



**Blackwater
Urban Development Area
Development Scheme**

Contents

Blackwater Urban Development Area Development Scheme

Introduction	1	Introduction	1	3.3 UDA-wide criteria	8
Strategic Context.....	2	1.1 The Urban Land Development Authority.....	1	3.3.1 Housing and community	8
Land Use Plan	5	1.2 Urban Development Area	1	3.3.2 Centre vitality and employment	8
Infrastructure Plan	25	1.3 Application of the development scheme.....	1	3.3.3 Neighbourhood, infill, block and lot design.....	9
Implementation Strategy	26	1.4 Elements of the development scheme.....	1	3.3.4 Building design.....	10
Schedules.....	29	Strategic Context.....	2	3.3.5 Infrastructure, street design and parking	10
		2.1 Vision Statement.....	3	3.3.6 Community spaces and facilities.....	10
		2.2 Vision Map	3	3.3.7 Public realm	11
		Land Use Plan	5	3.3.8 Environment and sustainability	12
		3.1 Components and operation of the land use plan	5	3.4 Zone provisions.....	12
		3.1.1 Components of the land use plan	5	3.4.1 Zoning Plan.....	12
		3.1.2 UDA development requirements.....	5	3.4.2 Zone intents.....	12
		3.2 Development assessment	6	3.4.3 Level of assessment table	15
		3.2.1 Interpretation.....	6	3.5 Design benchmarks.....	22
		3.2.2 Requirements for self-assessable development.....	6	3.5.1 Design benchmarks for self-assessable development for a House	22
		3.2.3 Development consistent with the land use plan.....	6	3.5.2 Design benchmarks for other self-assessable development	22
		3.2.4 Development approval	6	3.5.3 Design benchmarks for assessable development.....	22
		3.2.5 Infrastructure agreements	6	Infrastructure Plan	25
		3.2.6 Consideration in principle.....	6	Implementation Strategy	26
		3.2.7 Development application	6	Schedules.....	29
		3.2.8 Notification requirements.....	6	Schedule 1: Exempt development	29
		3.2.9 Plan of Development	6	Schedule 2: Definitions	31
		3.2.10 Relationship with the Duaringa Shire Planning Scheme	7		
		3.2.11 Land not included in a zone	7		

1.1 The Urban Land Development Authority

The Urban Land Development Authority (ULDA) is a statutory authority under the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007* (the ULDA Act) and a key element of the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy.

The role of the ULDA is to facilitate:

- (i) the availability of land for urban purposes
- (ii) the provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community needs
- (iii) the provision of infrastructure for urban purposes
- (iv) planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design
- (v) the provision of an ongoing availability of affordable housing options for low to moderate income households.

The ULDA works with local governments, community, local landowners and the development industry to deliver commercially viable developments that include diverse, affordable, sustainable housing and use best-practice urban design principles.

1.2 Urban Development Area

The Blackwater Urban Development Area (UDA) was declared by regulation on 30 July 2010.

The Blackwater UDA is located within the Bowen Basin coal belt, approximately 200 kilometres west of Rockhampton in Central Queensland, and is part of the local government area administered by Central Highlands Regional Council.

The UDA encompasses the full extent of the town on the northern side of the Capricorn Highway, including existing dwellings, worker accommodation, commercial and industrial uses, and associated physical and community infrastructure (refer to Map 1).

1.3 Application of the development scheme

The Blackwater UDA Development Scheme (the scheme) is applicable to all development on land within the boundaries of the UDA.

From the date of approval under a regulation, the development scheme replaces the Interim Land Use Plan for the UDA which commenced upon declaration.

1.4 Elements of the development scheme

The Blackwater UDA Development Scheme consists of:

- (i) a vision
- (ii) a land use plan
- (iii) an infrastructure plan
- (iv) an implementation strategy.

The vision seeks to achieve, for the UDA, the purposes of the ULDA Act, and provides the basis for the land use plan, infrastructure plan and implementation strategy.

The UDA vision is expressed through the vision statement and Map 2: Blackwater UDA Vision Map.

The land use plan regulates development in the UDA.

The infrastructure plan details the infrastructure necessary to support the land use plan for the UDA.

The implementation strategy describes other strategies and mechanisms that the ULDA will use to complement the land use plan and infrastructure plan to achieve the vision for the UDA.

Map 1: Blackwater Urban Development Area



2.1 Vision Statement

The Blackwater UDA accommodates a thriving town with a strong identity, recognised for its major role in supporting both agriculture and the Bowen Basin mining industry, and also its potential to support a more diverse economy.

The UDA provides more affordable housing through the improved supply of residential land and a greater range of housing types to suit the needs of the Blackwater community.

High quality worker accommodation is integrated within and on the edge of the town.

The Blackwater Town Centre on Blain Street is reinforced as the heart of retail and civic activity.

The Blackwater townscape and areas of open space are enhanced and build on the town's physical setting, historical links and indigenous heritage, creating a strong identity and making the town more attractive to all members of the community, as well as investors and visitors.

The UDA:

- (i) delivers a sustainable community that offers housing affordability, diversity, accessibility and choice
- (ii) provides for a range of community facilities and services
- (iii) delivers vibrant business centres
- (iv) maximises local employment opportunities

- (v) maximises connectivity
- (vi) responds to the local climate and landscape features
- (vii) includes walkable streets and neighbourhoods
- (viii) provides for personal safety and security
- (ix) enhances character and amenity
- (x) uses infrastructure efficiently
- (xi) demonstrates high quality urban design
- (xii) promotes land use and transport integration.

2.2 Vision Map

The Blackwater UDA Vision Map (refer to Map 2) illustrates:

- (i) proposed residential infill areas that are currently allocated as open space, State reserves or rural land
- (ii) a proposed growth area on the eastern side of the town for housing and larger scale Non-resident worker accommodation, if required
- (iii) long term development areas west of Mackenzie Street and west of the hotel in Arthur Street
- (iv) existing areas of open space to be retained, indicative locations for enhanced local parks and new local parks in Melaleuca Street, and between Bendee Crescent and Blackbutt Street
- (v) enhanced landscaping in primary and secondary roads

- (vi) two existing business centres - one on Blain Street, which is to be reinforced and enhanced as the Blackwater Town Centre, and the other on the Capricorn Highway and continuing around to Mackenzie and Arthur Streets, to be the services and tourist hub
- (vii) a further business centre accommodating a hotel and club around the intersection of Arthur and Rosewood Streets to remain as a short-term accommodation and entertainment centre
- (viii) the existing industrial area to be retained for low impact industry and larger-scale commercial uses at Wilga and Littlefield Streets
- (ix) potential site for a travellers rest area between the Blackwater International Coal Centre and Lions Park
- (x) changes to intersections on the Capricorn Highway including a new access from the eastern growth area, restrictions on turns at the Columba and Bluff intersections, and improvements to the railway crossing and Mackenzie Street intersection.

Map 2: Blackwater UDA Vision Map



3.1 Components and operation of the land use plan

3.1.1 Components of the land use plan

The land use plan identifies the UDA development requirements which regulate development to achieve the vision for the UDA.

3.1.2 UDA development requirements

The UDA development requirements are expressed as (refer to figure 1):

- (i) UDA-wide criteria (see section 3.3)
- (ii) zone provisions (see section 3.4)
- (iii) design benchmarks (see section 3.5).

The UDA-wide criteria apply to all UDA assessable development in the Blackwater UDA and do not apply to exempt or UDA assessable development.

The zone provisions for each zone apply to:

- (i) land in that zone (zoning plan and zone intent), and
- (ii) all development in that zone (level of assessment table).

Design benchmarks:

- (i) do not apply to exempt development and

- (ii) apply to UDA self-assessable development and UDA assessable development as stated in section 3.5¹.

The levels of assessment for development in the UDA are stated in the level of assessment table for the relevant zone.

The levels of assessment table for each zone (see section 3.4.3) prescribes for that zone:

- (i) UDA exempt development (column 1)
- (ii) UDA self-assessable development (column 2)
- (iii) UDA assessable development which is not prohibited (permissible development) (column 3A)
- (iv) UDA assessable development which is prohibited (prohibited development) (column 3B).

¹ See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

Figure 1: Vision and components of the land use plan and their relationship



3.2 Development assessment

3.2.1 Interpretation

Under ULDA Act, section 6 development is development defined under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, section 7.

Schedule 2 defines particular words used in this scheme, including uses and administrative terms.

3.2.2 Requirements for self-assessable development

UDA self-assessable development complies with the requirements under the development scheme if it complies with applicable design benchmarks for the development identified in section 3.51.

Under ULDA Act, section 43, UDA self-assessable development must comply with the requirements under the development scheme for carrying out the UDA self-assessable development.

3.2.3 Development consistent with the land use plan

UDA assessable development is consistent with the land use plan if:

- (i) the development complies with all relevant UDA-wide criteria and the relevant zone intent, or
- (ii) the development does not comply with one or more of the UDA-wide criteria or

relevant zone intent but:

- (a) the development does not conflict with the UDA vision, and
- (b) there are sufficient grounds to justify approval the development despite the non-compliance with the UDA-wide criteria and zone intents.

UDA prohibited development is inconsistent with the land use plan. Under ULDA Act, section 56 UDA assessable development that is inconsistent with the land use plan cannot be granted approval.

In this section 'grounds' means matters of public interest, which include the matters specified as the main purposes of the ULDA Act, as well as:

- (i) superior design outcomes, and
- (ii) overwhelming community need.

'Grounds' does not include the personal circumstances of an applicant, owner or interested third party.

3.2.4 Development approval

Identification of development as UDA assessable development does not mean that a UDA development approval (with or without conditions) will be granted.

UDA assessable development requires a UDA development application to be lodged with the ULDA for assessment and decision.

Approval is required before UDA assessable development is undertaken.

3.2.5 Infrastructure agreements

A UDA development condition may require the land owner to enter into an infrastructure agreement, under section 97 of the ULDA Act, to address the provisions and requirements of the infrastructure plan and implementation strategy.

3.2.6 Consideration in principle

A request may be made to the ULDA for consideration in principle for proposed development.

In considering the request the ULDA may decide to do one of the following:

- (i) support all or part the proposed development, with or without qualifications that may amend the proposed development
- (ii) oppose all or part of the proposed development,
- (iii) give no indication of either support or opposition to all or part of the proposed development.

The ULDA when considering a UDA development application:

- (i) is not bound by any decision made regarding a request for consideration in principle, and
- (ii) may give such weight as it considers appropriate to the decision on the request for consideration in principle.

3.2.7 Development application

To the extent that the UDA-wide criteria, zone intents and design benchmarks are relevant, they are to be taken into account in the preparation of a UDA development application and the assessment of the application by the ULDA.

The infrastructure plan and implementation strategy may include further information, which should be taken into account in the preparation, design and feasibility of development proposals.

3.2.8 Notification requirements

A UDA development application will require public notification if the development application is for a material change of use for one of the following:

- (i) Non-resident worker accommodation
- (ii) a non-residential use adjacent to land in the Residential Zone or a residential use.

A UDA development application will also require public notification if the development application is for development of a scale or nature which, in the opinion of the ULDA, warrants public notification.

3.2.9 Plan of Development

A Plan of Development (PoD) may accompany an application for a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot and may deal with residential or non-residential uses as well as operational work.

A PoD is prepared by an applicant and may include maps, graphics and text that collectively demonstrate how proposed uses, works and lots will contribute towards the achievement of the vision and will be consistent with the relevant UDA development requirements.

The PoD can not include land beyond the boundary of the land the subject of the application, but may cover only part of the land the subject of the application.

Under Tables 2 - 6 Level of assessment, development approved in accordance with a PoD is exempt development and requires no further development approval under the scheme.

For further advice on preparing a PoD refer to the applicable ULDA Practice Note available on the ULDA website.

3.2.10 Relationship with the Duaringa Shire Planning Scheme

The Blackwater Development Scheme adopts Part 6 of the *Duaringa Shire Planning Scheme 2007* and, to the extent stated, it applies to development in the UDA. However, to the extent of any inconsistency, the development scheme prevails over the planning scheme.

3.2.11 Land not included in a zone

This section applies to land which is not shown in the zoning plan as being included in a zone (unallocated land).

Where the unallocated land is adjoined by land in a zone, the unallocated land is deemed to be included in that zone.

Where the unallocated land is adjoined by land included in different zones, the unallocated land is deemed to be included in those zones with the centreline of the unallocated land being the boundary between the zones.

3.3 UDA-wide criteria

The Blackwater UDA-wide criteria² cover the following topics:

- (i) housing and community
- (ii) centre vitality and employment
- (iii) neighbourhood, infill, lot and block design
- (iv) residential building design
- (v) infrastructure, street design and parking
- (vi) community spaces and facilities
- (vii) public realm
- (viii) environment and sustainability.

3.3.1 Housing and community

The UDA delivers housing choice, affordability, and accessibility.

New housing in the UDA:

- (i) contributes to housing choice and diversity, through a mix of densities, types, designs, tenures and levels of affordability, to cater for a range of lifestyles, incomes and lifecycle needs
- (ii) delivers affordable housing, including housing for key workers not employed in the resources sector, which is designed and located to be well integrated with existing development
- (iii) delivers accessible housing to meet changing needs of residents throughout all life stages

² Design benchmarks support the UDA-wide criteria. See section 3.5.3.

- (iv) contributes to a strong community identity and provides ready access to community facilities and services, and
- (v) is responsive to the climate and the environment and makes a positive contribution to the existing streetscape and complements the existing urban area.

Non-resident worker accommodation in the UDA:

- (i) is located and designed to be integrated within or on the edge of town, and
- (ii) adequately provides for occupants, and has a high level of on-site amenity.

3.3.2 Centre vitality and employment

In the Blackwater Town Centre in Blain Street, the UDA delivers:

- (i) reinforcement and enhancement of the centre as the focus for retail and civic activities, including the following key features³:
 - (c) on the northern frontage of Blain Street, location of retail and civic uses that generate high levels of pedestrian activity
 - (d) on the southern frontage of Blain Street, and to the west, location of a civic park incorporating multi-functional passive and recreation spaces, and to the east, business

³ For potential design options, refer to Blackwater UDA - Open Space and Townscape Strategy (November 2010), Fig. 29.

- (e) enhanced landscaping and on-street parking in Blain Street and vehicle and cycle parking facilities
- (f) linking of the northern and southern sides of Blain Street through shared public spaces and street treatments
- (ii) the opportunity for a mix of housing densities, types and designs in the vicinity of the town centre
- (iii) improved vehicle, cycle and pedestrian linkages between the town centre and areas to the north and east, generally in accordance with Map 2 Blackwater UDA Vision Map.

In other centres the UDA delivers:

- (i) consolidation of the existing business, services and tourist hub at the Capricorn Highway near the Mackenzie and Arthur Street intersections and creation of a stronger link with the Blackwater International Coal Centre
- (ii) consolidation of the existing short-term accommodation and entertainment centre near the intersection of Arthur and Rosewood Streets
- (iii) consolidation of the existing centre for larger-scale business and low-impact industry at Wilga and Littlefield Streets.

Planning and design for centres and individual uses:

- (i) demonstrate best practice and urban

design that seeks to create active frontages to streets and other public places, particularly in the Blackwater Town Centre

- (ii) recognise the economic role of Blackwater as the second centre for the Central Highlands Region
- (iii) reinforce the respective functions of the centres and promote their individual viability as business centres
- (iv) provide adequate amenity and on-site facilities for the operation of the use and the convenience, comfort, safety or enjoyment of users (e.g. car parking, cycle parking, access points, road frontage, site area, recreation and landscaped areas, setback from shared boundaries with incompatible uses, and noise attenuation, including in relation to the Capricorn Highway or railway, through site or building design)
- (v) mitigate impacts on nearby or adjoining sensitive uses or road function, including through:
 - (a) orientation and location of buildings, on-site uses and access points (e.g. boundary setbacks, location of driveways, car parks, service or refuse collection areas) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity, or the safety of pedestrians or road users
 - (b) screening of buildings and on-site uses or equipment (e.g. screen structures, planting) to address impacts on visual or acoustic

- amenity, or visual privacy
- (c) height of buildings to address impacts on amenity or privacy through overlooking
- (d) design of buildings (e.g. arrangement of rooms, choice of materials, treatments or features for aesthetic or acoustic qualities) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity
- (e) density, scale or intensity of use (e.g. number of dwelling units per hectare, gross floor area, road frontage, lot size) to address impacts on amenity (e.g. from the extent of human or vehicle activity) or the safety and convenience of road users (e.g. from the volume of traffic generated)
- (f) operation of the use (e.g. hours of operation, number of employees, rubbish collection hours) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity
- (g) provision of vehicle parking (e.g. number of spaces, types of vehicles accommodated) to address impacts on the convenience or safety of occupants of nearby or adjoining uses, or impacts on visual amenity.

Advertising devices:

- (i) cater for the needs of businesses to clearly identify the goods and services which are supplied to the public
- (ii) are consistent with the scale and design of existing buildings and other works on the site
- (iii) compliment the local streetscape in the locality where they are located, and where appropriate, reflect the character of the area
- (iv) are sited and provided on premises having regard to safety and amenity.

3-3-3 Neighbourhood, infill, block and lot design

New residential uses, works and lots in the UDA are designed to:

- (i) maximise connectivity of new residential areas with adjoining residential areas, and local retail, social and community facilities
- (ii) be responsive to the scale of the built form in existing residential areas, the climate, and site features
- (iii) promote and facilitate walking and cycling including to local parks
- (iv) promote personal safety and security through maximising casual surveillance of streets and public places, incorporating principles for crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)

- (v) enhance the character and amenity of all areas, particularly residential streets, including minimising the exposure of residents to noise from the Capricorn Highway and the railway line
- (vi) maximise the use of existing infrastructure.

Planning and design in a new neighbourhood:

- (i) give the neighbourhood a strong and positive identity by responding to site characteristics, setting, landmarks and views, and through clearly legible street networks, open space and use of streetscape elements
- (ii) deliver an appropriate scale of buildings and density of use
- (iii) identify any areas appropriate for Multiple residential
- (iv) identify any areas appropriate for Non-resident worker accommodation
- (v) ensure adequate visual and noise amenity through site and building design, structures and planting, including in relation to the Capricorn Highway and the railway line
- (vi) maximise opportunities for views and vistas
- (vii) achieve a balanced mix of lot sizes to provide housing choice and streetscape variety
- (viii) respond to natural features, including topography and natural drainage features

- (ix) promote healthy and active lifestyles by prioritising walking and cycling and connecting to facilities and services
- (x) appropriately manage solar access and provide opportunities to benefit from natural ventilation
- (xi) integrate the neighbourhood with the surrounding area including the siting and form of buildings, streetscape elements, landmarks and views
- (xii) provide a network of parks (refer to Map 2) that cater for a variety of functions and experiences and that are safe and accessible for users
- (xiii) maximise opportunities to provide pedestrian and cycle linkages through residential areas (refer to Map 3)
- (xiv) locate and connect to services and utilities to maximise efficiency and ease of maintenance.

Planning and design for residential infill:

- (i) reflect the local context as well as current best practice for housing diversity and affordability
- (ii) respect and enhance the amenity of neighbouring properties and the streetscape as a whole
- (iii) respond to natural features, including topography and natural drainage features
- (iv) connect to services and utilities to maximise efficiency and ease of maintenance.

Planning and design for Non-resident worker accommodation:

- (i) provide for the selection of a suitable site
- (ii) provide connections to services, facilities and networks in surrounding areas
- (iii) preserve amenity to achieve desirable integration
- (iv) accommodate changing circumstances over time
- (v) cater appropriately for any on-site non-residential uses and facilities
- (vi) provide access to infrastructure and community facilities and services
- (vii) respond to the characteristics of the workers
- (viii) provide for the safety and comfort of occupants.

3.3.4 Building design

Planning and design for buildings:

- (i) meet the needs of residents for privacy and protect the privacy of adjoining residents
- (ii) provide adequate outdoor areas
- (iii) incorporate appropriate building setbacks that account for slope and protect the amenity and privacy of adjoining uses, including the appropriate use of build to boundary walls
- (iv) complement or enhance the character of the local neighbourhood and contribute

to the creation of attractive and safe residential environments

- (v) ensure on-site car parking spaces do not dominate the streetscape, and do not interfere with the efficient functioning of the street
- (vi) have clearly defined front entries, viewable from the street, and contribute towards the passive surveillance of the street
- (vii) incorporate elements which provide diversity in building form and attractive frontages to all streets, the public realm and park network
- (viii) integrate fencing into the building, street and park design
- (ix) provide integrated solutions for energy reduction opportunities such as natural lighting, cross ventilation and passive cooling.

3.3.5 Infrastructure, street design and parking

New use, works and lots involving streets and car parking deliver:

- (i) efficient and effective use of infrastructure and services
- (ii) efficient and safe street networks for all users
- (iii) adequate car parking
- (iv) access to public transport networks.

Infrastructure and services:

- (i) are provided in a timely, orderly, integrated and coordinated manner to support urban uses, works and lots
- (ii) must be available or capable of being made available to support new uses and works (including key infrastructure such as roads, public transport, water supply, sewerage, drainage, park network, community facilities, electricity and telecommunications)
- (iii) are constructed or provided to appropriate standards compatible with existing infrastructure or services owned or provided by the relevant infrastructure entity
- (iv) are located and designed to maximise efficiency and ease of maintenance.

Street network planning and design:

- (i) connect to existing networks while ensuring acceptable levels of amenity and minimising negative impacts of through traffic
- (ii) provide a safe and pleasant environment through lighting, pavement treatment and materials, clear sight lines and landscaping
- (iii) provide movement networks for vehicles, pedestrians and bicycles that have a clear structure, provide a high level of internal accessibility and good external connections with the surrounding area
- (iv) provide for pedestrian and cycle

connections within the town which connect to existing facilities and support movement to key destinations such as shops, schools, parks and community facilities

- (v) support public transport routes and facilities and provides safe, legible and attractive connections from residential areas to public transport nodes or stops
- (vi) do not unreasonably constrain future provision of public transport infrastructure and do not adversely impact on the function or operation of existing or future public transport corridors.

Planning and design of vehicle access and parking ensure:

- (i) safety and convenience for residents, visitors and service providers
- (ii) adequate shade and visual amenity
- (iii) adequate provision for the number and nature of vehicles expected, to avoid impacts on the convenience or safety of occupants of nearby or adjoining uses, or the amenity they enjoy.

3.3.6 Community spaces and facilities

Planning and design of community spaces and facilities:

- (i) consolidate new uses and buildings around existing community uses of a compatible nature and within centres
- (ii) provide adequate amenity and on-site facilities for the operation of the use

- and the convenience, comfort, safety or enjoyment of users (e.g. car and cycle parking, access points, road frontage, site area, recreation and landscaped areas, setback from shared boundaries with incompatible uses, and noise attenuation, including in relation to the Capricorn Highway or railway, through site or building design)
- (iii) mitigate impacts on nearby or adjoining sensitive uses or road function, including through:
 - (a) orientation and location of buildings, on-site uses and access points (e.g. boundary setbacks, location of driveways, car parks, service or refuse collection areas) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity, or the safety of pedestrians or road users
 - (b) screening of buildings and on-site uses or equipment (e.g. screen structures, planting) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity, or visual privacy
 - (c) height of buildings to address impacts on amenity or privacy through overlooking
 - (d) design of buildings (e.g. arrangement of rooms, choice of materials, treatments or features for aesthetic or acoustic qualities) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity
 - (e) density, scale or intensity of use (e.g. number of dwelling units

- per hectare, gross floor area, road frontage, lot size) to address impacts on amenity (e.g. from the extent of human or vehicle activity) or the safety and convenience of road users (e.g. from the volume of traffic generated)
- (f) operation of the use (e.g. hours of operation, number of employees, rubbish collection hours) to address impacts on visual or acoustic amenity
- (g) provision of vehicle parking (e.g. number of spaces, types of vehicles accommodated) to address impacts on the convenience or safety of occupants of nearby or adjoining uses, or impacts on visual amenity.

3.3-7 Public realm

New uses, buildings and other works in the public realm, including civic spaces, parks, plazas, footpaths, urban streets and other shared community spaces, and notably in and around the Blackwater Town Centre and Mackenzie Street/Capricorn Highway business centre, are clearly delineated from, but integrated with, the private realm and comprise:

- (i) extensive use of shade trees along streets and within public and private spaces
- (ii) furniture, materials, public information

- and artwork, including the gateways to the town, that unify these elements and contribute to the identify of Blackwater
- (iii) selection of plants that are endemic to the local area and relevant to both the purpose of the vegetation (e.g. shade, land mark, screening) and the identity of Blackwater
- (iv) an appropriate climate-based orientation and design, ensuring shade is provided, breezes are captured and optimal use is made of natural light
- (v) setbacks for the movement of pedestrians and standing areas for public transport stops
- (vi) if associated with public or commercial buildings, buildings designed at ground level to integrate shopping, dining, and other outdoor activities, integrate with street plantings and provide continuous awnings to provide protection from the rain and sun
- (vii) opportunities for meeting and gathering, and where appropriate, opportunities for informal and formal play
- (viii) features that encourage surveillance and overlooking of public spaces and places
- (ix) adequate parking for vehicles and bicycles.

The planning and design of special purpose parks and open space recognise their identified functions, and new uses, building and other works respect and reinforces those functions:

- (i) Lions Park - tourist facilities and attractions, major community events involving on-site vehicles and equipment
- (ii) Blackwater Town Centre Civic Park - all abilities playground, informal community events involving stage performances, civic enhancements and feature planting
- (iii) Rotary Park - barbeque and other facilities for family and group gatherings
- (iv) Robyn Messer Park - memorial
- (v) ANZAC Cenotaph - memorial
- (vi) Japanese garden - town garden being a symbol of goodwill with Japanese sister city, Fujisawa
- (vii) Hunter Street Sports Complex - facilities for a wide range of sporting activities
- (viii) Blackwater Country Club - golf course
- (ix) North east of the town centre - stormwater drainage
- (x) Northern side of the Capricorn Highway east of Arthur Street - screening of urban uses, buildings and other works.

The planning and design of local parks:

- (i) follow a common, function-based approach involving a central informal play area and facilities for one or more activities according to an appropriate distribution throughout the town, including play equipment, barbeques, off-leash dog areas, seating and fitness equipment
- (ii) provide for linkages with other parks, through roads and other public spaces,

to form circuits for fitness purposes, walking and cycling.

3.3.8 Environment and sustainability

New uses, works and lots within the UDA deliver:

- (i) minimal emissions to land, water and atmosphere
- (ii) efficient use of land and resources
- (iii) protection of amenity, ecological values and natural systems.

The design, siting and layout of uses, works and lots:

- (i) minimise adverse impact on the environmental values of the receiving waters and appropriately manages stormwater
- (ii) minimise adverse impacts on natural landforms and visual amenity of the site
- (iii) retain significant vegetation where possible within parks, along streets and within development sites
- (iv) ensure that all land and groundwater will be fit for its intended use in accordance with accepted standards and practices
- (v) incorporate leading energy efficiency⁴ and water efficiency practices,

⁴ For Class 1 and Class 2 buildings (as defined in the Building Code of Australia 2009) the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1 Sustainable buildings outlines minimum requirements in terms of energy efficiency and efficient fixtures for water conservation.

maximises recycling opportunities and reduces waste generation

- (vi) promote the adoption of decentralised energy generation systems and natural ventilation to reduce energy use
- (vii) incorporate landscaping that contributes to flora and fauna habitat and fauna movement, with street trees selected from species native and/or endemic to the Blackwater UDA
- (viii) will achieve an appropriate level of flood immunity⁵.

Erosion and sediment are appropriately managed during construction and adverse impacts on amenity are minimised.

3.4 Zone provisions

3.4.1 Zoning Plan

Map 3: Blackwater UDA Zoning Plan shows the location and boundaries of zones in the UDA.

⁵ The Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry is investigating the January 2011 flood disaster, including a review of existing provisions relating to flooding and flood risk mitigation. Consequently the provisions of this development scheme with respect to the management of flooding and flood risk mitigation may be subject to change at the direction of the Queensland Government in the near future. This should be taken into account by applicants and assessment managers when considering development in this UDA. Applicants are advised to make relevant enquiries regarding the status of the provisions relating to flooding to the time of lodgement.

3.4.2 Zone intents

Residential Zone intent

The Residential Zone caters for a range of residential types, including all residential uses defined in the development scheme.

In particular, the zone provides for detached and attached dwellings in a range of styles and sizes, from traditional houses on 800m² to small lot houses, duplexes and multiple residential housing.

Larger-scale Non-resident worker accommodation is only appropriate in the part of the Residential Zone designated for this purpose to the east of Arthur Street⁶.

Housing for the aged, defined as 'Other residential', is encouraged to locate in the vicinity of the Blackwater Hospital and town centre.

Non-residential uses are generally not located in the Residential Zone, unless a Park or a Community Facility that is of a scale, nature and appearance that is compatible with the residential amenity of the area.

Secondary dwellings are encouraged on suitable lots in conjunction with a primary dwelling⁷.

Map 3: Blackwater UDA Zoning Plan, identifies indicative locations in the

⁶ Refer to Schedule 2, Administrative definitions for the definition of Larger-scale Non-resident worker accommodation

⁷ See the definition of House in schedule 1 and design benchmarks for a House in section 3.5.

Residential Zone for parks, pedestrian and cycle links and secondary roads to be provided as lots are created and uses established.

Centres Zone intent

The Centres Zone caters for different types of business centres, each with a different focus of activity:

- (i) Blackwater Town Centre, Blain Street - retail and community activities. This is the primary business and community centre for Blackwater
- (ii) Capricorn Highway near the Mackenzie and Arthur Streets intersections - local businesses, community services and tourist uses linking through Lion's Park with the Blackwater International Coal Centre
- (iii) near the intersection of Arthur and Rosewood Streets - motel, dining and entertainment.

Shop-top forms of residential use are also appropriate in each centre.

Also, at the eastern end of the Capricorn Highway centre, Multi-residential and short-term accommodation are appropriate uses close to the Residential zone near the intersection with Doon Street and fronting Schonta Street.

Table 1 identifies the preferred Business uses in each of the three areas included in the Centres Zone.

Industry Zone intent

The Industry Zone caters for Low impact industries and Warehouses, as well as Business uses requiring a larger site, such as Garden centre, Hardware and trade supplies, Outdoor sales and hire yard, and Produce store.

Community Zone intent

The Community Zone caters for a variety of community-related activities and facilities, including municipal services, schools and child care centres, hospitals, meeting halls, and places of worship (included within the definitions of Child care centre, Educational establishment, Community facility, Emergency service, Place of assembly and Utility installation).

Shared use of community facilities is encouraged.

Open Space Zone intent

The Open Space Zone caters for a range of publicly accessible open space, sporting, outdoor recreation, civic and tourist spaces, as well as vegetation screens, land allocated for stormwater drainage and other special purposes.

Depending on the function of the open space, buildings and structures may include picnic amenities, children's playgrounds, fitness equipment, dog off-leash areas, facilities for spectators, club buildings and associated off-street parking.

The area west of Mackenzie Street and north of the golf course is a potential long term development area. It is intended that this

area remain predominately as open space until further investigation is completed, including assessment of land use need, buffering to industrial uses, water and sewerage capacity, flooding, stormwater and land contamination. However, subject to appropriate investigations, a Tourist Park may be appropriate in this area in the shorter term.

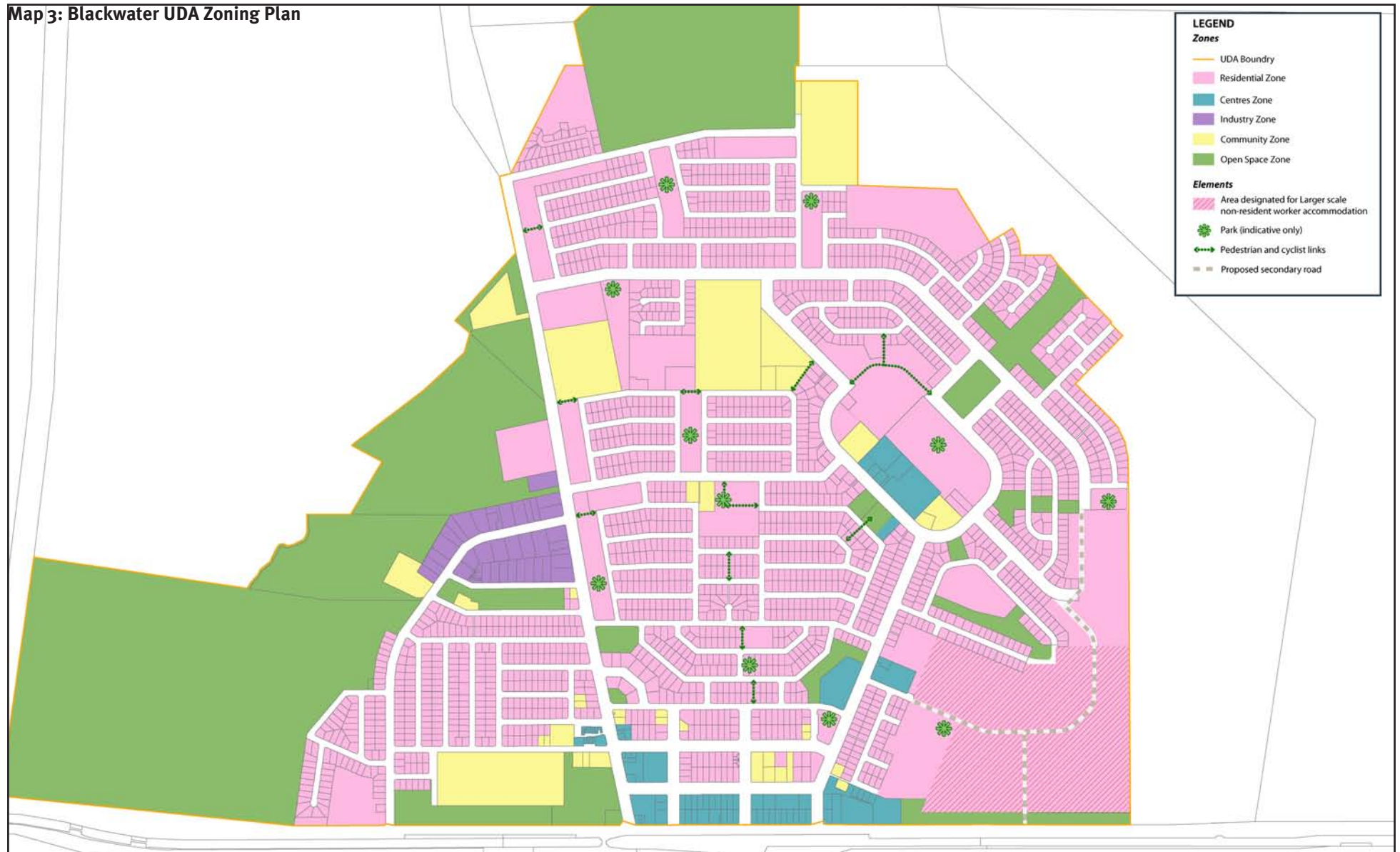
The area west of the hotel in Arthur Street is also a potential long term development area in conjunction with the business centre.

Part of the Open Space zone adjacent to the child care centre in Evans Street may be used for expansion of the child care centre but an area of open space must be retained around the centre having a minimum width of 20 metres.

Table 1: Preferred Business uses in Centres

Uses	Centres		
	Blackwater Town Centre	Capricorn Highway in the vicinity of Mackenzie and Arthur Streets	Near the intersection of Arthur and Rosewood Streets
Business	√	√	x
Food premises	√	√	√ If there is no drive through facility
Garden centre	x	x	x
Hardware and trade supplies	x	x	x
Hotel	x	x	√
Market	√	√	x
Outdoor sales and hire yard	x	x	x
Produce store	x	x	x
Service station	√	√	x
Shop	√	√	√
Shopping centre	√	x	x
Showroom	x	√	x
Short-term accommodation	x	√	√
Tourist attraction	√	√	x
Tourist park	x	√	x

Map 3: Blackwater UDA Zoning Plan



3.4.3 Level of assessment table

Table 2: Residential Zone

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ⁸	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
<p>1. An environmentally relevant activity if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a code of environmental compliance has been made for that activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>, and (ii) the activity complies with that code. <p>2. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development specified in schedule 1, (ii) development for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Home based business (b) Other residential if not involving building work (other than minor building work) (c) Park (d) Sales office and display home (iii) making a material change of use of premises if in accordance with an approved Plan of Development⁹, or 	<p>1. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register⁹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development for a House if the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the lot is 450m² or more (b) the lot frontage is 12.5m or more (c) the House includes a secondary dwelling, or (ii) development for a House if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the lot is less than 450m² but more than 400m², and (b) the lot frontage is 10m or more, or 	<p>1. Reconfiguring a lot that is not mentioned in schedule 1.</p> <p>2. Making a material change of use of premises if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the use is not defined in schedule 2, or (ii) the change of use is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. <p>3. Carrying out operational work or building work if the work is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B.</p>	<p>Development for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adult store if located within the specified separation distance from a sensitive use¹⁰ (ii) Brothel¹¹ (iii) High impact industry (iv) Low impact industry, or (v) Noxious and hazardous industry.

(Table 2 continued on next page)

8 See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

9 The applicable design benchmarks for a self-assessable House are located in section 3.5.

10 See definitions of 'specified separation distance' and 'sensitive use' in the Administrative definitions in schedule 2.

11 Prohibition subject to agreement of the Minister.

Table 2: Residential Zone - continued

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ¹⁴	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
(iv) carrying out operational work or building if in accordance with a Plan of Development ¹² , or (v) development for a House if all of the following apply: (a) on a lot 450m ² or more (b) a frontage of 12.5m or more (c) the House does not include a secondary dwelling (d) the development complies with the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), MP 1.2 - Design and siting standard for single detached housing- on lots 450m ² and over ¹³ .	(iii) making a material change of use of premises that is the expansion of the following uses, if for an existing lawful use and the expansion is less than the 10% of the existing total floor area: (a) Cemetery (b) Crematorium (c) Child care centre (d) Community facility (e) Educational establishment (f) Emergency service, (g) Other residential if caring for children, or (h) Place of assembly.		

¹² See section 3.1.10 about Plans of Development.

¹³ The development scheme identifies compliance with certain provisions of the QDC as a criterion for development for a House to be exempt development despite the statement in QDC MP1.2 that it does not apply to development in an urban development area.

¹⁴ See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

Table 3: Centres Zone

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ¹⁶	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
<p>1. An environmentally relevant activity if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a code of environmental compliance has been made for that activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>, and (ii) the activity complies with that code. <p>2. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development specified in schedule 1, (ii) development for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Home based business (b) Park (iii) making a material change of use of premises if in accordance with an approved Plan of Development¹⁵, or (iv) carrying out operational work or building if in accordance with a Plan of Development¹⁵. 	<p>1. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register¹⁷:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) making a material change of use for the following, except if mentioned in column 1 or column 3B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adult store if located outside the specified distance from a sensitive use (b) Business if the total use area is less than 500m² (c) Food premises if the total use area is less than 200m² and there is no drive through facility, or (d) Shop if the total use area is less than 500m², or 	<p>1. Reconfiguring a lot that is not mentioned in schedule 1.</p> <p>2. Making a material change of use of premises if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the use is not defined in schedule 2, or (ii) the change of use is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. <p>3. Carrying out operational work or building work if the work is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B.</p>	<p>1. Development for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adult store if located within the specified distance from a sensitive use¹⁸ (ii) Brothel¹⁹ (iii) High impact industry (iv) Low impact industry, or (v) Noxious and hazardous industry.

(Table 3 continued on next page)

¹⁵ See section 3.1.10 about Plans of Development.

¹⁶ See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

¹⁷ The applicable design benchmarks for a self-assessable House are located in section 3.5.

¹⁸ See definitions of 'specified separation distance' and 'sensitive use' in the Administrative definitions in schedule 2.

¹⁹ Prohibition subject to agreement of the Minister.

Table 3: Centres Zone - continued

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ²⁰	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
	(ii) a material change of use of premises that is the expansion of the following uses, if for an existing lawful use and the expansion is less than the 10% of the existing total floor area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cemetery (b) Child care centre (c) Crematorium (d) Community facility (e) Educational establishment (f) Emergency service (g) Other residential if caring for children, or (h) Place of assembly. 		

²⁰ See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

Table 4: Industry Zone

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ²²	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
<p>1. An environmentally relevant activity if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a code of environmental compliance has been made for that activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>, and (ii) the activity complies with that code. <p>2. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development specified in schedule 1, (ii) development for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Home based business (b) Park (iii) making a material change of use of premises if in accordance with an approved Plan of Development²¹, or (iv) Carrying out operational work or building if in accordance with a Plan of Development²¹. 	<p>1. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register²³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) making a material change of use for Low impact industry, except if mentioned in column 1 or column 3B, or (ii) making a material change of use for an Adult store if located outside the specified separation distance from a sensitive use. (iii) making a material change of use of premises that is the expansion of the following uses, if for an existing lawful use and the expansion is less than the 10% of the existing total floor area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cemetery (b) Child care centre (c) Community facility (d) Crematorium (e) Educational establishment (f) Emergency service (g) Other residential if caring for children, or (h) Place of Assembly. 	<p>1. Reconfiguring a lot that is not mentioned in schedule 1.</p> <p>2. Making a material change of use of premises if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the use is not defined in schedule 2, or (ii) the change of use is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. <p>3. Carrying out operational work or building work if the work is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B.</p>	<p>1. Development for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adult store if located within the specified separation distance from a sensitive use²⁵ (ii) Brothel²⁶ (iii) High impact industry, or (iv) Noxious and hazardous industry.

²¹ See section 3.1.10 about Plans of Development.

²² See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

²³ The applicable design benchmarks for a self-assessable House are located in section 3.5.

²⁴ See definitions of 'specified separation distance' and 'sensitive use' in the Administrative definitions in schedule 2.

²⁵ Prohibition subject to agreement of the Minister.

Table 5: Community Zone

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ²⁷	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An environmentally relevant activity if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a code of environmental compliance has been made for that activity under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008, and (ii) the activity complies with that code. 2. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development specified in schedule 1, (ii) development for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Home based business (b) Park (iii) making a material change of use of premises if in accordance with an approved Plan of Development²⁶, or (iv) carrying out operational work or building if in accordance with a Plan of Development²⁶. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register²⁸: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) making a material change of use for the following, except if mentioned in column 1 or column 3B: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Community facility (b) Emergency service, or (c) Place of assembly, or (ii) a material change of use of premises that is the expansion of the following uses, if for an existing lawful use and the expansion is less than the 10% of the existing total floor area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cemetery (b) Child care centre (c) Crematorium (d) Educational establishment (e) Other residential if caring for children. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconfiguring a lot that is not mentioned in schedule 1. 2. Making a material change of use of premises if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the use is not defined in schedule 2, or (ii) the change of use is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. 3. Carrying out operational work or building work if the work is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adult store if located within the specified separation distance from a sensitive use²⁹ (ii) Brothel³⁰ (iii) High impact industry (iv) Low impact industry, or (v) Noxious and hazardous industry.

²⁶ See section 3.1.10 about Plans of Development.

²⁷ See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

²⁸ The applicable design benchmarks for a self-assessable House are located in section 3.5.

²⁹ See definitions of 'specified separation distance' and 'sensitive use' in the Administrative definitions in schedule 2.

³⁰ Prohibition subject to agreement of the Minister.

Table 6: Open Space Zone

Column 1 UDA exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development ³²	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
<p>1. An environmentally relevant activity if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a code of environmental compliance has been made for that activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>, and (ii) the activity complies with that code. <p>2. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development specified in schedule 1, (ii) development for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Home based business (b) Park (iii) making a material change of use of premises if in accordance with an approved Plan of Development³¹, or (iv) Carrying out operational work or building if in accordance with a Plan of Development³¹. 	<p>1. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register³³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) making a material change of use of premises that is the expansion of the following uses, if for an existing lawful use and the expansion is less than the 10% of the existing total floor area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cemetery (b) Child care centre (c) Community facility (d) Crematorium (e) Educational establishment, or (f) Emergency service (g) Other residential if caring for children, or (h) Place of assembly. 	<p>1. Reconfiguring a lot that is not mentioned in schedule 1.</p> <p>2. Making a material change of use of premises if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the use is not defined in schedule 2, or (ii) the change of use is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. <p>3. Carrying out operational work or building work if the work is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B.</p>	<p>Development for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adult store if located within the specified separation distance from a sensitive use³⁴ (ii) Brothel³⁵ (iii) Extractive industry (iv) High impact industry (v) Low impact industry, or (vi) Noxious and hazardous industry.

³¹ See section 3.1.10 about Plans of Development.

³² See section 3.2.1 and ULDA Act, section 56 about UDA self-assessable development, requirements for self-assessable development and compliance with those requirements.

³³ The applicable design benchmarks for a self-assessable House are located in section 3.5.

³⁴ See definitions of 'specified separation distance' and 'sensitive use' in the Administrative definitions in schedule 2.

³⁵ Prohibition subject to agreement of the Minister.

3.5 Design benchmarks

3.5.1 Design benchmarks for self-assessable development for a House

The applicable design benchmarks for self-assessable development identified in Table 2: Residential Zone (3.2.3 Level of assessment table) are stated in:

- (i) Table 7 for development for a House if the following apply:
 - (a) the lot is 450 m² or more
 - (b) the lot frontage is 12.5m or more
 - (c) the House includes a secondary dwelling, and
- (ii) Table 7 for development for a House if:
 - (a) the lot is less than 450 m² but more than 400m² and
 - (b) the lot frontage is 10m or more.

3.5.2 Design benchmarks for other self-assessable development

The acceptable solutions in the Town Zone Code, the Development Standards Code and the Commercial Development Code are the applicable design benchmarks for a material change of use for the following, identified as self-assessable development in Table 3: Centres Zone (3.2.3 Level of assessment table):

- (i) Business
- (ii) Cemetery
- (iii) Child care centre

- (iv) Crematorium
- (v) Community facility
- (vi) Educational establishment
- (vii) Emergency service
- (viii) Fast Food Premises
- (ix) Food Premises
- (x) Other residential
- (xi) Place of Assembly
- (xii) Shop.

The applicable design benchmarks for a material change of use for Low impact industry, identified as self-assessable development in Table 4 Industry Zone (3.2.3 Level of assessment table), are the following:

- (i) the applicable solutions in the Town Zone Code and the Development Standards Code
- (ii) the use operates only Monday to Saturday between the hours of 6am and 6pm
- (iii) the industry is one of the following:
 - (a) dry cleaning
 - (b) laundry
 - (c) self storage shed, or
 - (d) a use listed in Table 8
- (iv) for Groups 226, 231, 232, 233 and 274 in Table 8, the use is not an environmentally relevant activity under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- (v) for Groups 411, 412, 421, 422, 423, 424 and 425 in Table 9, the use of the

premises is for the purposes of a yard or depot

- (vi) for Groups 281, 285 and 286 in Table 8, the total use area is not more than 100m².

The acceptable solutions in the Town Zone Code and the Development Standards Code are the applicable design benchmarks for a material change of use for the following, identified as self-assessable development in Table 4 Industry Zone (3.2.3 Level of assessment table) are the following:

- (i) Cemetery
- (ii) Child care centre , or
- (iii) Community facility
- (iv) Crematorium
- (v) Educational establishment.
- (vi) Emergency service
- (vii) Other residential
- (viii) Place of assembly.

The acceptable solutions in the Town Zone Code and the Development Standards Code are the applicable design benchmarks for a material change of use for the following, identified as self-assessable development in Table 5: Community Zone (3.2.3 Level of assessment table):

- (i) Cemetery
- (ii) Child care centre , or
- (iii) Community facility
- (iv) Crematorium
- (v) Educational establishment.

- (vi) Emergency service
- (vii) Other residential
- (viii) Place of assembly.

The acceptable solutions in the Town Zone Code and the Development Standards Code are the applicable design benchmarks for a material change of use for the following, identified as self-assessable development in Table 6: Open space Zone (3.2.3 Level of assessment table):

- (i) Cemetery
- (ii) Child care centre
- (iii) Crematorium
- (iv) Community facility
- (v) Educational establishment
- (vi) Emergency services
- (vii) Other residential
- (viii) Place of assembly.

3.5.3 Design benchmarks for assessable development

The applicable design benchmarks for development are the relevant ULDA guidelines that provide guidance on how to achieve the UDA-wide criteria.

Table 7: Design benchmarks for a self-assessable House

Element	Design benchmark
For the single dwelling on the lot, or for the primary dwelling if House includes a secondary dwelling	
Design and siting of buildings and structures	if a lot is less than 450m ² - acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), <i>MP 1.1 - Design and siting standard for single detached housing - on lots under 450m²</i> if a lot is 450m ² or more - the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the QDC, <i>MP 1.2 - Design and siting standard for single detached housing - on lots 450m² or over</i>
Outdoor living space	minimum 16m ² with a minimum dimension of 4m and directly accessible from a main living area
Car parking	minimum one covered space 5m x 3m
Driveway	minimum 3.0m wide
Front entry	dedicated pedestrian entry and door visible from and addressing the street, not screened
Street surveillance	minimum of 1 habitable room fronting the street with large windows or balconies facing the street
Fencing (street front)	maximum 1.2m high
Fencing (other)	up to 1.8m high. Minimum 50% transparency over 1.2m in height
Verandahs	minimum 50% building frontage, not screened or enclosed
Planting	minimum 1m x 2m planted area between front boundary and dwelling
Building articulation	minimum 0.5m wall articulation every 10m plus roof overhangs (eaves) and at least one of the following: a verandah, window hoods / screens, or awnings and shade structures.
For the secondary dwelling if House includes a secondary dwelling	
Minimum site area	400m ²
Floor area of secondary dwelling	minimum 60m ² to maximum 75m ²

Element	Design benchmark
For the secondary dwelling if House includes a secondary dwelling (continued)	
Design and siting of buildings and structures	if a lot is less than 450m ² - acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), <i>MP 1.1 - Design and siting standard for single detached housing - on lots under 450m²</i> if a lot is 450m ² or more - the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the QDC, <i>MP 1.2 - Design and siting standard for single detached housing - on lots 450m² or over</i> except if on a corner lot, in which case the setback from the secondary road is the same as the setback of the primary dwelling from that road
Outdoor living space	minimum 16m ² with a minimum dimension of 4m and directly accessible from a main living area if the lot is on a corner - not located within the setback from the side boundary
Car parking	minimum one covered space 5m x 3m
Driveway	shared minimum 3.0m wide driveway with the primary house. However, if the lot is on a corner a separate driveway may be provided with a minimum 3.0m width.
Front entry	if the lot is on a corner - dedicated pedestrian entry and door visible from and addressing the secondary street
Street surveillance	if the lot is on a corner - minimum of 1 habitable room fronting the secondary street
Fencing (street front)	if the lot is on a corner - maximum 1.2m high on secondary street frontage
Fencing (other)	up to 1.8m high. Minimum 50% transparency over 1.2m in height
Verandahs	if the lot is on a corner - minimum 50% of building frontage not screened or enclosed
Planting	if the lot is on a corner - minimum 1m x 2m planted area between the secondary street boundary and dwelling
Building articulation	minimum 0.5m wall articulation every 10m plus roof overhangs (eaves) and at least one of the following: a verandah, window hoods / screens, or awnings and shade structures.

Table 8: Low impact industries from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

Group	Class	Description
213		Fruit and Vegetable Processing
216		Bakery Product Manufacturing
223		Knitting Mills
224		Clothing Manufacturing
225		Footwear Manufacturing
226		Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing
231		Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
232		Other Wood Product Manufacturing
233		Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing
241		Printing and Services to Printing
242		Publishing
243		Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
274		Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
281		Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing
283		Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
284		Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
285		Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing
286		Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
292		Furniture Manufacturing
294		Other Manufacturing
411		Building Construction
412		Non-Building Construction
421		Site Preparation Services
422		Building Structure Services
423		Installation Trade Services
424		Building Completion Services
425		Other Construction Services
526		Household Equipment Repair Services

Group	Class	Description
	5322	Automotive Electrical Services
	5329	Automotive Repair and Services

4.0 Infrastructure Plan

Infrastructure requirements to achieve the vision for the UDA will be determined through the development assessment process, imposed as conditions of a UDA development approval for development and delivered as part of the building and operational works on the site.

A UDA development condition may require the land owner to enter into an infrastructure agreement, under section 97 of the ULDA Act, to address the provisions and requirements of the infrastructure plan and implementation strategy.

Infrastructure will include:

- » Parks
- » Townscape elements
- » Roads
- » Pedestrian/cycle networks
- » Water supply and sewerage
- » Stormwater management
- » Telecommunications
- » Power
- » Community facilities

Infrastructure charges will be based on Central Highlands Regional Council's applicable infrastructure charging document for the area, unless the ULDA has prepared a replacement infrastructure charges schedule under section 97 of the ULDA Act. These charges will be indexed each year by the five year rolling average of the Queensland Roads and Bridges Index.

The ULDA may also impose infrastructure charges, or a special rate or charge under section 101 of the ULDA Act, to contribute to implementation of the Blackwater UDA Open Space and Townscape Strategy or the Blackwater UDA Social, Cultural and Community Infrastructure Strategy.

Infrastructure delivered as part of the development may be credited against the monetary contribution that would otherwise apply.

State infrastructure funding will be sought under the normal budgetary processes and will be part of an approved State agency capital program.

State controlled roads will be upgraded in accordance with agreements with the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Listed below is infrastructure currently identified for the Blackwater UDA.

Infrastructure	Description of works
Parks and townscape elements	Generally in accordance with the proposed implementation and staging plan in the Blackwater UDA Open Space and Townscape Strategy Report, November 2010
Roads	New linking roads through the Eastern Growth Area connecting Rosewood Street, Walsh Avenue and Bauman Way (refer Map 2)
	New intersection on Capricorn Highway to service the Eastern Growth Area
	Changes to Capricorn Highway intersections at Columba and Bluff Streets to provide for only left in and left out turns to and from the highway
	Upgrading of railway crossing linking Ardurad Road with the Capricorn Highway
New roads to service new residential neighbourhoods	
Water supply and sewerage	Water and sewerage works for development that connects to existing networks
Stormwater management	New works linking with external stormwater management works
Community facilities	Works as agreed by the relevant provider, and generally in accordance with the Blackwater UDA Social, Cultural and Community Infrastructure Strategy to be completed in 2011

5.0 Implementation Strategy

The implementation strategy describes other strategies and mechanisms that the ULDA will use to complement the land use plan and infrastructure plan to achieve the vision for the UDA.

The table below identifies each of the implementation mechanisms and the purpose of the ULDA Act that each is seeking to achieve.

Implementation mechanisms	Relevant purpose of the ULDA Act
Preparing a UDA development application	
1. ULDA guideline no. 01 <i>Residential 30</i>	» Provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community need » Provision of an ongoing availability of affordable housing options for low to moderate income households » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design
2. ULDA guideline no. 02 <i>Accessible housing</i>	
3. Draft ULDA guideline no. 03 <i>Non-resident worker accommodation</i>	
4. Draft ULDA guideline no. 04 <i>Design benchmarks for residential infill for the Blackwater UDA</i>	
5. Draft ULDA guideline no. 014 <i>Environment and natural resources sustainability</i>	
6. Draft ULDA guideline no. 15 <i>Flood protection</i>	
Development assessment process	
7. Development Assessment Supplementary Guide	» Availability of land for urban purposes
8. Development Assessment Certification Procedures Manual	
Provision of infrastructure	
9. Identifying third party funding opportunities	» Provision of infrastructure for urban purposes
10. Liaising with Central Highlands Regional Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads on the outcomes of the traffic analysis for the eastern growth area to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) staging of future development accessing the proposed new intersection on the Capricorn Highway (ii) preferred options for the new and existing highway intersections following further detailed intersection analysis (iii) required works for each intersection and a charging schedule for contributions for the works 	
11. Liaising with Central Highlands Regional Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads on principle cycle network links in Blackwater to agree on proposed works and determine implementation priorities.	

Implementation mechanisms	Relevant purpose of the ULDA Act
Townscape enhancement strategy	
12. Identifying third party funding opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design » Provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community need
13. Working with Central Highlands Regional Council, state and federal agencies and community organisations to implement the townscape enhancement strategy generally in accordance with proposals in the Blackwater UDA Open Space and Townscape Strategy Report, November 2010	
Facilitation of ongoing availability of affordable housing	
14. Developing mechanisms that assist in the retention of affordable housing, including housing for key workers not employed in the resources sector, in consultation with Central Highlands Regional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design
15. Working with Central Highlands Regional Council, the resources sector and community organisations to facilitate partnership opportunities for the provision of rental accommodation for key workers outside the resources sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Provision of an ongoing availability of affordable housing options for low to moderate income households
16. Monitoring the delivery of affordable and accessible housing.	
17. Encouraging ecological design principles that lead to reduced costs for use of utilities.	
Social, cultural and community infrastructure strategy	
18. Facilitating the development of a Blackwater UDA Social, Cultural and Community Infrastructure Strategy (based on an assessment of existing provision, current and future demand for facilities and services in response to population growth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design » Provision of infrastructure for urban purposes
19. Working with land owners, Central Highlands Regional Council, state and federal government agencies, industry and community organizations, as required, to facilitate the provision of facilities and services identified in the Blackwater UDA.	
20. Monitoring the delivery of community infrastructure	

Implementation mechanisms	Relevant purpose of the ULDA Act
Facilitation of funding of infrastructure and townscape enhancement strategy	
21. Investigating the establishment of an infrastructure charges schedule, and/or a special rate or charge, to contribute to implementation of the Blackwater UDA Open Space and Townscape Strategy, and provision of infrastructure, including implementation of the Blackwater UDA Social, Cultural and Community Infrastructure Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design » Provision of infrastructure for urban purposes
Facilitation of release of residential land	
22. Working with the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) to address Native Title matters and revoke reserves over land identified as excess open space in the Blackwater UDA Open Space and Townscape Strategy Report, November 2010, to make land available for residential purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Availability of land for urban purposes » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design » Provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community need
Community engagement	
23. Providing ongoing information to the community (e.g. factsheets, newsletters, letterbox drops, newspaper articles)	» Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design
24. Engaging the community in planning and design projects	» Provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community need
25. Working with Central Highlands Regional Council, state and federal government agencies and community organisations to deliver a coordinated employment and training program in Blackwater	
Key stakeholder consultation	
26. Working with Central Highlands Regional Council and state and federal agencies to identify and resolve issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Availability of land for urban purposes » Provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community need
27. Working with the development industry to identify opportunities for collaboration and innovation to achieve superior planning and design outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design » Provision of an ongoing availability of affordable housing options for low to moderate income households

Schedule 1: Exempt development

Development exempt under SPA
<p>1. Development prescribed in schedule 4 of the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i>, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) item 2, table 2 (Development for particular class 1 building or class 10 building or structure), and (ii) item 14, table 14 (Urban development areas).
Building work
<p>2. Carrying out building work associated with a material change of use that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) UDA exempt or (ii) UDA self assessable development if the building work is consistent with the applicable self-assessable development requirements.
<p>3. Carrying out building work associated with an approved material change of use.</p>
<p>4. Minor building work or demolition work except if the building is identified on the Queensland heritage register or local heritage register.</p>
Material change of use of premises
<p>5. This part of schedule not used.</p>
Reconfiguring a lot
<p>6. Subdivision involving road widening and truncations required as a condition of development approval.</p>
Operational work
<p>7. Carrying out operational work associated with a material change of use that is UDA exempt development.</p>
<p>8. Carrying out operational work associated with the decontamination of land.</p>
<p>9. Carrying out operational work that is the clearing of vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) other than Significant vegetation and Significant vegetation where the clearing is consistent with an approved plan of development (ii) carried out by or on behalf of Central Highlands Regional Council or a public sector entity, where the works being undertaken are authorised under a state law, or (iii) in accordance with the conditions of a UDA development approval for a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot.
<p>10. Carrying out operational work for a satellite dish on premises, if the satellite dish has no dimension greater than 1.8 metres.</p>
<p>11. Filling or excavation if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) not exceeding 50m³ in volume, and (ii) top dressing to a depth less than 100 vertical millimetres from ground level.

12. Carrying out operational work that is the placing of an advertising device on premises that:
- (i) does not exceed 5m² for a Business, Industrial, Sport, recreational or entertainment use
 - (ii) is attached to a front fence or front facade of the main building
 - (iii) does not project more than 150mm from the front facade or front fence
 - (iv) is not illuminated
 - (v) contains no more than the name of the business or operator, the use of the premises, the contact details of the business or operator and the name and address of building, and
 - (vi) results in no more than two signs on the premises.

Plumbing or drainage work

13. Carrying out plumbing or drainage work.

All aspects of development

14. All aspects of development undertaken by the State, or a statutory body representing the State, for the purposes of public housing.

15. Development that is exempt development in the *Duaringa Shire Planning Scheme 2007*.

Schedule 2: Definitions

Business uses

Adult store

Means the use of premises for the display, sale or hire of goods to the public where the primary purpose of the business is the display or sale of sexually explicit material, or materials and devices with or used in a sexual practice or activity.

The term does not include the business of a newsagent, registered pharmacist, video hire or a shop where the primary use is concerned with the display, sale or hire of printed or recorded matter (not a of a sexually explicit nature), the sale of underwear or lingerie, or the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognized purpose.

Brothel

As defined in the *Prostitution Act 1999*, schedule 4.

Business

Means the use of premises used for administration, clerical, technical, professional, medical or veterinarian services or other business activities where the making, selling or hiring of goods on the premises is incidental.

Food premises

Means the use of premises for the preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The term includes a cafe, restaurant, coffee

shop, bistro, tea room, milk bar, snack bar, kiosk, take-away. The use may include drive through facilities.

Garden centre

Premises used for the display and retail sale of gardening and landscape products and supplies. The term includes the propagation and sale of plants and the sale of seeds, pots, gardening tools, pre-packaged landscaping products (such as fertilisers, potting mix, mulch and stones) outdoor furniture and lighting, letterboxes, garden ornamentation, and literature on gardening. The use may include and ancillary coffee shop or cafe.

Hardware and trade supplies

Premises used for the display, sale, and hire of hardware and trade supplies household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like.

Home based business

Means the use of a House or Multiple residential dwelling unit for an occupation or business activity as a secondary use where:

- (i) the floor area used specifically for the home business does not exceed 50m²
- (ii) any visitor accommodation does not exceed 4 visitors
- (iii) there is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles
- (iv) there is no repairing, servicing, cleaning or loading of vehicles not normally associated with a residential use

- (v) the maximum height of a new building, structure or object does not exceed the height of the House or Multiple residential and the setback is the same as, or greater than, buildings on adjoining properties.

Hotel

Means the use of premises for the sale of liquor for consumption on or off site, and may include short-term accommodation, dining and entertainment facilities. The term does not include Non-resident worker accommodation or Short-term accommodation.

Market

Means the use of premises for the display and sale of goods to the public on a regular but infrequent basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables. The use includes ancillary food and beverage sales and ancillary entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.

Outdoor sales or hire yard

Premises used for the display, sale, hire or lease of any construction or industrial plant and equipment, agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, boats, trailers, other demountable or transportable structures and the like, to the public, where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors. The term includes the ancillary maintenance and repair of any of the items to be sold, hired or leased and the ancillary

sale or hire of portable tools, machinery or equipment.

Produce store

Premises used for display and sale of goods which are normally used in carrying out agricultural uses, including animal fodder, chemical fertilisers for primary production, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, saddlery, other stock and pet supplies, small scale farm and garden equipment, and the like.

Sales office and display home

Means the use of premises, including a caravan or relocatable home structure, used for the promotion and/or sale of land and/or buildings within an estate, where such premises are located within the estate which is proposed to be promoted or sold.

Shop

Means the use of premises for the display, sale or hire of goods to the public. The use includes the incidental storage of goods on the premises and the ancillary or incidental preparation of food. Examples include hairdressing, minor appliance repairs, alterations, retail dry cleaning, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores and betting agencies.

Short-term accommodation

Means the use of premises comprising primarily accommodation units for short-term accommodation, generally for travellers and visitors, such as a motel or backpackers hostel. The use may include dining, laundry and recreational facilities which cater exclusively for the occupants of the premises, a manager's office and residence. The term does not include Non-resident worker accommodation, Other residential, Hotel, or Tourist park.

Shopping centre

Means the use of premises for display, sale or hire of goods comprising two or more individual tenancies, comprising primarily shops and which function as an integrated complex.

Showroom

Means the use of premises for the display and sale of goods primarily of a bulky nature and of a similar or related product line. The term also includes storage.

Service station

Means the use of premises for the retail sale of fuel including petrol, liquid petroleum and automotive distillate to refuel motor vehicles.

Tourist attraction

Means the use of premises for providing on-site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the touring or holidaying public.

Tourist park

Means the use of premises to provide short-term accommodation, generally for travellers and visitors, in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and similar vehicles or structures. The use may include amenity buildings, a kiosk, laundry and recreational facilities which cater exclusively for the occupants of the premises, a manager's office and residence. The term does not include Non-resident worker accommodation, Relocatable home park or Short-term accommodation.

Industrial uses**Extractive industry**

Means the use of premises for extraction of sand, gravel, soil, rock, stone or similar substance from land. The term includes ancillary storage, loading or cartage and any crushing, screening, washing, blending or other treatment processes of material extracted from the site.

High impact industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities which have significant off-site impacts such as air and noise emissions. Examples include asphalt manufacturing, boiler making, brewery, engineering works, glass or glass fibre making and timer mills.

Low impact industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities which have minimal impacts on non-industrial uses and where impacts such as noise and air emissions are able to be readily mitigated. Examples include small engine repair shop, vehicle workshop, sign writing, cabinet making, tyre depot.

Noxious and hazardous industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have extreme adverse impacts on other land uses. These impacts include air, noise and water emissions, the potential for fire, explosions and toxic releases.

Research and technology facility

Means the use of premises for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research, design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and storage of machinery, equipment and components. Examples include aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories.

Service industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities where manufactured goods are sold or repaired or commercial services are provided.

Warehouse

Means the use of premises for the storage of goods, whether or not in a building, including self storage facilities or storage yards.

Residential uses**Caretaker's accommodation**

The residential use of part of a premises where in connection with a non-residential use on the same premises.

Community residence

Any dwelling used for residential purposes where people share communal spaces, who may require assistance or support with daily living needs and who may be unrelated. The use may include a resident support worker engaged or employed in the management of the residence.

House

Means a residential use of premises for a one household which containing one primary single dwelling on a lot. The use includes out-buildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling. The secondary dwelling is subordinate to the primary dwelling, capable of being used as a self-contained residence, and may be constructed under the primary dwelling, attached to it or free standing.

Multiple residential

Means a residential use of premises which contains two or more dwellings, other than a House incorporating a secondary dwelling. Each dwelling may be contained on one lot, or may be contained on its own lot included in a community titles scheme.

Non-resident worker accommodation

Means the use of premises for accommodating non-resident workers. The use may include provision of dining facilities, kiosk, amenities and recreation facilities for the exclusive use of occupants and their visitors. The term does not include Short-term accommodation or Tourist park.

Other residential

Means the use of premises for the accommodation and care of aged and retired people, small groups of disadvantaged persons or persons who are being nursed, require ongoing supervision/support, or are convalescing. This use may include but is not limited to ancillary dining and recreation facilities, administration offices, laundries, kitchens, ancillary medical facilities and residential accommodation for management and staff.

Relocatable home park

Means the use of premises for long-term residential purposes in relocatable dwellings (whether they are permanently located or not). The use may include amenity buildings, a kiosk, laundry and recreational facilities which cater exclusively for the residents of the premises, a manager's office and residence. The term does not include Non-resident worker accommodation, Tourist park or Short-term accommodation.

Service, community and other uses**Car park**

Means the use of premises for the parking of motor vehicles where such parking is not ancillary to some other development on the same site. The term includes a travellers' rest area.

Cemetery

Means the use of premises for the interment of the dead. The term does not include a crematorium or funeral parlour.

Child care centre

Means the use of premises for the minding or care, but not residence of children generally under school age. The use includes but is not limited to a kindergarten, creche or early childhood centre.

Crematorium

Means the use of premises for cremating human corpses after death. The term does not include a funeral parlour or cemetery.

Community facility

Means the use of premises for social or community purposes, such as a community centre, library, public building or the like.

Educational establishment

Means the use of premises for systematic training and instruction, including any other ancillary facility. This definition includes prep facilities, primary school, secondary school,

college, university, technical institute, academy or other educational centre. This term may include residential accommodation and other ancillary uses provided for the employees and the students of such premises.

Emergency service

Means the use of premises for services which respond to community need in an emergency.

Environmentally relevant activities

As defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Place of assembly

Means the use of premises for worship and activities of a religious organisation, community or association.

Utility installation

Means the use of premises for the purpose of providing utility or telecommunication services, which does not fall within the Schedule of Facilities and Areas under the *Telecommunications Act 1997*. The use may include but is not limited to:

- (i) A telecommunications tower more than 5m in height
- (ii) An equipment shelter of more than 7.5m² in area and 3m in height.

Sport, recreation and entertainment uses**Club**

Means the use of premises by persons associated (whether incorporated or not) for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes to which the general public may also resort and which is, or intends to be, subject to a club licence under the *Liquor Act 1992*. The premises may also include the provision of food and beverages, limited live or recorded entertainment and gaming machines.

Indoor sport, entertainment and recreation

Means the use of premises for leisure, sport or recreation conducted wholly or mainly indoors such as indoor sports and fitness centres, gyms, bowling alleys, squash courts and the like.

Outdoor sport and recreation

Means the use of premises used for any sporting or recreational activity, or other leisure pastime, which is conducted wholly or mainly outside of a building.

The use includes such typical premises as outdoor public swimming pools, golf courses and driving ranges, outdoor courts and sports ground, and the like. The term also includes the provision of a clubhouse and other ancillary facilities.

Park

Means the use of premises by the public for free recreation and enjoyment, but used infrequently for events.

Facilities for park users may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields, incidental vehicle parking and other public conveniences. The term does not include a Car park or Tourist attraction.

Administrative definitions**Affordable housing**

Affordable housing means private rental housing and home purchase options (including housing aimed at the first home owners market) for low to moderate income households.

Building height

The maximum vertical distance between the natural ground level and the roof or parapet at any point but not including an antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like.

Contaminated and Register

As defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Development scheme

As defined in the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007*.

Dwelling unit

Means a building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self contained

residence which must include:

- (i) food preparation facilities
- (ii) a bath or shower
- (iii) a toilet and wash basin.

The term includes works ancillary to a dwelling.

Ecological sustainability

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Environmental Management Register

As defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Filling or excavation

Means removal or importation of material to or from a lot that will change the ground level of the land.

Ground level

The level on a site which precedes development excluding any site works that are subject to a related development approval, unless approved by the ULDA or established as part of a reconfiguration of the land preceding development.

Gross floor area

The total floor area of all storeys of a building, including mezzanines, measured from the external walls or the centre of a common wall, excluding area used for:

- (i) building services
- (ii) ground floor public lobby

(iii) a public mall in a shopping complex

(iv) the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles

(v) private balconies whether roofed or not.

Larger-scale non-resident worker accommodation

Means Non-resident worker accommodation providing more than 100 rooms, or if located on a particular lot, would contribute to a cumulative total of more than 100 rooms on that and adjoining or opposing lots.

Local heritage register

As defined in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

Material change of use

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Mezzanine

An intermediate floor within a room.

Minor building or demolition work

Means:

- (i) internal building
- (ii) demolition work
- (iii) external building work up to 25m² for roofs over existing decks or paved areas, sun hoods, carports and the like
- (iv) building work up to 10% of approved GFA or lawfully existing GFA at the time of commencement of this development scheme, or raising a house where the resultant height does not exceed 9m.

Non-resident worker

Means a worker who resides in areas for extended periods when employed on projects directly associated with mining, major industry or major infrastructure, but has a permanent place of residence in another area. This includes a worker engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.

Operational work

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Plan of Development

See section 3.2.9.

Plot ratio

The ratio between the gross floor area of a building and the total area of the site.

Private open space

An outdoor area for the exclusive use of occupants.

Public benefit

Refers to an outcome that benefits the wider community rather than local, site specific or land ownership desires.

Public housing

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Public realm

Refers to spaces that are used by the general public, including streets, squares, parks and environmental areas.

Queensland heritage register

As defined in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

Reconfiguring a lot

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Residential infill

Residential infill means:

- (i) Reconfiguring a lot less than 2,000m² for residential purposes
- (ii) Development for a House that is UDA assessable development, or
- (iii) Development for Multiple residential on a lot less than 2,000m².

Sensitive use (for Adult store)

Means any of the following uses: Child care centre, Place of assembly, Educational establishment catering for primary or secondary aged children or younger

Sensitive use (for UDA-wide criteria)

Means any of the following uses: House, Multiple Residential, Other residential, Non-resident worker accommodation, Child care centre, Educational establishment, Community facility, Place of assembly.

Setback

The shortest distance measured horizontally from the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary lot.

Significant vegetation

Means all vegetation, except those listed as pest vegetation by the State government or the Central Highlands Regional Council, that is significant in its:

- (i) ecological value at local, state or national levels
- (ii) contribution to the preservation of natural landforms
- (iii) contribution to the character of the landscape
- (iv) cultural or historical value, or amenity value to the general public.

Note: vegetation may be living or dead and the terms includes their root zone.³⁶

Site cover

The proportion of the site covered by buildings, including roof overhangs.

Specified separation distance (for an Adult store)

Means the distance between the boundary of the land occupied by a sensitive use and the entrance of a proposed Adult store is the greater of the following:

- (i) more than 200 metres according to the shortest route a person may lawfully take, by vehicle or on foot, or
- (ii) more than 100 metres measured in a straight line.

³⁶ The root zone is described by the vertical projection of the foliage to a depth of 1m below the surface and including buttress roots on and above the soil surface.

Storey

Means a space within a building which is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above. This does not mean:

- (i) a space that contains only:
 - (a) a lift shaft, stairway or meter room
 - (b) a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment
 - (c) accommodation intended for not more than 3 vehicles
 - (d) a combination of the above, or
- (ii) a mezzanine.

Total use area

Means the total area in square metres used for a purpose and includes all area for each storey, display areas, storage, outdoor dining areas and entrances, but excludes car parking areas, access driveways and landscaped areas.

Urban design

Refers to the holistic design of urban environments, including the overall townscape, individual buildings, street networks, streetscapes, parks and other public spaces.



Queensland
Government



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authority

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