

SHIRE OF CARPENTARIA PLANNING SCHEME

INCLUDING AMENDMENTS ADOPTED 21 AND 22 MAY 2008

MAY 2008

Prepared on behalf of Council by Victor G Feros Town Planning Consultants





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SHIRE OF CARPENTARIA

PLANNING SCHEME PROVISIONS

This is the true and correct copy of the Amended Shire of Carpentaria Planning Scheme adopted by the Shire of Carpentaria on 21 May 2008 and 22 May 2008, and effective on and from $26 \, \text{May} \, 2008$

JON GIBBONS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF CARPENTARIA COUNCIL 26 MAY 2008

Integrated Planning Act 1997

PLANNING SCHEME FOR THE SHIRE OF CARPENTARIA

Adoption

The local government for the Shire of Carpentaria adopted this planning sc 16/06/2006.

Commencement

This planning scheme took effect on 29/06/2006.

State Planning Policies

The Minister for Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation has iden following State Planning Policies as having been appropriately reflected in the scheme:-

- State Planning Policy 1/92: Development and the Conservation of A Land;
- 2. State Planning Policy 1/02: Development in the Vicinity of Certain Air Aviation Facilities; and
- State Planning Policy 2/02: Planning and Managing Development invol Sulfate Soils.

The Chief Executive Officer Carpentaria Shire Council

Lee Farrell

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

Division 1 – Relationship to the Integrated Planning Act

1.1.1 Purpose of Planning Scheme

In accordance with the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA), the local government for the Shire of Carpentaria has prepared this planning scheme as a framework for managing a defined use or use class in a way that advances the purpose of IPA¹ by:-

- (a) identifying assessable and self assessable development;
- identifying outcomes sought to be achieved as the context for assessing a defined use or use class; and
- (c) incorporating the desired strategic outcomes, strategies and priority actions of the Gulf Region Development Plan as they relate to the Shire.

1.1.2 Planning Scheme Functions as Part of IDAS

The planning scheme functions as part of Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS)² and must be read together with IPA. The planning scheme operates by:-

- (a) dividing the area of the Shire into a number of discrete Zones, each of which is separately identified;
- (b) identifying the form of assessment to be used for different types of defined uses or use classes within each Zone; and
- (c) identifying the desired planning outcomes to be achieved and against which a defined use or use class proposal will be assessed.

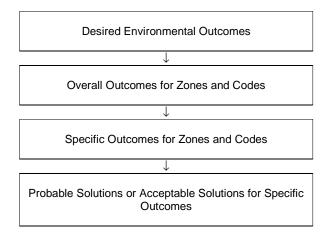
1.1.3 Planning Scheme Seeks to Achieve Outcomes

The planning scheme seeks to achieve outcomes that are identified according to the following levels:-

- (a) Desired Environmental Outcomes;
- (b) Overall Outcomes for defined areas of the Shire, these areas are referred to as Zones;
- (c) Overall Outcomes for each Code;
- (d) Specific Outcomes for Zones and Codes; and
- (e) Probable Solutions or Acceptable Solutions for Specific Outcomes.

¹ The purpose of the IPA is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability by (a) coordinating and integrating planning at the Local, Regional and State Levels; and (b) managing the process by which a defined use or use class occurs; and (c) managing the effects of a defined use or use class on the environment (including managing the use of premises).

² IDAS - Integrated Development Assessment System - is the system detailed in Chapter 3 of the IPA for integrating State and local government assessment processes for a defined use or use class.



1.1.4 Probable Solutions

Probable Solutions for Specific Outcomes provide a guide for achieving those outcomes in whole or in part, and do not limit the Assessment Manager's discretion under the IPA¹ to impose conditions on a development approval.

1.1.5 Acceptable Solutions

Acceptable Solutions for Specific Outcomes provide for compliance for self assessable development.

¹ IPA, Chapter 3 (Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS)), Part 5 (Decision Stage), Division 6 (Conditions).

Division 2 – Strategic Planning Framework

1.2.1 Preliminary

- (a) The Strategic Planning Framework summarises the overall effect of the planning scheme on the nature and location of development as well as expresses related decisions about Community Infrastructure;
- (b) The Strategic Planning Framework also provides a guide for related decisions by the local government, developers, other infrastructure providers and the community generally; and
- (c) The Strategic Planning Framework does not provide a basis for assessment of individual development proposals under the planning scheme.

1.2.2 Strategic Planning Framework

The Strategic Planning Framework for the Shire comprises the following objectives which form the basis for the provisions of this planning scheme:-

- the towns of Normanton and Karumba will continue to provide a focus for business, community activities and infrastructure provision within the Shire, with Normanton being the more important centre;
- the rural area will provide for, and accommodate, a range of agricultural (predominantly cattle grazing) uses;
- (c) the rural residential area will provide for, and accommodate, low density residential style living while maintaining the rural character of the area;
- (d) all of the local government area provides for compatible Tourist Activities;
- the existing major roads and the railway provide an essential communication framework connecting the towns of Normanton and Karumba with each other and with centres outside the local government area;
- (f) important natural features or identified resources, including mineral and extractive resources, will constrain the use of land due to the desire to protect their values or the potential hazard they impose;
- (g) new uses and works are located, designed and managed in ways that maximize the efficiency of infrastructure, and compatibility with other uses, works, cultural features, cultural resources and natural resources, including mineral and extractive resources; and
- (h) the Carpentaria Shire Sport and Recreation Plan will continue to provide the framework for the delivery of Sport and Recreation in the Shire.

1.2.3 Planning Strategy Maps

These Maps represent the broad settlement and land use patterns intended for the Shire. The Maps identify:-

- (a) the preferred distribution of land uses:
- (b) significant lines of connection such as State-controlled roads and railways;
- (c) cultural heritage features;
- (d) natural features i.e. National Estates;
- (e) the miscellaneous transport infrastructure corridor; and
- (f) known occurrences of economically important resources.

PLANNING STRATEGY MAPS

These maps are bound in with the Overlay Maps, and the Zoning Maps, in the Planning Scheme Maps Volume.

Division 3 – Elements of the Planning Scheme

1.3.1 Outline of Elements

The Elements that comprise this planning scheme are as follows:-

- (a) Zones, Zoning Codes and Zoning Maps;
- (b) Roads and Watercourses;
- (c) Overlay Codes and Overlay Maps;
- (d) Levels of Assessment;
- (e) Defined Uses and Use Classes Codes; and
- (f) Planning Scheme Policies.

1.3.2 Zones and Zoning Maps

The planning scheme divides the area into five Zones as shown on the Zoning Maps.

The individual Zones are identified by name and colour as follows:-

	Zone Name	Ref	Colour on Zoning Map
1.	Rural	Ru	Light Brown
2.	Rural Residential	Ru Res	Red
3.	Residential	Res	Pink
4.	Industrial	Ind	Purple
5.	Community Infrastructure	CI	Yellow
6.	Commercial	Com	Blue
4. 5.	Industrial Community Infrastructure	Ind CI	Purple Yellow

1.3.3 Roads, Watercourses and Reclaimed Land

1.3.3.1 Roads

- (a) Whether shown on the Zoning Maps as being covered by a particular Zone or not, for the purposes of this planning scheme road areas (road reserves) are not included in any Zone; and
- (b) No part of a road shall be used for any purpose other than the installation of infrastructure including services such as water, sewerage, electricity, telephone and data transmission.

Where a road is closed, the Council shall determine under what Zone the closed road area will be placed.

(a) an area of land dedicated to public use as a road;

(d) a pedestrian or bicycle path; or

^{1 &}quot;road" means:-

⁽b) an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles;

⁽c) a bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel or viaduct;

⁽e) a part of an area, bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel, viaduct or path mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d), as defined under the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994.

1.3.3.2 Watercourses and Reclaimed Land

If a watercourse or reclaimed land is not shown as being covered by a Zone, the following applies:-

- (a) if the watercourse or reclaimed land is adjoined on both sides by land in the same Zone the watercourse or reclaimed land has the same Zoning as the adjoining land;
- (b) if the watercourse or reclaimed land is adjoined on one side by land in a Zone and adjoined on the other side by land in another Zone - the watercourse or reclaimed land has the same Zoning as the adjoining land and the centreline of the watercourse or reclaimed land is the boundary between the two Zones; and
- (c) if the watercourse or reclaimed land is adjoined on one side only by land in a Zone the entire watercourse or reclaimed land has the same Zoning as the adjoining Zoned land.

1.3.4 Restoration of Accidentally Damaged or Destroyed Buildings

Building work for the restoration to its original form in terms of floor plan and building height of any building that has been accidentally damaged or destroyed is declared an exempt development.

1.3.5 Assessment Levels

Under the Statutory Instruments Act 1992, Section 15, this boxed information is declared to be extrinsic material.

1.3.5.1 Exempt Development

Exempt development as identified in the assessment tables requires no application and need not comply with the Codes or other requirements of this planning scheme. The IPA also includes and specifies development that is exempt¹.

1.3.5.2 Self Assessable Development

A defined use or use class identified as self assessable requires no application and must comply with all the relevant Acceptable Solutions of the applicable Codes. Where a defined use or use class does not comply with any of the Acceptable Solutions the assessment category becomes code assessable.

1.3.5.3 Code Assessable Development

A defined use or use class identified as code assessable requires an application and a Development Permit before building work can commence.

Defined uses or use classes subject to code assessment will be assessed against the applicable Codes. Where the Probable Solutions in a Code are not complied with, applicants shall provide evidence that the Specific Outcomes of the Codes can be achieved.

¹ Schedule 8, Part 3 of IPA specifies defined uses or use classes that are exempt.

1.3.5.4 Impact Assessable Development

A defined use or use class identified as impact assessable requires an application and a Development Permit before building work can commence. Impact assessable development will be assessed against the whole of the planning scheme including the Desired Environmental Outcomes for the Shire, the intent and objectives for the particular Zones and all Codes as deemed relevant to the proposal.

Where the Probable Solutions of any Code are not complied with, applicants shall provide evidence that the Specific Outcomes of the Code can be achieved. Conditions determined by the Assessment Manager as reasonable and relevant to the defined use or use class to minimise the unacceptable impacts of the proposal will be imposed. Applications cannot be approved if the Desired Environmental Outcomes for the Zone in which the defined use or use class is located cannot be achieved to a satisfactory extent appropriate to the circumstances.

Impact assessable applications will also require public notification in accordance with Chapter 3 of the IPA¹.

1.3.5.5 Inconsistent Development

A defined use or use class not envisaged by the planning scheme as appropriate in a particular Zone due to the adverse and unacceptable impacts that will generally result has been identified in the Assessment Tables as Generally Inconsistent Development. Additional and specific reports addressing the impacts of such a defined use or use class will normally be required. Advice should be sought from the Assessment Manager on the matters to be addressed in any supporting reports prepared for generally inconsistent development. Such advice shall not prevent the Assessment Manager from seeking further and more detailed information where necessary. Otherwise, generally inconsistent development shall be assessed as impact assessable development.

1.3.6 Determination of Level of Assessment

The level of assessment applicable for each type of defined use or use class is set out in the Assessment Tables for each Zone in Part 4 of this planning scheme.

Each Assessment Table identifies whether a use is:-

- (a) exempt development, i.e. not subject to any level of assessment;
- (b) self assessable;
- (c) code assessable; or
- (d) impact assessable.

Where more than one use is sought on a site and each use would be subject to a different assessment level under the Zone or a defined use or use class would be subject to a different assessment level under an Overlay, or under different Overlays, the higher assessment category applies as follows:-

- (a) self assessable prevails over exempt;
- (b) code assessable prevails over self assessable or exempt; and
- (c) impact assessable prevails over code assessable, self assessable or exempt.

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¹ See IPA Chapter 3, Part 4 (Notification Stage).

1.3.7 Codes

The Codes forming part of this planning scheme are the following:-

Zone Codes

- Rural Zone Code;
- Rural Residential Zone Code;
- Residential Zone Code;
- Industrial Zone Code;
- Community Infrastructure Zone Code; and
- Commercial Zone Code.

Overlay Codes

- Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code;
- Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code; and
- Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code.

Land Use Codes

- Dwelling House Code;
- Home-based Industry Code;
- Accommodation Building Code;
- Tourism Code;
- Advertising Devices Code;
- Planning Scheme Building Matters Code;
- Reconfiguring a Lot Code; and
- General Development Code.

1.3.8 Codes Applicable to Ongoing Uses

A Code applicable to an assessable or self assessable material change of use is also applicable to the ongoing uses that result from that change.

PART 2 – INTERPRETATION

2.1 Definitions – The Dictionary

The dictionary in Schedule 4 defines particular words used in this planning scheme as follows:-

- (a) defined uses and use classes; and
- (b) administrative terms.

2.2 Terms Defined in the IPA

Terms defined in the planning scheme have the same meaning as in the IPA.

PART 3 – DESIRED ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

3.1 Desired Environmental Outcomes

The Desired Environmental Outcomes are based on the idea of ecological sustainability established by IPA and are the basis for the measures set out in this planning scheme.

Each Desired Environmental Outcome is sought to be achieved to the extent practicable having regard to each of the other Desired Environmental Outcomes.

The Desired Environmental Outcomes for the area are as follows:-

3.1.1 Valuable Features

- (a) To maintain and protect the outstanding natural assets of the Shire, including the Southern Gulf, and East Coast Gulf wetland and marine areas, Mitchell and Alice Rivers National Park, Finacune Island National Park, Staaten River National Park fish breeding habitat, Morning Inlet- Bynoe River, Staaten-Gilbert and the Nassau River Declared Fish Habitat Areas, other important wetland areas and river catchment systems;
- (b) To maintain and protect the Shire's natural environment with respect to the maintenance of biodiversity and principles of ecological sustainability;
- (c) To conserve and protect the significant cultural features of the Shire, including cultural sites, heritage sites, Aboriginal cultural heritage, historic buildings, features and precincts;
- (d) To ensure that a defined use or use class within or adjacent to areas of outstanding natural, significant or cultural features is sympathetic to, and compatible with, assets and features; and
- (e) To protect significant extractive and mineral resources as well as Good Quality Agricultural Land from an adverse defined use or use class.

3.1.2 Land Use and Defined Uses or Use Classes

- (a) To recognise and consolidate the function of Normanton as the administrative, business and community services centre within the Shire;
- (b) To recognise and consolidate the port related Industrial and Commercial Activities, Tourism and Recreational Activities of Karumba;
- (c) To provide for the diverse residential, recreational and accommodation needs of the residents of the Shire and its visitors:
- (d) To promote orderly defined uses or use classes to maximize the health and welfare of the Shire's residents:
- (e) To protect the area from loss of vegetation, soil degradation, plant and animal pests, and water pollution due to erosion, chemical contamination, effluent disposal and the like;
- (f) The standard of the built environment to reflect the economic constraints and community expectations;
- (g) To identify and minimise the impacts of a defined use or use class from natural and manmade hazards;
- (h) To maximise the economic base of the Shire by increasing the Shire's Tourism, Business, Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural potential;
- (i) To promote the expansion of Tourism minor Activities throughout the rural areas of the Shire; and

(j) To protect extractive and mining resource areas, associated haul routes and major transport corridors from incompatible land use.

3.1.3 Infrastructure

- (a) To establish a co-ordinated approach linking the provision of infrastructure, land use and economic development;
- (b) To ensure that social infrastructure is provided to the highest level and commensurate with the community needs and expectations for health and safety;
- (c) To ensure that the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure is provided in an efficient and timely manner;
- (d) To encourage the consolidation of urban areas to ensure efficient use of service infrastructure;
- (e) To provide for the integration and safe operation of all transport modes;
- (f) To protect major transport corridors by ensuring that land uses sensitive to noise, dust and/or fuel combustion emissions are suitably located away from the corridors;
- (g) To protect infrastructure from encroachment by defined uses or use classes; and
- (h) To provide for the safe and efficient operation of utility infrastructure.

PART 4 – ZONES

Division 1 - Rural Zone

4.1 Rural Zone

4.1.1 Intent

The Rural Zone contains the Rural Activities of the Shire, predominantly grazing (cattle breeding and fattening), as well as agriculture and extractive activities of mineral and extractive resources and Aboriginal traditional uses and activities, together with their immediate support facilities such as Station Homesteads and Dwelling Houses. Uses of a non-rural nature which seek to support these rural and extractive activities, as well as recreational uses which cannot be located in the town area may be allowed to establish subject to detailed assessment (impact assessment). Use of rural areas for Tourism - minor facilities such as 'homestay' and 'small ecotourism' activities based on natural features or rural activities, as well as uses which seek to enhance the movement of persons and goods throughout the Shire, will be encouraged. Tourism - major facilities for tourists will be subject to detailed assessment.

Fragmentation of lands within the Rural Zone will not be supported unless it can be shown that there will be a positive and long term benefit to the Shire community.

In assessing any proposal to establish new land uses or expand and intensify existing land uses within the Rural Zone, there will be a focus on the avoidance or minimization of adverse impacts on the environment or adjacent and nearby Rural Activities. Defined uses or use classes along major tourist routes (road or rail) are to avoid any adverse impacts on Tourism experiences.

Known mineral and extractive resources and existing and potential haulage routes will be protected from incompatible uses.

Reflecting the Shire's rural base, the Rural Zone is the predominant Zone throughout the Shire.

4.1.2 Rural Zone Objectives

- (a) The primary uses established in the Rural Zone will be Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, together with Station Homesteads and Dwelling Houses. Where adequate and economically viable mineral and extractive resources are identified, the provision of the necessary infrastructure to extract and market these resources will be supported;
- (b) Intensive Agricultural uses whether temporary or of short duration will be considered ancillary to an Animal Husbandry use. Long term or permanent Intensive Agriculture will only be supported where there is an economic benefit to the Shire and the environmental impacts of such use can be managed satisfactorily and the use can be demonstrated to be ecologically sustainable;
- (c) It is recognised that the Shire contains natural features, natural resources (including extractive and mineral resources), cultural features and homestay activities which are of interest to tourists. Where such features and facilities exist and it can be shown that:-
 - (i) the necessary facilities for tourists to view, experience or appreciate these resources and features cannot reasonably be established in a town area; and
 - (ii) tourist based facilities can be established in close proximity to the relevant resource, feature or existing property Station Homesteads without adverse environmental or amenity impacts, then the establishment of such facilities will not be opposed;

- (d) Other uses are located in the rural area if they cannot practicably be located in the town due to their nature, scale, effects, or necessary relationship to particular cultural features, natural resources, or natural features, infrastructure or activities. The other uses would include recreational uses requiring adequate buffers or safety zones or larger sites;
- (e) The health and safety of residents in, and visitors to, the rural area, and the amenity they enjoy, are maintained;
- (f) Uses and works are located and designed to maximize the efficient use, extension and safe operation of infrastructure wherever possible;
- (g) Uses and works are located, designed and managed to be compatible with other uses and works and to avoid significant adverse effects on the natural environment;
- (h) Residential uses will only be supported where they are primarily ancillary to other uses in the rural area;
- (i) Extractive and mineral extraction operations and resources will be protected from inappropriate development or encroachment that might result in a loss of natural resource values; and
- (j) The recognition of the importance of ecosystems, cultural events and entertainment tourism together with the linking of Tourism opportunities and the rail infrastructure.

Division 2 – Assessment Tables for the Rural Zone

4.2.1 Assessment Categories for the Rural Zone

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes in the Rural Zone in Column 2 of Tables 4.1 and 4.2 as follows:-

- (a) Table 4.1 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use 1 for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 4.2 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - reconfiguring a lot; and
 - carrying out operational work for reconfiguring a lot.

4.2.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Self Assessable Development and Assessable Development in the Rural Zone

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria in the Rural Zone are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 4.1 and 4.2; and
- (2) For self assessable development and a defined use or use class requiring code assessment, the relevant assessment criteria are applicable Codes.

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¹ Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

TABLE 4.1

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE RURAL ZONE - MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities	Code Assessable	Rural Zone Code and Advertising Devices Code
Agriculture or Animal Husbandry	Exempt³ if:- (a) located on a lot that does not have frontage to a State-controlled road⁴; or (b) located on a lot with frontage to a State-controlled road⁴ and any associated Dwelling House is set back from the centre line of the bitumen road more than 50m Or Code Assessable if - the	- Rural Zone Code
	criteria for exempt development does not apply	
Caretaker's Residence	Code Assessable	Dwelling House Code, Rural Zone Code and General Development Code
Community Facilities	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Rural Zone Code
Community Infrastructure	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Rural Zone Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).
For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Although exempt under the Planning Scheme, IDAS or other assessment may be required against other statutory instruments.

The State-controlled roads in the local government area are the Burke Developmental Road, the Burketown Normanton Road, the Gulf Developmental Road, the Karumba Development Road, the Kowanyama Road and the Wills Developmental Road.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Dwelling House	Self Assessable	Dwelling House Code
	or	
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Dwelling House Code, Rural Zone Code and General Development Code
Home-based Industry	Self Assessable	Home-based Industry Code
	or	
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Home-based Industry Code, Rural Zone Code and General Development Code
Intensive Agriculture	Code Assessable	Rural Zone Code
Minor Aquaculture	Exempt	-
Sport and Recreation	Code Assessable	Rural Zone Code, General Development Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code
Station Homestead	Self Assessable	Dwelling House Code
	or	
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Dwelling House Code, Rural Zone Code and General Development Code
Tourism - minor	Code Assessable	Tourism Code, Rural Zone Code, Advertising Devices Code and General Development Code
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Impact Assessable	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ³

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

See IPA Section 3.5.5.

TABLE 4.2

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE RURAL ZONE - OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt - if minor extension or Self Assessable ¹ - if use involves existing buildings on the site or Code Assessable if:-	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code Planning Scheme Building Matters
	 (a) use does not involve existing buildings on the site; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment² 	Code and Rural Zone Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) a business place for a Home-based Industry and:- (i) not greater than 0.5m² in area; (ii) not illuminated; and (iii) wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; or (b) a business place for other use, an awning sign, building sign, ground mounted sign or portable sign	-
	or Self Assessable - if identified as a consistent advertising device in Schedule 2 ³ or	Advertising Devices Code

¹ This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme.

This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or

assessable by a planning scheme.

³ See Schedule 2.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	Code Assessable if:- (a) the criteria for exempt or self assessable do not apply; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Advertising Devices Code and Rural Zone Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ¹	Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Other	Exempt	-

¹ Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 3 - Rural Zone Code

4.3 Rural Zone Code

4.3.1 Overall Outcomes for the Rural Zone Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Rural Zone Code and are as follows:-

- to minimise the adverse impacts of a defined use or use class on rural activities and resources which underpin and support the economic base of the Shire;
- (b) to ensure all new defined uses or use classes implement and continue appropriate measures to maintain the existing biodiversity, natural and semi-natural habitats of the Shire;
- (c) to maintain and improve the water quality of the Shire's waterways, foreshores and catchment areas:
- (d) to ensure cultural values are identified and cultural areas and artefacts are given appropriate respect and protection from defined uses or use classes;
- to ensure that a defined use or use class does not adversely impact on the Shire's National Parks and landscape areas;
- (f) to ensure that Good Quality Agricultural Land is kept for agricultural use and the integrity of such lands is protected from fragmentation wherever possible;
- (g) the range of primary industries in the rural area reflects the potential of the area;
- (h) Residential Activities are ancillary to Rural Activities;
- (i) to protect known mineral and extractive resources and existing and potential haulage routes;
- (j) to ensure that a defined use or use class does not adversely impact on existing transport infrastructure.

4.3.2 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Rural Zone Code

TABLE 4.3

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE RURAL ZONE CODE

	Column 1	Column 2
	Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Consistent Zone	and Inconsistent Activities in the Rural	
	ng defined uses or use classes are vith the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	Accommodation Building (where associated with Tourism);	
(ii)	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities;	
(iii)	Agriculture;	
(iv)	Animal Husbandry;	
(v)	Caretaker's Residence;	
(vi)	Community Facilities;	
(vii)	Community Infrastructure;	
(viii)	Dwelling House;	
(ix)	Extractive Industry;	
(x)	Home-based Industry;	
(xi)	Industry (where located adjacent to an associated natural resource or known mineral or extractive resources);	
(xii)	Intensive Agriculture;	
(xiii)	Minor Aquaculture;	
(xiv)	Service Station;	
(xv)	Special Industry;	
(xvi)	Sport and Recreation;	
(xvii)	Station Homestead; and	
(xviii)	Tourism - minor and major.	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

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Column 1 Specific Outcomes		Column 2
		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	ring defined uses or use classes are t with the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	Accommodation Building (except where associated with Tourism);	
(ii)	Business;	
(iii)	Duplex Dwelling;	
(iv)	Hotel;	
(v)	Industry (except where located adjacent to an associated natural resource or known mineral or extractive resources);	
(vi)	Medical Centre;	
(vii)	Motel;	
(viii)	Multiple Dwelling;	
(ix)	Shop;	
(x)	Showroom; and	
(xi)	A use that could be located in another Zone, within a town area, where the population is better served by the closer proximity of the use.	
Natural an	d Cultural Values	
There are no significant adverse effects on the natural and cultural values of the environment, including loss or fragmentation of natural vegetation, land degradation, disturbance of Culture Heritage materials or water pollution, arising from, but not limited to:-		No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	disturbance of the land;	
(ii)	siting of buildings and other works;	
(iii)	waste disposal;	
(iv)	public access; or	
(v)	fire hazard.	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1		Column 2
	Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Amenity, P	ublic Health or Safety	
	no significant adverse effects on amenity, in or safety with regard to the following:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	sewage disposal;	
(ii)	water supply for human use;	
(iii)	permanent or temporary occupation of, or access to, areas subject to natural hazards; or	
(iv)	Agriculture or Extractive Industry or works located in close proximity to towns, roads, or other occupied places (such as accommodation or other facilities for Residential Activities or Tourism).	
Operation a	and Provision of Infrastructure	
	of a type and scale that maintain the f service identified in Schedule 1, Part 1 ² .	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Water suppl	y, sewerage and roads are provided to:-	Water supply, sewerage and roads are constructed to
(i)	meet appropriate standards at the least whole-of-life cost, including avoiding unnecessary duplication;	relevant standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3 ³ .
(ii)	be robust and fit for the purposes and intended period of operation;	
(iii)	be easily maintained without unnecessarily requiring specialist expertise or equipment;	
(iv)	be comprised of components and materials that are readily accessible and available from numerous local sources; and	
(v)	be readily integrated with existing systems and facilitate the orderly provision of future systems.	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Schedule 1 does not state any standards of services for the Rural Zone.

Schedule 1 (Infrastructure), Part 3 (Construction Standards for Infrastructure Works).

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	d efficient operation of roads and railways d having regard to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	the nature of vehicles using the road;	
(ii)	the location of uses that may be adversely affected by noise and dust generated from use of the road or railway;	
(iii)	the location and design of access points; and	
(iv)	the design of stormwater drainage.	
Uses and works are located and designed to avoid significant adverse effects on safe aircraft operations due to:-		No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	physical intrusions;	
(ii)	reduced visibility;	
(iii)	collisions with birds;	
(iv)	electromagnetic interference with aircraft navigation systems; or	
(v)	other functional problems for aircraft (including artificial lighting hazards).	
Gravel Pits,	Resource Reserves, etc	
	ing or new use of gravel pits, resource	Tourism facilities and Station Homesteads are:-
known mine	nining lease areas and other areas of ral interest is not significantly constrained of incompatible uses or works ² .	(i) located more than 1km from mineral sources and more than 500m from gravel pits; and
		(ii) located so they are not visible from tracks and roads providing access to mineral resources or gravel pits.
Tourism - m	ninor	
	ninor facilities are only in areas remote	Tourism - minor facilities are:-
nom an esta	blished town area.	(i) located more than 500 metres from a road; and
		(ii) located so that they are more than 20 kilometres by road from an established town area.

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

² See Planning Scheme Policy 2 (Information Local Government May Request).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Residential	
Residential Activities that are not ancillary to other uses in the Rural Zone, are a minor use in the Rural Zone and do not locate to create clusters with other Residential Activities.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Home-based Industries	
If a Home-based Industry, the predominance of the primary Residential Activity is retained and there are no significant adverse effects on local amenity.	If a Home-based Industry providing visitor accommodation - up to 10 visitors are accommodated:-
	 (i) the floor area used either in a separate building or a separate part of the main building, is not greater than 50m²;
	(ii) display goods and stored goods or materials are not visible from outside the building;
	 (iii) there is only one sign and the sign is:- not greater than 0.5m² in area; not illuminated; and wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road;
	(iv) there is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles; and
	 (v) there is no repairing, servicing, cleaning, or loading of vehicles not normally associated with use of premises as a Dwelling House.
Water Quality Maintenance	
All activities maintain the water quality of	Any activities which:-
Carpentaria Shire's groundwater, waterways and surface water storages.	 a) involve the handling of water-borne pollutants are provided with bunded, impervious surfaces linked to an integrated drainage and treatment system;
	b) involve the storage of waste water are provided with properly designed and constructed, secure, sealed storage facilities; or
	 c) contain all liquid wastes and discharge them to a sewer or removed from the site for treatment and disposal to an approved facility.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Built Form	
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 11m.
Other Uses	
Uses other than Residential, Home-based Industry and those stated inconsistent defined uses or use classes are accommodated in the Rural Zone if, in each case, the use satisfies a community need or takes advantage of an economic opportunity, and:-	No Probable Solutions are Prescribed.
(i) the nature and scale of the use is such that there are no suitable sites available within Normanton or Karumba;	
(ii) the effects of the use mean that it cannot practicably be made compatible with other uses in the towns except by location outside the town area; or	
(iii) in order to operate effectively the use needs to be located close to a particular cultural feature, natural feature or resource, infrastructure item or activity that occurs in the locality.	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Division 4 - Rural Residential Zone

4.4 Rural Residential Zone

4.4.1 Intent

The Rural Residential Zone is intended to develop as a low density residential area, in the environs of Normanton, with little intrusion of non-residential uses.

4.4.2 Rural Residential Zone Objectives

- (a) The predominant uses in the Rural Residential Zone will be for Dwelling Houses on large lots, providing low density residential style living while maintaining the rural character of the area. A high standard of supporting Community Infrastructure will be locate within or adjacent to the rural residential area;
- (b) Other residential buildings and residential uses should be designed and located to be consistent with the existing form of development, minimizing any adverse impacts and to maximize the impacts on, and the benefits to, the built environment; and
- (c) The health and safety of residents and visitors are maintained.

Division 5 – Assessment Tables for the Rural Residential Zone

4.5.1 Assessment Categories for the Rural Residential Zone

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes in the Rural Residential Zone in Column 2 of Tables 4.4 and 4.5 as follows:-

- (a) Table 4.4 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 4.5 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - reconfiguring a lot; and
 - carrying out operational work for reconfiguring a lot.

4.5.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Self Assessable Development and Assessable Development in the Rural Residential Zone

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria in the Rural Residential Zone are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 4.4 and 4.5; and
- (2) For self assessable development and a defined use or use class requiring code assessment, the relevant assessment criteria are applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE – MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Note:

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Agriculture or Animal Husbandry	Exempt ³ if:- (c) located on a lot that does not have frontage to a State-controlled road ⁴ ; or (d) located on a lot with frontage to a State-controlled road ⁴ and any associated Dwelling House is set back from the centre line of the bitumen road more than 50m	-
	Code Assessable if - the criteria for exempt development does not apply	Rural Residential Zone Code
Caretaker's Residence	Code Assessable	Dwelling House Code, Rural Residential Zone Code and General Development Code
Community Infrastructure	Code Assessable	Rural Residential Zone Code, General Development Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code
Dwelling House	Self Assessable - if located within a service area in Part 2 of Schedule 1 ⁵	Dwelling House Code
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Dwelling House Code, Rural Residential Zone Code and General Development Code

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

³ Although exempt under the Planning Scheme, IDAS or other assessment may be required against other statutory instruments.

⁴ The State-controlled roads in the local government area are the Burke Developmental Road, the Burketown Normanton Road, the Gulf Developmental Road, the Karumba Development Road, the Kowanyama Road and the Wills Developmental Road.

⁵ See Schedule 1.

Column 1 Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Home-based Industry	Code Assessable	Home-based Industry Code, Rural Residential Zone Code and General Development Code
Minor Aquaculture	Code Assessable	Rural Residential Zone Code, Planning Scheme Building Matters Code and General Development Code
Station Homestead	Self Assessable or	Dwelling House Code
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Dwelling House Code, Rural Residential Zone Code and General Development Code
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Impact Assessable	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ³

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

See IPA Section 3.5.5.

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE RURAL **RESIDENTIAL ZONE - OTHER DEVELOPMENT**

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.

 Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further
- information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	or Self Assessable ¹ - if use involves existing buildings on the site or	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code
	Code Assessable if:- (a) use does not involve existing buildings on the site; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment ²	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code and Rural Residential Zone Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) a business place for a Home-based Industry and:- (i) not greater than 0.5m² in area; (ii) not illuminated; and (iii) wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; or (b) a business place for other use, an awning sign, building sign, ground mounted sign or portable sign	-
	or Self Assessable - if identified as a consistent advertising device in Schedule 2 ³ or	Advertising Devices Code

¹ This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme.

This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or

assessable by a planning scheme.
³ See Schedule 2.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	Code Assessable if:- (a) the criteria for exempt or self assessable do not apply; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Advertising Devices Code and Rural Residential Zone Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ¹	Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Other	Exempt	-

Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 6 - Rural Residential Zone Code

4.6 Rural Residential Zone Code

4.6.1 Overall Outcomes for the Rural Residential Zone Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Rural Residential Zone Code and are as follows:-

- (a) to minimise the adverse impacts of a defined use or use classes on rural residential areas;
- (b) to ensure all new defined uses or use classes implement and continue appropriate measures to maintain and improve the amenity, including the visual amenity and the natural and cultural heritage values, for the benefit of residents and visitors;
- (c) the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and services;
- (d) to prevent the intrusion, into non-residential areas, of inappropriate uses;
- to ensure that Good Quality Agricultural Land is kept for agricultural use and the integrity of such lands is protected from fragmentation wherever possible;
- (f) the range of primary industries in the rural residential area reflects the potential of the area; and
- (g) Residential Activities are ancillary to Rural Activities.

4.6.2 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Rural Residential Zone Code

TABLE 4.6

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE CODE

		Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	Consistent and Inconsistent Activities in the Rural Residential Zone		
The following defined uses or use classes are consistent with the Overall Outcomes sought by the Zone:-			No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
	(i)	Agriculture;	
	(ii)	Animal Husbandry;	
	(iii)	Caretaker's Residence;	
	(iv)	Community Infrastructure;	
	(v)	Dwelling House;	
	(vi)	Home-based Industry;	
	(vii)	Minor Aquaculture; and	
	(viii)	Station Homestead.	
	The following defined uses or use classes are inconsistent with the Overall Outcomes sought by the Zone:-		No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
	(i)	Accommodation Building;	
	(ii)	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities;	
	(iii)	Business;	
	(iv)	Community Facilities;	
	(v)	Duplex Dwelling;	
	(vi)	Extractive Industry;	
		Extractive Industry; Hotel;	
	(vi)	•	
	(vi) (vi)	Hotel;	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
(vii)	Motel;	
(viii)	Multiple Dwelling;	
(ix)	Service Station;	
(x)	Shop;	
(xi)	Showroom;	
(xii)	Special Industry;	
(xiii)	Sport and Recreation;	
(xiv)	Tourism - major; and	
(xv)	Tourism - minor.	
Natural and	Cultural Values	
and cultural vor fragmen degradation,		No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	disturbance of the land;	
(ii)	siting of buildings and other works;	
(iii)	waste disposal;	
(iv)	public access; or	
(v)	fire hazard.	
Amenity, Pu	blic Health or Safety	
	o significant adverse effects on amenity, or safety with regard to the following:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	sewage disposal;	
(ii)	water supply for human use;	
(iii)	permanent or temporary occupation of, or access to, areas subject to natural hazards; or	
(iv)	Agriculture or Extractive Industry or works located in close proximity to towns, roads, or other occupied places (such as facilities for Residential Activities).	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Operation and Provision of Infrastructure		
	f a type and scale that maintain the service identified in Schedule 1, Part 1.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Water supply	, sewerage and roads are provided to:-	Water supply, sewerage and roads are constructed
(i)	meet appropriate standards at the least whole-of-life cost, including avoiding unnecessary duplication;	relevant standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3 ² .
(ii)	be robust and fit for the purposes and intended period of operation;	
(iii)	be easily maintained without unnecessarily requiring specialist expertise or equipment;	
(v)	be comprised of components and materials that are readily accessible and available from numerous local sources; and	
(vi)	be readily integrated with existing systems and facilitate the orderly provision of future systems.	
	d efficient operation of roads and railways ed having regard to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	the nature of vehicles using the road;	
(ii)	the location of uses that may be adversely affected by noise and dust generated from use of the road or railway;	
(iii)	the location and design of access points; and	
(iv)	the design of stormwater drainage.	
	orks are located and designed to avoid dverse effects on safe aircraft operations	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	physical intrusions;	
(ii)	reduced visibility;	
(iii)	collisions with birds;	
(iv)	electromagnetic interference with aircraft navigation systems; or	
(v)	other functional problems for aircraft (including artificial lighting hazards).	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

² Schedule 1 (Infrastructure), Part 3 (Construction Standards for Infrastructure Works).

Column 1	Column 2	
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹	
Gravel Pits, Resource Reserves, etc		
The continuing or new use of gravel pits, resource reserves, mining lease areas and other areas of	Tourism facilities and Station Homesteads are:-	
known mineral interest is not significantly constrained by the siting of incompatible uses or works ² .	(i) located more than 1km from mineral sources and more than 500m from gravel pits; and	
	located so they are not visible from tracks and roads providing access to mineral resources or gravel pits.	
Tourism - minor		
Tourism - minor facilities are only in areas remote from an established town area.	Tourism - minor facilities are:-	
	(iii) located more than 500 metres from a road; and	
	(iv) located so that they are more than 20 kilometres by road from an established town area.	
Residential		
Residential Activities that are not ancillary to other uses in the Rural Residential Zone, are a minor use in the Rural Residential Zone and do not locate to create clusters with other Residential Activities.		
Home-based Industries		
If a Home-based Industry, the predominance of the primary Residential Activity is retained and there are no significant adverse effects on local amenity.	If a Home-based Industry providing visitor accommodation - up to 10 visitors are accommodated:-	
	(iv) the floor area used either in a separate building or a separate part of the main building, is not greater than 50m ² ;	
	(v) display goods and stored goods or materials are not visible from outside the building;	
	 (vi) there is only one sign and the sign is:- not greater than 0.5m² in area; not illuminated; and wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; 	
	(vi) there is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles; and	
	(vii) there is no repairing, servicing, cleaning, or loading of vehicles not normally associated with use of premises as a Dwelling House.	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

² See Planning Scheme Policy 2 (Information Local Government May Request).

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Water Quality Maintenance All activities maintain the water quality of Carpentaria Shire's groundwater, waterways and surface water storages.	Any activities which:- a) involve the handling of water-borne pollutants are provided with bunded, impervious surfaces linked to an integrated drainage and treatment system; b) involve the storage of waste water are provided with properly designed and constructed, secure, sealed storage facilities; or c) contain all liquid wastes and discharge them to a sewer or removed from the site for treatment and disposal to an approved facility.
Built Form The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 8.5m.
Other In order to operate effectively the use needs to be located close to a particular cultural feature, natural feature or resource, infrastructure item or activity that occurs in the locality.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Division 7 - Residential Zone

4.7 Residential Zone

4.7.1 Intent

The Residential Zone is intended to develop as the residential area, in the towns of Normanton and Karumba, with little intrusion of non-residential uses. The acceptable non-residential uses are Home-based Industries, Community Facilities or uses that provide a local or community service to the residents of the area.

4.7.2 Residential Zone Objectives

- (a) The primary uses in the Residential Zone will be for Dwelling Houses and supporting Community Infrastructure that needs to locate within or adjacent to the residential areas;
- (b) Other residential buildings and residential uses should be located and designed to minimize any adverse impacts and to maximize the impacts on, and the benefits to, the built environment; and
- (c) The health and safety of residents and visitors are maintained.

Division 8 – Assessment Tables for the Residential Zone

4.8.1 Assessment Categories for the Residential Zone

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes in the Residential Zone in Column 2 of Tables 4.7 and 4.8 as follows:-

- (a) Table 4.7 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use ¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 4.8 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - reconfiguring a lot; and
 - carrying out operational work for reconfiguring a lot.

4.8.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Self Assessable Development and Assessable Development in the Residential Zone

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria in the Residential Zone are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 4.7 and 4.8; and
- (2) For self assessable development and a defined use or use class requiring code assessment, the relevant assessment criteria are applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ZONE - MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
 Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further
- information from the applicant about an application.

Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² –
	Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Code Assessable	Dwelling House Code, Residential Zone Code and General Development Code
Code Assessable	Residential Zone Code, General Development Code and Advertising Devices Code
Code Assessable	Residential Zone Code, General Development Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code
Self Assessable - if located within a service area in Part 2 of Schedule 1 ³	Dwelling House Code
Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Dwelling House Code and Residential Zone Code
Code Assessable - if not located as for self assessable	Dwelling House Code, Residential Zone Code and General Development Code
Self Assessable - if located within a service area in Part 2 of Schedule 1 ³	Accommodation Building Code
	Code Assessable Self Assessable - if located within a service area in Part 2 of Schedule 1 ³ or Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment or Code Assessable - if not located as for self assessable Self Assessable - if located within a service area in Part 2 of Schedule 1 ³

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).
For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA. See Schedule 1.

Column 1 Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Accommodation Building Code and Residential Zone Code
	Code Assessable - if not located as for Self Assessable	Accommodation Building Code, General Development Code and Residential Zone Code
Home-based Industry	Code Assessable	Home-based Industry Code, Residential Zone Code and General Development Code
Medical Centre	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Residential Zone Code and Commercial Zone Code
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Impact Assessable	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ³

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

See IPA Section 3.5.5.

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE **RESIDENTIAL ZONE - OTHER DEVELOPMENT**

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails. Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further
- information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	or Self Assessable ¹ - if use involves existing buildings on the site	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code
	Code Assessable if:- (a) use does not involve existing buildings on the site; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment ²	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code and Residential Zone Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) a business place for a Home-based Industry and:- (i) not greater than 0.5m² in area; (ii) not illuminated; and (iii) wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; or (b) a business place for other use, an awning sign, building sign, ground mounted sign or portable sign	-
	or Self Assessable - if identified as a consistent advertising device in Schedule 2 ³ or	Advertising Devices Code

¹ This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme.

This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or

assessable by a planning scheme.
³ See Schedule 2.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	Code Assessable if:- (a) the criteria for exempt or self assessable do not apply; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Advertising Devices Code and Residential Zone Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ¹	Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Other	Exempt	-

Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 9 - Residential Zone Code

4.9 Residential Zone Code

4.9.1 Overall Outcomes for the Residential Zone Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Residential Zone Code and are as follows:-

- (h) to minimise the adverse impacts of a defined use or use class on residential areas;
- to ensure all new defined uses or use classes implement and continue appropriate measures to maintain and improve the amenity, including the visual amenity and natural and cultural heritage values, for the benefit of residents and visitors;
- (j) to minimise the impact of vehicular traffic and the use of residential streets by inappropriate vehicles;
- (k) the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and services;
- (I) provide public open space for a diverse range of recreation and sport needs of the community;
- (m) the provision of cycleways and walkways to provide connections between residences, schools, parks, shops etc and provide a recreation function as well as transport function;
- (n) the provision of a range of energy efficient accommodation and housing to meet the needs of residents and visitors together with supporting Community Facilities; and
- (o) to prevent the intrusion, into non-residential areas, of inappropriate uses.

4.9.2 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Residential Zone Code

TABLE 4.9

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ZONE CODE

		Column 1	Column 2
	Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	Consistent and Inconsistent Activities in the Residential Zone		
The fo	llowing ent with	defined uses or use classes are the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Zone	(ix)	Accommodation Building;	
	(x)	Caretaker's Residence;	
	(xi)	Community Facilities;	
	(xii)	Community Infrastructure;	
	(xiii)	Duplex Dwelling;	
	(xiv)	Dwelling House;	
	(xv)	Home-based Industry;	
	(xvi)	Medical Centre;	
	(xvii)	Motel;	
	(xviii)	Multiple Dwelling;	
	(xix)	Shop;	
	(xx)	Sport and Recreation; and	
	(xxi)	Tourism - minor.	
		defined uses or use classes are th the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
	(xvi)	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities;	
	(xvii)	Agriculture;	
	(xviii)	Animal Husbandry;	
	(xix)	Business;	
	(xx)	Extractive Industry;	
	(vi)	Hotel;	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
(xxi)	Industry;	
(xxii)	Intensive Agriculture;	
(xxiii) Minor Aquaculture;	
(xxiv	y) Service Station;	
(xxv)) Showroom;	
(xxv	i) Special Industry;	
(xxv	ii) Station Homestead; and	
(xxv	iii) Tourism - major.	
Amenity, Pu	blic Health or Safety	
	o significant adverse effects on amenity, or safety with regard to the following:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(vii)	sewage disposal;	
(viii)	water supply for human use; or	
(ix)	permanent or temporary occupation of, or access to, areas subject to natural hazards.	
Operation ar	nd Provision of Infrastructure	
	a type and scale that maintain the service identified in Schedule 1,	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Water supply	, sewerage and roads are provided to:-	Water supply, sewerage and roads are constructed to relevant standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3 ² .
(i)	meet appropriate standards at the least whole-of-life cost, including avoiding unnecessary duplication;	Televant standards stated in Genedule 1, 1 art 5.
(ii)	be robust and fit for the purposes and intended period of operation;	
(iii)	be easily maintained without unnecessarily requiring specialist expertise or equipment;	
(x)	be comprised of components and materials that are readily accessible and available from numerous local sources; and	
(xi)	be readily integrated with existing systems and facilitate the orderly provision of future systems.	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

² Schedule 1 (Infrastructure), Part 3 (Construction Standards for Infrastructure Works).

	I
Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
The safe and efficient operation of roads and railways are maintained having regard to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i) the nature of vehicles using the road;	
(ii) the location of uses that may be adversely affected by noise and dust generated from use of the road or railway;	
(iii) the location and design of access points; and	
(v) the design of stormwater drainage.	
Uses and works are located and designed to avoid significant adverse effects on safe aircraft operations due to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(vi) physical intrusions;	
(vii) reduced visibility;	
(viii) collisions with birds;	
(ix) electromagnetic interference with aircraft navigation systems; or	
(x) other functional problems for aircraft (including artificial lighting hazards).	
Water Quality Maintenance	
All activities maintain the water quality of Carpentaria Shire's groundwater, waterways and surface water storages.	Any activities which:- d) involve the handling of water-borne pollutants are provided with bunded, impervious surfaces linked to an integrated drainage and treatment system;
	e) involve the storage of waste water are provided with properly designed and constructed, secure, sealed storage facilities; or
	f) contain all liquid wastes and discharge them to a sewer or removed from the site for treatment and disposal to an approved facility.
Home-based Industries	
If a Home-based Industry, the predominance of the primary Residential Activity is retained and there are no significant adverse effects on the local amenity.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Any Business, Medical Centre or Shop	
Any Business, Medical Centre, or Shop so located as to provide a local service centre to serve the adjacent residents rather than locate in different parts of a residential area.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Built Form	
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 8.5m.
Other	
In order to operate effectively the use needs to be located close to a particular cultural feature, natural feature or resource, infrastructure item or activity that occurs in the locality.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Division 10 - Industrial Zone

4.10 Industrial Zone

4.10.1 Intent

The Industrial Zone is intended to develop as an industrial area, in the towns of Normanton and Karumba. In the town of Karumba certain areas have developed a mixture of industrial, residential and commercial land uses, which are part of the character of Karumba. This mix of uses will continue.

4.10.2 Industrial Zone Objectives

- (a) The primary uses in the Industrial Zone will be industries, with waterfront industrial areas intended to be developed for industries requiring a waterfront location; and
- (b) The health and safety of workers and visitors are maintained.

Division 11 - Assessment Tables for the Industrial Zone

4.11.1 Assessment Categories for the Industrial Zone

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes in the Industrial Zone in Column 2 of Tables 4.10 and 4.11 as follows:-

- (a) Table 4.10 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 4.11 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - reconfiguring a lot; and
 - carrying out operational work for reconfiguring a lot.

4.11.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Self Assessable Development and Assessable Development in the Industrial Zone

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria in the Industrial Zone are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 4.10 and 4.11; and
- (2) For self assessable development and a defined use or use class requiring code assessment, the relevant assessment criteria are applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE INDUSTRIAL ZONE - MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails. Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further
- information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Caretaker's Residence	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Industrial Zone Code and Dwelling House Code
Community Infrastructure	Code Assessable	Industrial Zone Code, General Development Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code
Dwelling House	Code Assessable - if the site is located within the Karumba Township or	General Development Code, Industrial Zone Code and Dwelling House Code
	Impact Assessable - if the site is not located within the Karumba Township	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ³
Industry	Code Assessable	Industrial Zone Code, Advertising Devices Code and General Development Code
Service Station	Code Assessable	Industrial Zone Code, Commercial Zone Code, General Development Code and Advertising Devices Code
Showroom	Code Assessable	Industrial Zone Code, Commercial Zone Code, General Development Code and Advertising Devices Code
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Impact Assessable	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ⁴

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).
For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

See IPA Section 3.5.5.

See IPA Section 3.5.5.

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE INDUSTRIAL ZONE - OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	exempt - if minor extension or Self Assessable ¹ - if use involves existing buildings on the site or	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code
	Code Assessable if:- (a) use does not involve existing buildings on the site; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessable ²	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code, and Industrial Zone Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) a business place for a Home-based Industry and:- (i) not greater than 0.5m² in area; (ii) not illuminated; and (iii) wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; or (b) a business place for other use, an awning sign, building sign, ground mounted sign or portable sign	-
	Self Assessable - if identified as a consistent advertising device in Schedule 2 ³	Advertising Devices Code

assessable by a planning scheme.

³ See Schedule 2.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	or Code Assessable if:- (a) the criteria for exempt or self assessable do not apply; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Advertising Devices Code and Industrial Zone Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ¹ Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Code Assessable Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Other	Exempt	-

.

Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 12 - Industrial Zone Code

4.12 Industrial Zone Code

4.12.1 Overall Outcomes for the Industrial Zone Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Industrial Zone Code and are as follows:-

- (a) any adverse effects on the environment are minimised with respect to water pollution due to erosion, chemical contamination, effluent disposal and the like;
- (b) any adverse effects on marine habitats, including mangrove and saltpan areas are minimised with respect to industrial waste and stormwater discharge, vegetation clearing, rubbish/waste disposal;
- (c) Industrial Activities reflect the economic potential of the area;
- the standard of the built environment reflects economic constraints and community expectations;
- (e) the efficient use and extension and the safe operation of Community Infrastructure are maximised;
- (f) to minimise the use of residential streets by inappropriate industrial vehicles; and
- (g) works and landscaping are managed to prevent and contain the spread and movement of declared weeds and pest animals on to and from the proposed site to protect land, water and vegetation from degradation.

4.12.2 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Industrial Zone Code

TABLE 4.12 SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT

FOR THE INDUSTRIAL ZONE CODE

Column 1		Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Consistent and Inconsistent Activities in the Industrial Zone		
The following defined uses or use classes are consistent with the Overall Outcomes sought by the Zone:-		No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	Business (where located within the Karumba Township);	
(ii)	Caretaker's Residence;	
(iii)	Community Infrastructure;	
(iv)	Dwelling House (where located within the Karumba Township);	
(v)	Industry;	
(vi)	Service Station; and	
(vii)	Showroom.	
The following defined uses or use classes are inconsistent with the Overall Outcomes sought by the		No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Zone:- (i)	Accommodation Building;	
(ii)	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities;	
(iii)	Agriculture;	
(iv)	Animal Husbandry;	
(v)	Business (where not located within the Karumba Township);	
(vi)	Community Facilities;	
(vii)	Duplex Dwelling;	
(viii)	Dwelling House (where not located within the Karumba Township);	
(ix)	Extractive Industry;	
(x)	Home-based Industry;	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
(xi) Hotel;	
(xii) Intensive Agriculture;	
(xiii) Medical Centre;	
(xiv) Minor Aquaculture;	
(xv) Motel;	
(xvi) Multiple Dwelling;	
(xvii) Shop;	
(xviii)Special Industry;	
(xix) Sport and Recreation;	
(xx) Station Homestead; and	
(xxi) Tourism - minor and major.	
Natural and Cultural Values	
There are no significant adverse effects on the cultural and natural values of the environment, including water pollution, arising from, but not limited to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i) disturbance of the land;	
(ii) siting of buildings and other works;	
(iii) waste disposal;	
(iv) public access; or	
(v) fire hazard.	
Amenity, Public Health or Safety	
There are no significant adverse effects on amenity, public health or safety with regard to the following:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i) sewage disposal;	
(ii) water supply for human use; or	
(iii) permanent or temporary occupation of, or access to, areas subject to natural hazards.	
Operation and Provision of Infrastructure	
Uses are of a type and scale that maintain the standards of service identified in Schedule 1, Part 1.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Water supply	, sewerage and roads are provided to:-	Water supply, sewerage and roads are constructed to relevant standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3 ² .
(i)	meet appropriate standards at the least whole-of-life cost, including avoiding unnecessary duplication;	Televant Standards Stated III Schedule 1, Part 3.
(ii)	be robust and fit for the purposes and intended period of operation;	
(iii)	be easily maintained without unnecessarily requiring specialist expertise or equipment;	
(iv)	be comprised of components and materials that are readily accessible and available from numerous local sources; and	
(v)	be readily integrated with existing systems and facilitate the orderly provision of future systems.	
	efficient operation of roads and railways and having regard to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	the nature of vehicles using the road;	
(ii)	the location of uses that may be adversely affected by noise and dust generated from use of the road or railway;	
(iii)	the location and design of access points; and	
(iv)	the design of stormwater drainage.	
	orks are located and designed to avoid liverse effects on safe aircraft operations	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	physical intrusions;	
(ii)	reduced visibility;	
(iii)	collisions with birds;	
(iv)	electromagnetic interference with aircraft navigation systems; or	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

² Schedule 1 (Infrastructure), Part 3 (Construction Standards for Infrastructure Works).

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
(v) other functional problems for aircraft (including artificial lighting hazards).	
Water Quality Maintenance All activities maintain the water quality of Carpentaria Shire's groundwater, waterways and surface water storages.	Any activities which: a) involve the handling of water-borne pollutants are provided with bunded, impervious surfaces linked to an integrated drainage and treatment system; b) involve the storage of waste water are provided with properly designed and constructed, secure, sealed storage facilities; or c) contain all liquid wastes and discharge them to a sewer or removed from the site for treatment and disposal to an approved facility.
Built Form The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity. Other Uses In order to operate effectively industrial uses need a waterfront location or need to be located adjacent to other uses requiring a waterfront location.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 12.75m. No Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Division 13 – Community Infrastructure Zone

4.13 Community Infrastructure Zone

4.13.1 Intent

The Community Infrastructure Zone is intended for use by Community Facilities, Community Infrastructure and Sports and Recreation. The Zone will include Tourism facilities and may include places of interest to tourists.

4.13.2 Community Infrastructure Zone Objectives

The primary uses in the Community Infrastructure Zone will be Community Facilities, Community Infrastructure and Sports and Recreation.

Division 14 – Assessment Tables for the Community Infrastructure Zone

4.14.1 Assessment Categories for the Community Infrastructure Zone

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes in the Community Infrastructure Zone in Column 2 of Tables 4.13 and 4.14 as follows:-

- (a) Table 4.13 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use ¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 4.14 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - · reconfiguring a lot; and
 - carrying out operational work for reconfiguring a lot.

4.14.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Self Assessable Development and Assessable Development in the Community Infrastructure Zone

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria in the Community Infrastructure Zone are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 4.13 and 4.14; and
- (2) For self assessable development and a defined use or use class requiring code assessment, the relevant assessment criteria are applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

TABLE 4.13

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ZONE - MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities	Code Assessable	Community Infrastructure Zone Code and Advertising Devices Code
Caretaker's Residence	Code Assessable	Dwelling House Code, Community Infrastructure Zone Code and General Development Code
Community Facilities	Exempt - hospital or education facilities proposed to be established or	-
	Code Assessable	Community Infrastructure Zone Code, General Development Code and Advertising Devices Code
Community Infrastructure	Code Assessable	Community Infrastructure Zone Code and General Development Code
Sport and Recreation	Code Assessable	Community Infrastructure Zone Code and General Development Code
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Impact assessable	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ³

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA. See IPA Section 3.5.5.

TABLE 4.14

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE **COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ZONE – OTHER DEVELOPMENT**

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	exempt - if minor extension or Self Assessable ¹ - if use involves existing buildings on the site or	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code
	Code Assessable if:- (a) use does not involve existing buildings on the site; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment ²	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) a business place for a Home-based Industry and:- (i) not greater than 0.5m² in area; (ii) not illuminated; and (iii) wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; or (b) a business place for other use, an awning sign, building sign, ground mounted sign or portable sign	-
	Self Assessable - if identified as a consistent advertising device in Schedule 2 ³	Advertising Devices Code

¹ This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme.

This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or

assessable by a planning scheme.

³ See Schedule 2.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	or Code Assessable if:- (a) the criteria for exempt or self assessable do not apply; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Advertising Devices Code and Community Infrastructure Zone Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ¹ Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Code Assessable Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Other	Exempt	-

.

Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 15 – Community Infrastructure Zone Code

4.15 Community Infrastructure Zone Code

4.15.1 Overall Outcomes for the Community Infrastructure Zone Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Community Infrastructure Zone Code and are as follows:-

- any adverse effects on the environment are minimised with respect to water pollution, noise, dust and increased volumes of traffic within adjacent residential areas;
- (b) the efficient use and extension and the safe operation of infrastructure are maximised; and
- (c) natural and cultural heritage values will be protected and enhanced where appropriate.

4.15.2 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Community Infrastructure Zone Code

TABLE 4.15

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ZONE CODE

Column 1 Specific Outcomes		Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	t and Inconsistent Activities in the y Infrastructure Zone	
consistent	ring defined uses or use classes are with the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Zone:-	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities;	
(ii)	Caretaker's Residence;	
(iii) Community Facilities;	
(iv) Community Infrastructure;	
(v)	Medical Centre (near hospital); and	
(vi) Sport and Recreation.	
	ring defined uses or use classes are t with the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	Accommodation Building;	
(ii)	Agriculture;	
(iii) Animal Husbandry;	
(iv	y) Business;	
(v)	Duplex Dwelling;	
(vi) Dwelling House;	
(vi	ii) Extractive Industry;	
(vi	iii) Home-based Industry;	
(ix	r) Hotel;	
(x)) Industry;	
(xi) Intensive Agriculture;	
(xi	i) Medical Centre (not near hospital);	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
(xiii) Minor Aquaculture;	
(xiv) Motel;	
(xv) Multiple Dwelling;	
(xvi) Service Station;	
(xvii) Shop;	
(xviii)Showroom;	
(xix) Special Industry;	
(xx) Station Homestead; and	
(xxi) Tourism - minor and major.	
Natural and Cultural Values	
There are no significant adverse effects on the cultural and natural values of the environment, including water pollution, arising from, but not limited to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i) disturbance of the land;	
(ii) siting of buildings and other works;	
(iii) waste disposal;	
(iv) public access; or	
(v) fire hazard.	
Amenity, Public Health or Safety	
There are no significant adverse effects on amenity, public health or safety with regard to the following:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i) sewage disposal;	
(ii) water supply for human use; or	
(iii) permanent or temporary occupation of, or access to, areas subject to natural hazards.	
Operation and Provision of Infrastructure	
Uses are of a type and scale that maintain the standards of service identified in Schedule 1, Part 1.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1		Column 1	Column 2
	Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Water sup	ply	, sewerage and roads are provided to:-	Water supply, sewerage and roads are constructed to relevant standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3 ² .
((i)	meet appropriate standards at the least whole-of-life cost, including avoiding unnecessary duplication;	Tolovant standards stated in Sofieddie 1, 1 art 5 .
((ii)	be robust and fit for the purposes and intended period of operation;	
((iii)	be easily maintained without unnecessarily requiring specialist expertise or equipment;	
((iv)	be comprised of components and materials that are readily accessible and available from numerous local sources; and	
(*	(v)	be readily integrated with existing systems and facilitate the orderly provision of future systems.	
		efficient operation of roads and railways and having regard to:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
((i)	the nature of vehicles using the road;	
((ii)	the location of uses that may be adversely affected by noise and dust generated from use of the road or railway;	
((iii)	the location and design of access points; and	
((iv)	the design of stormwater drainage.	
significant	wo ad	orks are located and designed to avoid liverse effects on safe aircraft operations	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
due to:-	i)	physical intrusions;	
(i	ii)	reduced visibility;	
(i	iii)	collisions with birds;	
(i	iv)	electromagnetic interference with aircraft navigation systems; or	
(1	v)	other functional problems for aircraft (including artificial lighting hazards).	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Schedule 1 (Infrastructure), Part 3 (Construction Standards for Infrastructure Works).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Water Quality Maintenance	
All activities maintain the water quality of Carpentaria Shire's groundwater, waterways and	Any activities which:-
surface water storages.	a) involve the handling of water-borne pollutants are provided with bunded, impervious surfaces linked to an integrated drainage and treatment system;
	b) involve the storage of waste water are provided with properly designed and constructed, secure, sealed storage facilities; or
	 c) contain all liquid wastes and discharge them to a sewer or removed from the site for treatment and disposal to an approved facility.
Built Form	
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 8.5m.
Other Uses	
The predominance of the primary Community Facilities is retained and there are no significant adverse effects on the local amenity.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Any use to be located to provide a local service for the adjacent residents rather than be located in different parts of a residential area.	
In order to operate effectively the use needs to be located close to a particular cultural feature, natural feature or resource, infrastructure item or activity that occurs in the locality.	
Accommodation Buildings, Dwelling Houses and Multiple Dwellings are able to locate in the Community Infrastructure Zone if the use:-	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i) satisfies a community need or is associated with some Community Facilities or Community Infrastructure; and	
(ii) is located on or on land adjacent to the site of the Community Facilities or Community Infrastructure.	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Division 16 - Commercial Zone

4.16 Commercial Zone

4.16.1 Intent

The Commercial Zone is intended for use as the Business and Commercial centre of Normanton and Karumba where retailing, personal services, business and entertainment activities may establish. This Zone may also include some Commercial or Industrial Activities, which commonly occur in conjunction with retailing, business and tourism.

4.16.2 Commercial Zone Objectives

The primary uses in the Commercial Zone will be Business premises, Shops and Hotels.

Division 17 – Assessment Tables for the Commercial Zone

4.17.1 Assessment Categories for the Commercial Zone

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes in the Commercial Zone in Column 2 of Tables 4.16 and 4.17 as follows:-

- (a) Table 4.16 making an assessment or self assessable material change of use ¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 4.17 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use;
 - reconfiguring a lot; and
 - carrying out operational work for reconfiguring a lot.

4.17.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Self Assessable Development and Assessable Development in the Commercial Zone

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria in the Commercial Zone are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 4.16 and 4.17; and
- (2) For self assessable development and a defined use or use class requiring code assessment, the relevant assessment criteria are applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

TABLE 4.16

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE COMMERCIAL ZONE - MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails. Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further
- information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Business	Self Assessable or	Commercial Zone Code and Advertising Devices Code
	Code Assessable - if not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Commercial Zone Code, Advertising Devices Code and General Development Code
Caretaker's Residence	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Commercial Zone Code and Dwelling House Code
Community Facilities	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Commercial Zone Code and Advertising Devices Code
Hotel	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code
Medical Centre	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code
Motel	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code
Service Station	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code
Shop	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code
Showroom	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1 Defined Use or Use Class ¹	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ² – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Tourism - minor and major	Code Assessable	General Development Code, Advertising Devices Code, Commercial Zone Code, and Tourism Code
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Impact Assessable	Assessed against the whole of the planning scheme ³

See Schedule 4 (Dictionary).

For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

See IPA Section 3.5.5.

TABLE 4.17

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE COMMERCIAL ZONE - OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Note:-

- Assessment categories may also be affected by Overlays. See Overlay Maps to determine whether the land is affected. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	exempt - if minor extension or Self Assessable ¹ - if use involves existing building on the site or	- Planning Scheme Building Matters Code
	Code Assessable if:- (a) use does not involve existing buildings on the site; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment ²	Planning Scheme Building Matters Code and Commercial Zone Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) a business place for a Home-based Industry and:- (i) not greater than 0.5m² in area; (ii) not illuminated; and (iii) wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; or (b) a business place for other use, an awning sign, building sign, ground mounted sign or portable sign	-
	Self Assessable - if identified as a consistent advertising device in Schedule 2 ³	Advertising Devices Code

¹ This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme.

This does not include building work that under IPA Schedule 8, Part 3, is exempt and cannot be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme.

See Schedule 2.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	or Code Assessable if:- (a) the criteria for exempt or self assessable do not apply; or (b) not complying with the applicable Codes for self assessment	Advertising Devices Code and Commercial Zone Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ¹ Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Code Assessable Code Assessable	Reconfiguring a Lot Code Reconfiguring a Lot Code
Other	Exempt	-

Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 18 - Commercial Zone Code

4.18 Commercial Zone Code

4.18.1 Overall Outcomes for the Commercial Zone Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Commercial Zone Code and are as follows:-

- (a) to ensure natural values and cultural and heritage features are not adversely affected by defined uses or use classes;
- (b) any adverse effects on the environment are minimised with respect to noise, dust, contaminated stormwater discharge and increased volumes of traffic within the Zone and within adjacent residential areas; and
- (c) the creation of a safe and attractive town centre appropriate for pedestrians.

4.18.2 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the Commercial Zone Code

TABLE 4.18

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COMMERCIAL ZONE CODE

Column 1		Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Consistent Commercial	and Inconsistent Activities in the Zone	
	ng defined uses or use classes are ith the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	Business;	
(ii)	Caretaker's Residence;	
(iii)	Community Facilities;	
(iv)	Hotel;	
(v)	Medical Centre;	
(vi)	Motel;	
(vii)	Service Station;	
(viii)	Shop;	
(ix)	Showroom; and	
(x)	Tourism - minor and major.	
The following inconsistent of Zone:-	ng defined uses or use classes are with the Overall Outcomes sought by the	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	Accommodation Building;	
(ii)	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities;	
(iii)	Agriculture;	
(iv)	Animal Husbandry;	
(v)	Community Infrastructure;	
(vi)	Duplex Dwelling;	
(vii)	Dwelling House;	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
(viii) Extractive Industry;	
(ix) Home-based Industry;	
(x) Industry;	
(xi) Intensive Agriculture;	
(xii) Minor Aquaculture;	
(xiii) Multiple Dwelling;	
(xiv) Special Industry;	
(xv) Sport and Recreation; and	
(xvi) Station Homestead.	
Amenity, Public Health or Safety	
There are no significant adverse effects on amenity, public health or safety with regard to the following:-	Site is connected to Council's reticulated water supply system and sewerage (Schedule 1, Part 2 - Water Supply Service Area Maps and Sewerage
(i) sewage disposal;	Service Area Map); ²
(ii) water supply for human use; or	or
(iii) permanent or temporary occupation of, or access to, areas subject to natural hazards.	Where the site is not within the reticulated system a tank with a minimum of 4,500 litres capacity is connected to each Business.
	Sewerage disposal system is provided. ³
	The defined use or use class is connected to electricity source.
	The defined use or use class is connected to a telecommunication system.
Operation and Provision of Infrastructure	
Uses are of a type and scale that maintain the standards of service identified in Schedule 1, Part 1.	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).
² Water Reticulation Code of Australia (WSA03-1999).
³ Sewerage Code of Australia (WSA02-1999);
Sewage Pumping Station Code (WSA04-2001); and Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Water supply	, sewerage and roads are provided to:-	No Acceptable Solution provided.
(i)	meet appropriate standards at the least whole-of-life cost, including avoiding unnecessary duplication;	For assessable development the Probable Solution is, water supply, sewerage and roads are constructed to relevant standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3 ² .
(ii)	be robust and fit for the purposes and intended period of operation;	
(iii)	be easily maintained without unnecessarily requiring specialist expertise or equipment;	
(iv)	be comprised of components and materials that are readily accessible and available from numerous local sources; and	
(v)	be readily integrated with existing systems and facilitate the orderly provision of future systems.	
	d efficient operation of roads and railways ed having regard to:-	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.
(i)	the nature of vehicles using the road;	
(ii)	the location of uses that may be adversely affected by noise and dust generated from use of the road or railway;	
(iii)	the location and design of access points; and	
(iv)	the design of stormwater drainage.	
significant a	orks are located and designed to avoid dverse effects on safe aircraft operations	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
due to:-	physical intrusions;	
(ii)	reduced visibility;	
(iii)	collisions with birds;	
(iv)	electromagnetic interference with aircraft navigation systems; or	

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

Schedule 1 (Infrastructure), Part 3 (Construction Standards for Infrastructure Works).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
(v) other functional problems for aircraft (including artificial lighting hazards).	
Built Form	
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 12.75m.
Site Coverage	
The site coverage of buildings ensures that there is sufficient area for the provisions of services and landscaping.	The site coverage of all buildings does not exceed 80% of the site area.
Building Setbacks ²	
Buildings must be setback to:-	Buildings, structures or object are constructed to the front boundary of the full frontage of the site.
(i) maintain the character of the area; and	
(ii) achieve separation from the neighbouring buildings and from road frontages.	Where a boundary adjoins any zone other than Commercial Zone, the setback is 2m.
Awnings	
The design of the building provides for the integration of the development within the existing streetscape and provide for the protection of the public from the inclement weather.	An awning, a minimum of 3 metres in width or setback 0.5m from the tentative kerb line, is provided to the full frontage or frontages of the building where the building is built to the front property alignment or alignments.
Site Access, Parking, Loading and Unloading	
Car parking does not hinder or obstruct the use of any area by pedestrians or other vehicles.	Site access or accesses are located 15m from an intersection.
Parking areas are laid out in such a manner as to provide adequate access to each parking space and to permit free circulation of vehicles entering, leaving	Off street parking is to be provided at the rear or side or underneath a building.
and parking.	Vehicle unloading areas, goods storage areas, waste storage areas and outdoor equipment are designed and located to be not visible from the street.
	Parking spaces comply with Table 6.10 - Areas and Dimensions.
	Access to parking spaces is provided from an aisle with an unobstructed width of at least 6.2 metres.
	For a parallel parking space the minimum dimensions are 6.2 metres by 2.6 metres.
	Car parking spaces for particular uses are in accordance with Table 6.11 - Number of Car Parking Spaces Required.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).
² If adjacent to electricity works, the proposal should be referred to the relevant electricity entity.

Column 1	Column 2	
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹	
	The gradient of a parking space does not exceed 10 per cent.	
	Parking areas are:-	
	(i) not closer than 3 metres from the alignment of any structure; and	
	(ii) not closer than 3 metres to any boundary of the site.	
	Parking areas are located within the site on which the use is to be conducted.	
Water Quality Maintenance		
All activities maintain the water quality of Carpentaria Shire's groundwater, waterways and surface water storages.	 Any activities which:- a) involve the handling of water-borne pollutants are provided with bunded, impervious surfaces linked to an integrated drainage and treatment system; b) involve the storage of waste water are provided with properly designed and constructed, secure, sealed storage facilities; or c) contain all liquid wastes and discharge them to a sewer or removed from the site for treatment and disposal to an approved facility. 	
Other Uses The predominance of the primary Commercial Activity	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.	
is retained and there are no significant adverse effects on the local amenity.		
Any Business, Medical Centre or Shop are to be located to provide a service centre to serve the adjacent residents rather than be located in different part of the town.		

 $^{\rm 1}$ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

ZONING MAPS

These maps are bound in with the Planning Strategy Maps, and the Overlay Maps, in the Planning Scheme Maps Volume.

PART 5 OVERLAYS

Division 1 – Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay

5.1 Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay

5.1.1 Assessment Categories for the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes affected by a Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay in Column 2 of Tables 5.1 and 5.2 as follows:-

- (a) Table 5.1 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 5.2 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use; and
 - operational work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

5.1.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Development Affected by a Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay

- (a) The relevant assessment criteria for defined uses or use classes affected by a Good Quality Agriculture Land Overlay are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 5.1 and 5.2; and
- (b) For self assessable development and code assessable development, the relevant assessment criteria are the applicable Codes.

¹ Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

TABLE 5.1

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE GOOD QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LAND OVERLAY – MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Notes:-

- Zones also affect assessment categories. See Zone Maps to determine the Zone of the land. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies 1 and 2 indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Agriculture	Exempt	-
Animal Husbandry	Exempt	-
Minor Aquaculture	Exempt	-
Station Homestead	Exempt	-
All other defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Exempt - if the site is not included within an area, or does not share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map Or Code Assessable - if the site is included within an area, or share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	- Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code

¹ For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

TABLE 5.2

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE GOOD QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LAND OVERLAY – OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Note:-

- Zones also affect assessment categories. See Zone Maps to determine the Zone of the land. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies 1 and 2 indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt - if the site is not included within an area, or does not share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	-
	Code Assessable - if the site is included within an area, or share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt - if the site is not included within an area, or does not share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	-
	Code Assessable - if the site is included within an area, or share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code

¹ For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Reconfiguring a Lot ²	Exempt - if the site is not included within an area, or does not share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	-
	Code Assessable - if the site is included within an area, or share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code
Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Exempt - if the site is not included within an area, or does not share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	-
	Code Assessable - if the site is included within an area, or share a common boundary with an area identified (Classes A, B and C) on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map	Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code
Other	Exempt	-

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Division 2 – Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code

5.2 Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code

5.2.1 Overall Outcomes for the Good Quality Agriculture Land Overlay Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Good Quality Agriculture Land Overlay Code and are as follows:-

- (a) protect areas which are primarily intended to be used for agricultural, horticulture and animal husbandry purposes, except in the case of land which is intended to be used for low intensity pastoral activities and as a means of consolidating and buffering the agricultural and horticultural areas in accordance with the State Planning Policy 1/92: Development and the Conservation of Agricultural Land, Planning Guidelines: The Identification of Good Quality Agricultural Land, and Planning Guidelines: Separating Agricultural and Residential Land Uses; and
- (b) protect lands designated as Classes A, B and C (shown on the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Map) which are areas considered important in maintaining the integrity of the agricultural based holdings.

5.2.2 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the Good Quality Agricultural Land Overlay Code

TABLE 5.3

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE GOOD QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LAND OVERLAY CODE

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Land Use	
To limit the nature and extent of non-agricultural uses particularly where the proposed defined use or use class does not have specific locational requirements.	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.
To minimise any likely impacts of the use on areas suitable for agriculture and horticulture purposes, where the defined use or use class is on lands adjacent to the identified areas.	
The integrity of Good Quality Agricultural Land areas is maintained through the avoidance of the fragmentation of land parcels.	

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

GOOD QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LAND OVERLAY MAP

This map is bound in with the Planning Strategy Maps and the Zoning Maps, in the Planning Scheme Maps Volume.

Division 3 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay

5.3 Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay

5.3.1 Assessment Categories for the Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes affected by the Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay in Column 2 of Tables 5.4 and 5.5 as follows:-

- (a) Table 5.4 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 5.5 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use; and
 - operational work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

5.3.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Development Affected by the Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria for defined uses or use classes affected by a Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 5.4 and 5.5; and
- (2) For self assessable development and code assessable development, the relevant assessment criteria are the applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

TABLE 5.4

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE AERODROMES AND AVIATION FACILITIES OVERLAY – MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Notes:-

- Zones also affect assessment categories. See Zone Maps to determine the Zone of the land. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies 1 and 2 indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
All defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Exempt if:- (a) the site is not within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is not within 1000m of the end or	-
	175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is not within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (d) the defined use or use class is not identified as code assessable	
	or	

¹ For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	Code Assessable if:- (a) the site is within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (d) the defined use or use class identified below is located within 3km of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility, Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility or Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Animal Husbandry; (iii) Business (incorporating outdoor food handling or consumption for commercial purposes); (iv) Extractive Industry; (v) Industry; (vi) Intensive Agriculture;	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

¹ For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	(vii) Minor Aquaculture; (viii) Special Industry; or (ix) Sport and Recreation; or (e) the defined use or use class identified below is located within 3km of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility, Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility or Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility and the development is greater than 8.5m in height or the design incorporates reflective surfaces (glass or metallic), upward shining lights, flashing lights or sodium lights:- (i) Business; (exclusive of outdoor food handling or consumption for commercial purposes); (ii) Community Facilities; (iii) Residential Activities; or (iv) Shop; or (f) refuse disposal or sewerage treatment plant located within 15km of runways	

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¹ For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

TABLE 5.5

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE AERODROMES AND AVIATION FACILITIES OVERLAY – OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Note:

- Zones also affect assessment categories. See Zone Maps to determine the Zone of the land. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.
- Planning scheme policies 1 and 2 indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) the site is not within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is not within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is not within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or	
	Code Assessable if:- (a) the site is within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

¹ For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or	
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if:- (a) the site is not within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 — Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is not within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is not within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps;	-

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	or Code Assessable if:- (a) the site is within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps;	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code
Reconfiguring a Lot ²	Exempt if:- (a) the site is not within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or	<u>-</u>

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA. Under IPA, Schedule 8, Part 3, the reconfiguring of a lot may not be made self assessable or assessable by a planning scheme if the proposal is for amalgamating 2 or more lots, for a building format plan that does not subdivide land, in relation to the Acquisition of Land Act 1967.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	(b) the site is not within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is within not the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps;	
	or	
	Code Assessable if:- (a) the site is within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code
	(b) the site is within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps;	

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Exempt if:- (a) the site is not within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (b) the site is not within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is not within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or Code Assessable if:- (a) the site is within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or	Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	(b) the site is within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or (c) the site is within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps	
Other	Exempt	<u>-</u>

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Division 4 – Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

5.4 Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

5.4.1 Overall Outcomes for the Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code is to ensure that significant Aviation Facilities within the Shire are protected from the adverse impacts of development, thereby contributing to safe and efficient air travel in accordance with the State Planning Policy 1/02.

5.4.2 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Code

TABLE 5.6

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE AERODROMES AND AVIATION FACILITIES OVERLAY CODE

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Height of Buildings and Structures	
Buildings or other structures must not interfere with the movement of aircraft or the safe operation of the Normanton Aviation Facility.	Buildings or other structures do not protrude into any Obstacle Limitation Surface.
Normanion / Waldon's dolling.	Facilities, such as masts, do not protrude into any Obstacle Limitation Surface.
	Refer to the State Planning Policy 1/02 for design specification relating the construction of buildings and other structures within the Obstacle Limitation Surface.
Emissions	
Emissions do not significantly affect air turbulence, visibility or engine operation in operational airspace.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Potential Interference for Wildlife	
Wildlife, particularly flying vertebrates, such as birds and bats, are not attracted into operational airspace in significant numbers.	Potential food and waste sources are covered and collected so that accessibility by wildlife is minimised.
in significant numbers.	Wildlife deterrence measures are carries out e.g. bird scarers, netting.
Public Safety Area	
A significant increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in public safety areas is avoided, unless this is an existing 'development commitment'.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Advertising Devices and Other Lighting	
Illuminated advertising devices and other lighting must not create a visual hazard to pilots flying in or out of the Normanton Aviation Facility.	The illuminated advertising devices or other lighting does not exceed the background illumination level when viewed from the air.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Function of Aviation Facility	
A defined use or use class does not impair the function of the Normanton Non-directional Beacon/Satellite Ground Station (Airservices Australia Reference No. 552) by creating physical	Works or uses are not located within the sensitive areas of the beacon, as shown on Map 1 - Aerodrome and Aviation Facilities Overlay Map that involve any:-
obstructions, electrical or electro-magnetic interference or deflection of signals.	(i) buildings, structures or any other physical obstructions within 60 metres of the site;
	(ii) metallic buildings or structures between 60 metres and 150 metres of the site;
	(iii) buildings or structures with a size greater than 2.5 metres in any dimension between 60 metres and 150 metres of the site;
	(iv) any other physical obstructions between 60 metres and 150 metres of the site which exceed 3 metres in height; or
	 (v) buildings, structures or any other physical obstructions between 150 metres and 500 metres of the site which exceed 7.9 metres in height.
A defined use or use class does not impair the function of the Normanton Aviation Facility by	Works or uses are not located within the glide path that involve any:-
creating physical obstructions.	(i) buildings, structures or any other physical obstructions within 1000m of the end of the runway or 175m from the centre line of the runway of the Existing Normanton Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 1 and 2 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps or, the Existing Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 4 and 5 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or
	 (ii) buildings, structures or any other physical obstructions within 1000m of the end or 175m of the side boundaries of the Proposed Karumba Aerodrome and Aviation Facility identified on Maps 6 and 7 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps; or
	(iii) buildings, structures or any other physical obstructions within the NDB 500m buffer identified on Map 3 - Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Overlay Maps;

 $^{\rm 1}$ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

AERODROMES AND AVIATION FACILITIES OVERLAY MAPS

These maps are bound in with the Planning Strategy Maps and the Zoning Maps, in the Planning Scheme Maps Volume.

Division 5 – Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay

5.5 Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay

5.5.1 Assessment Categories for the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay

The assessment categories are identified for defined uses or use classes affected by the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay in Column 2 of Tables 5.7 and 5.8 as follows:-

- (a) Table 5.7 making an assessable or self assessable material change of use¹ for a defined use, or another use in a defined use class, listed in Column 1; or
- (b) Table 5.8 other development listed in Column 1, including:-
 - building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use; and
 - operational work not associated with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

5.5.2 Relevant Assessment Criteria for Development Affected by the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay

- (1) The relevant assessment criteria for defined uses or use classes affected by a Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay are referred to in Column 3 of Tables 5.7 and 5.8; and
- (2) For self assessable development and code assessable development, the relevant assessment criteria are the applicable Codes.

Works associated with an application for an assessable or self assessable material change of use may be assessed together with an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

TABLE 5.7

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE ACID SULFATE SOILS OVERLAY - MAKING A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

Notes:-

- Zones also affect assessment categories. See Zone Maps to determine the Zone of the land. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.

 Planning scheme policies 1 and 2 indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek
- further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
All defined or not defined, defined uses or use classes	Exempt if - the site is not located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does not involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material or Code Assessable if - the site is located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material	- Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code

¹ For impact assessable development, 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

TABLE 5.8

ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES AND RELEVANT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE ACID **SULFATE SOILS OVERLAY - OTHER DEVELOPMENT**

Note:-

- Zones also affect assessment categories. See Zone Maps to determine the Zone of the land. Also see Section 1.3.6 explaining how the higher assessment category prevails.

 Planning scheme policies 1 and 2 indicate when the local government may undertake consultation or seek
- further information from the applicant about an application.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Carrying out building work not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if - the site is not located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does not involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material or Code Assessable if - the site is located on land containing or potentially containing acid	- Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code
	sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material	

For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Type Of Development	Assessment Category	Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
Placing an advertising device on premises not associated with an assessable or self assessable Material Change of Use	Exempt if - the site is not located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does not involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material	-
	Code Assessable if - the site is located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material	Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code
Carrying out operational work for Reconfiguring a Lot	Exempt if - the site is not located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does not involve:- (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material	-

¹ For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Column 1 Type Of Development	Column 2 Assessment Category	Column 3 Relevant Assessment Criteria ¹ – Applicable Code if Development is Self Assessable or Requires Code Assessment
	or Code Assessable if - the site is located on land containing or potentially containing acid sulfate soils as indicated by the shaded areas on the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map and does involve: (i) below 20m AHD and the excavation or otherwise removing 1000m³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD; or (ii) at or below 5m AHD and involves filling the site with 1000m³ or more of material	Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code
Other	Exempt	-

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¹ For impact assessable development 'relevant assessment criteria' are provided to assist the preparation of an application and in no way affect the regard given to the planning scheme as a whole in accordance with Section 3.5.5 of the IPA.

Division 6 - Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code

5.6 Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code

5.6.1 Overall Outcomes for the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code, to ensure that on premises containing Acid Sulfate Soils, development is undertaken to ensure that:-

- (a) The disturbance of acid sulfate soils is avoided; or
- (b) The generation or release of acid and metal contaminants from acid sulfate soils do not have significant adverse impacts on the natural and built environment or human health; and
- (c) Reflect State Planning Policy 2/02: Planning and Managing Development involving Acid Sulfate Soils and State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development involving Acid Sulfate Soils.

5.6.2 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code

TABLE 5.9

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ACID SULFATE SOILS OVERLAY CODE

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Location The extent and location of acid sulfate soils must be identified.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Environmental Harm No environmental harm resulting from acid sulfate soils or potential acid sulfate exposure is caused.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Minimisation of Disturbance	
The disturbance of acid sulfate soils is avoided or minimised.	The disturbance of acid sulfate must be avoided by: (i) not excavating or otherwise removing soil or sediment identified as containing acid sulfate soils; (ii) not permanently or temporarily extracting groundwater that results in the aeration of previously saturated acid sulfate soils; and (iii) not undertaking filling that results in : • actual acid sulfate soils being moved below the water table; and • previously saturated acid sulfate soils being aerated.
The release of acid and associated metal containments into the environment is avoided or minimised.	The disturbance of acid sulfate soils avoids the release of acid and metal contaminants by: (i) neutralising existing acidity and preventing the generation of acid and metal contaminants; and (ii) preventing the release of surface or groundwater flow containing acid and mental contaminants into the environment. Acid sulfate soils must undergo appropriate treatment before disposal whether or not that disposal occurs offsite.

Note:- Refer to the Diagram in Section 3.7 of the State Planning Policy 2/02 Guidelines: Planning and Managing Development involving Acid Sulfate Soils - Area and Development to which SPP 2/02 Applies.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

ACID SULFATE SOILS OVERLAY MAP

This map is bound in with the Planning Strategy Maps and the Zoning Maps, in the Planning Scheme Maps Volume.

PART 6

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA (CODES)

Division 1 - Preliminary

6.1 Codes for a Defined Use or Use Class

The provisions in this Part comprise the following codes:-

- Dwelling House Code (Division 2);
- Home-based Industry Code (Division 3);
- Accommodation Building Code (Division 4);
- Tourism Code (Division 5);
- Advertising Devices Code (Division 6);
- Planning Scheme Building Matters Code (Division 7); Reconfiguring a Lot Code (Division 8); and General Development Code (Division 9).

Division 2 – Dwelling House Code

6.2 Dwelling House Code

6.2.1 Overall Outcomes for the Dwelling House Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Dwelling House Code and are as follows:-

- (a) ensure that Dwelling Houses, Station Homesteads and associated developments are compatible with surrounding development;
- (b) ensure that Dwelling Houses and Station Homesteads do not adversely impact on the amenity or natural features; and
- (c) ensure that Dwelling Houses and Station Homesteads are not subject to hazards or flooding or noise because of the location.

6.2.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use and the reconfiguration of a lot.

6.2.3 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the **Dwelling House Code**

TABLE 6.1

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE **DWELLING HOUSE CODE**

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Site Area	
Lots must be of sufficient area and dimension to meet the requirements of the users.	The lot has a minimum area of 800m^2 . If rural residential, the lot has a minimum area of $5,000\text{m}^2$. If a Station Homestead, the lot has a minimum area of $10,000\text{m}^2$.
Residential Density	
Residential density must maintain the character and visual quality of the area.	Only one Dwelling House is to be established within a lot. If a Station Homestead, additional dwelling houses established within a lot are to accommodate employees or family members.
Built Form	
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 8.5m or in the Rural Zone, 11m.
Building Setbacks ²	
Buildings must be setback to:- (i) maintain the character of the area; and	Boundary clearances comply with Schedule 3. Station Homestead landing strips are setback a minimum of 500m from any property boundary.
(ii) achieve separation from the neighbouring buildings and from road frontages.	
Site Coverage	
The site coverage of all buildings must not result in a built form that is bulky or visually obtrusive.	The area covered by buildings and roofed structures is no greater than 50% of the lot.
Infrastructure	
Basic infrastructure provided.	Site is connected to Council's reticulated water supply system and sewerage (Schedule 1, Part 2 - Water Supply Service Area Maps and Sewerage Service Area Map); ³ or

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).
 If adjacent to electricity works, the proposal should be referred to the relevant electricity entity.
 Water Reticulation Code of Australia (WSA03-1999).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
	Where the site is not within the reticulated system a tank with a minimum of 60,000 litres capacity is connected to each Dwelling House.
	Sewerage disposal system is provided. ²
	The defined use or use class is connected to an electricity source.
	The defined use or use class is connected to a telecommunication system.
Location Uses or works are located and designed to avoid significant adverse effects on safe aircraft operations due to physical intrusions.	No Probable Solutions are prescribed.
Dwelling House - Temporary Accommodation	
The short term nature of temporary accommodation is to maintain adequate standards for residential use of	Minimum size of a lot is 500m ² .
the land.	Minimum floor area is 20m ² .
	Minimum boundary clearances comply with Schedule 3.
	Maximum coverage of the lot by a building and roofed structures is no greater than 50%.
	Temporary accommodation must be removed from a lot within six months of establishment.

Note:- The local government has declared by resolution under Section 53 of the Standard Building Regulation that the minimum floor level for habitable rooms is 6m AHD for Normanton, 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba and 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba Point. Habitable rooms are defined by the Building Code of Australia³.

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¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

Sewerage Code of Australia (WSA02-1999); Sewage Pumping Station Code (WSA04-2001); and Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.

³ In the Building Code of Australia, **Habitable Room** means a room used for normal domestic activities, and - (a) includes a lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family and sunroom; but (b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialized nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Division 3 - Home-based Industry Code

6.3 Home-based Industry Code

6.3.1 Overall Outcomes for the Home-based Industry Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Home-based Industry Code and are as follows:-

- (a) ensure that Home-based Industries are compatible with the surrounding development;
- (b) ensure that the use does not adversely impact on the amenity; and
- (c) ensure that other adjacent uses are not subject to hazards or noise.

6.3.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

6.3.3 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the Home-based Industry Code

TABLE 6.2

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE HOME-BASED INDUSTRY CODE

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development
	and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Scale of Use	
Home-based Industries must be compatible with adjacent Residential Activities.	Only the owner of the land and family, who reside on site, are engaged in the use.
Protection of Residential Amenity	
A Home-based Industry must not adversely affect the amenity of the surrounding Residential Activities.	A Home-based Industry, shall:-
	(i) provided visitor accommodation for a maximum of 4 visitors;
	(ii) have a floor area used either in a separate building or a separate part of the main building, is not greater than 50m ² ;
	(iii) display goods and stored goods or materials are not visible from outside the building;
	 (iv) there is only one sign and the sign is:- not greater than 0.5m² in area; not illuminated; wholly within the premises or on a fence facing the road; and
	(iv) there is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles.
	There is no repairing, servicing, cleaning, or loading of vehicles not normally associated with use of premises as a Dwelling House.
	Does not operate on a Sunday or public holiday nor outside the hours of 7.00am and 7.00pm on any other day.
	Does not involve the use of more than two heavy vehicles or refrigerated vehicles with a carrying capacity of more than 4 tonnes, or the use of an articulated vehicle.
	Home-based Industries do not require parking facilities.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Built Form	
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.	The maximum height of a new building, structure or object, or height at which an activity is carried out, is 8.5m or if in the Rural Zone, 11m.
Building Setbacks ² (other than on land in the Rural Zone)	
Buildings must be setback to:-	New buildings or structures comply with the boundary clearances stated in Schedule 3.
(i) maintain the character of the area; and	
(ii) achieve separation from the neighbouring buildings and from road frontages.	
Site Coverage	
The site coverage of all building must not result in a built form that is bulky or visually obtrusive.	New buildings or roofed structures do not increase the area covered, to no greater than 50% of the lot.
Infrastructure	
Basic infrastructure provided.	Site is connected to Council's reticulated water supply system and sewerage (Schedule 1, Part 2 - Water Supply Service Area Maps and Sewerage Service Area Map); ³
	or
	Where the site is not within the reticulated system a tank with a minimum of 60,000 litres capacity is connected to the Home-based Industry.
	Sewerage disposal system is provided.4
	The defined use or use class is connected to an electricity source.
	The Home-based Industry is connected to a telecommunication system.

Note:- The local government has declared by resolution under Section 53 of the Standard Building Regulation that the minimum floor level for habitable rooms is 6m AHD for Normanton, 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba and 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba Point. Habitable rooms are defined by the Building Code of Australia⁵.

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

If adjacent to electricity works, the proposal should be referred to the relevant electricity entity.

Water Reticulation Code of Australia (WSA03-1999). Sewerage Code of Australia (WSA02-1999); Sewage Pumping Station Code (WSA04-2001); and Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.

In the Building Code of Australia, **Habitable Room** means a room used for normal domestic activities, and - (a) includes a lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family and sunroom; but (b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialized nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Division 4 - Accommodation Building Code

6.4 Accommodation Building Code

6.4.1 Overall Outcomes for the Accommodation Building Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Accommodation Building Code and are as follows:-

- (a) ensure that Accommodation Buildings, Duplex Dwellings and Multiple Dwellings are compatible with the surrounding development;
- (b) ensure that the use does not impact on the amenity of the area; and
- (c) ensure that the use is not subject to adverse impacts because of their location.

6.4.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

6.4.3 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the **Accommodation Building Code**

TABLE 6.3

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE **ACCOMMODATION BUILDING CODE**

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Built Form The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity. Site Area Lots must be of sufficient area and dimension to meet the requirements of the users. Landscaping Landscaping must maintain the character and visual amenity of the surrounding area.	Maximum of 2 stories and/or does not exceed 8.5m in height. The lot has a minimum area of 1000m² and road frontage of 18m. No Acceptable Solution provided. For assessable development the Probable Solution is, the landscaped garden area exceeds 10% of the site.
Building Setbacks ² Buildings must be setback to:- (i) maintain the character of the area; and (ii) achieve separation from the neighbouring buildings and from road frontages.	There is compliance with the boundary clearances of:- (i) 1.5m for structures up to 4.5m above ground level; (ii) 2.0m for structures up to 7.5m above ground level; and (iii) 2.0m plus 0.5m for every 3 metres (or part) that the structure is more than 7.5m above ground level. Setback 6m from any road frontage or frontages.
Site Coverage The site coverage of all buildings must not result in a built form that is bulky or visually obtrusive.	The area covered by buildings and roofed structures is no greater than:- (i) 50% of the lot for a one storey structure; and

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).
² If adjacent to electricity works, the proposal should be referred to the relevant electricity entity.

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
	(ii) 40% of the lot for a two storey structure.
Infrastructure	
Basic infrastructure provided.	Site is connected to Council's reticulated water supply system and sewerage (Schedule 1, Part 2 - Water Supply Service Area Maps and Sewerage Service Area Map); ²
	or
	Where the site is not within the reticulated system a tank with a minimum of 60,000 litres capacity is connected to each Dwelling Unit.
	Sewerage disposal system is provided. ³
	The defined use or use class is connected to an electricity source.
	The defined use or use class is connected to a telecommunication system.

Note:- The local government has declared by resolution under Section 53 of the Standard Building Regulation that the minimum floor level for habitable rooms is 6m AHD for Normanton, 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba and 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba Point. Habitable rooms are defined by the Building Code of Australia⁴.

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

Water Reticulation Code of Australia (WSA03-1999). Sewerage Code of Australia (WSA02-1999); Sewage Pumping Station Code (WSA04-2001); and Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.

In the Building Code of Australia, **Habitable Room** means a room used for normal domestic activities, and - (a) includes a lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family and sunroom; but (b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialized nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Division 5 – Tourism Code

6.5 Tourism Code

6.5.1 Overall Outcomes for the Tourism Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Tourism Code and are as follows:-

- (a) Tourist facilities are consistent with the scale of existing buildings and structures in the vicinity, and designed to complement the physical character of the local area; and
- (b) Tourist facilities are provided having regard to the safety of and amenity enjoyed by people using the facility and the adjoining premises.

6.5.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

6.5.3 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Tourism Code

FOR THE TOURISM CODE

TABLE 6.4

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT

Column 1 Column 2 **Specific Outcomes** Probable Solutions for Assessable Development¹ Site Area The site area² is of sufficient size to provide for For a Caravan Park or Camping Area:adequate on-site and local area amenity, with respect to boundary setbacks, open space, car (i) minimum site area is 4000m²; and parking and landscaping around the facilities. (ii) minimum 1.5m landscaped areas are provided along all boundaries of the site area. For Tourism Accommodation Units:-(i) buildings and roofed structures do not occupy more than 40% of the site area; (ii) if adjacent to land used, or identified, for residential purposes, all buildings have a minimum setback of 6m from a road, and 3m from any other boundary; and (iii) if not adjacent to land used, or identified, for residential purposes, all buildings have a minimum setback of 3m from each boundary of the site area. Amenity Adequate amenity, particularly privacy, is available There is not more than 1 Caravan or Camping Area or Tourism Accommodation Unit for each 120m2 of for individual Caravan Park or Camping Area or Tourism Accommodation Units. site area. For a Caravan Park or Camping Area 10% of the site area, exclusive of landscaped setback areas, is provided for open space. For Tourist Accommodation Units all parts of the site area not occupied by buildings or service areas are landscaped.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

² See definition of "site area".

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Health, Safety and Convenience The health, safety and convenience of people using the facility are maintained with respect to:- (i) pedestrian and vehicle access within, and to and from, the site; (ii) access for emergency services vehicles; (iii) availability of on-site car parking; and (iv) significant environmental effects of nearby uses. Note:- The local government has declared by resolution under Section 53 of the Standard Building Regulation that the minimum floor level for habitable rooms is 6m AHD for Normanton, 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba and 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba Point. Habitable rooms are defined by the Building Code of Australia. ²	For a Caravan Park or Camping Area internal roads have the following widths:- (i) two way - 6m; and (ii) one-way or cul de sac - 4m. For a Caravan Park or Camping Area vehicle entries to and exits from the site meet the following:- (i) for combined entry and exit - 7m minimum width; (ii) for one-way entry - 7m minimum width; (iii) for one-way exit - 5m minimum width; and (iv) vehicle holding area, provided either as a separate bay or as part of a one-way entrance road - minimum dimensions of 4m by 20m. No Caravan Site, Camping Site or Tourism Accommodation Unit has direct vehicular access to a public road. Emergency service vehicles have unrestricted access to every site and building. One hard stand car parking space is provided for Tourism Accommodation Units. If there is a Manager's Residence, 1 car parking space is provided for the residence.
Tourism - minor The provision of an adequate sewerage treatment works.	A design capacity to treat sewerage of 21 or more equivalent persons.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).
² In the Building Code of Australia, **Habitable room** means a room used for normal domestic activities, and - (a) includes a lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family and sunroom; but (b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

⁴ If adjacent to electricity works, the proposal should be referred to the relevant electricity entity.

Division 6 - Advertising Devices Code

6.6 Advertising Devices Code

6.6.1 Overall Outcomes for the Advertising Devices Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Advertising Devices Code and are as follows:-

- (a) advertising devices are safely constructed⁴ and secured and do not create a hazard; and
- (b) advertising devices are compatible with the physical characteristics of the site where they are located and the character of the local area.

6.6.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

6.6.3 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the Advertising Devices Code

TABLE 6.5

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ADVERTISING DEVICES CODE

Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Scale and Design Are consistent with the scale and design of existing buildings and other works on the site and in the locality where they are located, and do not intrude into aircraft operational areas.	Advertising devices are consistent devices as identified in Schedule 2.
Siting and Provision	
Sited and provided on premises having regard to:- (i) maintaining or enhancing the amenity enjoyed by people on the site and in the locality where the devices are located;	An advertising device complies with the criteria stated in Columns 1 and 2 of Table 6.6 and applicable to the differing types of advertising.
(ii) avoiding confusion with traffic signs, or reduction in their visibility or conspicuous nature; and (iii) avoiding hazards to vehicular or	
pedestrian traffic due to their location or illumination.	

6.6.4 Meaning of Different Types of Advertising Devices

In this Division:-

"Awning Sign" means a sign attached to the fascia of an awning or attached to and supported above or below an awning.

"Building Sign" means a sign attached to or on the fascia or wall of a building, erected on a roof or parapet, or projecting horizontally or vertically from the façade, suspended from a bracket attached to a building or on a window for the display of advertisements.

"**Ground Mounted Sign**" means a free-standing sign or a sign on a pole or pylon independent of any building. The term includes any billboard over 4.5m² not associated with the use of the premises on which it is located.

"Portable Sign" means a sign not fixed in the ground or attached to a building.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

TABLE 6.6

ADVERTISING DEVICES CRITERIA

	Column 1	Column 2
	Criteria	Dimension
Awning	g Sign	
(i)	Height about or depth ¹ below awning	0.5m maximum
(ii)	Ground clearance	2.4m minimum
(iii)	Width of sign	2.4m maximum but no wider than the awning
(iv)	Clearance behind the vertical projection of the kerb for a sign on or below the awning	0.45m minimum
(v)	Setback from either awning fascia for a sign above the awning	0.3m minimum
(vi)	Distance to any other similar awning sign	4.0m minimum for above the awning and 2.5m for below the awning
Buildin	g Sign	
(i)	Ground clearance	2.4m minimum
(ii)	Clearance out from wall	0.3m maximum or 0.5m if the ground clearance is more than 2.7m
(iii)	Projection beyond wall or above parapet	Nil
(iv)	Maximum area of a sign or signs fixed to a wall or fascia	25m ²
(v)	A wall sign projecting over a footpath to be behind the vertical projection of the kerb	0.45m minimum
(vi)	A hanging sign mounted on the building fascia to have an area and dimension	0.6m ² maximum and 0.8m maximum
(vii)	Area of a fascia mounted all sign	1.25m ² maximum if mounted between 2.4m and 3.0m above ground level and 3.0m ² maximum if above awning
(viii)	Number of signs per wall	2 maximum
Ground	d Mounted Sign	
(i)	Ground clearance	0.5m minimum for a ground base sign and 2.7m minimum for a pylon sign
(ii)	Height above ground	1.5m maximum for a ground base sign and 5.0m maximum for a pylon sign
(iii)	Area of each face of sign	3m ² maximum for a ground base sign and 6.0m ² maximum for a pylon sign
(iv)	Movement or rotation	Nil

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Nothing is to be suspended from below an Awning Sign.

	Column 1 Criteria	Column 2 Dimension
Portab	le Sign ¹	
(i)	Area per side	1.2m ² maximum
(ii)	Height	1.5m maximum

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¹ Securely fixed to the ground, only visible when the premises are in use and not located on any road or footpath.

Division 7 – Planning Scheme Building Matters Code

6.7 Planning Scheme Building Matters Code

6.7.1 Overall Outcomes for the Planning Scheme Building Matters Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Planning Scheme Building Matters Code, to ensure that buildings or structures are compatible with the surrounding development.

6.7.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

6.7.3 Specific Outcomes, Probable Solutions and Acceptable Solutions for the **Planning Scheme Building Matters Code**

TABLE 6.7

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SELF ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PLANNING SCHEME BUILDING MATTERS CODE

	Column 1 Specific Outcomes	Column 2 Probable Solutions for Assessable Development and Acceptable Solutions for Self Assessable Development ¹
Built Form		
The built form is compatible with the desired character and amenity of the surrounding area and does not adversely affect the visual amenity.		The maximum height of a building or structure other than electricity works and telecommunications facilities, is 8.5m.
Building Setbacks ²		
Buildings must	t be setback to:- maintain the character of the area; and	If new building work associated with Residential or Home-based Industries - boundary clearances comply with Schedule 3.
(ii)	achieve separation from the neighbouring buildings and from road frontages.	If other new building work - for each boundary, the clearance is the same or greater than the least existing clearance from the boundary.
Landscaping		
Landscaping must maintain the character and visual amenity of the surrounding area.		No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.

Note:- The local government has declared by resolution under Section 53 of the Standard Building Regulation that the minimum floor level for habitable rooms is 6m AHD for Normanton, 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba and 200mm above finished ground level for Karumba Point. Habitable rooms are defined by the Building Code of Australia³.

Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions) and Section 1.1.5 (Acceptable Solutions).

If adjacent to electricity works, the proposal should be referred to the relevant electricity entity.

In the Building Code of Australia, **Habitable Room** means a room used for normal domestic activities, and - (a) includes a lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family and sunroom; but (b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialized nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Division 8 - Reconfiguring a Lot Code

6.8 Reconfiguring a Lot Code

6.8.1 Overall Outcomes for the Reconfiguring a Lot Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the Reconfiguring a Lot Code and are as follows:-

- (a) to ensure that an application for a defined use or use class achieves the Specific Outcomes in Table 6.8;
- (b) **if rearranging the boundaries of a lot** the useability of and access to all lots affected is improved, or maintained to an adequate extent;
- (c) if creating an access easement from a constructed road the useability of and pedestrian and vehicular (which includes emergency vehicles) access to all lots affected is improved, or maintained to an adequate extent;
- (d) if a new lot or separate part of a lot¹ is created, the lot or part of the lot:-
 - (i) is, or is capable of being adequately serviced having regard to how the land is proposed to be used and the circumstances of its location; and
 - (ii) has an area, dimensions and suitable areas within the lot consistent with:-
 - the outcomes sought for the Zone in which it occurs and the intended use, or the use approved for the subject land;
 - any significant physical constraints of the land;
 - the provision of appropriate boundary clearances; and
- (e) if reconfiguring a lot opens a new road, the subdivision design is consistent with:-
 - the outcomes sought for the Zone in which it occurs and the intended use, or the use approved for the land;
 - (ii) the efficient connection to available services;
 - (iii) any significant physical characteristics of the land, both landscape features and hazards:
 - (iv) the design of adjoining lots; and
 - (v) the provision of pedestrian and vehicular (which includes emergency vehicles) access.

6.8.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use.

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See definition of "separate part of a lot".

6.8.3 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the Reconfiguration of a Lot Code

TABLE 6.8

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE RECONFIGURING A LOT CODE

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
RURAL ZONE	
Area and Dimensions of Lots	
Lots must be of sufficient area and dimension to meet the requirements of the users.	Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-
	(i) sufficient area (a minimum area of 1000ha) and suitable proportions; and
	(ii) adequate frontage to a road (a minimum frontage of 100m).
Vehicular Access	
Lot reconfigurations must allow for good access to the proposed defined use or use class and assist in the implementation of the road hierarchy.	Appropriate and practical vehicular access to a road such that the access does not significantly detract from the function of the road.
	Suitable areas within the lot for the location of relevant activities or works.
	Any new road has a carriageway width of a minimum of 6m within a road reserve width of 20m.
On-site Services and Facilities	
A range of adequate, safe and reliable on-site services and facilities must be provided.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot intended for non-agricultural or non-animal husbandry use is capable of being connected to, or providing for within the lot, an appropriate level of the following:-
	(i) water supply;
	(ii) sewage treatment;
	(iii) drainage;
	(iv) power supply; and
	(v) telecommunications.

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¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Land Use	
The proposed defined use or use class must be consistent with the intent of the Rural Zone.	New lots are only created to accommodate uses that are consistent with the outcomes sought for the Rural Zone.
RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE	
Area and Dimensions of Lots	
Lots must be of sufficient area and dimension to meet the requirements of the users.	Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-
	(i) sufficient area (a minimum area of 5000m²) and suitable proportions; and
	(ii) adequate frontage to a road (a minimum frontage of 50m).
Vehicular Access	
Lot reconfigurations must allow for good access to the proposed defined use or use class and assist in the implementation of the road hierarchy.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has appropriate and practical vehicular access to a road such that the access does not significantly detract from the function of the road.
	Any new road has a carriageway width of 8m within a road reserve of 20m.
On-site Services and Facilities	
A range of adequate, safe and reliable on-site services and facilities must be provided.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot intended for non-agricultural or non-animal husbandry use is capable of being connected to, or providing for within the lot, an appropriate level of the following:-
	(i) water supply;
	(ii) sewage treatment;
	(iii) drainage;
	(iv) power supply; and
	(v) telecommunications.
Non-residential Use	
Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-	An area and dimensions as set out for the use or appropriate Zone.
(i) sufficient area and suitable proportion;	
(ii) adequate frontage to a road; and	
(iii) suitable areas within the lot for the location of relevant activities or works.	

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Land Use	
The proposed defined use or use class must be consistent with the intent of the Rural Zone.	New lots are only created to accommodate uses that are consistent with the outcomes sought for the Rural Zone.
RESIDENTIAL ZONE	
Vehicular Access	
Lot reconfigurations must allow for good access to the proposed defined use or use class and assist in the implementation of the road hierarchy.	
	Any new road has a carriageway width of 8m within a road reserve of 20m.
On-site Services and Facilities	
A range of adequate, safe and reliable on-site services and facilities must be provided.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot is capable of being connected to, or providing for within the lot, an appropriate level of the following:-
	(i) water supply;
	(ii) sewage treatment;
	(iii) drainage;
	(iv) power supply; and
	(v) telecommunications.
Residential Use	+
Each new lot or separate part of a lot has adequate useable area to allow for:-	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-
(i) a dwelling unit and ancillary buildings to be	
erected in a location that is convenient and as far as practicable, avoids placing people and works at risk from flooding and other hazard;	(ii) minimum dimensions within the lot or
(ii) adequate useable open space for the occupants;	(iii) if not a rear lot , a minimum road frontage of 20m; and
(iii) parking for at least one car; and	 (iv) if a rear lot, an access strip with the following:- a minimum width of 3.5m and a 1m chord
(iv) reasonable vehicular access for a car from the road to a site for the dwelling unit.	

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Non-residential Use	
Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-	An area and dimensions as set out for the use or appropriate Zone.
(iv) sufficient area and suitable proportion;	
(v) adequate frontage to a road; and	
(vi) suitable areas within the lot for the location of relevant activities or works.	
COMMERCIAL ZONE	
Vehicular Access	
Lot reconfigurations must allow for good access to the proposed defined use or use class and assist in the implementation of the road hierarchy.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has appropriate and practical vehicular access to a road such that the access does not significantly detract from the function of the road.
	Any new road has a carriageway width of 8m within a road reserve of 20m.
On-site Services and Facilities	
A range of adequate, safe and reliable on-site services and facilities must be provided.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot is capable of being connected to, or providing for within the lot, an appropriate level of the following:-
	(i) water supply;
	(ii) sewage treatment;
	(iii) drainage;
	(iv) power supply; and
	(v) telecommunications.
Commercial Uses	
Each new lot or separate part of a lot has adequate useable area to allow for:-	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-
(i) buildings and structures to be erected in a location that is convenient and, as far	(i) minimum area of 450m ² if in the serviced area otherwise 1000m ² ; and
as practicable, avoids placing people and works at risk from flooding or other hazard;	(ii) a minimum road frontage of 10m.
(ii) parking for one car for each 30m ² of gross floor area; and	
(iii) reasonable vehicular access from the road.	

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Non-commercial Uses	
Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-	An area and dimension as set out for the use or appropriate Zone.
(i) sufficient area and suitable proportions;	Parking requirements as set out for the defined use or use class.
(ii) adequate frontage to a road;	of disc class.
(iii) suitable areas within the lot for the location of relevant activities or works; and	
(iv) parking spaces as required by the Code.	
INDUSTRIAL ZONE	
Vehicular Access	
Lot reconfigurations must allow for good access to the proposed defined use or use class and assist in the implementation of the road hierarchy.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has appropriate and practical vehicular access to a road such that the access does not significantly detract from the function of the road.
	Any new road has a carriageway width of 8m, with a road reserve of 20m or such greater width required for the traffic using the road.
On-site Services and Facilities	
A range of adequate, safe and reliable on-site services and facilities must be provided.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot is capable of being connected to, or providing for within the lot, an appropriate level of the following:-
	(i) water supply;
	(ii) sewage treatment;
	(iii) drainage;
	(iv) power supply; and
	(v) telecommunications.

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¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

	Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Industrial Uses		
	ot or separate part of a lot has adequate a to allow for:-	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-
(i)	buildings and structures to be erected in a location that is convenient and, as far as practicable, avoids placing people and works at risk from flooding or other hazard;	 (i) a minimum area of 1000m² if in the serviced area otherwise 2000m²; and (ii) a minimum road frontage of 20m.
(ii)	parking for one car for each 50m² of gross floor area or one car for each 100m² of gross floor area for a Special Industry on a large site; and	
(iii)	reasonable vehicular access from the road.	
Non-industi	rial Uses	
Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-		An area and dimension as set out for the use or appropriate Zone.
(i)	sufficient area and suitable proportions;	Parking requirements as set out for the use.
(ii)	adequate frontage to a road;	
(iii)	suitable areas within the lot for the location of relevant activities or works; and	
(iv)	parking spaces as required by the Code.	
COMMUNIT	Y INFRASTRUCTURE ZONE	
Vehicular A	ccess	
Lot reconfigurations must allow for good access to the proposed defined use or use class and assist in the implementation of the road hierarchy.		Each new lot or separate part of a lot has appropriate and practical vehicular access to a road that does not significantly detract from the function of the road.
On-site Services and Facilities		
	f adequate, safe and reliable on-site facilities must be provided.	Each new lot or separate part of a lot is capable of being connected to, or providing for within the lot, an appropriate level of the following:-
		(i) water supply;
		(ii) sewage treatment;
		(iii) drainage;
		(iii) drainage;(iv) power supply; and

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1		Column 2
Specific Outcomes		Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Community	Infrastructure Uses	
	t or separate part of a lot has adequate to allow for:-	Each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-
(i)	buildings and structures to be erected in a location that is convenient and, as far as practicable, avoids placing people and works at risk from flooding or other hazards;	(i) a minimum area of 800m²; and(ii) a minimum road frontage of 20m.
(ii)	adequate useable open space for the occupants;	
(iii)	parking spaces required by the Code; and	
(iv)	reasonable vehicular access for a car from the road to a site for the Dwelling House.	
Non-residen	tial Use	
Having regard to its intended use, each new lot or separate part of a lot has the following:-		An area and dimension as set out for the use or appropriate Zone.
(i)	sufficient area and suitable proportions;	Parking requirements as set out for the use.
(ii)	adequate frontage to a road; and	
(iii)	suitable areas within the lot for the location of relevant activities or works.	
GENERAL (ALL ZONES)	
Landscapin	7	
Landscaping must maintain the character and visual amenity of the surrounding area.		No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.
If reconfiguring a lot:-		
(i)	where possible, vegetated areas and vegetation linkages are retained; and	
(ii)	changes to the natural topography are minimised.	
Land Protec	tion	
The spread of minimised".	f pest plants and seeds is prevented or	No Acceptable or Probable Solutions are prescribed.
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¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Division 9 - General Development Code

6.9 General Development Code

6.9.1 Overall Outcomes for the General Development Code

The Overall Outcomes are the purpose of the General Development Code and are as follows:-

- (a) ensure that defined uses or use classes provides a level of amenity commensurate with that of existing localities; and
- (b) provide for the safety and health requirements for Residential and Commercial Activities.

6.9.2 Application

This Code applies to an assessable or self assessable material change of use and reconfiguration of a lot.

6.9.3 Specific Outcomes and Probable Solutions for the General Development Code

TABLE 6.9

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CODE

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Boundary Roads Proposals aid in the orderly and proper acquisition of	A new road having one half the width of any other
land.	road in that locality is provided where a proposal for such a road occurs at the boundary of the land and the land is in two or more ownerships. Concrete kerb and channel is required along the frontage or frontages in urban areas.
Electricity	
Residential, Commercial and Industrial uses are supplied with electricity where supply is practical.	The proposal demonstrates that a supply of electricity is approved, where a supply is practical, prior to Council's endorsement on the plan of survey.
External Works	
Any defined uses or use classes are to provide for external works relative to its size and scale and location in an urban or rural area.	Proposals include:- (i) in non-urban areas the construction of concrete kerb and channel is to be for the full length of the frontage or frontages of the site if such standard of kerb and channel exists within 100m of the development; (ii) grading of the footpath for the full length of the frontage or frontages of the site; (iii) crossings over channel and footpath; (iv) a constructed footpath for the full length of the frontage or frontages of the site if such standard of constructed footpath exists within 100m of the development; (v) where the road is not fully paved, the paving of the road with bitumen between the existing pavement and the channel if such standard of paved road exists within 100m of the development; and

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¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	(vi) where the road is not paved, the construction of the carriageway and the paving with bitumen from the lip of the channel to the centre-line for half the width of the carriageway or for a width of 6 metres, whichever is greater. Where concrete kerb and channel is not required, for a width of 6 metres if such standard of road exists within 100m of the development.
Landscaping	
The visual amenity in any locality is enhanced by proposals that incorporate landscaping appropriate to the area in the density and height of the vegetation proposed.	Existing vegetation to be retained.
Visual screening by mounds, screen walls, or the planting of trees and shrubs.	
Lighting	
Any proposed lighting has no adverse impacts on the surrounding residential areas.	The level of illumination at the boundary of the site does not exceed 8 lux measured at any level upwards from the ground level.
	Lighting is shielded or screened in a manner that causes minimal impact on adjoining properties.
Parking, Loading and Unloading	
Car parking does not hinder or obstruct the use of any area by pedestrians or other vehicles.	Parking spaces comply with Table 6.10 - Areas and Dimensions.
Parking areas are laid out in such a manner as to provide adequate access to each parking space and	Access to parking spaces is provided from an aisle with an unobstructed width of at least 6.2 metres.
to permit free circulation of vehicles entering, leaving and parking.	For a parallel parking space the minimum dimensions are 6.2 metres by 2.6 metres.
	Car parking spaces for particular uses are in accordance with Table 6.11 - Number of Car Parking Spaces Required.
	The gradient of a parking space does not exceed 10 per cent.

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
	Parking areas are:-
	(i) drained, sealed, marked and signed;
	 (ii) readily accessible for vehicular use and designed so that vehicles can enter and leave the premises in forward gear;
	(iii) not closer than 3 metres from the alignment of any structure;
	(iv) not closer than 3 metres to any boundary of the site;
	(v) landscaped;
	(vi) provided with trolley bay areas, pedestrian walkways and devices to facilitate safe pedestrian circulation; and
	(vii) provided with motorbike and cycle parking spaces.
	Parking areas are located within the site on which the use is to be conducted.
	Adequate space is provided for the loading, unloading and fuelling of vehicles, for the parking of trailers and for the picking up and setting down of passengers.
Parking of heavy vehicles has no detrimental effect on the amenity of residential areas.	Heavy vehicles used for the cartage of livestock are not parked in a Residential Zone except for the prime mover exclusive of any trailers.
	Where parking a heavy vehicle on land used for residential purposes occurs, provision is made to house the vehicle in a Class 1 or Class 10 building;
	or
	The vehicle is parked behind the front building alignment.
Provision of Water	
Every Residential, Commercial or Industrial building outside the Council service area is provided with an adequate potable water supply.	Rainwater storage tanks have a minimum capacity of 4,500 litres.
adoquate potable water suppry.	Where rainwater storage tanks are not supplied, a dam, dams or bore supply is available.

¹ Refer to Section 1.1.4 (Probable Solutions).

Column 1	Column 2
Specific Outcomes	Probable Solutions for Assessable Development ¹
Sewerage	
Outside the Council service area acceptable methods of sewage and sullage waste disposal protect the environment and the health of residents.	Methods of sewage disposal comply with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines On-site Sewerage Code and AS/NZS 1547:2000.
Storage	
Storage of equipment, materials, machinery or tools has no detrimental effect on the visual amenity of a residential area.	All equipment, materials, machinery or tools of trade in any business, profession, trade or hobby are housed in a Class 1 or Class 10 building or screened.
Vegetation	
The visual amenity of the surrounding uses and of the Shire is protected. A defined use or use class does not adversely impact	Trees and shrubs whether natural growth or planted are retained on the site except where on the site of a proposed building construction or posing a fire hazard to the development.
on the ecological or landscape values of vegetation.	Vegetation is retained within:-
	(i) 50 metres of the high bank of a river; and/or
	(ii) 25 metres of the bank of any other watercourse.
Drainage and Filling	
The drainage or filling of land to enable its use.	Council requirements, which will be a condition of development, are met.
	The movement of material shall not cause a dust nuisance.
	There is no adverse impact on adjacent premises.
Site Access	
The movement of vehicles, including emergency vehicles, into and out of the site is facilitated.	The site layout facilitates the movement of traffic without impacting on the flow of traffic on the adjoining road or roads.
Awnings Over Footpaths	
In the Commercial Zone protection for pedestrians from severe climatic conditions is to be provided.	Proposals to provide covered walkways or awnings over pedestrian walkways.

TABLE 6.10 – AREAS AND DIMENSIONS

Type of Car Parking Space	Clear Minimum Width (metres)	Clear Minimum Length (metres)
Unobstructed, i.e. not contiguous to a wall or obstruction	2.75	6.2
Contiguous to wall or obstruction on one side	2.8	6.2
Contiguous to wall or obstruction on both sides	3.2	6.2

TABLE 6.11 – NUMBER OF CAR PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

Burnoso	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces
Purpose	Millimum Number of Farking Spaces
Accommodation Building, Duplex Dwelling and Multiple Dwelling	1 covered space per unit plus 1 space per 10 units or part thereof for visitor parking.
Bulk storage and landscape services	2 spaces for every 5 employees or 1 space for each 100m^2 of gross floor area whichever is the greater provided that a minimum of 4 spaces shall be provided.
Community Facilities being a Child Care Centre	1 space per employee plus an on-site passenger setdown and pickup area determined on the basis of 2 spaces for each space provided for employees.
Business and Showroom	1 space for each 30m ² gross floor area.
Community Facilities being Educational Facilities	For primary schools, 1 space per staff member. For secondary schools and tertiary education, 1.5 spaces per staff member, plus in both cases, a paved pickup and setdown area for buses, and a visitor car park.
Hospital	1 space per 4 beds plus 1 space per 2 employees plus 1 space per staff doctor plus a separate area for emergency vehicles.
Community Facilities being a Place of Worship	1 space per 10 seats or places.
Hotel	1 space per guest suite plus 1 space per 5m ² of lounge, bar and beer garden area, plus 1 space per 3 employees, plus 1 space per 15m ² of gross floor area of liquor barn or bulk liquor sales plus space for 12 cars in any drive-in bottle shop.
Industry	1 space per 100m ² of gross floor area; and 2 spaces for every 5 employees or 1 space for each 100m ² of gross floor area whichever is the greater provided that a minimum of 4 spaces shall be provided.
Medical Centre, dental or para-medical practitioner	2 spaces per consulting room.
Motel	1 space per unit plus 1 space per 20m ² of gross floor area of any restaurant.

Purpose	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces
Service Station	4 spaces per service bay with a minimum of 4 spaces plus 1 space per 15m ² of gross floor area or part thereof of any restaurant or takeaway food area plus 1 space per 30m ² of gross floor area of any other area.
Shop	1 space per 20m ² of retail floor space plus 1 space per 50m ² of storage floor space.
Squash or tennis courts	4 spaces per court.
Veterinary services	1 space per 100m ² of gross floor area or 4 spaces per consulting room, whichever is the greater.
Any other purpose not stated in this Table, or not specified elsewhere in this planning scheme.	Sufficient spaces to accommodate the amount of vehicular traffic likely to be generated by the particular development.

Note:- Where the number of parking spaces required is not a whole number, the number required is the next highest whole number.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 – INFRASTRUCTURE

PART 1 – PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 1.1 identifies the planned standards of service for infrastructure in the local government area.

TABLE 1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Column 1 Location	Column 2 Infrastructure Standards of Service
Urban Areas (including Rural Residential Areas)	
(a) Normanton	Water supply - 3600I/tenement/day
	Sewerage/septic - 750l/tenement/day
	Other infrastructure - no standards of service stated
(b) Karumba	No existing or planned infrastructure systems
Rural Areas	No existing or planned infrastructure systems

PART 2 – SERVICED AREA

The Maps identify the serviced areas.

PART 3 – CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

The construction standards for infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring of a lot, in the local government area, are the following¹:-

- (i) **for roads and drainage** Institute of Public Works Engineers of Australia (IPWEA) Standard Drawings;
- (ii) for water supply:-
 - Water Reticulation Code of Australia (WSA03-1999); or
 - if the matter is not dealt with by WSA03-1999, the IPWEA Standard Drawings; and
- (iii) for sewerage:-
 - Sewerage Code of Australia (WSA02-1999);
 - Sewage Pumping Station Code (WSA04-2001);
 - Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002; or
 - if the matter is not dealt with by WSA02-1999 or WSA04-2001, the IPWEA Standard Drawings.

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¹ In accordance with Section 23 of the Statutory Instruments Act 1992, the documents referred to are those current at the time.

SCHEDULE 2 – CONSISTENT ADVERTISING DEVICES

The following Advertising Devices¹ are consistent with the Specific Outcomes sought:-

TABLE 2.1 ADVERTISING DEVICES

Location of Sign	Sign Type
Awning Sign	above awning
	below awning
	on awning fascia
Building Sign	building fascia
	building wall
	building roof
	mounted on building
	projecting wall sign
	window sign
Ground Mounted Sign	pylon
	pole
	billboard
Portable Sign	portable sign

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¹ The types of advertising devices are defined in the Advertising Devices Code, Section 6.6.

SCHEDULE 3 – BOUNDARY CLEARANCES FOR DWELLING HOUSES, DWELLING UNITS, DUPLEX DWELLINGS OR MULTIPLE DWELLINGS AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The boundary clearances in the Table 3.1 apply to:-

- (a) each Dwelling House on a lot; and
- (b) non-habitable room buildings or structures located on the same lot as a Dwelling House.

However, the above subsection does not apply to:-

- (a) a screen or fence not more than 2m in height if not on a corner lot; or
- (b) a structure that is not part of a building and that is not more than 1m in height.

TABLE 3.1

BOUNDARY CLEARANCES

Column 1	Column 2
Boundary	Dimension of Clearance
Road Boundary if not a Corner Lot	
Within township	6m
Exception for open carport	up to the boundary
Outside township	50 metres adjacent to a sealed road or 100 metres adjacent to an unsealed road, with both measured from the centre line of the road formation
Road Boundary if a Corner Lot	
Within township	6m on both road frontages
Exception for fences, screens, ornamental structures and the like if:-	
(i) the structure is 1m or less;	up to the boundary
(ii) the structure is between 1m and 2m; and	up to a 6m by 6m, three equal chord truncation of the corner
(iii) the structure is more than 2m	up to a 12m by 12m chord truncation of the corner
Outside township	50 metres adjacent to a sealed road or 100 metres adjacent to an unsealed road, with both measured from the centre line of the road formation

	Column 1	Column 2
	Boundary	Dimension of Clearance
Side and Re	ar Boundaries	
Usual standa or structure is	ard if the maximum height of the building s:-	
(i) 4	4.5m or less;	not less than 1.5m
(ii) I	between 4.5m and 7.5m;	not less than 2.0m
(iii) g	greater than 7.5m; and	not less than 2.0m plus 0.5m for every 3m or part of 3m by which the height is greater than 7.5m
(iv)	stepped	the boundary clearance corresponding to the height of each step
lots if the ma	r narrow rectangular or near rectangular ximum height of the building or structure as and the road frontage is:-	
(i)	15.00115.500m	1.5m
(ii)	14.50115.000m	1.425m
(iii)	14.00114.500m	1.35m
(iv)	13.50114.000m	1.275m
(v)	13.00113.500m	1.2m
(vi)	12.50113.000m	1.125m
(vii)	12.00112.500m	1.05m
(viii)	11.50112.000m	0.975m
(ix)	11.00111.500m	0.9m
(x)	10.50111.000m	0.825m
(xi)	10.500m or less	0.75m

	Column 1	Column 2
	Boundary	Dimension of Clearance
lots if the max	narrow rectangular or near rectangular ximum height of the building or structure 5m and 7.5m and the road frontage is:-	
(i)	15.00115.500m	2.0m
(ii)	14.50115.000m	1.9m
(iii)	14.00114.500m	1.8m
(iv)	13.50114.000m	1.7m
(v)	13.00113.500m	1.6m
(vi)	12.50113.000m	1.5m
(vii)	12.00112.500m	1.4m
(viii)	11.50112.000m	1.3m
(ix)	11.00111.500m	1.2m
(x)	10.50111.000m	1.1m
(xi)	10.500m or less	1.0m
lots if the max	narrow rectangular or near rectangular ximum height of the building or structure in 7.5m and the road frontage is 15.5m	not less than 2.0m plus 0.5m for every 3m by which the height is greater than 7.5m
Exception for like if:-	private garages, carports, sheds or the	up to the boundary
	the maximum height of the building is not more than 4.5m and the mean height is not more than 3.5m; Note:- Mean height is the total elevational	
	area of the building divided by the horizontal length of the building facing the boundary.	

Column 1		Column 2
	Boundary	Dimension of Clearance
(ii)	the total length of all buildings facing and within the usual clearance of the relevant boundary is not greater than 9m; and	
(iii)	the building is at least 1.5 m from the window of each habitable room in an existing building on an adjoining lot	
Exception fo	or a pergola or other structure if:-	up to the boundary
(i)	not enclosed or roofed;	
(ii)	not more than 2.4m in height at the boundary; and	
(iii)	primarily ornamental or for horticultural purposes	

SCHEDULE 4 - DICTIONARY

4.1 Definitions

Division 1 - Defined Uses and Use Classes

The defined uses are listed in classes of activities and are:-

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Business Hotel Medical Centre Service Station Shop Showroom

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities Community Facilities Community Infrastructure

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Industry Extractive Industry Special Industry

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Sport and Recreation Tourism Tourism - minor Tourism - major

RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITIES

Accommodation Building Caretaker's Residence Duplex Dwelling Dwelling House Home-based Industry Motel Multiple Dwelling

RURAL ACTIVITIES

Agriculture Animal Husbandry Intensive Agriculture Minor Aquaculture Station Homestead

The following terms have the meanings assigned to them:-

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

"Business" means the use of premises, whether or not licensed, for the provision of business and professional advice, administrative functions, goods or services, and places for the consumption of food.

The use includes the hiring out of small domestic items such as appliances, entertainment, sporting and health equipment, the exchange of domestic items and clothing, the provision and supply of personal services such as betting, hair and beauty care, laundering, dry cleaning and other customer services, and facilities commonly described as bank, building society, credit union, cafes, fast food outlets, professional offices, and restaurants.

"Hotel" means the use of premises for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises subject to a General Licence issued under the Liquor Act 1992.

The use includes facilities for the sale of liquor for consumption off the premises, dining activities, entertainment activities and short term residential accommodation.

"Medical Centre" means the use of premises for the medical or para-medical care or treatment of persons, and which does not involve accommodation on the site.

The use includes care or treatment by practitioners such as an acupuncturist, chiropodist, naturopath, chiropractor, dentist, general or specialist medical practitioner, optometrist, pathologist, physiotherapist or radiologist, and where ancillary, a pharmacy.

"Service Station" means the use of premises for the retail sale of motoring requirements such as fuels, lubricants, oils and greases, batteries, tyres, spare parts and auto accessories, to the travelling public. The following activities are also included when conducted as ancillary activities:-

- the maintenance, service and repair of motor vehicles;
- · the hire of a limited range of vehicles or trailers;
- the washing of motor vehicles for a fee, including facilities provided for the public to wash their own vehicles; and/or
- the sale of convenience items to the travelling public.

"Shop" means the use of premises for the display and retail sale of goods.

The use includes facilities commonly described as a shop, supermarket, stall or market.

The term does not include activities defined under the term "Showroom".

"Showroom" means the use of premises for the display and sale, by retail or by auction, goods such as:-

- building and construction materials, with or without hardware;
- · camping goods;
- · carpets and floor coverings;
- furniture;
- · large electrical goods and appliances;
- garden supplies including plants, tools, garden furniture and equipment and other products for use in gardening and landscaping;
- · motor vehicle accessories and spare parts;
- vehicles including cars, trucks, motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers and relocatable homes; and
- · produce, animal fodder, farming goods and equipment.

The use includes facilities commonly described as garden centre, produce market, produce store, car and truck sales yard, vehicle showrooms and auction yard.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

"Aerodromes and Aviation Facilities" means the use of premises for the landing and take-off of commercial aircraft and includes the storage, servicing and repair of aircraft and the provision of staff facilities, passenger facilities and freight storage, and handling and navigational facilities. This does not include landing strips located in the rural area.

"Community Facilities" means the use of premises for the purposes of the following types:-

- community and cultural facilities, including child care facilities, community centres, meeting halls, galleries, libraries, club houses, and places of worship;
- educational facilities; and
- · hospitals.

"Community Infrastructure" means the use of premises for any undertaking for the supply of water, hydraulic power, electricity, gas, telephone, sewerage, sewerage treatment plant, drainage, refuse collection, refuse disposal, transport services and emergency services.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

"Industry" means the use of premises for making, assembling, breaking up, servicing, storing or repairing goods or treating of wastes including the use of premises for:-

- mechanical repair garage, including panel beating where not ancillary to a Service Station;
- boat building and repairing;
- bulk store;
- seafood processing and storage;
- slipway, wharf and marine engineering;
- storage yard;
- · transport depot; and
- warehouse.

"Extractive Industry" means the use of premises for extracting sand, gravel, clay, soil, rock, stone or similar material from land. The use includes the screening, crushing, grinding, milling and storage of material.

"Special Industry" means the use of premises for any Industry where in order to operate, a license issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or its successor is required.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Sport and Recreation" means the use of premises for sport, physical exercise, recreation or public entertainment whether indoors or outdoors.

The use includes facilities commonly described as amusement and leisure centres, cinemas, commercial sports grounds, dance clubs, drive-in cinemas, function centres, gymnasiums, music clubs, nightclubs, pony clubs, racecourses, reception rooms, showgrounds, sports centres, theatres, and theme parks, and also includes a clubhouse and ancillary buildings associated with the activities.

"Tourism" means the use of premises for the provision of accommodation, homestays, small ecotourism, recreation, entertainment, shopping or similar facilities used by the general tourist public, the term includes self-contained tourist facilities. The term also includes a Caravan Park and Camping Areas.

The components of the use are:-

"Tourism - minor" being tourism not involving a facility with accommodation for less than 21 people, including staff; and

"Tourism - major" being tourism involving a facility with accommodation for more than 20 people, including staff and being a prescribed application requiring referral co-ordination.

RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITIES

- "Accommodation Building" means the use of premises for residential purposes where there is common use of some areas, such as cooking, eating or dining facilities such as a boarding house, guesthouse, hostel and home for the aged.
- "Caretaker's Residence" means the use of premises for the purposes of self-contained accommodation for the use by a caretaker, including their household, who is employed for care taking or management purposes in connection with a commercial, industrial, recreational or other non-residential use conducted on the premises.
- "Duplex Dwelling" means the Residential use of premises for two dwelling units on the same lot, sharing a common wall.
- **"Dwelling House"** means the self-contained Residential use of premises where there is one dwelling unit located on its own lot and may include a bed and breakfast facility or temporary accommodation. A bed and breakfast may provide accommodation for up to 3 visitors using one bedroom, with a floor area no greater than 25m². Temporary accommodation may provide accommodation while building a housing for a period of six months until a permanent dwelling is constructed.
- "Home-Based Industry" means any premises used by persons, resident upon a lot, for the conduct of a business, commercial or professional enterprise within a Dwelling House or the curtilage of a Dwelling House. A Home-based Industry may also include bed and breakfast facilities and home-based child care services refer to Home-based Industry Code.
- "Motel" means the Residential use of premises for the temporary accommodation of persons travelling by motor vehicle and may include a public restaurant.
- "Multiple Dwelling" means the Residential use of premises if there are three or more dwellings on the same lot.

RURAL ACTIVITIES

- "Agriculture" means the use of premises for the raising of crops and the growing of flowers, fruit, plants, trees and vegetables for commercial purposes.
- "Animal Husbandry" means the use of premises for the keeping, boarding, breeding, fattening, or training of animals, reptiles and the like for commercial purposes.

"Intensive Agriculture" means the use of premises for the commercial or non-domestic operations involving aquaculture facilities or the raising, keeping or farming of animals and plants at a density which requires supplementary feeding and contained in feedlots, sheds or pens. Aquaculture as defined under the *Fisheries Act* (except Minor Aquaculture as separately defined)¹.

"Minor Aquaculture" means the cultivation of live fisheries resources where the premises involve freshwater tanks with a total production area of less than 2000m² (or less than 75m² where oxygen injection is used), or freshwater ponds with a total surface area of less than 5ha, and no off site discharge of waste from the tanks or ponds to natural waters.

"Station Homestead" means the use of premises for residential and associated community and recreational purposes by one or more households in rural locations and includes the erection and use of more than one dwelling house, outstations and any associated landing strips.

¹ The Fisheries Act 1994 defines aquaculture as "the cultivation of live fisheries resource for sale other than in circumstances prescribed under a regulation.

Division 2 – Administrative Terms

The following terms are defined in the Integrated Planning Act:-

assessable development building building work code assessment development ecological sustainability exempt IDAS impact assessment lot material change of use operational work owner person plan planning scheme premises road self-assessable development urban area use

The defined administrative terms are:
Acceptable Solutions

accommodation unit advertising devices ancillary assessment category Caravan Park Council dwelling unit erosion prone area floor area frontage gross floor area minor extension non-habitable room building non-habitable room structure Overlay park Probable Solutions separate part of a lot site area site coverage storey watercourse waterfront industry works Zone

The following administrative terms have the meanings assigned to them:-

"Acceptable Solutions" see Section 1.1.5.

"accommodation unit" means a building or part of a building used for providing accommodation for visitors.

"advertising devices" see the meaning of different types of advertising devices in Section 6.6.4.

"ancillary" means ancillary and subordinate to the primary use.

"assessment category" means that type of assessment identified by the planning scheme as applicable to development in accordance with IPA, Chapter 3:-

- exempt;
- self assessable;
- assessable requiring code assessment referred to in the planning scheme as code assessable; and
- assessable requiring impact assessment referred to in the planning scheme as impact assessable.

"Caravan Park" means the use of premises for the placement of caravans, tents or relocatable homes for residential accommodation. The term includes camping areas and cabins for overnight and holiday accommodation, as well as amenity buildings, recreational and entertainment facilities, manager's office and residence, kiosk and storage facilities which cater for occupants of the Caravan Park.

"Council" means the Carpentaria Shire Council.

"dwelling unit" means any premises used or intended for use as self-contained residential accommodation for the exclusive unit of one (1) family or household.

"erosion prone area" means the area within the landward boundary defined by:-

- (a) a line measured 40 metres landward of mean high water mark at spring high tide (MHWST) except:-
 - (i) in approved canals, in which case the line of highest astronomical tide (HAT) applies, irrespective of the presence of approved revetments or outcropping bedrock;
 - where approved revetments exist, in which case a distance of 10 metres landward of the upper seaward edge of the revetments applies, irrespective of the presence of outcropping bedrock; and
 - (iii) where outcropping bedrock is present between MHWST and a line measured 40 metres landward of MHWST, in which case the line is defined as being consistent with the most seaward bedrock outcrop within these defined boundaries; or
- (b) the plan position at HAT.

"floor area" means the use of the ground storey area (inclusive of all walls, columns, and balconies) of every building located on a site, excluding areas used for building services, ground floor public lobby or reception area and areas associated with the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles.

"frontage" means the boundary between a lot and a principal road as agreed by Council.

"gross floor area" means the use of the floor area (inclusive of all walls, columns, and balconies) of all storeys of every building located on a site, excluding areas used for building services, ground floor public lobby or reception area and areas associated with the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles.

"minor extension" means in relation to any existing building any additions or extensions whereby the proposed gross floor area does not exceed the existing floor area by more than 10%.

"non-habitable room building" for Schedule 3, means a private garage, carport, shed or the like.

"non-habitable room structure" for Schedule 3, means a fence, mast, antenna, retaining wall, swimming pool, or the like.

"Overlay" means the secondary layer in the planning scheme for organising the provisions of the planning scheme based on areas, places or sites having special attributes that may:-

- make those areas, places or sites particularly sensitive to effects of development; or
- may constrain development due to an environmental hazard or the value of a resource.

"park" means the use of premises for the purposes of passive and active recreation, aesthetic appreciation, conservation or environmental protection.

The use includes facilities for the enjoyment and convenience of users of the park such as kiosks, picnic places, scenic lookouts, shelters, children's play areas, car parking areas and public toilets.

"Probable Solutions" see Section 1.1.4.

"separate part of a lot" has the meaning of paragraph (d) in "reconfiguring a lot" in the IPA, Section 1.3.5.

"site area" means the part of a lot where development is proposed to occur or where a use is conducted or works are located.

"site coverage" means the proportion of a site covered by a building, fixed structure, or outdoor storage area, but does not include unroofed parking areas.

"storey" means the space within a building measured in metres between one floor level and the level above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above.

"watercourse" means a river, creek, or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently. It includes the bed and banks any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water.

"waterfront industry" means the use of premises requiring direct access to the Port of Karumba as an essential part of its operation and directly associated with the loading and unloading and transport of commodities and/or the transfer of goods or providing key support activities.

"works" means building work or operational work.

"Zone" means the primary layer for organising the provisions of the planning scheme based on broad land use allocations such that all parts of the planning scheme area are included in a Zone.

PLANNING SCHEME POLICIES

PLANNING SCHEME POLICY 1 – CONSULTATION

1.1 When Local Government May Consult on an Application

Without limiting its discretion under IPA, Section 3.2.7¹, the local government may seek advice or comment about an application in any circumstances the local government determines, including, in the local government's opinion, if:-

- (a) the development may conflict with a Code;
- (b) specialized technical advice is required to assess the development; and
- (c) the development may affect premises being of special interest to a person.

1.2 Who May Be Consulted

- The local government may seek advice or comment about an application for development from any person, including any considered by the local government to have specialist knowledge or a special interest in an application.
- 2. Without limiting subsection (1), Carpentaria Shire may seek advice or comment about an application for development if:-

Mineral Resources

 (a) within 1km of identified mineral resources - from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines;

Native Title

 on land adjacent to land over which Native Title has been established or a claim has been made - from the Native Title claimant or Native Title holder;

Good Quality Agricultural Land

(c) on land identified as Good Quality Agricultural Land - from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines:

Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage

 (d) on land thought to be important in biodiversity and cultural heritage - from the Environmental Protection Agency;

Electricity Works

(e) on land contiguous to electricity works - from Ergon Energy;

Acid Sulfate Soils

 on land identified as containing acid sulfate soils - from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines;

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

(g) on land identified as containing Aboriginal cultural heritage values - from the appropriate Aboriginal traditional owners, Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines; and

Queensland Transport

(h) on land within the vicinity of certain airports and aviation facilities.

¹ IPA, Section 3.2.7 (Additional third party advice or comment).

1.3 How Consultation May Be Undertaken

The local government may seek advice or comment in any way considered appropriate for the circumstances, including:-

- (a) public notification in a newspaper;
- (b) placing a notice on the premises;
- (c) placing a notice at a public place;
- (d) personal notification or contact;
- (e) public meeting; and
- (f) meeting with a person having a special interest.

PLANNING SCHEME POLICY 2 – INFORMATION LOCAL GOVERNMENT MAY REQUEST

2.1 Information Local Government May Request

The local government may request the following information from the applicant to assist the assessment of a development application:-

Mineral Resources

if an application for use or works located within 1km of an identified mineral resource information identifying the nature and location of resources in the vicinity and assessment
of how the proposed use and associated works may affect extraction of the resources;

Good Quality Agricultural Land

(b) if an application involving land identified as Good Quality Agricultural Land - information in accordance with State Planning Policy 1/92: Development and the Conservation of Agricultural Land, Planning Guidelines: The Identification of Good Quality Agricultural Land, and Planning Guidelines: Separating Agricultural and Residential Land Uses;

Other Overlay Assessment

- (c) if an application requiring assessment against an Overlay Code, then:-
 - an assessment of how the development or effects of the development may affect the values of the relevant feature or resource;
 - (ii) an assessment of how the development may create or increase a risk of significant adverse effects on the natural or built environment or human health or safety; or
 - (iii) if applicable, an assessment of measures proposed to adequately manage the potential significant adverse effects arising from the development;

Infrastructure Works

- (d) if an application involving infrastructure works, including works for reconfiguring a lot:-
 - an assessment of the capacity of existing infrastructure and the effect of the proposed use connecting; and
 - (ii) an assessment of any proposed variation of the standards stated in Schedule 1, Part 3, including a description of the existing situation, the reason for the variation and an outline of other possible variations that have been considered but not proposed;

Zone Assessment

- (e) if an application requiring assessment against a Zone Code, then:-
 - an assessment of how the development may contribute to or detract from achievement of the outcomes sought for the Zone; and
 - (ii) if applicable, an assessment of measures proposed to adequately manage the potential detraction from achievement of the outcomes:

Areas Prone to Natural Hazards

(f) if an application involves land subject to a flood hazard - information in accordance with State Planning Policy 1/03: Mitigating the Adverse Impact of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide and, State Planning Policy 1/03 Guideline: Mitigating the Adverse Impact of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide - relating to the degree of severity of the hazard and an assessment of the development proposal in relation to the nature of the hazard(s);

Biodiversity

- (g) if the application involves land which may have significant natural and biodiversity values:-
 - (i) an assessment of how the development may impact on these values; and
 - (ii) mitigation of any adverse effects; and

Acid Sulfate Soils

(h) if an application involving land identified as containing acid sulfate soils - information in accordance with the annexes to State Planning Policy 2/02: Planning and Management Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils.