

# **Division 1 – Administrative Definitions**

TERM	MEANING
TISKU	MENTAL
Annual exceedence probability (AEP)	the likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year; usually expressed as a percentage. For example, if a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres per second has an AEP of 5%, it means that there is a 5% risk (ie probability of 0.05 or a likelihood of 1 in 200) of a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres/second or larger occurring in any one year. The AEP of a flood event gives no indication of when a flood of that size will occur next
All-weather road	relates to a public road which has a minimum standard comprising a formed and gravelled construction
Associated works	a descriptive term for areas associated with development which include but are not limited to the following:
	(a) <u>generally:</u> car parking, buildings and structures, flood lighting, on-site waste management facilities other than refuse storage,
	(b) service activity areas include vehicle loading/unloading and movement and standing areas, plant and equipment (moveable and fixed) storage or operations and other areas for storage, handling, packaging, processing, or refuse storage, or
	(c) <u>for Extractive industry or Borrow pits</u> - excavation, extraction, earthworks, blasting, cleaning, stockpiling, screening, crushing, material handling/storage and processing, open storage, on-site machinery/vehicle movement and storage, pits, roads, stormwater polishing facilities, process water treatment and disposal facilities
the Act	the Integrated Planning Act 1997
AMCORD	the current edition of the <i>Australian Model Code for Residential Development</i> prepared by the Commonwealth Government
Bee hive	a single permanent, temporary or portable box, unit, container or other structure used for the containment or housing of bees and is no more than 1 m <sup>3</sup>
Buffer	an area, structure or physical feature effectively screening or separating a source of environmental impact from an area or use sensitive to such impact. A buffer area may include public park land where the buffer function is incidental to and compatible with the use of that park for other purposes, but shall not otherwise comprise part of any required park contribution
Building	a fixed structure which has a roof and which may be wholly or partially enclosed by walls
Building height	the vertical distance from ground level to the highest point of the roof or parapet line at any point
Building setback	the minimum distance from any boundary to the outermost projection of a building or structure
Commencement day	the day upon which the Council has adopted this planning scheme in accordance

TERM	MEANING
	with the Act and where relating to a use approved after the commencement day of the Planning Scheme, commencement day shall refer to the date the use was approved
Common farm management	any number of rural lots managed cumulatively as one rural holding, whether or not the lots are contiguous
Community services	a descriptive term for facilities such as libraries, museums, galleries and tourist information centres as well as community halls or centres, senior citizen centres or youth centres
Compound	areas comprising:
Compound	(a) animal enclosures, sheds, pens, holding yards or exercise areas (including poultry paddocks),
	(b) feeding areas,
	<ul> <li>(c) waste management areas including pits and ponds, land disposal areas for treated waste or holding areas for solid waste,</li> </ul>
	(d) any stockpiles,
	(e) packaging/handling/processing/storage areas,
	(f) spray races/dips,
	(g) trailing/training/animal display areas,
	(h) loading and unloading areas, or
	(i) plant/equipment/machinery operation and maintenance areas
Council	the Council of the Shire of Wondai
Cultural heritage value	a descriptive term providing for both indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage values depicted on SMOA map 2F and PSP Map 3 in this planning scheme
Curtilage	located in such proximity to the principal development that it is part of that development
Declared catchment area	as defined under Chapter 2, Part 7 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and depicted on SMOA map 2C
Development	as defined in the Act
Display house	premises for display to the general public of a type of residential premises that is being offered:
	(a) to be built for sale,
	(b) as a promotion by a registered business, or
	(c) as a prize or for auction as part of a registered business or charity,
	if the display house operates for no more than 2 years from its date of commencement, before it is used as a dwelling house
Domestic animals	the keeping of animals within the curtilage of a dwelling unit for the interest, enjoyment, medical well-being and protection of residents therein where the number and type of animals is:
	(a) in accordance with Council's relevant <i>Local Law</i> applying to defined areas in the <i>Local Law</i> , or
	(b) elsewhere, for the interest, enjoyment, medical well-being and protection of residents of a dwelling unit

(c) 1 bee hive

#### **Domestic horticulture**

the cultivation of crops, fruit, flowers, vegetables or other plants whether for sale or domestic use or enjoyment on land associated with a dwelling unit where:

- (a) the area of land so used does not exceed 1000 square metres in the Urban Locality or 2000m<sup>2</sup> in the Rural, Village and Rural Residential Localities;
- (b) the gross floor area of any existing buildings or other structures so used does not exceed 30 square metres in the Urban Locality and 80m<sup>2</sup> elsewhere;
- (c) no advertisement device other than one unilluminated sign not exceeding  $0.3m^2$  in area to the frontage of the site is displayed;
- (d) no produce is publicly displayed and no heavy vehicles relate to the site;
- (e) site ingress and egress is from the existing site access to a formed, constructed and gazetted road; and
- (f) no person is employed other than the registered proprietor and members of their immediate household who are resident in the dwelling unit.

The conduct of the activity does not involve the use of powered machinery/equipment or flood lighting

#### **Dwelling unit**

a building or part of a building used as a self contained residence which must include food preparation facilities, bath or shower, and closet pan and wash basin. It includes outbuildings and works within its curtilage of the unit that are normally associated with a dwelling

#### **Endemic species**

are native species of flora or fauna which are found naturally in the area and which do not comprise weeds, pests or invasive species

#### **Environmental value**

a quality or physical characteristic of the environment, or part of the environment, that is conducive to ecological health or public amenity or safety

#### Farm restructuring

reconfiguration of a lot where land is transferred from one farm holding to another farm holding, held in common farm management, for the purpose of property build up to enhance viable farm size. To remove any doubt, there is no increase in the total number of dwellings able to be developed on either farm holding.

#### Flood lighting

any form of permanently installed exterior lighting providing for a specific form of luminaire which emits light within a limited range of directions (ie. a beam) in either a horizontal or vertical plane and including floodlighting giving any of the following beams:

- (a) symmetrical,
- (b) fan-shaped, or
- (c) cut-off

#### **Frontage**

a boundary of a lot which abuts a road or street. If a road has two road frontages, the primary frontage will be taken as that carrying the greater volume of traffic

# Good quality agricultural land (GQAL)

land capable of sustaining use for agriculture (comprising cropping, horticulture and animal production of a non-intensive nature) with a reasonable level of inputs. Four classes of agricultural land are classified under the *Planning Guidelines – The Identification of Good Quality Agricultural Land, Queensland Government, 1993* as follows and which are shown on SMOA map 2D in this planning scheme:

**Class A – Crop Lands** – Land suitable for current and potential crops with some limitations

**Class B – Limited Crop Land** – Land that is marginal for current and potential crops due to severe limitations; and suitable for pasture

**Class C1 – Pasture Lands** – Land that provides for intensive animal husbandry, on farm value adding, rural tourism and farm forestry.

Class - D - Non-agricultural Land - Land not suitable for agricultural uses due to extreme limitations

#### Gross floor area

the total floor area of the building measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of the common wall

#### Ground level

in relation to a site, means the existing level of a site at the date the first plan of survey showing the lot was registered, or if this is not known, the ground level is as determined by the assessment manager

#### Habitable building/room

an area that is designed, constructed or adapted for the activities normally associated with domestic living, and for this purpose:

- (a) includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, sunroom, enclosed verandas and the like; and
- (b) excludes, in addition to bathrooms, laundries, water closets, and the like, such rooms or spaces as food storage pantries, walk-in wardrobes, corridors, hallways, stairwells, lobbies, photographic darkrooms, clothes drying rooms and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods

# Heavy vehicle

any vehicle:

- (a) in a Residential zone which exceeds 2.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass, or
- (b) in other than the Residential zone which exceeds 4.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass and
- (c) which is a vehicle class being a Light Rigid or Medium Rigid or higher order vehicle

# Highest known flood level

is the flood level established by a proponent or Council based on anecdotal or empirical data regarding the height of overland flood waters at the highest recorded flood to have affected the site

#### Home occupation

the conduct of an occupation, trade or profession as a subsidiary part of the residential occupation of the dwelling unit on the same site, if:

- (a) not involving an environmentally relevant activity,
- (b) not producing any noise, odour, dust or airborne emissions and vibrations or electrical interference greater than that reasonably associated with the principal dwelling unit on the site,
- (c) no load is imposed on public utility services other than that reasonably associated with the principal dwelling unit,
- (d) it is conducted by a person living in the dwelling unit and does not employ any person not resident in the dwelling unit,
- (e) no storage or handling of goods or public display outside the dwelling unit,
- (f) conducted wholly within an area not exceeding 20% of the the dwelling unit with no need for building works to accommodate the activity,
- (g) customers do not exceed 2 per hour or where involving trade parties, no more than two events a week,
- (h) no advertisement device is displayed except one not exceeding 0. 3m<sup>2</sup> in area,
- (i) car parking needs can be fulfilled as part of that for the dwelling unit and access is taken from the same driveway and cross over servicing the dwelling unit,
- (j) no more than 12 return trips per day,
- (k) the use does not involve prostitution carried out under the *Queensland Prostitution Act 1999*, and
- (l) no commercial or heavy vehicle movements occur.

Garaging of one commercial vehicle on a site used in a business (whether or not the commercial activity associated with the vehicle is carried out at the dwelling unit) is part of a home occupation. Garaging occurs behind the building line for the dwelling unit.

The term also includes conducting the following as part of a dwelling unit:

- (a) day tennis court hire,
- (b) day swimming pool hire for lessons, or
- (c) building a boat not more than 6 metres in length

#### Household

a person living alone or two or more persons who live together

# Industrial activities<sup>1</sup>

premises for any of the following activities for business purposes:

- (a) (i) the making or manufacture of any article or part of any article;
  - (ii) the altering, repairing, servicing, ornamenting, finishing, installation, cleaning, washing, freezing, packing or canning, or adapting for sale, of any article;
  - (iii) the recycling, reconditioning, or repairing of any material or article involving receiving and processing (other than only any collecting, stripping, sorting, packing, breaking up or demolition, storage and sale or distribution) of such material or article;
  - (iv) the on-site treatment or disposal of waste material;
  - (v) the storage, whether for sale or not, of any solid, liquid or gaseous fuel except where ancillary to another purpose on the premises; or
  - (vi) any process of scientific or technological research other than for educational purposes or as a minor activity ancillary to a non-industrial purpose on the site; and
- (b) when conducted as an ancillary activity on the same site as any of the above activities:
  - (i) the storage of goods or materials used in connection with or resulting from any of the above activities;
  - (ii) the sale of goods, resulting from such activities;
  - (iii) any work of administration or accounting in connection with such activities; or
  - (iii) amenities for the comfort and enjoyment of persons working at the premises

#### **Irrigation services**

actions or works undertaken to supply water or drainage services for irrigation of crops, pasture or plants for commercial gain which provide 10000 or greater mega litres of water supply per annum (including from water in a watercourse, spring or lake, underground water, overland flow or water that has been collected in a dam)

# Landscape garden purposes

actions and works which are undertaken within the curtilage of a dwelling unit to soften or enhance amenity

Lot

a piece of land or space of land described in the land title

Loud birds

a descriptive term referring to a galah, cockatoo, magpie, kurrewong, crow, corella, rooster, peacock or guinea fowl

# Minor quantities of dangerous good

refers to the storage, handling, use or production of dangerous goods as mentioned in the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail* (ADG Code), and flammable and combustible liquids, if the quantity of such dangerous goods and liquids on the site of any factory, industrial workshop or warehouse at any one time is less than that outlined in Planning Scheme Policy 6

#### Plan of development

a plan which has been approved by Council as part of a development approval. This plan shall be incorporated into the conditions of such approval, and shall specify the nature, layout, and extent of the proposed development of the land

# Non-residential use or purpose

a descriptive term providing for uses or purposes of a rural, commercial, industrial, community or recreational nature

Wondai Shire Council IPA Planning Scheme – Planning Scheme Commencement Date 05 January 2006 – Statutory Instrument

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Industrial premises are Class 8 buildings under the *Building Act*.

TERM	MEANING
Preferred land use area	a geographical division of land in a Zone which is identified on Zone maps for the purpose of this planning scheme
Private open space	an outdoor area of land for the exclusive use of the occupants of a dwelling unit
Public restaurant facilities	a facility which is subsidiary to an <i>Accommodation building</i> and which provides for the preparation and sale of meals to the public, with the meals being consumed at the restaurant
QRDG	the current version of the Queensland Residential Development Guidelines
Referrable dam	is a dam declared as a referrable dam under section 481 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and includes the following dams depicted on SMOA map 2C:  (a) Bjelke–Peterson Dam, or  (b) Bondooma Dam (Wondai Shire)
Relocatable home	<ul> <li>a Class 1 building under the <i>Standard Building Regulations</i> that is:</li> <li>(a) factory assembled or built in components and assembled on-site;</li> <li>(b) designed to be transportable from one location to another; and</li> <li>(c) ordinarily able to be moved</li> </ul>
Riparian land	land which adjoins, directly influences or is influenced by a body of water, including:
	(a) land alongside water courses defined in the <i>Water Act</i> , 2000 and including the banks, and
	(b) areas surrounding lakes or wetlands on river flood plains which interact with the river in times of flood
Roadside stall	premises, not exceeding 15m <sup>2</sup> in gross floor area, used or intended to be used mostly on an irregular or casual basis for the sale by retail of primary produce cultivated or produced on the land on which the premises are located as well as produce from adjoining farms. Such produce is sold mostly in small quantities to the travelling public
	The term does not include <i>Produce Store</i> or <i>Shop</i> as defined herein
Rooming unit	any part of a building to accommodate one household but which is not self-contained
SCU and SPU	means: - standard cattle unit (SCU) as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation</i> 1998 and comprise 600kg liveweight, or - standard pig unit (SPU) as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation</i> 1998 and comprise 40kg liveweight.
Sensitive receptor	<ul> <li>this includes:</li> <li>(a) land in the Residential zone, Village Locality and Rural Residential Locality,</li> <li>(b) all Residential Use Classes,</li> <li>(c) a Medical centre,</li> </ul>

TERM	MEANING
	(d) Recreational Use Classes for Park or Outdoor recreation, or
	(e) Community Use Classes for Child care centres, Local utilities or Major utility (community services) and Special uses
Significant remnant native vegetation	vegetation listed in Planning Scheme Policy No 5
Site coverage	the proportion of the site covered by buildings and covered structures
Site	the whole or part of a lot or of a number of lots, including a farm holding under common farm management, which is the subject of development
Soil conservation works	earthworks and drainage works established on a property to minimise erosion or sediment movement and approved under the <i>Soil Conservation Act 1949</i>
Special management overlay area - SMOA	an area depicted on an Overlay Map which requires special management due to the particular natural or cultural features or resources needing consideration in the development and use of premises
Special needs accommodation	a descriptive term for rooming units which provide for accommodation related to welfare/care services, social support, medical services, employee housing; whether or not these are serviced
Storey	that part of a building between floor levels, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above
Temporary event	an irregular, infrequent, itinerant or random event where the activity is not conducted for a period of either:
	(a) 7 hours consecutively, or
	(b) more than 2 days in every month or 30 consecutive day period, or
	(c) more than 24 days in a year or consecutive 365 day period.
	Activities include but are not limited to, premises used for:
	(a) a carnival, circus, fair, fete, rodeo, show, community use or a temporary use pursuant to an authority under the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i> , or the like which is:
	<ul> <li>(i) of a temporary nature; and</li> <li>(ii) not conducted on a regular basis (that is weekly or monthly) at a fixed venue; or</li> </ul>
	(b) displaying temporary advertising matter; or
	(c) short-term accommodation where:
	(i) there is a building approval for the erection of a house on the premises; and
	<ul><li>(ii) the occupant of the short-term accommodation is the holder of a current owner/builder license from the relevant government agency; and</li></ul>
	(iii) suitable arrangements have been made for the provision of ablution, toilet and dishwashing facilities, sewage and sullage collection and disposal, electricity, solid waste collection and disposal and potable water supply; and
	(iv) such accommodation is for a specified period not exceeding 6 months

Full supply level

as defined in Schedule 4 of the Water Act 2000 and as depicted on SMOA map 2C

TERM	MEANING
Vet clinic	premises for treating sick or injured animals, including overnight accommodation of animals undergoing treatment on the site
Zone	a geographical division of land in a Locality which is identified on Zone maps for the purpose of this planning scheme

# **Division 2 – Purpose Definitions**

# (1) Rural Use Class

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, Rural use means, for any of the following:

PURPOSE	DER	TINITION
<b>Animal keeping</b>	Pren	nises involving:
	(a)	the keeping of more dogs, cats, poultry, caged birds or loud birds for domestic, hobby, care or vet reasons than constitutes domestic animals <sup>2</sup> , which number does not exceed:
		(i) 6 dogs in the Rural Zone,
		(ii) 4 dogs in all other zones,
		(iii) 15 cats,
		(iv) 35 poultry,
		(v) 100 caged birds in an aviary for a <i>Dwelling house</i> , or
		(vi) 40 birds in an aviary for a dwelling unit other than a <i>Dwelling house</i> ;
	(b)	a kennel, cattery or other holding facility for the boarding, breeding, training, care or hiring, and including a dog pound or refuge, whether or not accommodating other animals;
	(c)	other animal pound, refuge or holding facility for care of animals; or
	(d)	bee keeping for 2 or more beehives.
Farming	Pren	nises for:
	(a)	agriculture - for horticulture, viticulture or the growing, cultivation and

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Refer to the Administrative definition of domestic animals  $^3$  Refer to the Administrative definition of irrigation services

## DEFINITION

harvesting of crops, pastures, flowers, fruit, vegetables and other plants (including through the process of hydroponics or irrigation services<sup>3</sup>) on a commercial basis. The term does not include *Forestry business* as separately defined.

- (b) animal husbandry for the keeping, feeding, breeding, depasturing, holding or stabling of any fish or other animal, bird, insect or reptile. The term includes, for example, animal breeding establishments, holding yards, hatcheries and all non-intensive animal husbandry, including the keeping of working farm animals, but does not include *Intensive animal husbandry* or *Animal keeping* as separately defined, and
- (c) wholesale nursery for the propagation and growing of plants for wholesale.

#### The purpose includes:

- (a) on-farm processing comprising the handling, storage, and packaging of rural produce cultivated and produced on the farm as well as that associated with the manufacture of secondary products from on-farm primary produce; not including any meat processing or animal food manufacture or fish/animal oil production, and
- (b) the display and sale in a roadside stall<sup>4</sup> of any primary produce cultivated or produced on the farm or on any adjoining farm.

#### **Forestry business**

Premises for any establishment, cultivation, management, silviculture, harvesting, removal, enrichment planting or limited initial processing of purpose-planted or native forests on private land for future production. The term includes plantations, native and regrowth forest harvesting for the purpose of producing and extracting timber products such as pulps, poles, posts and sawlogs.

#### The term includes:

- (a) portable saw milling of trees grown on the holding,
- (b) air drying of trees grown on the holding, or
- (c) *on-farm processing* involving the handling, processing, packaging and storage of timber products produced on the property (where not involving chemical treatment or oil extraction).

# Intensive animal husbandry

#### Premises for:

- (a) aquaculture for the cultivation of live fisheries resources including fish and marine plants,
- (b) a feedlot involving commercial keeping of beef and dairy cattle (for intensive milking), sheep, goats, pigs or other livestock and game in stalls, yards or enclosures for feeding on manufactured stockfeed and supplements (whether produced on site or imported) with such feeding being the primary source of nutrition provided for sustaining the animals. The term does not include the temporary holding of stock for periods less than a month or in the event of drought or as otherwise needed for welfare, emergency or finishing reasons.
- (c) a piggery (where more than 10 pigs are kept)
- (d) a poultry farm (where more than 1000 birds are kept),
- (e) emu or ostrich farm(where more than 30 birds are kept),
- (f) goat keeping exceeding 3 goats per hectare,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Refer to the Administrative definition of roadside stall

## DEFINITION

- (g) a stable for the keeping, breeding, training, boarding, care, hiring or agistment of hoofed animals or for agistment where more than 5 animals are held in enclosures or more than 1 animal per 2 hectares is free ranged,
- (h) a dairy if free ranged cattle are yarded at a dairy shed for milking,
- (i) a farm for use for keeping worms and/or insects if exceeding 200 tonnes of feed, castings or output per annum, or
- (j) a zoo, aquarium or aviary not defined elsewhere.

The term includes *on-farm processing* involving the handling, packaging and storage of products from animals cultivated on the site so as to produce primary products for use on the site or for distribution. This includes the manufacture of secondary products from on-farm produce but does not include any meat production/processing, animal food manufacturing or fish/animal oil production.

#### **Rural service industry**

Premises for handling, treating, refining, mixing, processing, manufacture, storage, stockpiling, loading/unloading, distribution and/or packaging of primary products other than as provided for in support of another *Rural use* defined elsewhere or as an activity associated with another *Rural use* on the same premises, whether or not the activity involves an environmentally relevant or notifiable activity but not including an *Industry use* as defined elsewhere.

The term includes for example, the following:

- (a) sawmill for handling, cutting or processing timber,
- (b) a kiln for drying of timber,
- (c) livestock dip, spray race or stock holding yards,
- (d) stock pest control contractor,
- (e) stock sales yards,
- (f) crop spray contractor other than based at a municipal airfield,
- (g) stock feed manufacturer,
- (h) servicing in a workshop of plant and equipment (including farm machinery) used for *Rural uses* in the local area, or
- selling of products resulting from the Rural service industry in a roadside stall.

# (2) Residential Use Classes

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, *Residential use* means, any of the following:

#### **PURPOSES**

#### DEFINITION

# Accommodation building<sup>5</sup>

Premises for providing accommodation in rooming units, (including for example, motels, boarding-houses, guest houses, itinerant or other workers accommodation, hostels, hospices, aged care, serviced rooms, student accommodation or accommodation providing welfare/care or other social support/medical services), but does not include any other separately defined *Residential use*.

The term includes a building(s) or any parts thereof used for the provision of meals to occupants (whether or not such facilities are open to public use), common room facilities, manager's residence/office, accommodation for staff employed at the facility, public restaurant facility or conference facilities.

#### Annexed unit

#### Premises for:

- (a) a dwelling unit established within the curtilage of the *Dwelling house* on site, or
- (b) a semi-independent rooming unit associated with a *Dwelling house*,

and if the Annexed unit accommodates one household and:

- (a) is occupied as a subsidiary use to the main *Dwelling house* on the site,
- (b) does not have a deed of title separate from that of the *Dwelling house*, and
- (c) includes the keeping of domestic animals and undertaking a home occupation.

#### Bed & breakfast

Premises for the provision of overnight accommodation and meals, provided to tourists and travellers by the occupiers of the *Dwelling house* on the site, if no visitor stays more than 14 consecutive nights. The term includes:

- (a) any bedroom or rooming unit within a *Dwelling house* or associated outbuildings,
- (b) any dwelling unit:
  - (i) attached by common roof line or covered walkway to the *Dwelling house*, or
  - (ii) within the curtilage to the Dwelling house, or
- (c) in the Rural Locality, the term includes any farm stay/host farm premises (including the provision of onsite cabins) located away from the *Dwelling* house

#### Caravan park

Premises for the siting of two or more caravans (with or without fixed annexes), relocatable homes, other accommodation registered for road travel, cabins or tents for the purpose of providing permanent or tourist accommodation.

The term also includes any manager's office and residence, any amenity buildings and any recreation, entertainment, retailing or storage facilities that cater exclusively for the occupants of the *Caravan park*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Accommodation buildings are primarily Class 1(b) or Class 3 buildings under the Building Act

## **DEFINITION**

## Caretakers residence<sup>6</sup>

Premises comprising a rooming unit or a dwelling unit to accommodate a person employed on the property to manage or care-take the principal non-residential activities conducted lawfully on the same site. A dwelling unit for a *Caretakers residence* may provide for other members of that persons household and includes enjoyment of domestic animals, domestic horticulture and a home occupation. The residence does not have separate land title from the balance area of the lot on which the *Caretakers residence* is erected.

# Dwelling house<sup>7</sup>

Premises for a single detached dwelling unit on a site together with outbuildings and amenities necessary for purposes associated with the residential occupation of the dwelling unit by a household and including:

- (a) keeping of domestic animals<sup>8</sup>,
- (b) domestic horticulture<sup>9</sup>,
- (c) family day care as defined in the Child Care Act 2002,
- (d) home occupation<sup>10</sup>,
- (e) display house<sup>11</sup>, and
- (f) the relocation of a dwelling unit (whether in whole or part) from one site to another site where it will remain permanently as a *Dwelling house*.

#### **Home-based business**

A business, trade, industry or profession carried on as a commercial enterprise in, under or otherwise on the same site as a dwelling unit if:

- (a) not involving an environmentally relevant activity or prostitution under the *Queensland Prostitution Act 1999*,
- (b) the business does not include any type of motor vehicle service, refuelling or repair on the site (other than minor works for the good operation of the single commercial vehicle garaged on the site associated with the business),
- (c) operations do not result in the number of customers, visitors or deliveries on the site at any given time exceeding two (2),
- (d) there is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles,
- (e) the use will not produce any noise, odour, dust, flood lighting or airborne emissions and vibrations or electrical interference which would be other than reasonably associated with the principal dwelling unit on the site,
- (f) there is no need for use of or servicing by heavy vehicles, and
- (g) the use will not impose a load on public utilities servicing the site other than would reasonably arise from residential use of the premises.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A Caretakers residence is a Class 4 or Class 1(a) building under the *Building Act* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Houses are Class 1(a) buildings under the *Building Act*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Refer to the Administrative definition for domestic animals

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Refer to the Administrative definition for domestic horticulture

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$  Refer to the Administrative definition for home occupation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Refer to the Administrative definition for display house

# DEFINITION

# Multiple dwelling units<sup>12</sup>

Premises that comprise an integrated development of two or more dwelling units on a site. The term includes outbuildings and amenities necessarily associated with the occupation of the individual dwelling units by a household as well as the following for each household:

- (a) home occupation, and
- (b) keeping of domestic animals.

The term does not include Accommodation buildings, Annexed unit, Bed and breakfast or Caravan parks as separately defined, but may include a manager's residence forming part of a multiple dwelling units premises with three or more dwelling units.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Multiple dwelling units are Class 1(a)(ii) or Class 2 buildings under the *Building Act* 

# (3) Commercial Use Classes

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, Commercial use means, for any of the following:

PURPOSE	DEFINITION
TUMEONE	
Brothel	Has the meaning assigned in the Queensland Prostitution Act 1999.
Hotel <sup>13</sup>	Premises including a tavern for the retail sale of liquor which is the subject of a general licence <sup>14</sup> and may include associated activities such as dining facilities, entertainment facilities, rooming units, a mini-brewery and betting agency.
Major tourist facility	Premises providing for the enjoyment or edification of primarily the holidaying public or conventions market by large to moderate scale, integrated icon attractions, theme parks or convention or country-based resort facilities. The purpose includes:  (a) refreshment, retailing and personal service elements where integrated as
	subsidiary aspects to the facility, or
	(b) accommodation in support of the primary tourist facility.
Market	Premises (whether or not for a limited duration or indoors or outdoors), for the sale of home or farm produced products, artefacts and/or general merchandise, if the premises comprise a series of individual stalls, booths or other display facilities. The term includes any eating and amenity facilities provided for the enjoyment of customers.
Office <sup>15</sup>	Premises for office activities for the provision of administration, clerical, managerial, technical or professional services as a business/commercial operation.
	The term includes for example, a bank and real estate agent, a funeral parlour, medical centre or a veterinary clinic. The term does not include any manufacture or selling of goods.
Produce store	Premises for the storage and sale of goods required for farming and other rural purposes without major production or packaging on-site.
Restaurant <sup>16</sup> and/or	Premises for preparing and selling meals and foods to the public:
Take-away food store <sup>17</sup>	(a) for immediate consumption mainly or exclusively on the premises (such as cafes, coffee shops, bistros, function centres and tea rooms) including entertainment, or
	(b) whether or not facilities are also provided for eating on the premises. (such as milk bars, snack bars and kiosks), or
	(c) the inclusion of any drive-through facility.
	The term does not include refreshment areas ancillary to other purposes defined herein, where such areas are provided for the exclusive use of patrons only.

<sup>13</sup> Hotels are Class 6 (b) buildings (with any residential part being Class 3 (b)) under the *Building Act*14 General licenses are administered under the *Liquor Act* 1992
15 Offices are Class 5 buildings under the *Building Act*16 Restaurants are Class 6(a) buildings under the *Building Act*17 Take-away food stores are Class 6(a) buildings under the *Building Act* 

## **DEFINITION**

#### Sales or hire premises

#### Premises for:

- (a) the display or sale, hire or leasing of any construction or industrial plant and equipment, tools, motor vehicles, caravans, boats, agricultural and other machinery, trailers, other demountable and transportable structures, or
- (b) a timber yard.

The term includes routine servicing and repair of goods displayed, sold, hired or leased from the site.

# Shop<sup>18</sup>

Premises for displaying and/or the retail selling or hiring of goods to the public including a shopping centre involving the integration of commercial and community services.

The term also includes for example, premises offering personal grooming services, a commercial art gallery, a video library, a retail bakery, a hardware, service trades catering to minor repairs of small household items, and premises for the selling of primary produce (whether raw or modified) which cannot satisfy the limitations set out in the definition of roadside stall<sup>19</sup>, but does not include any use which is otherwise separately defined.

# Small-scale tourist facility

Premises for entertaining, educating, victualling, retailing to or otherwise catering to the daily needs of visitors to the region through activities established to operate:

- (a) in conjunction with any other lawful purpose on the site in a manner subsidiary to such uses (for example, regular farm or plant tours, craft outlets associated with a farm, cellar doors or cafes associated with a winery or other rural industry, museums associated with a rural use), or
- (b) as integrated or independent small-scale attractions, services or facilities; if such will not:
- (a) unreasonably interfere with the amenity, safety or character of people and properties in the local area, or
- (b) place unmanageable loads on the safe and effective design capacities of utilities, services and transport infrastructure servicing the area.

The term includes any premises not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area for the display and/or sale by retail of any articles which are home made, hand made or otherwise pertain to art and craft related products including but not limited to antiques, artworks, ceramics, pottery or similar. The term includes the subsidiary manufacture or restoration of such articles on the same site.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Shops are Class 6 buildings under the *Building Act* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Refer Administrative definition of roadside stall

# (4) Industrial Use Classes

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, *Industrial use* means, for any of the following:

# PURPOSE DEFINITION

#### **Borrow pits**

Premises for taking quarry-resource material from pits on the land for road building purposes where being:

- (a) **Small scale** involves an annual extraction rate of less than or up to 1500 cubic metres, or
- (b) Large scale involves an annual extraction rate of more than 1500 cubic metres.

#### **Extractive industry**

Premises operated as a business for the winning (including blasting) on or from the land or treatment and processing (including crushing/screening) on the land or on adjacent land, of gravel, rock, sand, soil, stone, or other similar extractive industry materials, including overburden. The term does not include in-stream dredging and extraction.

# General industry<sup>20</sup>

Premises for an industrial activity that:

- (a) could unreasonably interfere with local amenity, safety and health,
- (b) does not exceed a demand on Council water supply at peak flow of 10l/day/m² of site area or does not create liquid and solid waste that requires special treatment or transport or imposes a load on Council sewerage treatment plant other than for which it is designed, or
- (c) does not exceed 100 movements of vehicles in excess of 4 tonnes (gross) per hectare per day.

The term includes for example:

- (i) any plant for batching of concrete which is used elsewhere,
- (ii) a depot for bulk storage for distribution or sale of flammable and combustible liquids requiring licensing, where not including a *Service station*,
- (iii) motor vehicle washing station,
- (iv) dry cleaners where solvents are stored in underground tanks or more than 500 litres of halogenated hydrocarbon are stored,
- (v) enclosed abrasive blasting or spray painting structures,
- (vi) mobile asphalt plant,
- (vii) commercial printers,
- (viii) workshop for servicing, repair, reconditioning, panel beating and maintenance of motor vehicles, machinery, plant or equipment, or
- (ix) any facility for the handling and movement of minerals and their byproducts which are not administered through a mineral authority.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> General industry premises are generally Class 8 buildings under the *Building Act*.

## **DEFINITION**

#### **High impact industry**

Any industrial premises which by reason of processes or materials involved, or products and wastes produced, could:

- (a) adversely or detrimentally effect ecological health, public amenity and safety and property safety of the host environment (including properties along access routes) or require isolation from human activity or habitation, other than separation of like industry premises,
- (b) impose a significant load upon existing or planned public utility services,
- (c) produce liquid or solid waste that requires special treatment and disposal and would impose a load on Council sewerage treatment plant including waste disposal facilities, or
- (d) create significant problems for traffic using transport infrastructure to which access to the site is gained, in terms of efficiency and safety of movement.

The term incudes for example:

- (i) meat processing including abattoirs and rendering operations and animal food manufacturers and fish/animal oil production,
- (ii) scrap/junk yards, automotive/machinery dismantling and wrecking and any metal recovery,
- (iii) any facility for reconditioning and reprocessing other than a Major utility.
- (iv) a depot for handling, storage and transporting of noxious, hazardous and regulated goods,
- (v) the use, storage, handling of dangerous or hazardous goods requiring licensing, or
- (vi) operations which emit radiation or electromatic radiation that may interfere with normal broadcast facilities or be harmful to health.

#### Landscape supplies

Premises for the storage and sale of sand, soil, screenings and other such garden and landscaping materials if such material is stored on site for sale or distribution in quantities greater than one cubic metre. The term includes the subsidiary use of such premises for the sale, or displaying or offering for sale (in any quantity), of such items as:

- (a) seeds, plants or other propagative plant material;
- (b) goods associated with the cultivation of plants;
- (c) garden ornamentation, furniture or structures;
- (d) garden tools or equipment.

The term does not include Farming, Extractive industry or Garden centre as separately defined.

## **DEFINITION**

# Light industry<sup>21</sup>

Premises for industrial activities that:

- (a) do not involve the storage and handling of other than minor quantities of dangerous goods;
- (b) by reasons of emissions, release of contaminants, radiation, vibration, lighting and waste output from the facility or its traffic, will not unreasonably interfere with the amenity, safety and health of employees and visitors to the industry nor to that of people and property not connected to the industry,
- (c) can operate without placing unmanageable loads on the public utilities and municipal waste management facilities servicing or planned to service development in the area (that is, will not exceed a demand on Council water supply of a peak flow of 18000 litres/day for a 6000m² lot or produce liquid or solid waste that does not require special treatment or transport or which would impose a load on Council sewerage treatment plant different in type to household waste), and
- (d) by reason of traffic generation, can operate within the existing or planned design capacity of public roads servicing the site and will not adversely effect local traffic conditions and safety (that is, will not create traffic in excess of 300 movements per hectare per day with no more than 100 vehicles of 4 tonnes (GVM).

# Service station<sup>22</sup>

Premises for refuelling vehicles and for any of the following subsidiary purposes, namely:

- (a) the retail sale of petroleum products, automotive parts and accessories and goods for the comfort and convenience of travellers where such does not constitute a use defined elsewhere, or
- (b) the carrying out of running repairs of a nature and type which do not normally immobilise a vehicle for a period longer than a day.

#### Storage premises

Premises comprising:

- (a) a builder's yard or construction or earthmoving contractor's yard; or
- (b) a container depot or storage units for hire; or
- (c) otherwise for the storage and handling of goods, generally in bulk, whether or not any of those goods are sold by wholesale, where such premises are not for a separately defined purpose.

The term does not include storage that is a subsidiary activity for another use on the same site, or the storage of dangerous goods other than in minor quantities.

<sup>22</sup> Service station premises are Class 6(d) buildings under the *Building Act* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Light industry premises are generally Class 8 buildings under the Building Act

# DEFINITION

# **Transport station**<sup>23</sup>

Premises for the overnight or longer storage (either in the open or covered) of any one or more buses, trucks, taxis, other motor vehicles, trailers, caravans or boats for commercial or public purposes or premises used as an operational base or depot for any such vehicles.

The term includes:

- (a) the repair and maintenance of any such vehicles on the premises; or
- (b) the sale of any such vehicles by wholesale.

The term includes premises for a transport passenger or goods terminal, a bus or coach station.

The term does not include facilities ancillary to another activity on the same site, the retail sale of vehicles or *Car parks* or *Sales or hire yards* as separately defined.

 $<sup>^{23}</sup>$  Transport station premises a Class 9(b) building under the  $\it Building \, Act$ 

# (5) Community Use Classes

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, *Community Use* means for any of the following:

PURPOSE	DEFINITION
Child care centre	Premises operated on a commercial basis for the minding or care, but not residence, of children. The term includes a crèche, nursery school or kindergarten.

# Local utility

Premises other than parkland for:

- (a) any undertaking by or vested to Council or other public sector entity for which an environmental authority is not required under the *Environmental Protection Act*, including for the provision and maintenance of:
  - (i) facilities for the conveyance of water, sewerage and stormwater drainage,
  - (ii) facilities for the storage and supply of potable water,
  - (iii) community services,
  - (iv) camping and water reserves,
  - (v) roads and traffic control devices,
  - (vi) administrative offices,
  - (vii) premises and facilities for public spaces and for conservation purposes, and/or
  - (viii) all public purposes required to be carried out by Council under *The Local Government Act 1993*;
- (b) the reticulation of gas supplies;
- (c) electricity lines and associated equipment in the electricity Supply Network with a nameplane voltage of 110kV or less<sup>24</sup>;
- (d) public transport facilities other than depots or workshops;
- (e) postal services;
- (f) ambulance, fire, police and emergency services stations;
- (g) the following telecommunications facilities other than those facilities that are listed in the Schedule to the Commonwealth *Telecommunications* (*Lowimpact Facilities*) *Determination 1997* as low-impact facilities:<sup>25</sup>
  - (i) communication dishes in any commercial, industrial or rural area where the dish has a diameter not exceeding 1800 mm;
  - (ii) pits and manholes which do not unduly vary the streetscape;
  - (iii) groups of up to four payphone cabinets; and
  - (iv) temporary facilities, for the purpose of providing additional network capacity or facilities, during special events or at other times of excessive demand, for a maximum duration of three months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> The Supply Network is defined in the *Electricity Act 1994* 

# PURPOSE DEFINITION

#### Major utility

Premises for the purposes of any installation or undertaking for:

- (a) the generation of electricity, electricity works in the Transmission Grid and electricity works in the Supply Network if not being a *Local utility*<sup>26</sup>;
- (b) the generation and/or supply of gas;
- (c) the treatment of water supplies that does not form part of the infrastructure for another development on the site;
- (d) the treatment, storage and disposal of sewerage or waste that does not form part of the infrastructure for another development on the site;
- (e) public transport facilities by way of depots, workshops or offices;
- (f) a prison, reformatory or similar institutional establishment;
- (g) any State or Federal government infrastructure/utility or purpose not defined as a *Special use*;
- (h) any local government purpose provided for under *The Local Government*Act 1993 that is not a Local utility or Special use;
- (i) a stock sales yard operated by or on behalf of Council;
- a depot or workshop operated by or for the Council, other public authority or statutory corporation;
- (k) removal of extractive resources that is authorised by *The Local Government Act 1993*;
- (l) rail, conveyor, pipeline or water-based transport;
- (m) air craft landing facilities (including a heliport) and associated navigational aids;
- (n) any infrastructure or utility activity which requires an environmental licence, or is a "notifiable" activity, under the *Environmental Protection* Act and which does not form part of the infrastructure for another development on the site;
- (o) a crematorium;
- (p) telecommunication facilities that are not determined to be low impact facilities, and which are of a scale or nature likely to have a significant adverse impact on the natural or built environment, including (but not limited to) any of the following:
  - (i) towers or other structures more than 15 metres in height;
  - (ii) any aboveground facility on or adjoining a site of cultural heritage significance; and
  - (iii) aerial cabling in or immediately adjoining urban areas; and
- (1) all activities provided for under the *Forestry Act 1959* and the *Forestry (State Forest) Regulation 1987* on land nominated as State Forest on Schedule 5 mapping.

The term does not include Local utility as separately defined.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Some additional limited telecommunications facilities may be defined as low impact under the Telecommunications (Low Impact Facilities) Determination 1999 and are exempt from the planning scheme.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Supply Network and Transmission Grid are defined in the *Electricity Act 1994* 

# PURPOSE DEFINITION

## Special use

#### Premises for:

- (a) cultural, educational or religious purposes and subsidiary accommodation for staff, students or visitors at the facility;
- (b) a health service, hospital, nursing home or other residential health care facility (not being part of a *Retirement village*) and subsidiary accommodation for staff at the facility;
- (c) State Government purposes (having the character of an office use);
- (d) Statutory Authority purposes (having the character of an office use);
- (e) any other welfare or public purposes not separately defined;
- (f) place of public assembly;
- (g) cemetery, or
- (h) community services provided by other than a public sector entity.

The term includes a dwelling unit subsidiary to the *Special use*, but does not include *Child care centres*, *Local utility*, *Major utility or Telecommunications facility* (*Medium impact*) as separately defined.

# Telecommunications facility (medium impact)

Any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, mast, antenna, tunnel, duct, hole, pit, pole or other structure or thing used by a holder of a carrier's licence under the *Telecommunications Act*, or for use, in or in connection with a system or series of systems that carries or is capable of carrying, communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled, and not being a *Local utility* or *Major utility*.

# (6) Recreational Use Classes

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, *Recreational use* means for any of the following:

#### **PURPOSE**

#### DEFINITION

#### **Indoor entertainment**

Premises for any entertainment or recreation that is conducted primarily indoors, including:

- (a) cinemas,
- (b) theatres,
- amusement centres (including premises having more than four pinball or electronic game machines),
- (d) clubs<sup>27</sup>.

The term includes facilities for the associated comfort, enjoyment and convenience of participants and spectators.

#### **Indoor sports facility**

Premises for any sporting activity which is conducted primarily indoors, such as indoor sports and fitness centres, gymnasium, bowling, squash courts, skating and the like, including facilities for the associated comfort, enjoyment and convenience of participants and spectators.

#### **Outdoor recreation**

Premises for any recreational, entertainment or other leisure pastime, which is conducted primarily outdoors including facilities for the associated comfort, enjoyment and convenience of participants and spectators.

The term includes for example, such typical premises as showgrounds, (outdoor) public swimming pools, night tennis courts, floodlight facilities, drive-in theatres, race-tracks, golf courses and driving ranges, skirmish, outdoor courts and sportsgrounds. The term also includes the provision of clubhouse and associated facilities, but does not include a *Park*.

#### Park

Premises for free outdoor public recreation and enjoyment and the:

- (a) provision of a visually pleasant landscape,
- (b) maintenance of natural processes and protection of environmentally sensitive areas or culturally significant places, or
- (c) educational opportunities associated with the recreation or conservation values of the park or area.

The term includes such ancillary facilities for park users as sporting and playground equipment, shelters, car parking areas, educational facilities, barbecue and picnic facilities, seating, toilets and lighting. The term includes National Parks, Forestry Reserves and Conservation reserves

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 27}$  Licensed clubs are administered under the Liquor Act 1992

# (7) Other Development

In this planning scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, other development means for any of the following:

Any framework, signboard, notice board, wall, roof, fence or other structure used for the display of advertising (whether or not permanent) if:  (a) <i>off-premises sign</i> – displays advertising of a matter not associated with the primary purpose for which the premises are used, or
(b) <i>on-premises sign</i> – displays advertising of a matter associated with the primary purpose for which the premises is used.
<ul> <li>The:</li> <li>(a) deposition, removal or displacement of earth which materially alters the ground level, excluding excavation or filling that is for landscape gardening purposes and does not exceed 200mm in depth; and</li> <li>(b) deposition, removal or displacement of earth which materially alters the ground level creating an area that is capable of storing, causes ponding or</li> </ul>