change of Use application over the site. or AO3.2 Where it is proposed to register a Community Title Scheme over land on which there is an existing building or buildings, the lots include only the area of the building on the lot, except that multiple dwelling buildings lots may include a balcony, courtyard, veranda and garage.</p>
<p>PO4 The setback of residential buildings makes efficient use of the site, provides privacy and amenity for residents and contributes to</p>	<p>AO4.1 The minimum separation between the front of buildings on either side of an access way is 8m.</p>

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
positive urban design.	and AO4.2 Except for private landscaped courtyards, all landscaped open space, landscaped setbacks to frontages and buffer areas are included within common property. and AO4.3 The common property is used for street access, utilities and recreation.
PO5 Adequate access is provided to public utilities for servicing, maintenance and repair.	AO5 Suitable easements are granted (at no cost to the Council) to contain all public utility service mains which traverse the site under the control of the Council.
PO6 Fire hydrants are easily accessible in times of emergency and are of a standard consistent with service needs.	AO6 Fire hydrant installation is provided in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Australian Standard.
Section 3 All other reconfiguration	
PO7 Allotments are of sufficient size and dimensions to meet the requirements of the users and provide for servicing of the intended use.	AO7.1 Development provides that allotment area, dimension and shape are in accordance with the standards in Table 8.4.2. and AO7.2 The minimum allotment size for any rear allotment shall be calculated exclusive of the area of the access corridor of the allotment. and AO7.3 Irregularly shaped allotments are designed to allow a building area of 15m by 10m to be setback 6m from the site frontage.
PO8 Lots have lawful, safe and practical access.	AO8.1 Access is provided via either: (a) Direct road frontage; (b) Access strip with a minimum width of 3.5m (for rear lots only); or (c) Access easement with a minimum width of 6m (where lots only have legal road frontage that does not provide, safe or practical access to the existing street network). and AO8.2 Newly created lots do not have direct access to sub-arterial or higher order roads. and AO8.3 Except in the Rural Zone, new lots, are provided with access to a sealed road.
PO9 The number of rear lots is minimised having regard to the outlook, topography of the site, intended land use and general amenity of the area.	AO9.1 Only one rear lot is provided behind each full street frontage regular lot. and AO9.2 No more than two rear lot access strips directly adjoin each other. and

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO9.3 No more than two rear lots gain access from the head of a cul-de-sac. and</p> <p>AO9.4 Rear lots are only created where the site gradient is greater than 5%.</p>
<p>PO10 The design and construction of new roads: (a) Maintain safe and efficient access to the transport network; (b) Creates integrated neighbourhoods; and (c) Are constructed to a standard that is commensurate with the intended use of allotments.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Intersection shall be spaced at no less than 45m from any other intersection. and</p> <p>AO10.2 Any intersections with existing roads shall be treated with a T-intersection or a roundabout. and</p> <p>AO10.3 The road layout indicates connections to adjoining development sites. and</p> <p>AO10.4 Other than in the Rural or Rural Residential Zones, new streets are provided with layback kerb and channel. or</p> <p>AO10.5 In the Rural Residential Zone, new streets are provided with concrete flush kerbs and swale drains.</p>
<p>PO11 The provision of services is resistant to inclement weather and does not degrade the character of the area.</p>	<p>AO11 Where the reconfiguration involves the opening of a new road, all electricity and telecommunications services are located underground.</p>
<p>PO12 Reconfiguration facilitates integration of walking and cycling networks that provide a safe and convenient environment for users having regard to appropriate gradients and distances to be travelled.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
<p>PO13 Public open space is provided in response to community need.</p>	<p>AO13 Public open space is provided in accordance with the Priority Infrastructure Plan.</p>
<p>PO14 Reconfiguration into allotments less than 400m² in the Medium Density Residential zone is facilitated where design outcomes are consistent with expectations for the zone.</p>	<p>AO14 Reconfiguration in the Medium Density Residential zone involving allotments less than 400m² where creating allotments for individual units in an approved and completed multiple dwelling or dual occupancy.</p>
<p>PO15 Reconfiguration into allotments less than 400m² in the Medium Density Residential zone is to provide for suitable living environments.</p>	<p>For allotments less than 400m²:</p> <p>AO15.1 All lots are orientated to within 20° of north.</p> <p>AO15.2 All lots are to be sized and shaped to accommodate a 10m x 20m rectangle.</p>
<p>Section 4 All reconfiguring a lot subject to an overlay (other than bushfire hazard overlay)</p>	
<p>Agricultural land overlay</p>	
<p>PO16 The productive capacity and utility of</p>	<p>AO16.1 In the Rural zone only, no additional</p>

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
agricultural land for rural activities is maintained.	allotments are created in the area identified as agricultural land on SPP Interactive Mapping (Plan Making); or AO16.2 In the Rural zone only, a Farm management plan prepared by a suitably qualified agronomist demonstrates that the existing productivity of the land area is not reduced.
Airport environs overlay	
Public safety sub-area	
PO17 Development located at the end of runways does not increase the risk to public safety.	AO17 Development does not include a significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in an airport's public safety area as depicted on Overlay Map 01
Biodiversity overlay	
PO18 Development avoids, minimises or mitigates adverse impacts on environmentally significant areas and values.	AO18.1 Development is confined to areas not mapped as high or general ecological significance on Overlay Map 05. or AO18.2 Proposed boundaries do not create additional barriers to species movement. and AO18.3 Proposed allotments do not create circumstances where additional accepted development clearing of protected vegetation may occur.
Flood hazard overlay	
PO19 Development is not exposed to risk from flood events by responding to flood potential and maintains personal safety at all times	AO19 All new allotments include an area of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the area identified on Overlay Map 03.
PO20 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.	AO20 Works associated with the proposed development do not: (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m ³ ; or (b) result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
PO21 Infrastructure networks and trails identified on Overlay Map 04 are protected from incompatible development on adjoining sites.	AO21 No new allotments are created within or adjacent to the networks and trails identified on Overlay Map 04.
Waterways, wetlands and catchments overlay	
PO22 There are no significant adverse effects on	AO22.1 Development and associated works are

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
water quality, including drinking water, ecological and biodiversity values.	<p>confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.2 New allotments in the waterway and wetland buffer areas identified on Overlay Map 06 include a building envelope of sufficient size to accommodate the intended land use outside the buffer area.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO22.3 Development within the Bjelke- Petersen Dam Water Resource Catchment Area and the 800m buffer to Boondooma and Gordonbrook Dams shown on Overlay Map 06 has no significant adverse effect on the quantity and availability of raw water for consumption, as determined by a suitably qualified water quality expert.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO22.4 Development within the Cooyar Creek water supply buffer area shown on Overlay Map 06 complies with the specific outcomes and measures of the <i>Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012</i>.</p>

Table 8.4.2 — Minimum Lot Dimensions

Zone	Minimum Area^(a)	Minimum road frontage	Minimum rectangle contained within a lot^(b)
Low density residential zone	600m ²	Standard lot – 17m Corner lot – 25m Rear lot – 6m	10m x 20m
Medium density residential zone	400m ²	Standard lot – 14m Corner lot – 20m	10m x 20m
Principal centre zone	400m ²	Not specified	Not specified
Local centre zone	400m ²	Not specified	Not specified
Low impact industry zone	1,000m ²	20m	20m x 25m
Medium impact industry zone	1,500m ²	20m	20m x 25m
Emerging community zone	600m ²	Standard lot – 17m Corner lot – 25m Rear lot – 6m	10m x 15m
Rural zone	100ha if not in the Winery precinct	100m	Not specified.
	20ha if in the Winery precinct	100m	Not specified
Rural residential zone other than in a precinct	2ha	Standard lot – 80m Rear lot – 10m	60m x 90m
Rural residential zone (4,000m ² RR1 precinct)	4,000m ²	Standard lot – 30m Rear lot – 10m	25 x 40m
Township zone	1,000m ²	20m	15m x 20m
All other circumstances (including community titles scheme in any zone)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified

^(a) For rear allotments, the minimum area excludes the area of the proposed access way.

^(b) A minimum street frontage setback of 6m applies to this rectangle.

8.4.2 Services and works code

8.4.2.1 Application

This code applies to assessing material change of use, reconfiguring a lot and operational works (where not associated with a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot) for where identified as code assessment or impact assessment). When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

8.4.2.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Works and services code is to provide for the adequate provision of services and control of operational works.
- (2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
 - (a) Infrastructure is provided in a cost-effective, efficient and co-ordinated manner to a standard ordinarily expected in the locality.
 - (b) Development is planned, designed, constructed and operated to manage stormwater and wastewater in ways that protect environmental values and achieve water quality objectives;
 - (c) Development is provided with sufficient vehicle parking and servicing in a manner that provides safe and efficient access and circulation.
 - (d) Landscaping enhances visual amenity, integrates the built and natural environments, maximises water efficiency, minimises soil loss, provides shade in large paved areas and does not adversely impact on infrastructure.
 - (e) Filling or excavation maintains the amenity and health of the community and environment.
 - (f) Development is reflective of and responsive to the environmental constraints of the land and is established where the impacts of natural hazards are avoided or safely managed.

8.4.2.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 8.4.3—Assessable development

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
Section 1 General	
PO1 The development is planned and designed considering the land use constraints of the site for achieving stormwater design objectives.	AO1 A stormwater quality management plan provides for achievable stormwater quality treatment measures that meet the design objectives identified in Table 9.4.4.
PO2 Development does not discharge wastewater to a waterway or off-site unless demonstrated to be best practice environmental management for that site.	AO2.1 A wastewater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person and addresses: (a) wastewater type; (b) climatic conditions; (c) water quality objectives; (d) best-practice environmental management; and AO2.2 Wastewater is managed in accordance with a waste management hierarchy that: (a) avoids wastewater discharge to waterways; or (b) minimises wastewater discharge to waterways by re-use, recycling, recovery and treatment for disposal to sewer, surface water and groundwater.
PO3 Construction activities avoid or minimise adverse impacts on stormwater quality.	AO3 An erosion and sediment control plan addresses the design objectives for the construction phase in Table 9.4.4.
PO4	AO4

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
Operational activities avoid or minimise changes to waterway hydrology from adverse impacts of altered stormwater quality and flow.	Development incorporates stormwaterflow control measures to achieve the design objectives for the post-construction phase in Table 9.4.4.
Section 2 Infrastructure	
<p>PO5 Development is provided with infrastructure which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) conforms with industry standards for quality; (b) is reliable and service failures are minimised; and (c) is functional and readily augmented. 	<p>AO5.1 Except in the Rural zone, all development occurs on a site with frontage to a sealed road. and AO5.2 Infrastructure is designed and constructed in accordance with the standards contained in PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards.</p>
Section 3 Vehicle parking	
<p>PO6 Vehicle parking and access is provided to meet the needs of occupants, employees, visitors and other users.</p>	<p>AO6.1 Vehicle parking spaces are provided on-site in accordance with Table 9.4.5. and AO6.2 A service bay is provided on-site for the service vehicle nominated in Table 9.4.5. and AO6.3 Driveway crossings are provided to the standard contained in PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards. and AO6.4 Vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas are provided in accordance with the standards contained in PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards.</p>
Section 4 Landscaping	
<p>PO7 Landscaping is appropriate to the setting and enhances local character and amenity.</p>	<p>AO7.1 Landscaping is provided in accordance with the relevant zone code provisions. and AO7.2 Where shade tree planting is required in vehicle parking areas each planting bed has a minimum area of 2m² and is unsealed and permeable. and AO7.3 Plantings along frontages or boundaries are in the form of defined gardens with three tier planting comprised of groundcovers, shrubs (understorey), and trees (canopy) and provided with a drip irrigation system, mulching and border barriers.</p>
<p>PO8 Plant species avoid adverse impacts on the natural and built environment, infrastructure and the safety of road networks.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Landscaping utilises plant species that are appropriate for the location and intended purpose of the landscaping. and AO8.2 Species selection avoids non-invasive plants. Editor's note—Guidance on plant selection is provided in Branching Out - Your Handy Guide to tree Planting in</p>

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
	the South Burnett available from Council.
Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
Section 5 Filling and excavation	
<p>PO9 Development results in ground levels that retain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) access to natural light; (b) aesthetic amenity; (c) privacy; and (d) safety. 	<p>AO9.1 The depth of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fill is less than 2m above ground level; or (b) excavation is less than 2m below ground level. <p>and</p> <p>AO9.2 The toe of the fill, or top of the excavation is not less than 0.5m inside the site property boundary.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO9.3 Works do not occur on slopes over 15% in grade.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO9.4 Retaining walls over 1m in height are terraced 1.5m for every 1m in height and landscaped.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO9.5 Batter slopes are not steeper than 25% and are grassed and terraced 1.5m for every 1m in height.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO9.6 Filling or excavation for the purpose or retention of water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is certified by an RPEQ engineer to safely withstand the hydraulic loading; (b) directs overflow such that no scour damage or nuisance occurs on adjoining lots.
<p>PO10 Filling or excavation does not cause damage to public utilities.</p>	<p>AO10 Filling or excavation does not occur within 2m horizontally of any part of an underground water supply, sewerage, stormwater, electricity or telecommunications system.</p>
<p>PO11 Filling and excavation avoids water ponding on the premises or nearby premises that will adversely impact on the health of the community.</p>	<p>AO11 Following filling or excavation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the premises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) are self-draining; and, (ii) has a minimum slope of 0.25%; and, (b) surface water flow is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) directed away from neighbouring properties; or (ii) discharged into a stormwater drainage system designed and constructed in accordance with AS3500 section 3.2.
Section 6 All operational work subject to an overlay	
Biodiversity overlay	
<p>PO12 Development avoids, minimises or mitigates adverse impacts on areas of environmental significance.</p>	<p>AO12.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO12.2</p>

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
	<p>Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO12.3 Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.</p>
<p>PO13 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development</p>	<p>AO13 Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.</p>
<p>PO14 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.</p>	<p>AO14.1 Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features.</p> <p>and</p> <p>AO14.2 The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.</p>
Flood hazard overlay	
<p>PO15 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any significant increase in water flow, velocity or flood level, and does not increase the potential for flood damage either on site or other properties.</p>	<p>AO15 Works associated with the proposed development do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve a net increase in filling greater than 50m³ in the area identified on Overlay Map 03; (b) result in any reductions of on- site flood storage capacity and contain within the site any changes to depth / duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) change flood characteristics outside the site in ways that result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows; or (iv) any reduction in flood warning times.
Regional infrastructure overlay	
<p>PO16 Earthworks do not restrict access to and along major electricity infrastructure corridors by the electricity providers, using their normal vehicles and equipment.</p>	<p>AO16 Earthworks do not alter levels along the boundaries of existing easements by more than 300mm and do not result in increased inundation of electricity infrastructure.</p>
<p>PO17 There is no worsening of drainage or erosion conditions affecting the bulk supply and linear infrastructure.</p>	<p>No outcome specified.</p>
Water catchments overlay	
<p>PO18 There are no significant adverse effects on the water quality of the Region's drinking water supply.</p>	<p>AO18.1 Development within the Bjelke- Petersen Dam Water Resource Catchment Area and the 800m buffer to Boondooma and</p>

Performance outcomes	Assessment benchmarks
	<p>Gordonbrook Dams shown on Overlay Map 06 has no significant adverse effect on the quantity and availability of raw water for consumption, as determined by a suitably qualified water quality expert.</p> <p>or</p> <p>AO18.2 Development within the Cooyar Creek water supply buffer area shown on Overlay Map 06 complies with the specific outcomes and measures of the <i>Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012</i>.</p>

Table 8.4.4—Stormwater management design objectives

Construction phase		
Issue		Design objectives
Drainage control	Temporary drainage works	(1) Design life and design storm for temporary drainage works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disturbed area open for < 12 months – 50%AEP event (b) Disturbed area open for 12-24 months – 20%AEP event (c) Disturbed area open for > 24 months – 10%AEP event (2) Design capacity excludes minimum 150mm freeboard (3) Temporary culver crossing – minimum 100%AEP hydraulic capacity
Erosion control	Erosion control measures	(1) Minimise exposure of disturbed soil at any time (2) Divert run-off around disturbed areas (3) Determine the erosion risk rating using local rainfall erosivity, rainfall depth, soil-loss rate or other acceptable method (4) Implement erosion control methods corresponding to erosion risk rating
Sediment control	Sediment control measures Design storm for sediment control basins Sediment basin dewatering	(1) Determine appropriate sediment control measure using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Potential soil loss rate; or (b) Monthly erosivity; or (c) Average monthly rainfall (2) Collect and drain stormwater to a sediment basin to accommodate a 80 th % five-day event or similar (3) Site discharge during dewatering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) TSS < 50mg/L; (b) Turbidity not >10% receiving water turbidity; and (c) pH 6.5-8.5
Water quality	Litter and other waste, hydrocarbons and other contaminants	(1) Avoid wind-blown litter; (2) Remove gross pollutants; (3) Ensure there is no visible oil or grease sheen on released waters; (4) Dispose of contaminated waste at authorised facilities
Waterway stability and flood flow management	Changes to the natural waterway hydraulics and hydrology	For peak flow for the 100%AEP and 1%AEP event, use constructed sediment basins to attenuate rate of stormwater discharge

Post-construction phase				
Design objectives Minimum reductions in mean annual load from unmitigated development (%)				Application
Total suspended solids	Total phosphorus	Total nitrogen	Gross pollutants > 5mm	
85	60	45	90	Development for urban purposes on centres greater than 3,000 people.

Table 8.4.5—Vehicle parking and service vehicle requirements

Use type	Minimum car parking spaces	Service vehicle
Agricultural supplies store	1 space per 50m ² gross floor area	AV
Animal keeping	1 space per employee and 1 space per 30 animals	SRV
Bulk landscape supplies	1 space per 150m ² total use area (minimum 6 spaces)	AV
Car wash	1 space per wash bay	Not specified
Childcare centre	1 space per 3 employees and 1 space per 5 children On-site queuing space for 3 vehicles	Not specified
Club	30 spaces	MRV
Community use	1 space per 2 employees and 1 space per 50m ² gross floor or public assembly area	AV
Dual occupancy	1 space per unit plus 1 visitor space	Not specified
Food and drink outlet	In the Retail core precinct – 1 space per 20m ² gross floor area Otherwise – 1 space per 15m ² gross floor area On-site queuing space for 10 vehicles per drive-through facility	SRV
Function facility	1 space per 2 employees and 1 space per 50m ² gross floor or public assembly area	AV
Funeral parlour	1 space per 50m ² gross floor area and 1 space per 10 chapel seats	Not specified
Garden centre	1 space per 150m ² total use area	AV
Hardware and trade supplies	1 space per 40m ² gross floor area	AV
Health care service	1 space per 30m ² gross floor area	Ambulance
Industry	1 space per 50m ² gross floor area for first 500m ² , then 1 space per 100m ² gross floor area thereafter	AV
Hospital	1 space per 4 beds plus 1 space per 2 employees plus 1 space per 50m ² gross floor area	AV plus one ambulance space per 50 beds
Hotel	1 space per 2m ² barroom areas plus 1 space per 14m ² lounge or beer garden floor area plus 1 space per 3 employees plus 1 space per accommodation room (on-site queuing for 12 vehicles per drive through facility)	AV
Indoor sport and recreation	1 space per 20m ² gross floor area; or 1 space per 5 spectator seats; or 4 spaces per court/lane/pitch; or 15 spaces per playing field Whichever is the greater	AV
Market	1 space per 20m ² gross floor area; or 1 space per stall Whichever is the greater	HRV
Motor sport facility	1 space per 5 spectator seats	AV
Multiple dwelling	1 space per unit plus 1 visitor space per 5 units	SRV where more than 10 units

Use type	Minimum car parking spaces	Service vehicle
Nightclub	1 space per 2m ² bar areas plus 1 space per 3 employees	AV
Office	In the Retail core precinct – 1 space per 70m ² gross floor area Otherwise – 1 space per 50m ² gross floor area	Not specified
Outdoor sales	1 space per 150m ² total use area (minimum 6 spaces)	AV
Outdoor sport and recreation	1 space per 5 spectator seats; or 30 spaces per playing field; or 30 spaces per club house; or 6 spaces per tennis court Whichever is the greater	AV
Place of worship	1 space per 30m ² gross floor area; and 1 space per 10 people able to be seated in any facility for the conduct of services.	Not specified
Residential care facility	1 space per 4 beds plus 1 space per 2 employees	Ambulance
Rooming accommodation	1 space per 2 rooms plus 1 space per employee	SRV
Service station	5 spaces	AV
Shop	In the Retail core precinct – 1 space per 25m ² gross floor area 1 space per 20m ² gross floor area	HRV
Shopping centre	In the Retail core precinct – 1 space per 25m ² for first 2,000m ² gross floor area then 1 space per 20m ² gross floor area thereafter Otherwise – 1 space for 20m ² for first 2,000m ² gross floor area then 1 space per 15m ² gross floor area thereafter	AV
Short term accommodation	1 space plus 1 space per accommodation unit plus 1 space per 20m ² gross floor area of restaurant / conference facility	MV
Showroom	1 space for 20m ² for first 2,000m ² gross floor area then 1 space per 15m ² gross floor area thereafter	AV
Theatre	1 space per 20m ² gross floor area; or 1 space per 5 seats Whichever is the greater	MRV
Tourist park	1 space per site plus 1 space per 10 cabins/van sites plus 1 space per 3 employees	HRV
Transport depot	1 space per 2 employees	AV
Veterinary services	1 space per 30m ² gross floor area	SRV
Warehouse	1 space per tenancy plus 1 space per 500m ² gross floor area	AV
Wholesale nursery	1 space per 150m ² total use area (minimum 6 spaces)	AV
All other circumstances	Sufficient vehicle and bus parking having regard to the nature, scale and intensity of the use.	
Where the calculated number of vehicle parking spaces results in a fraction, the required number is rounded up to the next whole number.		

8.4.3 Local heritage place code

8.4.3.1 Application

This code applies to assessing building work and operational work where identified as code assessable in Part 5. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

8.4.3.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Local heritage place code is to protect and enhance the cultural heritage significance of local heritage places, townscapes and streetscapes.
- (2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
 - (a) The built heritage values of historic streetscapes and individual sites within those streetscapes are protected and (where feasible) enhanced;
 - (b) Development on or adjacent to a Heritage Place will not have an adverse impact in terms of visibility, public accessibility, physical change, damage or removal;

8.4.3.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 8.4.6—Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
Section 1 Accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development	
PO1 Development conserves the features and values of the local heritage place that contribute to its cultural heritage significance.	AO1 Significant features of the place remain unaltered, intact and visible.
Section 2 Assessable development	
PO2 Local heritage places are retained in their setting, unless there is no feasible alternative to the demolition.	AO2.1 Engineering documentary evidence is provided to substantiate demolition need. and AO2.2 Recording of buildings or structures is undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
PO3 Changes to a local heritage place occur appropriately and sensitively.	AO3 Development is compatible with a conservation management plan prepared in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance.
PO4 Filling or excavation does not have a detrimental impact on sites of local heritage significance.	AO4.1 The impact of excavation is minor and limited to parts of the local heritage place disturbed by previous excavation. AO4.2 If involving a high level of surface or subsurface disturbance an investigation precedes the commencement of work to confirm that the local heritage values of the site are undiminished.

8.4.4 Third party sign code

8.4.4.1 Application


This code applies to assessing operational work where identified as code assessable in Part 5. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 located in Part 5.

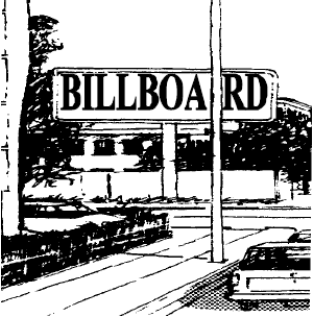
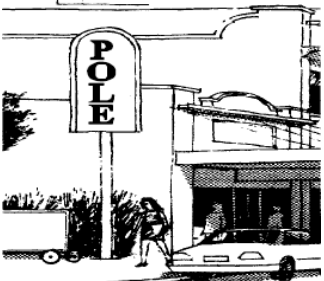
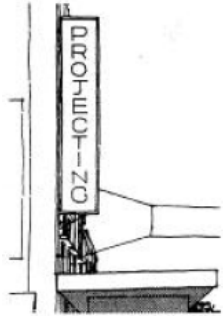
8.4.4.2 Purpose



- (1) The purpose of the Third party sign code is to manage the visual and other off-site impacts of advertising signs that promote products, services, events or activities on sites other than the site on which they are erected.
- (2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
 - (a) Third party signs contribute to a cohesive built form for the locality in which they are placed;
 - (b) Third party signs are placed so that the appearance of the surrounding area is not adversely affected by a proliferation of signs;
 - (c) Light impacts from third party signs are managed to avoid any adverse impacts on surrounding properties or the safety of the road network;
 - (d) Third party signs provide for the safe and unhindered movement of vehicles and pedestrians;
 - (e) Personal and property safety is not compromised by unstable third party signs;


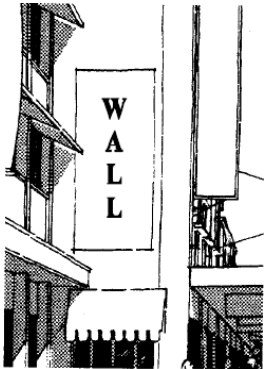
8.4.4.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 8.4.7—Assessable development

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>PO1 An above awning sign is consistent with the scale and design of buildings and other works in the area, does not contribute to visual clutter and maintains recognised acceptable limits of light emissions.</p> <p>Editor's note—An example of an above awning sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>AO1 The above awning sign:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) does not have a face area in excess of 2.5m² or more than 2 faces; (b) where it has 2 faces — has a maximum angle between each face of 45 degrees; (c) has a maximum height of 1.5m above the awning on which it is displayed; (d) is not displayed less than 3m from another above awning sign; (e) is displayed less than 1.5m from any side boundary; (f) has a face area length greater than the face area height; (g) if illuminated — does not result in light nuisance on a light-sensitive use off-site; (h) is installed without “guide wires” or exposed supporting framework
<p>PO2 A billboard/hoarding sign is consistent with the scale of development in the area and does not contribute to visual clutter.</p> <p>Editor's note—An example of a billboard/hoarding sign is provided below.</p>	<p>AO2.1 The sign:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has a maximum face area of 45m²; (b) has a maximum height of 15m; (c) does not directly face adjoining premises unless it is more than 3m from each boundary of the premises; (d) is not located or constructed so as to expose an unsightly back view of the sign; (e) does not have more than 2 faces; <p>and</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>AO2.2 If the sign has 2 faces — has a maximum angle between each face of 45 degrees; and</p> <p>AO2.3 Only 1 double-sided sign is displayed on premises except where the street front boundary of the premises exceeds 100m. and</p> <p>AO2.4 If the street front boundary of the premises exceeds 100m, more than 1 double-sided sign is permitted, however, the signs are a minimum 100m apart. and</p> <p>AO2.5 The sign is not displayed less than 3m from any side boundary. and</p> <p>AO2.6 The sign is installed without “guide wires” or exposed supporting framework.</p>
<p>PO3 A pole sign is consistent with the scale of development in the area and does not contribute to visual clutter.</p> <p>Editor’s note—An example of a pole sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>AO3.1 The sign has a maximum height of 5m above ground level. and</p> <p>AO3.2 The sign is not displayed less than 3m from any side boundary.</p>
<p>PO4 A projecting sign is consistent with the scale of development in the area, does not obstruct vehicle movement and does not contribute to visual clutter.</p> <p>Editor’s note—An example of a projecting sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>AO4.1 The front elevation of the sign does not project beyond the outline of the wall to which it is attached. and</p> <p>AO4.2 The sign is positioned and designed in a manner which is compatible with the architecture of the building to which it is attached. and</p> <p>AO4.3 The sign maintains a minimum clearance of 2.4m from any road related area directly adjacent to the sign. and</p> <p>AO4.4 The sign is installed without “guide wires” or exposed supporting framework.</p>
<p>PO5 A pylon sign is consistent with the scale of</p>	<p>AO5.1 If the sign has 2 faces — has a maximum</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
<p>development in the area and does not contribute to visual clutter.</p> <p>Editor's note—An example of a pylon sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>angle between each face of 45 degrees. and</p> <p>AO5.2 The sign has a maximum face area of 40m². and</p> <p>AO5.3 The sign has a maximum height of 15m above ground level. and</p> <p>AO5.4 Only 1 double-sided sign is displayed on premises except where the street front boundary of the premises exceeds 100m. and</p> <p>AO5.5 If the street front boundary of the premises exceeds 100m, more than 1 double-sided sign is permitted, however, the signs are a minimum 100m apart. and</p> <p>AO5.6 The sign is not located or constructed so as to expose an unsightly back view of the sign. and</p> <p>AO5.7 The sign is not displayed less than 3m from any side boundary. and</p> <p>AO5.8 The sign is installed without “guide wires” or exposed supporting framework.</p>
<p>PO6 A roof/sky sign is consistent with the scale of development in the area, does not contribute to visual clutter, maintains recognised acceptable limits of light emissions and does not represent a hazard to public safety.</p> <p>Editor's note—An example of a roof/sky sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>AO6.1 The sign is contained within the existing or created outline of the building on which it is displayed. or</p> <p>AO6.2 The sign is designed to appear as if it were part of the original building, or in some other way match or complement the architecture of the building. and</p> <p>AO6.3 The sign does not extend horizontally beyond the edge of the roof of the building on which it is displayed. and</p> <p>AO6.4 The sign is not less than 3m from any other roof/sky sign displayed on the building and the signs match, align or are otherwise compatible with each other. and</p> <p>AO6.5 The sign is installed without “guide wires” or exposed supporting framework. and</p> <p>AO6.6 The sign may be internally illuminated but does not cause excessive light spill.</p>

Performance outcomes	Requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks
	<p>and</p> <p>A06.7 For signs with a face area greater than 1.2m², an engineer's certificate for any supporting structure for the sign is obtained.</p>
<p>P07 A sign-written roof sign is consistent with the scale of development in the area, does not contribute to visual clutter and results in no light nuisance off-site.</p> <p>Editor's note—An example of a sign-written roof sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>A07.1 The sign is contained within the existing or created outline of the building on which it is displayed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A07.2 The sign does not cover more than 25% of the roof of the building on which it is displayed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A07.3 The sign does not extend horizontally beyond the edge of the building roof.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A07.4 The sign is visually compatible with other sign written roof signs on the building.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A07.5 The sign is not visible from any residential building located adjacent to the building on which it is displayed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A07.6 The sign is not illuminated.</p>
<p>P08 A wall sign is consistent with the scale of development in the area and maintains recognised acceptable limits of light emissions.</p> <p>Editor's note—An example of a wall sign is provided below.</p> 	<p>A08.1 The sign does not project in excess of 100mm from the wall to which it is affixed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.2 The sign does not project beyond any edge of the wall.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.3 The sign integrates, and is compatible, with the architecture of the building on which it is placed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.4 The shape of the sign is similar to the shape of the wall on which it is placed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.5 The face area of the sign does not cover more than 75% of the area of the wall on which it is placed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.6 The sign is installed without “guide wires” or exposed supporting framework.</p> <p>and</p> <p>A08.7 The sign may be internally but not externally illuminated and does not result in light nuisance on a light-sensitive use off-site</p>

Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

- (1) Use definitions have a specific meaning for the purpose of the planning scheme.
- (2) Any use not listed in Table SC1.1.2 column 1 is an undefined use.

Note—development comprising a combination of defined uses is not considered to be an undefined use.

- (3) A use listed in Table SC1.1.2 column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- (4) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this planning scheme.
- (5) Column 3 of Table SC1.1.2 identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (6) Column 4 of Table SC1.1.2 identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (7) Columns 3 and 4 of Table SC1.1.2 are not exhaustive lists.
- (8) Uses listed in Table SC1.1.2 columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1, do not form part of the definition.

Table SC1.1.1—Index of use definitions

Index of use definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult store • Agricultural supplies store • Air service • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Bulk landscape supplies • Caretaker's accommodation • Car wash • Cemetery • Childcare centre • Club • Community care centre • Community residence • Community use • Crematorium • Cropping • Detention facility • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house • Dwelling unit • Educational establishment • Emergency services • Environment facility • Extractive industry • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Funeral parlour • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies • Health care service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact industry • Home-based business • Hospital • Hotel • Indoor sport and recreation • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Landing • Low impact industry • Major electricity infrastructure • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Market • Medium impact industry • Motor sport facility • Multiple dwelling • Nature-based tourism • Nightclub entertainment facility • Office • Outdoor sales • Outdoor sport and recreation • Outstation • Park • Parking station • Party house • Permanent plantation • Place of worship • Relocatable home park • Renewable energy facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and technology industry • Residential care facility • Resort complex • Retirement facility • Roadside stall • Rooming accommodation • Rural industry • Rural workers' accommodation • Sales office • Service industry • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Short-term accommodation • Showroom • Special industry • Substation • Telecommunications facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction • Tourist park • Transport depot • Utility installation • Veterinary service • Warehouse • Wholesale nursery • Winery • Workforce accommodation

Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
Adult store	Premises used for the primary purpose of displaying or selling: (a) sexually explicit materials; or (b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature) or • the sale or display of underwear or lingerie or • the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	Premises used for the sale of agricultural supplies and products.	Animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds	Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Air service	Premises used for any of the following: (a) the arrival and departure of aircraft; (b) the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft; (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; (d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; (e) aviation facilities; (f) an activity that– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is ancillary to an activity or facility state in paragraphs (a) to (e); and (ii) directly services the needs of aircraft 	Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield	

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	passengers.		
Animal husbandry	Premises used for– (a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or (b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairy	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries
Animal keeping	Premises used for– (a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or (b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry
Aquaculture	Premises used for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal industry
Bulk landscape supplies	Premises used for bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including, for example, soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Caretaker's accommodation	Premises used for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	Premises used for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.		Service station
Cemetery	Premises used for interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour
Childcare centre	Premises used for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, before and after school care, vacation care	Educational establishment, home-based child care, family day care
Club	Premises used for– (a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>other similar purposes; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		
Community care centre	<p>(a) Premises used for–</p> <p>(i) providing social support to members of the public; or</p> <p>(ii) Providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) Does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.</p>	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre	Childcare centre, family day care, home-based childcare, health care services, residential care facility
Community residence	<p>(a) means the use of premises for–</p> <p>(i) No more than–</p> <p>(A) 6 children, if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i>; or</p> <p>(B) 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and</p> <p>(ii) No more than 1 support worker; and</p> <p>(b) Includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation
Community use	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community support services to the public;</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and</p>	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
Cropping	Premises used for– (a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or (b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Detention facility	Detention facility means the use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.	Prison, detention centre, youth detention centre	Police station, court cell complex
Dual occupancy	(a) Means a residential use of premises for two households involving– (i) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (ii) Any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwelling; but (b) Does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply.	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises involving: (a) 1 dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or (b) 1 dwelling for a single household, a		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation,

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	secondary dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.		multiple dwelling
Dwelling unit	Use of premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a caretaker of the non-residential use.	“Shop-top” apartment	Caretaker’s accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	Premises used for– (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or (b) Student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres	Childcare centre, home-based childcare, family day care
Emergency services	Premises used by a government entity or community organisation to provide– (a) essential emergency services; or (b) disaster management services or (c) management support facilities for the services.	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	(a) means the use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but (b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
Extractive industry	Premises used for– (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and (b) Any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.	Quarry	
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for– (a) Preparing and selling	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre,

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or</p> <p>(b) Providing liquor for consumption on and off the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway, tea room</p>	<p>nightclub entertainment facility</p>
Function facility	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) receptions or functions; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function.</p>	<p>Conference centre, reception centre</p>	<p>Community use, hotel</p>
Funeral parlour	<p>(a) Premises used for–</p> <p>(i) arranging and conducting funerals, memorial and other similar events; or</p> <p>(ii) a mortuary; or</p> <p>(iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.</p>		<p>Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship</p>
Garden centre	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) selling plants; or</p> <p>(b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or</p> <p>(c) a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Retail plant nursery</p>	<p>Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales</p>
Hardware and trade supplies	<p>Premises used for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies, including, for example, house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.</p>		<p>Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse</p>
Health care services	<p>Premises used for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.</p>	<p>Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic</p>	<p>Community care centre, hospital</p>

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
High impact industry	<p>Premises used for an industrial activity—</p> <p>(a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and</p> <p>(b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a high impact industry; and</p> <p>(c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.</p>	<p>Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry</p> <p>Note—additional examples are shown in SC1.1.1 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry</p>
Home-based business	<p>The use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.</p>	<p>Bed and breakfast, home office, home-based childcare</p>	<p>Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot</p>
Hospital	<p>Premises used for—</p> <p>(a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or</p> <p>(b) providing accommodation for patients; or</p> <p>(c) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).</p>		<p>Health care services, residential care facility</p>
Hotel	<p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(i) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or</p> <p>(ii) a dining or entertainment</p>	<p>Pub, tavern</p>	<p>Nightclub entertainment facility</p>

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) does not include a bar.</p>		
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre
Intensive animal industry	<p>(a) Premises used for–</p> <p>(i) the intensive production of animals or animal products, in an enclosure, that requires the food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or</p> <p>(ii) Storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) Does not include the cultivation of aquatic animals.</p>	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens
Intensive horticulture	<p>(a) Premises used for–</p> <p>(i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or</p> <p>(ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or</p> <p>(iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i) or</p>	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	(ii); but (ii) Does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.		
Landing	Landing means the use of premises for a structure— (a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and (b) from which passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
Low impact industry	Premises used for an industry activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a low impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop Note—additional examples are shown in SC1.1.1 industry thresholds.	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Major electricity infrastructure	(a) means the use of premises for— (i) a transmission grid or supply network; or (ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in schedule 6, section 26 (5), unless the use	Powerlines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	involves— (i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or (ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.		
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises used for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events.	Convention centre, exhibition centre, horse racing facility, sports stadium	
Market	Premises used on a regular basis for— (a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or (b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
Medium impact industry	Premises used for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a medium impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working) Note—additional examples are shown in SC1.1.1 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.		
Motor sport facility	Premises used for— (a) organised or recreational motor sports; (b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities and food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, 4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, off road motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation
Multiple dwelling	A residential use of premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
Nature-based tourism	The use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of— (a) An area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or (b) A local ecosystem; or (c) The natural environment.	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps	Environment facility
Nightclub entertainment facility	Premises used for— (a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or (b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall
Office	(a) Premises used for— (i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; (ii) the practice of a profession; (iii) Providing business or professional	Bank, real estate agent, administration building	Home-based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	advice or services; but (b) Does not include the use of premises for making, selling or hiring goods.		
Outdoor sales	Premises used for— (a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing of vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or (b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market
Outdoor sport and recreation	Premises used for— (a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or (b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
Outstation	Outstation means the use of premises for— (a) cultural or recreation activities by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders; or (b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park
Park	Use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
Party house	Party house means premises containing a		

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if—</p> <p>(a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example); and</p> <p>(b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and</p> <p>(c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.</p>		
Permanent plantation	Premises used for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
Place of worship	<p>Premises used for—</p> <p>(a) Organised worship and other religious activities; or</p> <p>(b) social, educational and charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, childcare centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
Relocatable home park	<p>Premises used for—</p> <p>(a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or</p> <p>(b) Amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager’s residence, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Tourist park
Renewable energy facility	Use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but does not include the		

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	use of premises to generate electricity or energy to be used mainly on the premises.		
Research and technology industry	Means the use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment.	Aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, computer server facilities, energy industries, medical laboratories.	
Residential care facility	Premises used for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who— (a) can not live independently; and (b) require regular nursing or personal care	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility
Resort Complex	Resort complex means the use of premises for— (a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or Examples of integrated leisure facilities—bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities (b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.	Island resort	
Retirement facility	A residential use of premises for— (a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units; or (b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and	Retirement village	Residential care facility

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	drink or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Roadside stall	Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.	Produce stall	Market
Rooming accommodation	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) Residential accommodation, if each resident–</p> <p>(i) has the right to occupy 1 or more rooms on the premises; and</p> <p>(ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and</p> <p>(iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined under the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>, schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and</p> <p>(iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident’s room with 1 or more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or</p> <p>(b) a manager’s residence, an office or providing food or other services to residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, offsite student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling
Rural industry	Premises used for– <p>(a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the</p>	Packing shed	Intensive animal industry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery,

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>premises or adjoining premises; or</p> <p>(b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store
Rural workers' accommodation	Use of premises for accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person.	Farm workers' accommodation	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, workforce accommodation, multiple dwellings
Sales office	<p>The use of premises for the temporary display of land parcels or buildings that—</p> <p>(a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or</p> <p>(b) can be won as a prize in a competition.</p>	Display dwelling	Bank, office
Service industry	<p>Premises used for an industrial activity that –</p> <p>(a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and</p> <p>(b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.</p>	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact, high impact industry, special industry
Service station	<p>Premises used for—</p> <p>(a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or</p> <p>(b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Car wash
Shop	Premises used for—	Hairdresser, liquor	Adult store, food

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	(a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or (b) providing personal services or betting to the public.	store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store	and drink outlet, showroom, market
Shopping centre	Use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.		
Short-term accommodation	(a) premises used for— (i) Providing accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or (ii) A manager's residence, office or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) Does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park.	Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, hotel, farm stay	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park
Showroom	Premises used for the sale of goods that are of— (a) a related product line; and (b) a size, shape or weight that requires— (i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and (ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales
Special industry	Premises used for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing,	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration,	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and</p> <p>(b) That a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and</p> <p>(c) That complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufacture or the level of emissions produces by the activity.</p>	<p>manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers</p> <p>Note—additional examples are shown in SC1.1.1 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>industry, service industry</p>
Substation	<p>Use of premises—</p> <p>(a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to—</p> <p>(i) convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or</p> <p>(ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or</p> <p>(iii) control electrical circuits; or</p> <p>(iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or</p> <p>(b) for a telecommunications facility for—</p> <p>(i) works as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, section 12(1); or</p> <p>(ii) workforce operational and safety communications.</p>	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure
Telecommunications facility	Premises used for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, “low-impact telecommunications facility” as defined under the

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	energy.		<i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>
Theatre	Premises used for– (a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or (b) the production of film or music; or (c) The following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b)– (i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises; (ii) facilities for editing and post-production; (iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up; (iv) set construction workshop; (v) sound stages.	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio
Tourist attraction	Use of premises for: (a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premise, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Theme park, zoo.	
Tourist park	Premises used for– (a) holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager’s residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, workforce accommodation
Transport depot	Premises used for– (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a	Contractor’s depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard	Home-based business, warehouse, low impact industry,

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>commercial or public purpose; or</p> <p>(b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		service industry
Utility installation	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or</p> <p>(b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or</p> <p>(c) a transport service; or</p> <p>(d) a waste management service; or</p> <p>(e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service state in paragraphs (a) to (d).</p>	Sewage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot
Veterinary services	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) The medical or surgical treatment of animals; or</p> <p>(b) The short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Animal keeping
Warehouse	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or</p> <p>(b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Self-storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop
Wholesale nursery	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or</p> <p>(b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre
Winery	<p>Premises used for–</p> <p>(a) making wine; or</p> <p>(b) selling wine that is made on the premises.</p>		Rural industry
Workforce accommodation	<p>(a) Use of premises for:</p> <p>(i) accommodation that is provided for persons who perform work as</p>		

Use	Definition	Examples include	Does not include the following examples
	<p>part of:</p> <p>(A) a resource extraction project; or</p> <p>(B) a project identified in a planning scheme as a major industry or infrastructure project; or</p> <p>(C) a rural use; or</p> <p>(ii) recreation and entertainment facilities for persons residing at the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) does not include rural workers' accommodation.</p>		

SC1.1.1 Industry thresholds

- (1) The industry thresholds listed below are to be used in conjunction with the defined use terms listed in Table SC1.1.2—low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry and special industry.

Table SC1.1.3—Industry thresholds

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<p>(1) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting;</p> <p>(2) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines;</p> <p>(3) Fitting and turning workshop;</p> <p>(4) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting;</p> <p>(5) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting;</p> <p>(6) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.</p>
Medium impact industry	<p>(1) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum;</p> <p>(2) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum;</p> <p>(3) Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>;</p> <p>(4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum;</p> <p>(5) Enamelling workshop using less than 15,000 litres of enamel per annum;</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (6) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum; (7) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres; (8) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum; (9) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum; (10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components; (11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum; (12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum; (13) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1,000 tonnes per annum; (14) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum; (15) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum; (16) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum; (17) Recycling and reprocessing batteries; (18) Repairing or maintaining boats; (19) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing; (20) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5,000 tonnes per annum; (21) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading; (22) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery; (23) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools); (24) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum; (25) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums; (26) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum; (27) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum. (28) assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing 10 tonnes or greater a year and not including spray painting
High impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum; (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum; (3) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes; (4) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser; (5) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods of 200 tonnes or greater per annum; (6) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food of 200 tonnes or greater per annum; (7) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of 1,000 tonnes or greater per annum; (8) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing 500 tonnes or greater per annum; (9) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>greater per annum;</p> <p>(10) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing 500 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(11) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing 5,000 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(12) Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum;</p> <p>(13) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum;</p> <p>(14) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater;</p> <p>(15) Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum;</p> <p>(16) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum;</p> <p>(17) Concrete batching and producing concrete products;</p> <p>(18) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote;</p> <p>(19) Manufacturing soil conditioners by receiving, blending, storing, processing, drying or composting organic material or organic waste, including animal manures, sewage, septic sludges and domestic waste;</p> <p>(20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats;</p> <p>(21) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools);</p> <p>(22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre;</p> <p>(24) Abattoir;</p> <p>(25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents;</p> <p>(26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator);</p> <p>(27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste;</p> <p>(28) Manufacturing batteries;</p> <p>(29) Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum;</p> <p>(30) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(31) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p>
Special industry	<p>(1) Oil refining or processing;</p> <p>(2) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas;</p> <p>(3) Distilling alcohol in works producing 2 500 litres or greater per annum;</p> <p>(4) Power station;</p> <p>(5) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke;</p> <p>(6) Waste incinerator;</p> <p>(7) Sugar milling or refining;</p> <p>(8) Pulp or paper manufacturing;</p> <p>(9) Tobacco processing;</p> <p>(10) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather;</p> <p>(11) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing;</p> <p>(12) Rendering plant;</p> <p>(13) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives;</p> <p>(14) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia;</p> <p>(15) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.</p>

SC1.2 Administrative terms

- (1) Administrative terms and definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a meaning in relation to a use term.
- (2) An administrative term listed in Table SC1.2.2 column has the meaning set out beside that administrative term in column 2 under the heading.
- (3) The administrative terms and definitions listed here are the terms and definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC1.2.1–Index of administrative definitions

Index of administrative definitions		
Agricultural land	Ground level	Service catchment
Average width	Industry activity	Setback
Base date	Minor building work	Site
Building height	Minor electricity infrastructure	Site cover
Commercial building	Net developable area	Storey
Demand unit	Planning assumptions	Temporary use
Domestic outbuilding	Plot ratio	Third party sign
Dwelling	Projection area(s)	Total use area
Gross floor area	Rural activity	Urban purpose
	RV camping	
	Secondary dwelling	

Table SC 1.2.2–Administrative terms

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Agricultural land	Means Agricultural Land Classification Class A and Class B.
Average width	In regard to a lot, the distance measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.
Base date	The date from which a local government has estimated its future infrastructure demands and costs for the local government area.
Building height	(a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or (b) the number of storeys above ground level
Commercial building	Any building lawfully used for food and drink outlet, office, service industry, shop, shopping centre and health care services or any combination thereof.
Demand unit	Means a unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.
Domestic outbuilding	Non-habitable Class 10a building that is— (a) a shed, garage and carport; and (b) Ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is.
Dwelling	All or part of a building that— (a) Is used or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and (b) contains— (i) food preparation facilities; and (ii) a bath or shower; and (iii) a toilet; and (iv) a wash basin; and (v) facilities for washing clothes.
Gross floor area	For a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of a building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of ant common walls of the building, other than areas used for—building services, plant and equipment; or (a) access between levels; or (b) ground floor public lobby; or (c) a mall; or (d) parking, loading and manoeuvring vehicles; or (e) unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Ground level	Means— (a) the level of the natural ground; or (b) if the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Industry activity	Means – (a) an extractive industry; or (b) a high impact industry; or (c) a low impact industry; or (d) a marine industry; or (e) a medium impact industry; or (f) a research and technology industry; or (g) a service industry; or (h) a special industry; or (i) a warehouse.
Minor building work	Building work that increase the gross floor area of the building by no more than the lesser of the following— (a) 50m ² ; (b) An area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building.
Minor electricity infrastructure	Means development state in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 26(5)
Net developable area	The area of the premises that— (a) Is able to be developed; and (b) Is not subject to a development constraint, including for example, a constraint relating to acid sulphate soils, flooding or slope. Note—for the purpose of a local government infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).
Planning assumptions	Means an assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.
Plot ratio	The ratio of gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.
Projection area(s)	Means a part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.
Rural activity	Means – (a) an agricultural supplies store; or (b) animal husbandry; or (c) animal keeping; or (d) aquaculture; or (e) cropping; or (f) an intensive animal industry; or (g) intensive horticulture; or (h) a permanent plantation; or (i) a roadside stall; or (j) a rural industry; or (k) rural workers' accommodation; or (l) a wholesale nursery; or (m) a winery.
RV camping	Means camping in a self-contained vehicle. A self-contained vehicle is a vehicle that: (a) includes water supply, plumbed sink, greywater holding tank, toilet, refuse container; and (b) is capable of retaining all waste generated, by the occupants of the vehicle, for a minimum of three days.
Secondary dwelling	A dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
Service catchment	An area serviced by an infrastructure network.
Setback	For a building or structure, means the shortest distance,

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.
Site cover	Means the proportion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, that is— (a) In a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or (b) A basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or (c) The eaves of a building; or (d) A sun shade.
Storey	(a) A space within a building between 2 floors levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than— (ii) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or (iii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet, or other sanitary compartment; or (iv) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraph (i) or (ii); or (v) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and (b) includes— (i) a mezzanine; and (ii) roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.
Temporary use	Means a use that— (a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and (b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures.
Third party sign	An advertising device that promotes a product, service, event or activity that is not supplied, available or occurring on the site on which the device is placed. For the purposes of the Planning Scheme, third party signs are limited to the sign types defined in Table SC1.2.3 below.
Total use area	The sum of all parts of the lot used for that particular “use”, including any ancillary use, but does not include areas used for: (a) car parking; (b) landscaping; and (c) vehicle manoeuvring. For the purpose of calculating car parking requirements the term includes the total floor area of all “buildings”.
Urban purpose	For the purpose of priority infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Vulnerable uses	In respect of bushfire, are childcare centre, community care centre, detention facility, educational establishment, hospital, nature-based tourism, relocatable home park, rooming accommodation, residential care facility, resort complex, retirement facility, and tourist park.

Table SC 1.2.3–Sign type and definition

Sign type	Definition
Above awning sign	an advertising device located on top of an awning or verandah of a building used for purposes other than residential purposes, with no part of the advertising device projecting: (a) above the roof, parapet or ridge line of the building (b) beyond the edge of the awning or verandah
Billboard/hoarding sign	an advertising device which (a) is free-standing; and (b) has a face area greater than 2.4m ² ; and (c) has a face area width greater than its face area height; and (d) is normally elevated from the ground and supported by 1 or more vertical columns, pylons or poles
Pole sign	an advertising device which is free-standing on 1 or more vertical supports which has a face area not in excess of 2.4m ² on any side and may have a face area consisting of separate slats, panels or components which are removable and replaceable
Projecting sign	an advertising device which: (a) is displayed on the wall of a building; and (b) projects at right angles to the building more than 1.5m from the wall on which it is displayed; and (c) does not project higher than the height of the building to which it is attached.
Pylon sign	an advertising device which may have a face area consisting of separate slats, panels or components which are removable and replaceable and: (a) is free-standing; and (b) has a face area greater than 2.4m ² ; and (c) has a face area height greater than its face area width; and (d) is normally elevated from the ground and supported by 1 or more vertical columns, pylons or poles
Roof/sky sign	an advertising device fitted to the roof of a building
Sign-written roof sign	an advertising device which is painted or otherwise affixed to the roof of a building and directed at, or visible from, a road
Wall sign	an advertising device painted or otherwise affixed flat to the wall of a building that does not protrude from the wall more than 100mm

Schedule 2 Mapping

SC2.1 Map index

- (1) The table below lists any strategic framework, zoning, local plan and overlay maps applicable to the planning scheme area.

Editor's note—mapping for the LGIP is contained within Schedule 3 of the planning scheme.

Table SC2.1—Map index

Map number	Map title	Gazettal date
Strategic framework maps		
Strategic Plan Map 1	Strategic Plan Map	
Zone maps		
Zone Map – 01	South Burnett	
Zone Map – 02	Kingaroy	
Zone Map – 03	Nanango	
Zone Map – 04	Blackbutt	
Zone Map – 05	Murgon	
Zone Map – 06	Wondai	
Zone Map – 07	Proston	
Overlay maps		
Overlay Map – 1	Airport Environs Overlay	
Overlay Map – 2.1	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 2.2	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – Kingaroy	
Overlay Map – 2.3	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – Nanango	
Overlay Map – 2.4	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – Blackbutt	
Overlay Map – 2.5	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – Murgon	
Overlay Map – 2.6	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – Wondai	
Overlay Map – 2.7	Bushfire Hazard Overlay – Proston	
Overlay Map – 3.1	Flood Hazard Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 3.2	Flood Hazard Overlay – Kingaroy	
Overlay Map – 3.3	Flood Hazard Overlay – Nanango	
Overlay Map – 3.4	Flood Hazard Overlay – Blackbutt	
Overlay Map – 3.5	Flood Hazard Overlay – Murgon	
Overlay Map – 3.6	Flood Hazard Overlay – Wondai	
Overlay Map – 3.7	Flood Hazard Overlay – Proston	
Overlay Map – 4.1	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 4.2	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – Kingaroy	
Overlay Map – 4.3	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – Nanango	
Overlay Map – 4.4	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – Blackbutt	
Overlay Map – 4.5	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – Murgon	
Overlay Map – 4.6	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – Wondai	
Overlay Map – 4.7	Regional Infrastructure Overlay – Proston	
Overlay Map – 5.1	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 5.2	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Kingaroy	
Overlay Map – 5.3	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Nanango	
Overlay Map – 5.4	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Blackbutt	
Overlay Map – 5.5	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Murgon	
Overlay Map – 5.6	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Wondai	
Overlay Map – 5.7	Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Proston	
Overlay Map – 6.1	Water Catchments Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 6.2	Water Catchments Overlay – Lake Boondoomba	
Overlay Map – 6.3	Water Catchments Overlay – Gordonbrook Dam	
Overlay Map – 6.4	Water Catchments Overlay – Lake Barambah	
Overlay Map – 6.5	Water Catchments Overlay – Cooyar Creek	
Overlay Map – 7.1	Extractive Resources Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 7.2	Extractive Resources Overlay – West of Wondai	
Overlay Map – 7.3	Extractive Resources Overlay – Murgon Area	

Map number	Map title	Gazettal date
Overlay Map – 7.4	Extractive Resources Overlay – Nanango Area	
Overlay Map – 7.5	Extractive Resources Overlay – Stonelands/Glenrock	
Overlay Map – 7.6	Extractive Resources Overlay – Manar Road	
Overlay Map – 8.1	Agricultural Land Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 8.2	Agricultural Land Overlay – Kingaroy	
Overlay Map – 8.3	Agricultural Land Overlay – Nanango	
Overlay Map – 8.4	Agricultural Land Overlay – Blackbutt	
Overlay Map – 8.5	Agricultural Land Overlay – Murgon	
Overlay Map – 8.6	Agricultural Land Overlay – Wondai	
Overlay Map – 8.7	Agricultural Land Overlay – Proston	
Overlay Map – 9.1	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 9.2	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Blackbutt & Benarkin	
Overlay Map – 9.3	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Proston	
Overlay Map – 9.4	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Cloyna	
Overlay Map – 9.5	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Mondure	
Overlay Map – 9.6	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Memerambi & Wooroolin	
Overlay Map – 9.7	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Crawford	
Overlay Map – 9.8	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Coolabunia & Hodgeleigh	
Overlay Map – 9.9	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Goodger	
Overlay Map – 9.10	Historic Subdivisions Overlay – Tarong Village	
Overlay Map – 10.1	Landslide Hazard Overlay – South Burnett	
Overlay Map – 10.2	Landslide Hazard Overlay – Bunya Mountains	
Overlay Map – 10.3	Landslide Hazard Overlay – East Nanango	
Overlay Map – 11	Sensitive Uses Separation Overlay	

SC2.2 Strategic framework maps

<insert mapping>

SC2.3 Zone maps

<insert mapping>

SC2.4 Overlay maps

<insert mapping>

Schedule 3 Local government infrastructure plan mapping and support material

SC3.1 Planning assumption tables

Table SC 3.1.1–Existing and projected population

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and projected population					Ultimate development (capacity)
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	
Kingaroy	Single dwelling	8,285	9,077	9,827	10,580	11,158	13,686
	Multiple dwelling	747	819	886	954	1,006	1,234
	Other dwelling	171	187	203	218	230	282
	Total	9,203	10,083	10,916	11,752	12,395	15,202
Nanango	Single dwelling	2,615	2,742	2,879	3,022	3,141	3,915
	Multiple dwelling	130	137	144	151	157	195
	Other dwelling	96	101	106	111	115	144
	Total	2,841	2,979	3,128	3,284	3,413	4,254
Murgon	Single dwelling	2,235	2,368	2,501	2,636	2,774	3,487
	Multiple dwelling	129	137	145	152	160	202
	Other dwelling	26	27	29	30	32	40
	Total	2,390	2,532	2,674	2,819	2,966	3,729
Blackbutt	Single dwelling	773	845	918	993	1,066	1,427
	Multiple dwelling	2	3	3	3	3	4
	Other dwelling	16	18	19	21	23	30
	Total	792	865	940	1,017	1,092	1,462
Wondai	Single dwelling	1,746	1,835	1,915	1,996	2,092	2,846
	Multiple dwelling	107	112	117	122	128	174
	Other dwelling	48	50	52	55	57	78
	Total	1,901	1,998	2,085	2,173	2,277	3,098
Proston	Single dwelling	319	334	352	358	368	422
	Multiple dwelling	5	6	6	6	6	7
	Other dwelling	19	19	20	21	21	24
	Total	343	359	378	385	396	453
Inside priority infrastructure area (total)	Single dwelling	15,974	17,201	18,392	19,586	20,599	25,782
	Multiple dwelling	1,121	1,213	1,300	1,388	1,461	1,816
	Other dwelling	375	402	429	456	478	598

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and projected population					
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development (capacity)
	Total	17,470	18,816	20,122	21,430	22,538	28,197
Outside priority infrastructure area (total)	Single dwelling	16,258	16,440	16,933	17,440	18,116	33,509
	Multiple dwelling	31	31	32	33	34	63
	Other dwelling	508	514	529	545	566	1,048
	Total	16,797	16,985	17,494	18,018	18,716	34,620
Total inside and outside priority infrastructure area	Single dwelling	32,232	33,640	35,325	37,026	38,715	59,292
	Multiple dwelling	1,152	1,244	1,332	1,421	1,495	1,880
	Other dwelling	883	916	959	1,001	1,045	1,646
	Total	34,267	35,800	37,616	39,448	41,254	62,817

Table SC 3.1.2–Existing and projected employees

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and Projected Employees					
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development (capacity)
Kingaroy	Retail	699	743	785	828	861	1,003
	Commercial	1,632	1,738	1,837	1,937	2,014	2,350
	Industry	1,144	1,233	1,318	1,403	1,468	1,754
	Community Purposes	759	812	862	913	952	1,122
	Rural and Other Uses	536	591	643	696	736	912
	Total	4,769	5,117	5,446	5,777	6,031	7,140
Nanango	Retail	63	68	74	79	84	114
	Commercial	126	137	148	160	170	234
	Industry	124	132	140	149	157	205
	Community Purposes	124	132	140	149	156	202
	Rural and Other Uses	168	175	182	189	195	234
	Total	606	643	684	726	761	990
Murgon	Retail	95	102	109	116	123	159
	Commercial	223	238	253	267	282	360
	Industry	112	121	130	139	149	197
	Community Purposes	171	183	194	206	217	279
	Rural and Other Uses	78	84	90	96	102	133
	Total	680	728	775	824	873	1,128
Blackbutt	Retail	14	17	19	21	24	35
	Commercial	21	24	28	32	36	54
	Industry	51	57	63	69	75	104
	Community Purposes	26	29	32	35	38	53
	Rural and Other Uses	42	47	51	55	60	81
	Total	154	173	192	212	231	327
Wondai	Retail	14	16	17	18	19	30
	Commercial	21	23	25	26	29	46
	Industry	51	55	58	60	64	91
	Community Purposes	26	28	29	31	32	46
	Rural and Other Uses	43	45	47	49	52	72
	Total	155	166	175	185	196	285

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and Projected Employees					
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development (capacity)
Proston	Retail	12	13	14	14	14	16
	Commercial	13	14	15	15	15	18
	Industry	11	11	12	12	13	15
	Community Purposes	28	29	31	31	32	37
	Rural and Other Uses	15	16	17	17	18	21
	Total	79	83	88	89	92	106
Inside priority infrastructure area (total)	Retail	898	959	1,017	1,076	1,124	1,357
	Commercial	2,037	2,173	2,305	2,438	2,546	3,063
	Industry	1,493	1,609	1,721	1,833	1,925	2,366
	Community Purposes	1,133	1,212	1,288	1,364	1,427	1,739
	Rural and Other Uses	883	957	1,030	1,102	1,162	1,452
	Total	6,443	6,909	7,361	7,813	8,184	9,977
Outside priority infrastructure area (total)	Retail	433	433	447	461	484	1,135
	Commercial	1,165	1,182	1,232	1,283	1,356	3,070
	Industry	1,099	1,118	1,167	1,216	1,284	2,811
	Community Purposes	688	697	724	752	791	1,744
	Rural and Other Uses	1,948	2,008	2,096	2,185	2,285	3,954
	Total	5,333	5,439	5,665	5,897	6,201	12,715
Total inside and outside priority infrastructure area	Retail	1,331	1,392	1,464	1,536	1,608	2,492
	Commercial	3,201	3,355	3,537	3,721	3,902	6,133
	Industry	2,591	2,727	2,887	3,049	3,209	5,177
	Community Purposes	1,822	1,909	2,012	2,116	2,219	3,483
	Rural and Other Uses	2,831	2,966	3,126	3,287	3,446	5,406
	Total	11,776	12,348	13,025	13,709	14,385	22,692

Table SC 3.1.3–Planned density and demand generation rate for a trunk infrastructure network

Column 1 Zone	Column 2 Precinct/Location	Column 3 Planned density		Column 4 Demand generation rate for a trunk infrastructure network				
		Non-residential plot ratio	Residential density (dwellings/ dev ha)	Water supply network (EP / dev ha)	Wastewater network (EP / dev ha)	Stormwater network (imp ha/dev ha)	Transport network (vpd/dev ha)	Parks and land for community facilities network (persons / dev ha)
Residential development								
Emerging Community	Kingaroy	-	16.3	29.2	29.2	0.7	163.3	29.2
Emerging Community	Other Areas	-	10.4	23.2	23.2	0.6	103.8	23.2
Low density residential	Kingaroy	-	11.1	23.3	23.3	0.6	111.3	23.3
Low density residential	Other Areas	-	10.4	23.2	23.2	0.6	103.8	23.2
Low density residential	LD1 - Bunya Mountains	-	4.5	10.4	10.4	0.6	45.0	10.4
Medium density residential		-	16.6	30.8	30.8	0.7	165.7	30.8
Rural residential		-	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	4.8	1.1
Rural residential	RR1 - 4,000	-	2.3	5.2	5.2	0.2	22.5	5.2
Rural		-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Township		-	7.0	16.2	16.2	0.4	70.0	16.2
Non-residential development and mixed development*								
Community Facilities		0.4	N/A	N/A	11.6	11.6	0.4	50
Community Facilities	CF1 - Education	0.4	N/A	N/A	11.6	11.6	0.4	50
Community Facilities	CF2 - Hospitals	0.4	N/A	N/A	23.1	23.1	0.4	50
Community Facilities	CF3 - Community Infrastructure	0.4	N/A	N/A	11.6	11.6	0.4	50
Community Facilities	CF4 - Transport Facilities	0.4	N/A	N/A	5.8	5.8	0.4	50
Community Facilities	CF5 - Public Utilities	0.4	N/A	N/A	11.6	11.6	0.4	50
Community Facilities	CF6 - Government	0.4	N/A	N/A	11.6	11.6	0.4	50
Environmental Management and Conservation		0	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Environmental Management and Conservation	EM1 - Bunya Mountains	0	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Extractive Industry		0	N/A	N/A	17.4	17.4	0.0	75
Local Centre		1.2	3	2.1	34.7	34.7	0.9	300
Low Impact Industry		0.5	N/A	N/A	34.7	34.7	0.9	75
Medium Impact Industry		0.5	N/A	N/A	34.7	34.7	0.9	75
Specialised Centre		1.2	N/A	N/A	46.3	46.3	1.0	400
Recreation and Open Space		0	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Column 1 Zone	Column 2 Precinct/Location	Column 3 Planned density		Column 4 Demand generation rate for a trunk infrastructure network				
		Non-residential plot ratio	Residential density (dwellings/ dev ha)	Water supply network (EP / dev ha)	Wastewater network (EP / dev ha)	Stormwater network (imp ha/dev ha)	Transport network (vpd/dev ha)	Parks and land for community facilities network (persons / dev ha)
Principal Centre		2.1	7.0	4.9	46.3	46.3	1.0	400
Principal Centre	PC1 - Retail Core	2.1	7.0	4.9	46.3	46.3	1.0	400
Special Industry		0.5	N/A	N/A	34.7	34.7	0.9	75

* Mixed development is development that includes residential and non-residential development.

Table SC3.1.4–Existing and projected residential dwellings

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and projected residential dwellings					
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development (capacity)
Kingaroy	Single dwelling	3,402	3,768	4,119	4,470	4,748	5,824
	Multiple dwelling	509	564	616	669	710	871
	Other dwelling	96	107	116	126	134	165
	Total	4,007	4,439	4,851	5,266	5,593	6,860
Nanango	Single dwelling	1,074	1,138	1,207	1,277	1,337	1,666
	Multiple dwelling	89	94	100	106	111	138
	Other dwelling	54	57	61	64	67	84
	Total	1,217	1,290	1,367	1,447	1,514	1,888
Murgon	Single dwelling	918	983	1,048	1,114	1,180	1,484
	Multiple dwelling	88	94	101	107	113	142
	Other dwelling	14	15	16	17	19	23
	Total	1,020	1,093	1,165	1,238	1,312	1,649
Blackbutt	Single dwelling	317	351	385	420	454	607
	Multiple dwelling	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Other dwelling	9	10	11	12	13	18
	Total	328	363	398	434	469	628
Wondai	Single dwelling	717	762	803	844	890	1,211
	Multiple dwelling	73	77	81	86	90	123
	Other dwelling	27	29	30	32	33	46
	Total	817	868	914	961	1,014	1,379
Proston	Single dwelling	131	139	148	151	157	179
	Multiple dwelling	4	4	4	4	4	5
	Other dwelling	10	11	12	12	12	14
	Total	145	154	163	167	174	199
Inside priority infrastructure area (total)	Single dwelling	6,559	7,141	7,709	8,276	8,766	10,971
	Multiple dwelling	764	835	904	973	1,031	1,282
	Other dwelling	211	229	247	264	279	349
	Total	7,535	8,205	8,859	9,513	10,076	12,603
Outside priority infrastructure area (total)	Single dwelling	6,676	6,825	7,097	7,369	7,709	14,259
	Multiple dwelling	21	21	22	23	24	45
	Other dwelling	286	293	304	316	331	612
	Total	6,983	7,139	7,424	7,708	8,064	14,916
	Single dwelling	13,235	13,966	14,805	15,645	16,474	25,230
	Multiple dwelling	785	857	926	996	1,055	1,327

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and projected residential dwellings					
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development (capacity)
Total inside and outside priority infrastructure area	Other dwelling	498	522	551	580	610	961
	Total	14,518	15,344	16,283	17,221	18,140	27,519

Table SC3.1.5–Existing and projected non-residential floor space

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and non-residential floor space (m ² GFA)					Ultimate development (capacity)
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	
Kingaroy	Retail	20,958	22,296	23,564	24,838	25,815	30,089
	Commercial	48,973	52,130	55,120	58,124	60,429	70,508
	Industry	171,606	185,019	197,719	210,478	220,272	263,083
	Community Purposes	18,963	20,294	21,554	22,820	23,792	28,041
	Rural and Other Uses	10,716	11,818	12,862	13,911	14,716	18,235
	Total	271,215	291,558	310,820	330,172	345,026	409,955
Nanango	Retail	1,898	2,048	2,209	2,377	2,517	3,427
	Commercial	3,793	4,110	4,452	4,809	5,105	7,034
	Industry	18,531	19,726	21,017	22,362	23,479	30,761
	Community Purposes	3,104	3,295	3,501	3,716	3,895	5,058
	Rural and Other Uses	3,369	3,496	3,634	3,778	3,897	4,673
	Total	30,696	32,676	34,813	37,042	38,892	50,954
Murgon	Retail	2,861	3,061	3,263	3,468	3,676	4,756
	Commercial	6,702	7,137	7,575	8,020	8,471	10,815
	Industry	16,808	18,163	19,529	20,913	22,317	29,619
	Community Purposes	4,279	4,563	4,850	5,141	5,436	6,970
	Rural and Other Uses	1,565	1,680	1,796	1,914	2,034	2,655
	Total	32,215	34,604	37,014	39,456	41,934	54,815
Blackbutt	Retail	427	495	565	636	705	1,047
	Commercial	615	725	839	954	1,066	1,623
	Industry	7,635	8,503	9,398	10,307	11,192	15,579
	Community Purposes	644	718	794	872	947	1,322
	Rural and Other Uses	846	930	1,018	1,106	1,193	1,621
	Total	10,167	11,371	12,614	13,875	15,103	21,192
Wondai	Retail	432	470	503	538	578	898
	Commercial	621	683	737	794	859	1,379
	Industry	7,709	8,195	8,626	9,069	9,589	13,683
	Community Purposes	650	691	728	766	810	1,160
	Rural and Other Uses	854	901	943	986	1,037	1,437
	Total	10,265	10,940	11,538	12,153	12,874	18,556
Proston	Retail	367	385	408	415	428	495
	Commercial	397	416	438	445	459	525

Column 1 Projection area	Column 2 LGIP development type	Column 3 Existing and non-residential floor space (m ² GFA)					
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development (capacity)
	Industry	1,586	1,677	1,791	1,827	1,892	2,225
	Community Purposes	697	729	769	781	804	921
	Rural and Other Uses	305	321	341	347	358	416
	Total	3,352	3,528	3,747	3,815	3,941	4,582
Inside priority infrastructure area (total)	Retail	26,943	28,755	30,512	32,272	33,719	40,711
	Commercial	61,102	65,201	69,162	73,145	76,389	91,883
	Industry	223,876	241,283	258,080	274,957	288,742	354,952
	Community Purposes	28,336	30,290	32,197	34,097	35,685	43,471
	Rural and Other Uses	17,654	19,147	20,594	22,043	23,235	29,038
	Total	357,910	384,677	410,546	436,514	457,769	560,055
Outside priority infrastructure area (total)	Retail	12,982	12,994	13,398	13,822	14,530	34,042
	Commercial	34,942	35,450	36,945	38,476	40,676	92,115
	Industry	164,834	167,743	175,007	182,446	192,668	421,611
	Community Purposes	17,205	17,426	18,097	18,801	19,784	43,606
	Rural and Other Uses	38,965	40,170	41,918	43,699	45,695	79,089
	Total	268,928	273,784	285,365	297,243	313,354	670,463
Total inside and outside priority infrastructure area	Retail	39,925	41,749	43,910	46,093	48,249	74,753
	Commercial	96,044	100,651	106,107	111,621	117,065	183,998
	Industry	388,710	409,026	433,087	457,403	481,410	776,563
	Community Purposes	45,541	47,717	50,294	52,898	55,468	87,077
	Rural and Other Uses	56,619	59,317	62,512	65,742	68,930	108,127
	Total	626,838	658,461	695,910	733,757	771,123	1,230,517

Table SC3.1.6–Existing and projected demand for the water supply network

Column 1 Service Catchment*	Column 2 Existing and projected demand (EP)					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
Blackbutt	1,112	1,195	1,290	1,389	1,484	2,215
Kingaroy	12,212	13,015	14,012	15,140	16,050	28,844
Murgon	3,369	3,563	3,803	4,058	4,300	6,512
Nanango	4,076	4,197	4,423	4,688	4,882	8,731
Proston	407	422	443	452	465	557
Wondai	3,652	3,834	4,058	4,298	4,567	7,420
Total	24,827	26,224	28,028	30,024	31,748	54,277

* The service catchments for the water supply network are identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Maps LGIP-CM-WS (Local government infrastructure plan catchment maps water supply network) and Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-WS (Plans for trunk infrastructure water supply network) in Schedule 3 (local government infrastructure mapping and tables).

Table SC3.1.7– Existing and projected demand for the wastewater network

Column 1 Service Catchment*	Column 2 Existing and projected demand (EP)					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
Blackbutt	980	1,063	1,153	1,247	1,340	1,920
Kingaroy	11,523	12,309	13,287	14,391	15,242	25,611
Murgon	3,244	3,440	3,677	3,928	4,169	6,301
Nanango	3,502	3,622	3,807	4,025	4,169	6,485
Proston	444	458	479	489	502	596
Wondai	2,253	2,451	2,654	2,867	3,117	5,340
Total	21,946	23,343	25,057	26,947	28,539	46,253

* The service catchments for the wastewater network are identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-SEW (Local government infrastructure plan catchment maps wastewater network) and Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-SEW (Plans for trunk infrastructure wastewater network) in Schedule 3 (local government infrastructure mapping and tables).

Table SC3.1.8–Existing and projected demand for the stormwater network

Column 1 Service Catchment*	Column 2 Existing and projected demand (imp ha)					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
Murgon	117	119	123	126	129	163
Wondai	82	84	85	87	89	103
Kingaroy	447	460	479	498	515	715
Nanango	166	168	170	174	176	217
Blackbutt	35	37	39	40	42	60
Proston	18	19	19	19	19	21
Total	8,246	8,267	8,306	8,349	8,383	8,872

* The service catchments for the stormwater network are identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-SW (Local government infrastructure plan catchment maps stormwater network) and Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-SW (Plan for trunk infrastructure stormwater network) in Schedule 3 (local government infrastructure mapping and tables).

Table SC3.1.9–Existing and projected demand for the transport network

Column 1 Service Catchment*	Column 2 Existing and projected demand (vpd)					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
Murgon	18,194	19,296	20,731	22,194	23,659	39,341
Wondai	14,209	14,932	15,801	16,714	17,736	27,042
Kingaroy	59,911	63,573	68,600	73,942	78,643	133,231
Nanango	27,483	28,717	30,599	32,638	34,418	61,145
Blackbutt	8,170	8,589	9,150	9,727	10,310	16,636
Proston	2,128	2,207	2,332	2,405	2,497	3,151
Remainder of LGA	70,081	69,513	71,431	73,719	74,652	105,868
Total	200,177	206,827	218,644	231,340	241,915	386,414

* The service catchments for the transport network are identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-TR (Local government infrastructure plan catchment maps transport network) and Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-TR (Plan for trunk infrastructure transport network) in Schedule 3 (local government infrastructure mapping and tables).

Table SC3.1.10–Existing and projected demand for the parks and land for community facilities network

Column 1 Service Catchment*	Column 2 Existing and projected demand (Persons)					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
<i>Level 1 - Murgon</i>	2,287	2,463	2,673	2,879	3,094	5,442
<i>Level 1 - Wondai</i>	1,910	2,036	2,160	2,286	2,440	3,782
<i>Level 1 - Kingaroy</i>	9,185	10,139	11,067	11,997	12,937	22,145
<i>Level 1 - Nanango</i>	2,860	3,064	3,261	3,457	3,665	6,036
<i>Level 1 - Blackbutt</i>	756	845	943	1,040	1,142	2,255
<i>Level 1 - Proston</i>	340	356	377	384	396	473
<i>Level 1 - Hivesville</i>	140	147	165	181	196	530
<i>Level 1 - Tingooro</i>	260	260	266	272	276	436
<i>Level 1 - Wooroolin</i>	137	142	155	166	177	426
<i>Level 1 - Memerambi</i>	159	159	164	169	173	296
<i>Level 1 - Kumbia</i>	239	239	244	249	253	397
<i>Level 1 - Remainder of LGA</i>	469	479	505	529	553	942
<i>Level 2 - Murgon</i>	2,394	2,566	2,773	2,978	3,190	5,529
<i>Level 2 - Wondai</i>	1,962	2,082	2,206	2,330	2,482	3,815
<i>Level 2 - Kingaroy</i>	9,258	10,199	11,125	12,054	12,987	22,174
<i>Level 2 - Nanango</i>	3,200	3,343	3,515	3,693	3,856	6,076
<i>Level 2 - Blackbutt</i>	795	877	974	1,070	1,170	2,278
<i>Level 2 - Proston</i>	343	359	380	387	399	476
<i>Level 2 - Hivesville</i>	143	150	167	184	198	532
<i>Level 2 - Tingooro</i>	260	260	266	272	276	436

Column 1 Service Catchment*	Column 2 Existing and projected demand (Persons)					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Ultimate development
<i>Level 2 - Wooroolin</i>	140	144	157	169	179	428
<i>Level 2 - Memerambi</i>	161	162	167	172	175	299
<i>Level 2 - Kumbia</i>	239	239	244	249	253	397
<i>Level 2 - Remainder of LGA</i>	15,373	15,419	15,642	15,892	16,088	20,378

* The service catchments for the parks and land for community facilities network are identified on Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-PLCF (Local government infrastructure plan catchment maps parks and land for community facilities) and Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-PLCF (Plan for trunk infrastructure parks and land for community facilities) in Schedule 3 (local government infrastructure mapping and tables).

SC3.2 Schedules of works

Table SC3.2.1–Water supply network schedule of works

Column 1 Map reference	Column 2 Trunk infrastructure	Column 3 Estimated timing	Column 4 Establishment cost*
WPS_024	Future Pump Station - Kingaroy	2019	\$390,225
RES_028	New Reservoir - Mt Wooroolin	2019	\$6,503,750
RES_029	New Reservoir - Kingaroy	2019	\$6,503,750
FWM_001	500mm Water Main - Kingaroy (2,486m)	2019	\$3,316,913
FWM_002	450mm Water Main - Kingaroy (1,572m)	2019	\$1,912,103
FWM_003	450mm Water Main - Kingaroy (777m)	2019	\$936,540
FWM_004	450mm Water Main - Kingaroy (327m)	2019	\$494,285
FWM_005	200mm Water Main - Kingaroy (623m)	2026	\$572,330
FWM_006	300mm Water Main - Kingaroy (1,426m)	2026	\$1,125,563
FWM_007	300mm Water Main - Kingaroy (929m)	2026	\$733,229
FWM_008	300mm Water Main - Kingaroy (1,319m)	2026	\$1,041,103
FWM_009	300mm Water Main - Kingaroy (376m)	2026	\$250,228
FWM_010	225mm Water Main - Kingaroy (1,302m)	2026	\$998,250
FWM_011	225mm Water Main - Kingaroy (813m)	2026	\$718,740
FWM_012	225mm Water Main - Nanango (3,305m)	2031	\$1,975,930
FWM_013	225mm Water Main - Wondai (2,880m)	2031	\$3,631,815
FWM_014	200mm Water Main - Kingaroy (52m)	2026	\$41,045
FWM_015	250mm Water Main - Kingaroy (51m)	2026	\$40,501
KN-PIP	300mm Water Main - Kingaroy (15,082m)	2027	\$13,255,805
TOTAL			\$44,442,103

*Column 4. The establishment cost is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date.

Table SC3.2.2–Wastewater network schedule of works

Column 1 Map reference	Column 2 Trunk infrastructure	Column 3 Estimated timing	Column 4 Establishment cost*
FPS_01	Pump Station - Upgrade SPS Capacity -62.5L/s - Murgon	2026	\$266,200
FPS_02	Pump Station - Capacity Upgrade ~5L/s - Kingaroy	2022	\$199,650
FPS_03	Pump Station - Capacity Upgrade - Nanango	2031	\$278,300
FTP_01	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Capacity/Process Upgrade - Nanango	2026	\$6,655,000
FTP_02	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Capacity/Process Upgrade - Murgon	2026	\$6,655,000
FSM_01	375mm Gravity Main - Kingaroy (4496m)	2022	\$7,320,500
FSM_01	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Kingaroy (69)	2022	incl. in project cost
FSM_02	300mm Gravity Main - Kingaroy (1469m)	2021	\$1,951,125
FSM_02	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Kingaroy (26)	2021	incl. in project cost
FSM_03	225mm Gravity Main - Kingaroy (490m)	2031	\$500,940
FSM_03	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Kingaroy (6)	2031	incl. in project cost
FSM_04	225mm Gravity Main - Kingaroy (316m)	2031	\$347,875
FSM_04	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Kingaroy (5)	2031	incl. in project cost
FSM_05	600mm Gravity Main - Kingaroy (1572m)	2031	\$1,808,950
FSM_05	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Kingaroy (20)	2031	incl. in project cost
FSM_06	225mm Gravity Main - Murgon (1044m)	2026	\$1,078,110
FSM_06	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Murgon (17)	2026	incl. in project cost
FSM_07	225mm Gravity Main - Murgon (537m)	2031	\$584,430
FSM_07	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Murgon (8)	2031	incl. in project cost
FSM_08	225mm Gravity Main - Nanango (398m)	2026	\$572,330
FSM_08	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Nanango (8)	2026	incl. in project cost
FSM_09	300mm Gravity Main - Nanango (395m)	2031	\$556,600
FSM_09	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Nanango (10)	2031	incl. in project cost
FSM_10	300mm Gravity Main - Nanango (1281m)	2031	\$1,808,950
FSM_10	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Nanango (13)	2031	\$61,693
FSM_11	225mm Gravity Main - Nanango (798m)	2026	\$825,220

Column 1 Map reference	Column 2 Trunk infrastructure	Column 3 Estimated timing	Column 4 Establishment cost*
FSM_12	225mm Gravity Main - Nanango (423m)	2031	\$500,940
FSM_12	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Nanango (8)	2031	incl. in project cost
FSM_13	150mm Gravity Main - Nanango (166m)	2031	\$80,707
FSM_13	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Nanango (14)	2031	\$66,438
FSM_14	150mm Gravity Main - Nanango (385m)	2031	\$187,853
FSM_14	Manholes associated with GM upgrade - Nanango (1)	2031	\$4,746
TOTAL			\$32,311,556

*Column 4. The establishment cost is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date.

Table SC3.2.3–Stormwater network schedule of works

Column 1 Map reference	Column 2 Trunk infrastructure	Column 3 Estimated timing	Column 4 Establishment cost*
SWF_001	Underground Stormwater - Blackbutt	2019	\$954,130
TOTAL			\$954,130

*Column 4. The establishment cost is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date.

Table SC3.2.4–Transport network schedule of works

Column 1 Map reference	Column 2 Trunk infrastructure	Column 3 Estimated timing	Column 4 Establishment cost*
RD_1870	Arterial Road - Cherbourg Road (Upgrade)	2019	\$200,093
RD_1871	Local Access - First Avenue (Upgrade)	2019	\$812,879
RD_1872	Major Collector - Memerambi Barkers Creek Road (Upgrade)	2019	\$876,244
RD_1873	Major Collector - Peterson Drive (Upgrade)	2020	\$675,315
RD_1874	Local Access - Harris Road Upgrade	2021	\$462,716
RD_1877	Local Access - Moore St Upgrade	2019	\$915,204
TOTAL			\$3,942,451

*Column 4. The establishment cost is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date.

Table SC3.2.5–Parks and land for community facilities schedule of works

Column 1 Map reference	Column 2 Trunk infrastructure	Column 3 Estimated timing	Column 4 Establishment cost*
PLCF 084	Regional Recreation Park - Memorial Park (Implement the master plan)	2019	\$470,210
PLCF 085	Local Sports Park - Bjelke Petersen Recreation Reserve (Implement the master plan)	2021	\$824,720
PLCF 086	Regional Recreation Park - Lake Boondooma (Implement the master plan)	2022	\$569,920
PLCF 087	Local Sports Park - Bjelke Petersen Recreation Reserve (Implement the master plan)	2023	\$384,800
PLCF 088	Local Recreation Park - Senior Citizens Park (Upgrade internal pathways)	2022	\$93,600
PLCF 089	Local Recreation Park - Rotary Park (Develop new youth play node)	2023	\$326,820
PLCF 090	Local Recreation Park - Pioneer Park (Implement the master plan)	2024	\$244,920
PLCF 091	Local Recreation Park - Lions Park Nanango (Upgrade childrens playground)	2023	\$197,860
PLCF 092	Town Recreation Park - Rotary & Youth Park (Implement the master plan)	2020	\$340,600
PLCF 093	Local Recreation Park - Dingo Creek Bicentennial Park (Develop nature play node and wheeled recreation device facility)	2025	\$195,000
PLCF 094	Town Sports Park - Sundstrup Park (New shelter and seating)	2028	\$23,400
PLCF 095	Regional Recreation Park - Coomba Falls - Maidenwell (Implement the master plan)	2027	\$109,850
PLCF 096	Regional Recreation - Recreation corridor (Implement the master plan)	2024	\$614,900
TOTAL			\$4,396,000

*Column 4. The establishment cost is expressed in current cost terms as at the base date.

SC3.3 Local government infrastructure plan maps

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-PIA Priority infrastructure area map

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-WS Catchment maps water supply network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM -SEW Catchment maps wastewater network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-SW Catchment maps stormwater network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-TR Catchment maps transport network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-CM-PLCF Catchment maps parks and land for community facilities network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP -WS Plans for trunk infrastructure water supply network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-SEW Plans for trunk infrastructure wastewater network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-SW Plans for trunk infrastructure stormwater network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-TR Plans for trunk infrastructure transport network

Local Government Infrastructure Plan Map LGIP-PLCF Plans for trunk infrastructure parks and land for community facilities

Schedule 4 Notations required under the *Planning Act 2016*

SC4.1 Notation of decisions affecting the planning scheme under section 89 of the Act

Table SC4.1–Notation of decisions under section 89 of the Act

Date of decision	Location (real property description)	Decision type	File/Map reference
19 February 2020	113-117 Lamb Street, Murgon (1SP301859)	Approval with conditions	SPS18/0001 Material Change of Use (Medical Centre)
19 February 2020	113-117 Lamb Street, Murgon (1SP301859)	Approval subject to conditions for a Material Change of Use of premises for a Medical Centre under the superseded planning scheme (Murgon Shire IPA Planning Scheme).	SPS18/0001
16 November 2020 (2 years currency)	River Road, Kingaroy (Lot 10 on RP204229)	Preliminary Approval under s.242 of the SP Act to vary the effect of the planning scheme for the purposes of reconfiguring a lot 1 into 17 lots.	RAL20/0009
31 January 2017 (8 years currency) Kingsgrove	Lot 184 on SP219380 Lot 75 & 211 on SP227676	Preliminary Approval under s.242 of the SP Act to vary the effect of the planning scheme for the purposes of a material change of use (caravan park – relocatable home park), and reconfiguring a lot (1 into 51 lots)	MCUI2016/0008
24 March 2021 (12 months extension) Kingaroy North	Bunya Highway (corner of Youngman & Taylors road) Kingaroy. Lot 3 on SP181686	Preliminary Approval under s.242 of the SP Act to vary the effect of the planning scheme for the purposes of Extension to currency period – material change of use (master planned community) and reconfiguring a lot (1 into 23 lots plus parkland).	MCU19/0008
21 August 2019	Kelvyn Street, Kingaroy	Preliminary Approval under s.242 of the	MCU19/0006

Date of decision	Location (real property description)	Decision type	File/Map reference
(Current until 26 September 2024) Oasis estate	Lot 2 on SP265824 lots 10, 11 & 15 on SP204673 lots 16, 25, 28, 37, 38, 39, 40, 49 & 50 on SP204673 lot 1 on SP265824 lot 10 on RP204229 lots 101, 102 & 103 on SP257227.	SP Act to vary the effect of the planning scheme for the purposes of a Minor Change to an existing approval – reconfiguring a lot, material change of use (relocatable home park, multiple dwelling units)	
25 January 2018	Lot 33 on RP811870 1 into 80 lots	Preliminary Approval under s.242 of the SP Act to vary the effect of the planning scheme for the purposes of Material change of use to vary the effect of the Nanango Shire IPA Planning Scheme and Development Permit for Reconfiguring a lot (1 into 80 lots), new public road and drainage reserve.	ROLI2016/0002 Partly approved, partly refused?

Editor's note—This schedule must include details of:

- development approvals that are substantially inconsistent with the planning scheme;
- variation approvals;
- decisions agreeing to superseded planning scheme request to apply to a superseded scheme to a particular development.

SC4.2 Notation of resolution(s) under Chapter 4, Part 2, Division 2 of the Act

Table SC4.2—Notation of resolutions under Chapter 4, Part 2, Division 2 of the Act

Date of resolution	Date of effect	Details	Contact information
24 June 2019	1 July 2019	South Burnett Regional Council adopted infrastructure charges resolution – No 3 (resolution). The resolution complied with the requirements of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> and Minister's Guidelines and Rules.	SBRC Infrastructure Charges on 4189 9100 or the resolution can be obtained from the South Burnett Regional Council website; http://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au

Editor's note—this schedule must provide details regarding the adopted infrastructure charges for the local government and where a copy of the adopted charges can be obtained, including a link to the local government website where a copy of the infrastructure charges resolution can be viewed or downloaded in accordance with the requirements of section 118(1)(a) of the Act.

Schedule 5 Designation of premises for development

Table SC5.1—Designation of premises for development of infrastructure under section 42 of the Act

Date the designation, amendment, extension or repeal takes effect	Location of premises (real property description)	Street address (including the relevant local government area if the notation is outside the planning scheme area)	Type of infrastructure
Operating works under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>			
24/03/2000	21/FY694 20/FY694 1/RP59460 37/FY710 18/BO42 3/BO381 5/BO330 1/BO42 2/RP59460 2/RP50030 29/BO245 64/BO192 68/RP800291 61/BO188 24/FY694 8/F691 9/F691 12/FY1938 2/RP223233 22/FY694 2/RP885360 6/RP50030 4/RP890694 7/RP890684 2/RP866866 1/RP866866 19/FY694 71/RP866866 43/FY710 42/FY710 75/BO189 69/BO189 24/BO512 58/FY719 59/FY719 57/FY2281 1/RP223233 19/BO44 41/FY710 1/B3811 18/RP40391 17/FTZ389 42/FY812 32/FY2569 51/FY813 7/RP40391 3/RP70612 1/RP40391	Not identified in Queensland Government Gazette	Calvale to Tarong 275kV Transmission Line

Date the designation, amendment, extension or repeal takes effect	Location of premises (real property description)	Street address (including the relevant local government area if the notation is outside the planning scheme area)	Type of infrastructure
	6/FY2671 46/FY813 41/FY812 4/FY2457 26/FY506 1/B3811 1/RP175101 8/RP40391 21/FY2469 47/FY813 90/FY2695 3/FY2940 3/RP804684 1/RP59060 500/RP201912 13/BO94 20/RP201912 1/RP804684 17/BO94 28/BO416 26/BO124 23/BO182 30/BO517 2/RP147813 21/BO537 1/RP147813 21/BO44 22/BO94 31/BO519 22/BO94 6/BO519 7/BO557 1/BO556 1/FTZ37331 9/BO578 45/BO337 24/BO94 23/BO337 5/BO574		
24/03/2000	3/BO442 66/FY719 6/RP891869 18/BO27 91/BO458 33/FY2418 61/FY719 88/BO427 31/FY693 92/BO469 90/BO470 89/BO193 67/FY719 12/RP50030 151/FTY824	Not identified in Queensland Government Gazette	Interconnector to the National Grid

Date the designation, amendment, extension or repeal takes effect	Location of premises (real property description)	Street address (including the relevant local government area if the notation is outside the planning scheme area)	Type of infrastructure
	2/RP40391 7/RP40391 8/RP40391 37/FY818 38/FY818 1/RP40391 13/FY2768 33/RP49036 46/FY815 39/FY818 31/FY511 280/SP111900 25/FY506 24/FY2671 6/FY813 49/B3811 1/FY813 41/FY818 20/FY506 21/RP888421 47/FY815 48/FY815 49/FY815 2/RP202509 57/FY815 58/FY815 3/FY2940 73/FY2709 90/FY2695 3/FY2940 20/RP888421		
26/02/2010	28/FY136 27/FY136 20/FY137 23/FY137 15/FY124 57/FY124 55/FY124 54/FY124 96/FY673 95/FY673 94/FY673 99/FY674 101/FY674 13/FY687 12/FY687 2/RP102956 18/FY686 22/SP183980 24/FY686 23/FY686 23/FY686 6/FY559 6/FY559	Not identified in Queensland Government Gazette	Sprindale to Halys 500kv Transmission Line and Halys 500/275kv substation

Date the designation, amendment, extension or repeal takes effect	Location of premises (real property description)	Street address (including the relevant local government area if the notation is outside the planning scheme area)	Type of infrastructure
	38/FY818 471/SP115388 470/SP115388 46/FY813 472/SP115388		
10/01/2003	84FY268	ID 176	Barlil Weir (joint project between Burnett Water and Sunwater) (p) water cycle management infrastructure (r) storage and works depots associated with community infrastructure (a) to (q)
13/08/2020	287FY2035	MID-0520-0416	Murgon State High School – Relocation of existing sports courts, construction of a new administration building and multi-purpose hall, car parking, landscaping and other minor works Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 5, Part 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 3 – community and cultural facilities, including community centres, galleries, libraries and meeting halls • Item 6 – educational facilities
29/09/2008	6SP209010 2SP315753	ID365	Murgon Policy Station (s) any other facility not in (a) to (r) and intended to accommodate government functions
20/10/2017	81SP126025	ID Reference 751	Kingaroy State High School (4) community and cultural facilities (6) education facilities (15) storage and

Date the designation, amendment, extension or repeal takes effect	Location of premises (real property description)	Street address (including the relevant local government area if the notation is outside the planning scheme area)	Type of infrastructure
			works depots and similar facilities
09/01/2001	95FY2411	ID Reference 211	<p>Surate Basin to Tarong Rail Project</p> <p>(m) railway lines, stations and associated facilities (r) storage and works depots associated with community infrastructure (a) to (q)</p>
26/09/2008	88FY1971	ID Reference 366	<p>Tarong Northern Land Ash Emplacement Facility for Tarong and Tarong North power station</p> <p>(k) operating works under the Electricity Act 1994</p>

Schedule 6 Planning scheme policies

SC6.1 Planning scheme policy index

The table below lists all the planning scheme policies applicable to the planning scheme area.

Table SC6.1.1–Planning scheme policy index

Planning scheme policy title
PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards

SC6.2 PSP1 – Design and Construction Standards

SC6.2.1 Design and Construction Standards for On-site Vehicle Access, Parking and Standing Areas

- (1) Location, design and construction of on-site driveways, turning areas, parking spaces and vehicle standing areas prior to the use commencing is in accordance with the standards nominated in Table SC6.2.1 below.

Table SC6.2.1–Design and Construction Standards for On-site Vehicle Access, Parking and Standing Areas

Column 1 – Aspect	Column 2 – Design Standards
Parking spaces	Australian Standard AS 2890.1-2004: Parking Facilities – Part 1: Off-street Car Parking – Section 2.4 – Design of Parking Modules
Vehicle movement areas (including circulation driveways and turning areas)	Australian Standard AS 2890.1-2004: Parking Facilities – Part 1: Off-street Car Parking: (1) Section 2.5 – Design of Circulation Roadways and Ramps, and (2) Section 3 – Access Driveways to Off-street Parking areas and Queuing Areas, and Australian Standard AS 2890.2-2018: Parking Facilities – Part 2: Off-street Commercial Vehicle Facilities – Section 3 – Access Driveways and Circulation Roadways
Provisions for disabled access and parking	Australian Standard AS 2890.1-2004: Parking Facilities – Part 1: Off-street Car parking – Section 2.4.5 – Parking Spaces for People with Disabilities
Service vehicle loading and unloading areas	Australian Standard AS 2890.2-2018: Parking Facilities – Part 2: Off-street Commercial Vehicle Facilities - Section 4 – Service Areas
Vehicle queuing	Australian Standard AS 2890.1-2004: Parking Facilities – Part 1: Off-street Car Parking – Section 3.6 – Queuing Areas
Bicycle parking facilities	Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Paths for Walking and Cycling, AUSTRROADS – 2017

SC6.2.2 Internal, Connecting & External Infrastructure – Design and Construction Standards

Division 1 – Internal or Connecting Roads Planned Standards of Service

- (1) Tables SC6.2.2 to SC6.2.5 identify the planned standards of service for road and road drainage works, including works for reconfiguring a lot, within the Localities within the Region:

Table SC6.2.2–Rural Zone

Design Assessment Benchmarks	Planned Standards of Service
Maximum design speed and minimum sight distance:	100km/h 170 metres
Carriageways: (a) Lanes (b) Formation (c) Shoulder width (d) Seal and pavement width	2 x 3 metres 8 metres – measured between shoulder points 6.5 metres
Reserve width:	
Kerbing:	Nil
Footpath and Cycleway	Nil
Unformed Roads	Refer Construction of Unmade Roads Policy

Table SC6.2.3–Rural Residential and Township Zone

Road Type (refer to Table SC6.2.16)	Bitumen sealed width	Dedicated reserve width	Nominal design speed and volume range	Typical traffic catchment	Shoulder type (Refer Table SC6.2.7)
Access place/street	2 lanes at 6 metres wide	16 metres with 5 metres verge (min)	50km/h (minimum) carrying 10 vehicle trips per day per lot	Relates to maximum street length under S8.5 of <i>Queensland Streets</i>	B1
Collector/ Trunk Collector - Distributor	2 lanes at 8 metres wide	20 metres with 5 metres verge (min)	60km/h with vehicles per day	300 lots – increasable based on widened reserve under Table 8.5B and C of <i>Queensland Streets</i>	B2
Council Sub-arterial to Arterial	2 lanes at 8 metres wide	30 metres	100km/h (maximum)	N/A	B2
Unformed Roads	Refer to Construction of Unmade Roads Policy				

Table SC6.2.4–Low or Medium Density Residential or Emerging Community Zones

Road Type (refer to Table SC6.17)	Bitumen sealed width	Dedicated reserve width	Nominal design speed and volume range	Typical traffic catchment	Kerb and channel (K&C) and footpath/cycle-way
Access place/street	2 lanes at 8 metres including parking	16 metres with 3 metres verge (min)	50km/h carrying up to 500 vehicles per day	50-100 lots	Concrete drive over K&C on both sides of the road. No footpath or cycleway
Collector/ Trunk Collector - Distributor	2 lanes at 10 metres including parking	20 metres with 3.5 metres verge (min)	60km/h for: - collector up to 3000 vehicles per day - trunk up to 10000 vehicles per day	300 lots – increasable based on a widened reserve under Table 8.5B and C of <i>Queensland Streets</i>	Concrete drive over K&C on both sides of the road. Dual use path on one side with a minimum width of 1.2 metres
Council Sub-arterial to Arterial	2 lanes at 10 metres width	30 metres with 4.5 metres verge (min)	100km/h	N/A	N/A

Table SC6.2.5–Industry Zones

Road Type (refer to Table SC6.17)	Bitumen sealed width	Dedicated reserve width	Maximum design speed and volume	Typical traffic catchment	Kerb and channel (K&C) and footpath/cycle way
Access place/street	2 x 3.5 metres lanes for moving plus 2 x 2.5 metres as parking lanes	20 metres with 4 metres verge (min)	60km/hr carrying up to 3000 vehicles per day	8ha	Concrete barrier type K&C on both sides of the road. Footpath /cycleway not required.
Collector/ Trunk Collector – Distributor	2 x 3.5 metres lanes for moving plus 2 x 3.0 metres as parking lanes	24 metres with 4 metres verge (min) and a median	60km/hr carrying up to 10,000 vehicles per day	30ha	Concrete barrier type K&C on both sides of the road. Dual use path on one side with a minimum width of 1.2 metres.

Location and Design Standards for New Roads related to Reconfiguring a Lot

- (1) Table SC6.2.6 identifies the locational and design standards for infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring a lot, for roads and road drainage works within the Localities within the Shire:

Table SC6.2.6–Location and Design Standards

Infrastructure Component	Location and Design Standards		
Roads and Streets (including grades and carriageway cross-fall (two-way) and verges)	<p>(1) For roads and streets of collector or lower order status (refer definitions at the end of this Schedule), the following sections of Queensland Streets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All Circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Section 6.0 “The Road System” (ii) Section 3.7 “The No-Access Street” (iii) Section 3.8 “Practical Collector System Design” (iv) Section 3.9 “The Access Street System” (b) Rural Residential Zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Section 8.0 “Rural Residential Streets” (c) Low or Medium Density Residential Zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) AMCORD - Element 1.3 “Street Network” and Element 2.1 “Street Design and On-Street Car Parking” (ii) Design Element A4 Street Design – Part 4 – Subdivision – Queensland Residential Design Guideline (iii) Section 2.0 “The Residential Street” (iv) Section 10.0 “Multi-Unit Residential Streets” (d) Any Industry Zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Section 9.0 “Industrial Streets” (e) Rural Zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rural Road Design Guide to the Geometric Design of Rural Roads, AUSTRROADS <p>(2) Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia (IPWEA) – Standard Drawings – Road/Street – Type Cross Sections</p> <p>(3) For sub-arterial and higher order roads, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Road Planning and Design Manual – Queensland Department of Main Roads, and (b) Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice, AUSTRROADS 		
Road Drainage	<p>In accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guide to Road Design – Part 5 Drainage Design, AUSTRROADS 2) Queensland Urban Drainage Manual – Volume 1 		
Public utilities in Road Reserves	IPWEA Standard Drawings – Road/Street - RS-100 and RS-101		
Blind or Dead-end Road (Cul-de-sac) – refer IPWEA Standard Drawings – Road/Street – Type Cross Sections	Zone	Maximum length (m)	Maximum turning circle diameter (m)
	Rural, Low or Medium Density Residential:	Over 200 metres in length has an alternative emergency route	15 metres

Infrastructure Component	Location and Design Standards		
	Other: - Access Street - Collector - Turning Radius	Refer IPWEA Standard Drawings – Road/Street – IPWEAQ Standard Drawing 2000	Section 2.12 “Turning Areas” of Queensland Streets
Truncations of properties at corners (where intersections form the boundaries to properties)	Except where a corner is already truncated, truncations are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) right angled with three equal chords on a six metre radius, or (2) otherwise, truncation occurs at the intersection of existing and new or planned roads or where an intersection forms a boundary to land, and (3) dedicated as road and cleared of improvements or obstructions (free of cost to Council) prior to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) plan sealing for reconfiguring of a lot, or (b) commencement of a use or works, and (4) formed and graded with construction of a roadway on the truncated area. 		
Intersections or Roundabouts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Location/Design – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Guide to Road Design – Parts 4, 4A and 4B, AUSTRROADS (b) Chapters 13 and 14, Road Planning and Design Manual, TMR (c) Section 3.3 and 2.11 of Queensland Streets (2) Spacings – Section 2.11 “Intersections” of Queensland Streets (3) Acceleration and deceleration lanes and intersections with State-controlled roads - Department of Main Roads Standard Specifications Roads – Volume 1 and 2 		
School bus routes	Collector and higher order roads in the Low or Medium Density Residential, Emerging Community and any Industry Zones and all new roads in the Principal or Local Centre Zones provide for turning, stopping, sight distances, grade and parking requirements of buses in accordance with Section 3.5 “Bus Routes” of Queensland Streets.		

Construction Standards

- (1) Table SC6.2.7 identifies the standards of construction for infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring a lot, for roads and road drainage works within the Region.
- (2) To be constructed prior to:
 - (a) plan sealing where involving reconfiguring a lot,
 - (b) the commencement of any approved use or building works (whichever is first).

Table SC6.2.7-Construction Standards

Infrastructure Component	Construction Standards
Rural Residential Zone - Shoulder Type	B1 – gravel, 1.5 metres wide and unsealed B2 – gravel, 1.0 metres wide and unsealed No kerb and channel and provide for grass swale or earth table drains with a maximum grade of 16% and a minimum grade of 0.5%
Road subgrade and pavement	Adopted and modified provisions from <i>AUS SPEC No.1 – Development Specification Series, Construction, IPWEA</i>
Kerbing and channelling in Urban Zones	IPWEA Standard Drawings – Road/Street – Kerb and Channels
Footpath	On level areas in the road reserve with forming and grading to the permanent level for the full length of the road frontage in accordance with <i>IPWEA Standard Drawings – Road/Street – R.0065</i> with:

Infrastructure Component	Construction Standards
	(1) Rural and Rural Residential Zones – for a width of 1.5 metres with grassed surface for stability (2) Low and Medium Density Residential Zones and all Industry Zones – for a width of 1.5 metres with a minimum cross fall of 1.5% and a maximum crossfall of 2.5%, 100mm depth of approved loam and grassing for stability (3) Centre Zones – formation and paving for the full width of the length of the road frontage of the site with a minimum cross fall of 1.5% and a maximum cross fall of 2.5% (4) In parks or easements - paved width of 1.5m
Cycleway	Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice – Part 6A, Paths for Walking and Cycling, AUSTROADS 2017
Maintenance	Materials and works maintained for 12 months at the proponents expense

Division 2 – Road Frontage or Site External Works Planned Standards of Service

- (1) The following standards of service are provided for at the road frontage(s) to the site in accordance with the specifications in Table SC 6.2.8.
- reinforced crossing(s),
 - footpath formation and pavement for the full length of the road frontages of the land in Urban Zones
 - kerbing and channelling to the full frontage(s) of the site in Urban Zones,
 - where the road is partially sealed, the area between the seal and the kerb alignment/full seal width along the full frontage(s) of the land is formed, constructed and sealed, and
 - any repair, reinstatement, relocation or alteration of existing roadworks, public utility mains, services or installations and drainage works to the frontage of the land made necessary due to construction works for the site.

Design and Construction Standards

- (1) Table SC 6.2.8 identifies the standards of design and construction for infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring a lot, for frontage works within the Region.
- (2) To be constructed prior to:
- plan sealing where involving reconfiguring a lot, or
 - the commencement of any approved use or building works (whichever is first).

Table SC6.2.8–Design and Construction Standards

Infrastructure Component	Design and Construction Standards
Property Access/Crossover/Turn-out and Inverts	(1) For reconfiguring a lot or an assessable development, vehicular access to a collector or higher order road conforms to specifications in Section 10.9 “Access” of <i>Queensland Streets</i> . (2) Except as specified in an applicable use code, where more than one property access is needed, access points from the same road are separated by at least 15 metres with setbacks of at least 10 metres from any intersection or property access on an adjoining site. (3) Except where the road is controlled by Department of Transport & Main Roads, where its requirements shall be met, verge crossovers through or to the kerb and channelling or to the road pavement where no kerb and channelling exists or is required from the front property alignment are designed and constructed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for the Rural, Township and Rural Residential Zones - as per Drawing No. 00049; or elsewhere – as per <i>IPWEA Standard Drawing RS-049, RS-050 (Residential) or R-0051</i>

Infrastructure Component	Design and Construction Standards	
	(Centre/Industry)	
	(4) Access strips or easements to rear lots arising from reconfiguring a lot have the following construction standards from the pavement edge of the road for its full length:	
	(a) minimum strip width of:	
	Zone	Minimum (metres)
	Rural Residential	7
	Low or Medium Density Residential Principal Centre or Industry Zones	10
	(b) minimum construction:	
	Zone	Minimum
	Rural	In compliance with the <i>Construction of Unmade Roads</i> policy
	Rural Residential	100mm compacted gravel for 4 metres width unless involving a reciprocal easement in which case a driveway width is not less than 5 metres with 2 coat bitumen seal for 3.5 metres width
	Any urban zone other than Centre/Industry	Reinforced concrete not less than 100mm deep for 3.5 metre width unless involving a reciprocal easement in which case a driveway width is not less than 12 metres with 2 coat bitumen seal for 7 metres width
Centre/Industry	Reinforced concrete matching the requirements for access crossings in IPWEA Drawing No. R-051	
(c) maximum longitudinal grade of 1:6,		
(d) maximum cross fall of 1:20,		
(e) above the 1 in 10 year flood,		
(f) single straight truncations at each end of a minimum of 4 metres and undergrounding of services.		
Footpath Formation	Refer Table SC6.2.7	
Kerbing and channelling	Refer Table SC6.2.7	
Pavement and Subgrade Construction	Refer Table SC6.2.7	

Division 3 – Water Supply and Sewerage Planned Standards of Service

- (1) Table SC6.2.9 identifies the planned standards of service for infrastructure to service activities, including lots arising from reconfiguring a lot, with water supply in the Region:

Table SC6.2.9–Water Supply Standards of Service

Zone	Planned Standards of Service
Rural Zone²	<p>(1) No existing or planned municipal water supply reticulation system.</p> <p>(2) Residential <i>uses</i> have a minimum 45,000 litre rain water tank capacity.</p> <p>(3) Non-residential <i>uses</i> are provided with secure and reliable water supply to meet all water consumption needs on the site including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fire fighting as provided at 3,000litres/h for a 5 hour period, (b) potable and ablution supply at 140 litres/head/day, or (c) animal health and sanitation, as relevant.
Rural Residential Zone	<p>(1) All uses and lots in the Rural Residential Zone – 4,000m² RR1 Precinct are connected to Council’s reticulated town water supply system;</p> <p>(2) Uses on existing lots not specified in (1) above and within Council’s Existing/Future Water Supply Trunk Infrastructure area are connected to Council’s reticulated town water supply.</p> <p>(3) Uses on existing lots not specified in (1) or (2) above provide for the standards of service in (2) or (3) of the Rural Zone.</p>
Township Zone	<p>(1) Connection of any use or lot to the Council’s reticulated non-potable water supply for Kumbia and Wooroolin supplemented by a 45,000 litre rain water tank.</p> <p>(2) Otherwise, provision for the standards of service in (2) or (3) of the Rural Zone.</p>
Urban Zones	
Residential and Emerging Community Zones	<p>Connection of any use or lot to Council’s reticulated water supply system, with 20 metres of head of pressure at the property boundary for fire fighting, except in the Emerging Community Zone where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) for non-urban uses having no requirement for potable water supply, or (2) where not involving subdivision or water demand exceeding 20EP on the site, <p>in which case the development meets standards in (2) or (3) of the Rural Zone.</p>
Centre and Recreation and Open Space Zones	<p>Connection of any use or lot to the Council’s reticulated water supply system, with 20 metres of head of pressure at the property boundary for fire fighting.</p> <p>In the Recreation and Open Space zone, connection to reticulated supply where in conjunction with building works.</p>
Industry Zones	<p>Connection of any use or lot to the Council’s reticulated water supply system.</p> <p>Flows and pressures at the property boundary accord with Council Standards, WBBROC Water Services Design and Construction Code, SEQ Design and Construction Code, Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA) Code.</p>

² Various Rural Water Supply Schemes provide supplementary non-potable supplies.

- (2) Table SC6.2.10 identifies the planned standards of service for infrastructure to service activities, including lots arising from reconfiguring a lot, for sewerage in the Region:

Table SC6.2.10–Sewerage Standards of Service

Zones	Planned Standards of Service
Rural, Township and Rural Residential Zones	<p>(1) No existing or planned servicing by a municipal sewerage system (as regulated under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> or the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>).</p> <p>(2) Purposes producing domestic waste water at a peak design capacity of 20ep or less EP (4,000l/day) are serviced by an on-site sewerage treatment system (including those forming part of a common effluent drainage scheme) and land disposal area located, sized, serviced and maintained in accordance with the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i> and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code 2019 and AS1547:2012 On-site domestic wastewater management.</p>
Urban Zones	Connection of a use or lot to Council’s reticulated sewerage scheme in accordance with the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , except in the Emerging Community Zone where for non-urban development having no requirement for connection to the sewer, in which case, development meets standard in (2) above.

Design and Construction Standards

- (1) Table SC6.2.11 identifies the standards of design and construction for infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring a lot, for water supply and sewerage within the Region.
- (2) To be constructed prior to:
- (a) plan sealing where involving reconfiguring a lot, or
 - (b) commencement of any approved use or building works (whichever is first)

Table SC6.2.11–Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Standards

Zones	Design and Construction Standards
Rural, Township and Rural Residential Zones	<p>(1) Black/grey water treatment systems for domestic sewerage with a peak design capacity of 20ep or less EP (4,000l) is designed and constructed in accordance with the current version of the following documents: As Referenced in the National Construction Code Volume 3 Plumbing Code of Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>Queensland Plumbing and Waste Water Code.</i> (b) <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 3500.2 - Plumbing and Drainage – Sanitary Plumbing and Drainage - Performance Requirements</i> are in the Plumbing Code of Australia. (c) <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 1547 – On-site Domestic Waste Water Management - No Reference to sections</i> (d) <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 1546.1 – Septic Tanks.</i> (e) <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 1546.3 – On-site Domestic Waste Water Treatment Units</i> <p>(2) Waterless composting toilets, chemical toilets and incinerating or other toilets designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS 1546.2 <i>Waterless Composting Toilets</i> and the <i>Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000</i>.</p> <p>(3) On-site water supply designed and constructed in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 3500.1 – Plumbing and Drainage – Water Services.</i> (b) <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 2180 – Metal Rainwater Goods – Selection and Installation.</i>
Urban Zones	<p>Reticulated water supply:</p> <p>(1) <i>Design:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Queensland Water Resources Commission’s <i>Guidelines for Planning and Design of Urban Water Schemes.</i> (b) <i>DNR Technical Bulletin – Fire Fighting, No.3/1997, September, 1997</i> <p>(2) <i>Construction:</i></p>

Zones	Design and Construction Standards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Council Standards, WBBROC Water Services Design and Construction Code, SEQ Design and Construction Code, Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA) Code (3) <i>Maintenance:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Materials and works maintained by the proponent at their expense for 12 months. <p>Reticulated Sewerage System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>Design:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Queensland Water Resources Commission's <i>Guideline for Planning and Design of Sewerage Systems</i>. (2) <i>Construction:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Council Standards, WBBROC Water Services Design and Construction Code, SEQ Design and Construction Code, Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA) Code. (3) <i>Maintenance:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Materials and works maintained by the proponent at their expense for 12 months.

Division 4 – Stormwater Planned Standards of Service

- (1) Tables SC6.2.12 and SC6.2.13 identify the planned standards of service for infrastructure to service activities, including lots arising from reconfiguring a lot, for stormwater quantity and quality management in the Region.

Table SC6.2.12–Stormwater Quantity Standards of Service

Zones	Planned Standards of Service
Rural, Rural Residential and Township Zones and the Low Density Residential, Local Centre and Community Facilities Zones in the Bunya Mountains Precinct	<p>In all circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No existing or planned municipal stormwater collection systems. (2) Roof water drained to a 45,000l rain water tank. (3) Drainage is discharged from the boundary of the development site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) without nuisance and annoyance to adjoining or downstream properties, (b) into natural systems, and (c) with conveyance to a lawful point of discharge including by way of easement where drainage systems traverse private property into natural systems, <p>For reconfiguring a lot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Impervious surfaces, roads or lot drainage captured and infiltrated on site to prevent an increase in the outflow from the site under normal operating conditions. (2) No concentrated runoff, prolonged ponding, scour, undercut or erosion from runoff. (3) Overland flow paths held in a grassed state.
Urban Zones	Roof water, impervious surface, road or lot drainage captured and drained to a legal point of discharge and to prevent concentrated flows or downstream nuisance in accordance with standards of service in the <i>Queensland Urban Drainage Manual – 2017</i> .

Table SC 6.2.13–Stormwater Quality Standards of Service

Zones	Planned Standard of Service
All	No net worsening of the quality of stormwater discharging from the site during construction and for 2 years thereafter as related to the documented pre-development state.

Design and Construction Standards

- (1) Table SC6.2.14 identifies the standards of design and construction for infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring a lot, for stormwater management in the Region.
- (2) To be constructed prior to:
 - (a) plan sealing where involving reconfiguring a lot, or
 - (b) the commencement of any approved use or building works (whichever is first).

Table SC6.2.14–Stormwater Design and Construction Standards

Design Feature	Design and Construction Standards
Drainage systems/structures for roads, lots and culverts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Urban and Rural Residential Zones - Queensland Urban Drainage Manual – 2017 and IPWEA Standard Drawings – Drainage. (2) Rural and Township Zones - Queensland Department of Main Roads – Urban Road Design – Volume 2 – Culvert Design and IPWEA Standard Drawings – Drainage.
Roof drainage systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Australian Standard – AS2180-1986 – Metal Rainwater Goods – Selection and Installation. (2) Australian Standard – AS3500.3.1 – 1998 – National Plumbing and Drainage - Part 3.1: Stormwater Drainage – Performance Requirements.
Design rainfall for stormwater flows	Australian Rainfall and Runoff
Temporary and permanent methods of water quality control	International Erosion Control Association (Australia) <i>Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control</i> (BPESC)
Maintenance of Works	Materials and works maintained by the proponent at their expense for 12 months.

Division 5 – Electricity, Telecommunications and Street Lighting Planned Standards of Service

- (1) Table SC6.2.15 identifies the planned standards of service for infrastructure to service activities, including lots arising from reconfiguring a lot, for electricity and telecommunications in the Region.
- (2) To be constructed prior to:
 - (a) plan sealing where involving reconfiguring a lot, or
 - (b) the commencement of any approved use or building works (whichever is first).

Table SC6.2.15–Electricity, Telecommunications and Street Lighting Standards of Service and Construction

Element	Planned Standards of Service and Construction
Electricity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All - The standards of services nominated by the electricity supply authority with reticulated electricity to be made available at the property boundary. (2) Rural Zone - Alternative power may be considered where agreed to by the electricity service authority. (3) Urban Zones - Electricity supply is to be undergrounded with common trenching of services restricted to electricity and telecommunications in one trench with sewer and water mains in separate trenches. (4) Construction – Ergon Specifications URD Underground Residential Distribution.
Telecommunications	The standards of service nominated by the relevant telecommunications supply authority with reticulated services to be made available at the property boundary. In Urban Zones, common trenching of services is restricted to electricity and telecommunications in one trench with sewer and water mains in separate trenches.
Street Lighting in the Urban and Rural Residential Zones	Reconfiguring a lot involving the opening of a road or the creation of 5 or more lots provides for street lighting installed and designed in accordance with the requirements of:

Element	Planned Standards of Service and Construction
	(1) Ergon, (2) Australian Standard AS 1158.3.1- Road lighting – Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, (3) Australian Standard AS 1158.1.1-Road Lighting – Vehicular traffic (Category V) lighting, (4) <i>Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice – Part 12, Roadway Lighting</i> , AUSROADS, and (5) if on a State-controlled road or a Council sub-arterial or higher order road, the requirements contained in the Department of Main Roads <i>Standard Drawings</i> .

Table SC6.2.16–Road Type Classification:

Type	Characteristics
Access Place/Street	Local systems providing lot access and movement in a local area (where speed and volume are low) with connection to collector roads.
Collector Road	Collects traffic from access streets and provides for a higher volume of traffic including bus movement and carriageway parking in the Urban Zones. In the Industry or the Centre Zones, direct property access to collector roads is acceptable
Trunk Collector/Distributor Road	Roads that collect and distribute traffic from all local areas, moderate use visitor sites and to or from surrounding road systems. Roads cater for moderate travel speeds and large vehicles but exclude the provision for lot accesses or verge parking
Council Sub-Arterial to Arterial Road	Primary roads providing largely for the main traffic movements into and through regions including access to high visitor uses. Roads cater generally to higher travel speed vehicles, busses and trucks. No further property access or on-street parking is envisaged to maintain through-traffic safety and efficiency of movement. Systems feed the National Highways and other state controlled district systems

Appendix 1 Index and glossary of abbreviations and acronyms

Table AP1.1–Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation/ acronym	Description
MCU	Material change of use as defined in the Act
ROL	Reconfiguring a lot as defined in the Act
the Act	<i>Planning Act 2016</i>
the Regulation	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
the SP Act	<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (repealed)</i>
the SP Regulation	<i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 (repealed)</i>

Appendix 2 Table of amendments

Table AP2.1–Table of amendments

Date of adoption and effective date	Planning scheme version number	Amendment type	Summary of amendments
21 February 2018 (adoption) and 5 March 2018 (effective)	1.2	Alignment Amendment	Alignment amendment to Planning scheme (Alignment Amendment Rules - Schedule 1(a)(b)(c) and (d))
24 June 2019 (adoption) and 1 July 2019 (effective)	1.3	LGIP Amendment and Planning Scheme Administrative Amendment	Incorporating a new LGIP into the planning scheme and performing necessary renumbering of provisions and cross references in the planning scheme
16 December 2020 (adoption) and 4 January 2021 (effective)	1.4	Administrative & Minor Amendment	The purpose and general effect of the amendment is to amend formatting, grammatical, spelling and mapping errors and correct cross-references within the planning scheme.
16 October 2024 (adoption) and 28 October 2024 (effective)	2.0	Major Amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refinement of Short Term Accommodation definitions and relaxation of requirements • Expanded the opportunity for short term accommodation within existing buildings in residential zones. • Expanded opportunities for Dual occupancies • Expanded opportunities for dwelling units to be established above existing commercial premises • Reviewed and refined the industry thresholds and alignment of thresholds with the Environmental Protection Regulation • Expanded opportunity for small scale cattle feedlots • The introduction of two new precincts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the RU1 'Winery Precinct' in the Rural zone at Moffatdale,

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the PC2 'Private Hospital Precinct' in the Principal Centre Zone in Kingaroy ● Incorporated Council's economic support instrument which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expands the opportunity for Home based businesses ○ Allows additional uses to occur within existing buildings without an application ● Administrative amendments including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clarification of temporary uses ○ Alignment with the Planning Regulation 2017 including updating of definitions ● Mapping changes that include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updating the cadastral layer to capture changes that have occurred since the introduction of the planning scheme ○ Updated map details to enhance legibility ○ Updating state information layers ○ Zoning changes for two land parcels in Kingaroy
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