



PART 3 - EXPLANATION OF THE PLANNING SCHEME PROVISIONS

3.1 Introduction

(1) Relationship to the IPA

The purpose of the introductory provisions of the planning scheme is to recognise the legislative context within which the scheme has been prepared.

Planning schemes are statutory instruments prepared under the IPA. The IPA requires that planning schemes perform certain functions and identifies certain responsibilities relating to scheme preparation. The planning scheme is a product of coordinated and integrated planning at local, regional and State levels. Such planning provides the context for establishing a framework for development assessment under the planning scheme.

(a) Livingstone Shire planning scheme is unique

The Livingstone Shire planning scheme is particular to the local government area of The Shire including its community. The planning scheme specifies the desired environmental outcomes (DEOs) sought for the Shire, overall and more specific outcomes sought for different parts of the local government area, and other criteria for assessing proposed development. The outcomes and other assessment criteria provide the basis for identifying in the planning scheme development that must meet certain criteria (self-assessable development) or that requires an application for approval (assessable development, either code or impact assessable).

(b) IPA Schedules 8 and 9 and the Integrated Planning Regulation (IPReg)

Schedules 8 and 9 to the IPA are the other mechanism that identifies exempt, self-assessable and assessable development. They also specify limitations on the planning scheme in this regard. Schedules 8 and 9 are supported by the IPReg that identifies if development is code or impact assessable. For example, schedule 8 states that building work, other than that declared to be self-assessable under the *Standard Building Regulation* (SBR), or that carried out by a government or public sector entity, is assessable development. The IPReg states that assessable building work is code assessable and that the Standard Building Regulation is the relevant code.

Accordingly it is important for the planning scheme to operate consistently within the development regime established by the IPA.

(c) Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS)

The IPA establishes a system for integrated development assessment (IDAS) that applies to development assessment under all planning schemes and all development-related Acts that have been integrated within the system. IDAS determines such matters as:

- (i) the exempt status of development unless it is made self-assessable or assessable by a planning scheme or schedule 8;
- (ii) what the different categories of assessment mean, i.e. exempt, self-assessable, and the two types of assessable development (code and impact assessable);
- (iii) the processes for making and assessing applications;

Explanatory Notes



- (iv) the rules for assessment;
 - (v) the rules for deciding an application; and
 - (vi) rules about imposing conditions of approval.
- (2) Other development-related legislation
- (a) There are numerous development-related Acts and associated regulations and subordinate legislation that have been integrated with the IPA. There are others that are independent, most of which are to be integrated. It is important that planning schemes also operate consistently with each of these and avoid any conflict or duplication. Examples of other legislation that planning schemes work together with are:
 - (i) the *Building Act 1975* and associated *Standard Building Regulation 1993* and Building Code of Australia dealing with the construction and on-site works for buildings;
 - (ii) the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and associated regulations dealing with harmful contamination of air, water and soil;
 - (iii) the *Plumbing and Drainage Act* and Electricity Regulation 1994 dealing with the provision of water supply, sewerage and electricity services;
 - (iv) the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* dealing with the clearing of vegetation;
 - (v) the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* dealing with the protection of places having cultural heritage value;
 - (vi) the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* dealing with the conservation of resources and other natural elements;
 - (vii) the *Fisheries Act 1994* dealing with the protection of important fish habitat areas;
 - (viii) the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* dealing with mining (not to be integrated);
 - (ix) the *Building (Flammable and Combustible Liquids) Regulation 1994* and the *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001* dealing with the storage of such materials; and
 - (x) the *Child Care (Family Day Care) Regulation 1991* dealing with home-based child care.
- (3) Hierarchy of planning scheme outcomes [refer also to section 3.2 following]

Section 1.3 outlines the hierarchy for organising the different levels of outcomes in the planning scheme. Each level provides the context for the level below. At the highest level are the Shire-wide DEOs that have been derived having regard to advancing the purpose of the IPA¹.

Below the DEOs are the overall outcomes for the zones, overlays and specific use and issue codes which comprise the purposes for codes used for assessment. They are of a

¹ The purpose of IPA is to seek to achieve ecologically sustainability by (a) coordinating and integrating planning at the local, regional and State levels; and (b) managing the process by which development occurs; and (c) managing the effects of development on the environment (including managing the use of premises).



high order but relate to the particular zone, special management area or type of development or issue dealt with by the code. They provide a comprehensive statement of what is sought to be achieved for the zone, special management area or with respect to that type of development or issue.

The specific outcomes provide more detailed performance criteria/parameters on how the overall outcomes can be achieved having regard to such matters as the types of uses that are consistent or inconsistent, the scale of a use, the siting and provision of works, the operation and provision of infrastructure, residential density, site size and amenity.

The lowest order of outcomes includes the self-assessment solutions for a specific outcome, which are precise, prescribed criteria i.e., interpretation of the criteria is not possible.

In the case of self-assessment, proposals must comply with the self-assessment solutions of nominated applicable codes to be consistent with the overall outcomes applicable for the development proposal. If more than one code applies to assessment of a proposal and there is any conflict between the self-assessment solutions of the various applicable codes, then the self-assessment solutions of a specific use code prevail over those of a zone code in line with normal legal practice.

For code assessment, self-assessment solutions operate differently. Section 1.4 of the planning scheme specifies the application of self-assessment solutions to code assessable development. Essentially, self-assessment solutions are a guide for achieving the related specific outcomes, either in whole or in part. However, it needs to be noted that self-assessment solutions do not operate to limit the assessment manager's (Council's) discretion to impose conditions requiring either greater or lesser requirements for the satisfaction of a specific outcome.

Together, the various level of outcomes comprise a vertically integrated set of over 670 outcomes ranging from specific, prescribed solutions to very broad, overarching principles. Effectively, assessment is made against successive levels of outcomes starting from the lowest level and rising to the higher levels. The actual starting level is dependent on the level of assessment nominated for a proposed development through the tables of assessment categories and assessment criteria [refer to (4) Planning scheme structure below]. **This is an important matter to note in the implementation of the planning scheme as the assessment of a proposal does not begin at the highest level (i.e., the DEO's) and then proceed downward through the lower level outcomes.**

(4) Planning scheme structure

This sub-section outlines how the provisions of the scheme are arranged. Effectively, the scheme comprises **one** regulatory layer that comprises two basic components – zones and special management areas².

(a) Zones

Zones provide the primary organisational component for determining levels of assessment based on broad land use allocations. All parts of the planning scheme area are included in a zone and for each zone development assessment categories are identified in tables and assessment criteria specified in a corresponding code. The zones are shown on zoning maps (the 'Z' series of maps).

The planning scheme has 10 zones, as follows:

² Definitions of those two terms are provided in the dictionary (schedule 1, division 2).

Explanatory Notes



- (i) Rural Zone
- (ii) Park Residential Zone
- (iii) Residential Zone
- (iv) Village Zone
- (v) Yeppoon Central Zone
- (vi) Business Zone
- (vii) Industry Zone
- (viii) Open Space Zone
- (ix) Special Purpose Zone
- (x) Comprehensive Development Zone

In some zones, precincts are nominated for the purposes of clarifying the levels of assessment applying to particular uses etc but the tables nominating assessment categories and assessment criteria are not arranged at this sub-zoning layer.

(b) Special management areas

Special management areas are the second component of the **one** regulatory layer and are based on special attributes of land that need to be protected from the effects of development, or that may constrain development due to an environmental hazard or the value of a resource. As for zones, the development assessment categories are identified in tables, and relevant assessment criteria are specified in codes for each type of overlay. The special management areas are shown on overlay maps (the 'O' series of maps).

The scheme has two types of special management areas]#

- (i) Natural Features or Resources Overlay consisting of 16 special management areas, as follows:
 - (A) Protected areas³ special management areas;
 - (B) Water supply catchment special management areas.
 - (C) Extractive/Mineral resources special management areas;
 - (D) Rockhampton Airport special management area;
 - (E) Drainage problem special management areas;
 - (F) Erosion prone special management areas;
 - (G) Steep land special management areas;
 - (H) Wetland special management areas;
 - (I) Waterway special management areas;
 - (J) Good quality agricultural land special management areas; and

³ As defined by the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

Explanatory Notes



- (K) Storm surge special management areas;
- (L) Bushfire hazard special management areas;
- (M) Historic Townships
- (N) Farnborough groundwater
- (O) Acid sulfate soils special management areas;
- (P) Capricorn Coast Landscape
- (ii) Cultural Heritage Overlay consisting of heritage places special management area.

Both the Natural Features and Resources and the Cultural Heritage special management areas affect sites, places and buildings across the Shire.

(c) Prevailing development assessment category

The applicable assessment category for development (i.e., the level of assessment applying to proposed development) is determined by both the zoning of the land and if the land is located within a special management area. Section 1.8(3) explains the relationship between each component and how to determine the prevailing category. This relationship is illustrated in the following table.

ZONING \ OVERLAY	OVERLAY	
	Code	Impact
Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Self-assessable	Code	Impact
Code	Code	Impact
Impact	Impact	Impact

Determining the assessment category applicable to a development proposal under the planning scheme requires that the following steps are taken:#

- (i) identify the parcel of land on the zoning maps to determine the applicable zone;
- (ii) check the overlay maps to determine if the land is affected by a special management area;
- (iii) interrogate the relevant zone Table of Assessment Categories and Assessment Criteria [refer to Part 3 of the planning scheme] to determine the development assessment category for the proposal by:
 - (A) using Part A of the relevant table for MCU or Part B for development other than MCU; and
 - (B) for MCU:



- Clause (1) of the Part A table identifies MCU that is exempt from assessment. If exempt, then the planning scheme is of no relevance to the MCU aspects of the proposed development.
 - Clause (2)(a) and (b) of the Part A table identifies if the MCU is self-assessable or assessable on the basis of the zoning of the land on which the development is proposed. It is noted that the default for the assessment category is impact assessment if either a defined purpose listed in (2)(a) cannot meet the specified circumstance listed in the table for the nominated level of assessment e.g., on a lot less than 2 000m² or if not mentioned in the Part A table or not defined within the planning scheme.
 - Clause (3) of the Part A table identifies MCU that is assessable on the basis of being affect by a special management area.
 - The highest of the levels of assessment identified as applicable to the proposed MCU is the applicable level of assessment for the proposal e.g., if under Clause (2) the proposal is self-assessable and under Clause (3) the proposal is code assessable, then the level of assessment for the proposal is code assessable i.e., the higher level applies in accordance with the instructions given in Section 1.8 of the planning scheme.
 - Assessment criteria for the proposal are listed in Column 3 of the Part A table. Codes relevant to all required levels of assessment are applicable to assessment of the proposed MCU i.e., if under Clause (2) code 'x' is the applicable code and under Clause (3) code 'y' is the applicable code, then the proposal will be assessed against both code 'x' and code 'y'.
- (C) for other than MCU, the Part B table identifies the applicable level of assessment for the proposed development and the assessment criteria applicable to self-assessable and assessable development.

(d) Codes

Codes in the planning scheme comprise the assessment criteria for development for each zone and special management area and for specific uses and/or general issues. Generally, area based codes comprise provisions/requirements that apply across the whole of an area (e.g., a zone or special management area) regardless of the type or form of development. Similarly, a specific use/issue code comprises provisions/requirements that apply to a specific type/form of development wherever it locates i.e., its location has no effect on the provisions/requirements. For this reason, the provisions/requirements of area based and specific use/issue based codes are generally different and do not overlap or give rise to any conflicts.

Codes in the planning scheme have been prepared to facilitate:

- (i) self-assessment and/or code assessment within one combined code. Primarily this arrangement serves facilitates assessment of a proposal when it cannot comply with a self-assessment solution and pursuant to the scheme's provisions, it the defaults to the higher level of code assessment; or

Explanatory Notes



- (ii) code assessment only under codes that are not applicable to self-assessable development proposals.

For self-assessable development, assessment by a proponent is against the nominated self-assessment solutions in the relevant code [refer to the relevant Table of Assessment Categories and Assessment Criteria]. Compliance with the self-assessment solutions (prescribed outcomes) is mandatory for self-assessable development. Non-compliance means that the proposal defaults up to code assessment [refer to the relevant table of assessment categories].

For code assessable development, assessment by Council as the assessment manager is against the overall and specific outcomes set out in the relevant code [refer to the relevant Table of Assessment Categories and Assessment Criteria]. In the case of code assessment, any self-assessment solution relating to a specific outcome must be considered only as a guide for achieving the specific outcome [refer to section 1.4 of the planning scheme for instructions on this matter].

For impact assessable development, assessment by Council as the assessment manager is against the planning scheme including any relevant code [refer to the relevant Table of Assessment Categories and Assessment Criteria]. Non-compliance with the purpose of a relevant code (i.e., the overall outcomes) will result in a conflict with the planning scheme.

(5) Interpretation

(a) Definition of terms

Certain words in the planning scheme are defined to aid in the consistent interpretation of the scheme's provisions. The defined words are listed in schedule 1.

There are two types of definitions – defined uses and other development activities (schedule 1, division 1) and administrative terms (schedule 1, division 2).

The use definitions describe a use for a single purpose (e.g., “Accommodation building”) or specific development activity (e.g., “Advertisement”).

Administrative definitions describe terms commonly used throughout the scheme that need specific definition to ensure consistent interpretation, e.g. “adjacent” and “gross floor area”.

The scheme is a statutory instrument that operates within the overall umbrella of the parent Act, the IPA. It is important for consistent statutory interpretation that the scheme and Act work together. To ensure there is no confusion about the meaning of words, the scheme deliberately avoids potential conflicts by stating that a term defined in the IPA has the same meaning as in the Act.

(b) Explanatory notes

The *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* provides for statutory instruments such as planning schemes to use external material to assist with interpreting the provisions of the instruments. For example, interpretation may be aided by providing background information, providing examples of applying provisions, or explaining connections with other legislation or between different parts of the scheme.

The Explanatory Notes are in three parts. Part 1 addresses expectations for the local government area and how the planning scheme responds. Part 2 provides a strategic overview of the future growth and development of the Shire. Part 3 (this part) provides an explanation of the scheme measures.

Explanatory Notes



3.2 Shire Wide Outcomes

(1) Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEOs)

The DEOs are Shire-wide and have been derived having regard to advancing the purpose of the IPA⁴. They are the highest level outcome expressed in the planning scheme and provide the context for scheme measures including the subsequent levels of outcomes and other assessment criteria. In deriving the measures of the scheme, each DEO will need to be achieved to the extent practicable having regard to each of the other DEOs. This concept involves optimizing the achievement of each DEO relative to each other DEO for any particularly development activity/issue.

The planning scheme contributes to the achievement of the outcomes in the way it manages development. However, the management of development is only one way of contributing towards their achievement, and ideally, other decisions and actions by the local government, State government and non-government entities will also contribute towards their achievement.

It should be noted that the DEOs do not have a direct role as assessment criteria for development. Having established the context for the scheme measures, they provide a 'back stop' consideration for a decision on a development application that is in conflict with an applicable code (for code assessment) or the scheme (for impact assessment). The decision must not compromise the achievement of the DEOs. That is the collective achievement rather than the achievement of any one outcome, as each is sought to be optimally achieved to the extent practicable having regard to each of the others.

(2) Shire Outline

The Shire Outline is a summary of the approach taken by the planning scheme to achieve the DEOs, i.e. a summary of the overall effect of the scheme. The outline reflects more specific decisions than the DEOs about the location, nature and intensity of uses and the management of their effects.

As stated in section 1.3(2), this division does not provide a basis for development assessment under the planning scheme and should not be confused with the DEOs.

Understanding the overall effect of the planning scheme is important for community awareness and informs broad-scale land use and infrastructure decisions. It supports community input in the scheme preparation process and coordination of related decision-making by the local government, developers, other infrastructure providers and the community generally.

3.3 Zones, special management areas and assessment criteria

This part of the Explanatory Notes provides a general explanation of how development is managed under the planning scheme in terms of triggers for assessment and assessment criteria.

(1) Triggers for development assessment

Management of development is at the core of the planning scheme. The IPA defines development as one or more of the following actions:

- (a) carrying out building work
- (b) carrying out plumbing and drainage work

⁴ See footnote 1.

Explanatory Notes



- (c) carrying out operational work
- (d) reconfiguring a lot
- (e) making a MCU of premises

The planning scheme identifies which of these actions are to be the triggers for exercising the regulatory controls of the scheme. The IPA requires each planning scheme to identify relevant assessable and self-assessable development. In this way local governments are able to exercise regulatory control over development by:

- (a) requiring proponents of assessable development to obtain development approval before commencing the development; and
- (b) requiring proponents of self-assessable development to ensure the development complies with relevant scheme provisions – i.e. the relevant self-assessable code provisions.

In this planning scheme the following development triggers are used:

- making a MCU of premises;
- carrying out building work;
- carrying out operational work;
- reconfiguring a lot.

MCU triggers are based on the nature of the use as defined by the planning scheme (e.g. Farming, Shop, Dwelling house) and are identified in column 1 of the assessment tables. The triggers for use may be further qualified, along with the other development-based triggers, by circumstances specified in column 2 of the tables such as:

- on a lot less than 2 000m²

(2) MCU

Making a MCU of premises is the *primary development regulation trigger* in the scheme. There are several components to the term as defined in the IPA.

The term means :

- (a) Generally -
 - starting a new use of premises;
 - re-establishing a use that has been abandoned; or
 - making a material change in the intensity or scale of the existing use of the premises.
- (b) For administering the IDAS under the Environmental Protection Act for environmentally relevant activities (other than for a mining activity, a petroleum activity or a mobile and temporary environmentally relevant activity) –
 - the start of a new environmentally relevant activity on the premises; or
 - an increase in the threshold of an environmentally relevant activity on the premises; or
 - the re-establishment on the premises of an environmentally relevant activity that has been abandoned; or



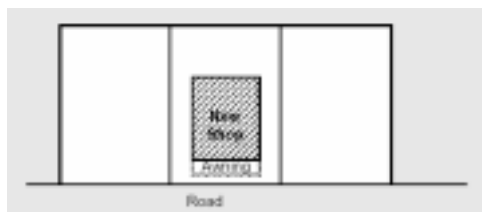
- a material change in the intensity or scale of an environmentally relevant activity on the premises.

In a majority of cases the outcomes sought by the planning scheme are achieved by using MCU as the trigger to coordinate assessment and to manage the effects of development.

Part A of the Table of Assessment Categories and Assessment Criteria for each zone identifies MCU that is exempt, self-assessable and assessable. If MCU of premises is proposed and the scheme states the MCU is assessable, then a development application must be made to Council for assessment and approval before the change of use and other associated development may be carried out.

The planning scheme is structured to identify scheme codes⁵ that are applicable to a proposed MCU. These are identified in column 3 of the relevant Table of Assessment Categories and Assessment Criteria in the scheme. To streamline the operation of the planning scheme, the *codes identified as applicable for MCU address all relevant elements of a proposal, including works associated with the use resulting from the change*. In other words, if a development proposal involves a change of use, and that change is assessable, then the application for MCU is used to coordinate the assessment of all other relevant aspects of the proposal.

Example 1 – Starting a new use



A person proposes to establish a shop in the Business Zone on land that is presently vacant and unoccupied. A new building will be erected. The proposed new shop does not trigger assessment against any special management area i.e., the site is not affected by a special management area.

The shop use represents the start of a new use of the premises and is therefore a MCU. Shop is defined in the planning scheme (see schedule 1, division 1). Table 6A identifies a MCU for a shop to be self-assessable development unless the proposal is not able to comply with the self-assessment solution of the Business Zone Code (column 3).

Examination of the Business Zone Code reveals a range of issues with which compliance of the proposed development is required for self-assessable development. These range from the scale of the use to building form and other works matters.

Making a material change in the intensity or scale of use is also a MCU and constitutes development. Accordingly, extending an existing use may also constitute making a MCU if the change is substantial in its context. However, the existing use cannot be further regulated by the scheme.

⁵ Codes are provisions that function as follows –

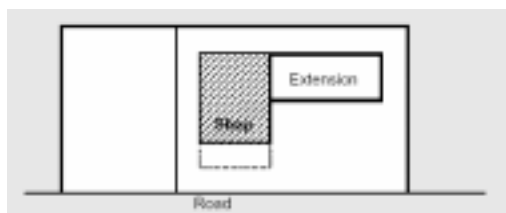
- (a) for code assessable development – provisions that specify assessment criteria applicable to the development and
- (b) for self-assessable development – provisions that must be complied with when the development is carried out.

Explanatory Notes



Example 2 illustrates a situation when an extension to an existing use constitutes a MCU. Example 3 provides an illustration of an extension where the development involved does not include a MCU.

Example 2 – Extension of an existing use that is a material change in the intensity or scale of use



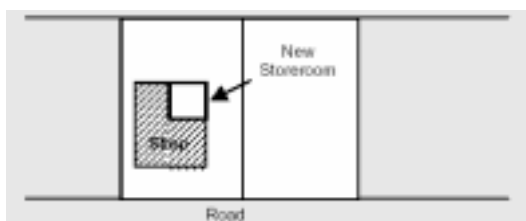
It is proposed to expand an existing shop in Business Zone by extending the existing building to double the retail area of the shop. As doubling the retail area of the shop represents a substantial change to the existing scale of the operational component of the use, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposal constitutes a MCU.

Having established that MCU is triggered, effectively the same scenario applies in this example as for Example 1 above.

- (3) Development for building work/operational work (not associated with MCU)

While change of use is the primary development assessment trigger in the scheme, there will be situations when development other than MCU is proposed. Such situation may still trigger the assessment of other forms of development to ensure the outcomes of the scheme are achieved. In these situations the scheme identifies assessment triggers based on building work, operational work and reconfiguring a lot. However, they only *trigger development assessment in their own right if the development is not associated with a MCU.*

Example 3 – Building work not associated with a change of use



It is proposed to expand the storage area of an existing shop in the Business Zone by adding a new storeroom. The storeroom will fill a vacant space at the rear of the existing shop and be built under the existing roof. There will be no change to the area of retail space in the shop or the nature of the use itself. The storeroom will increase the total floor area (storage and retail) by less than 20%.

Storing stock is incidental to and necessarily associated with a shop use and therefore does not constitute the start of a new use. Also, the scale and nature of the extension does not represent a material change in the intensity or scale of the use.

Part B of Table 6 (Table 6B) applies in this situation. The table deals with “carrying out building work not associated with a MCU. As the height of the proposed storeroom will not alter from the existing building and the site cover of the resulting from the new work will not alter the total site cover and the site is not affected by any special management



area the proposed building work does not trigger code assessment. Instead the proposed building work defaults to exempt for assessment against the planning scheme. However, the building work in this example would be likely to remain assessable under Schedule 8 to the IPA against the SBR..

Example 4 – Operational work not associated with a change of use

It is proposed to build a dam to provide a non-drinking water supply to augment the existing tank and bore supply servicing an existing tourist facility. The site is in the Rural Zone and on land containing acid sulfate soils and identified as a special management area. Other special management areas do not affect the land.

The proposed work is incidental to and necessarily associated with the use of the premises for a tourist facility and therefore does not constitute the start of a new use. Also, the nature of the works does not result in a material change in the intensity or scale of the use, e.g. there will be no change in the number of people accommodated at the facility or a substantial increase in the area of land occupied by the use.

The proposal therefore does not trigger assessment for MCU.

However as the site area is on land identified as containing acid sulfate soils and involves engineering work as defined (Refer to schedule 1, division 1), Table 2B identifies the proposal as code assessable and indicates that both the Rural Zone Code and the Natural Features Code are applicable codes.

(4) Reconfiguring a lot

Reconfiguring lots includes subdividing freehold lots and creating access easements on freehold lots. It does not include the division of Crown lease land.

The IPA (schedule 8) makes reconfiguring lots assessable development throughout the State except for a range of stated situations. One such exception is the amalgamation of lots, which is exempt development.

Planning schemes cannot change this State-wide regulatory regime. The role of the planning scheme is to identify if assessable reconfiguring is subject to code or impact assessment and the applicable assessment provisions. In this planning scheme, reconfiguring in all zones is generally code assessable. The applicable code for assessment of reconfiguring a lot in all zones is the zone code relevant to the site of the reconfiguration.

(5) Criteria for assessing development

The criteria for assessing development proposals are arranged in the planning scheme within codes. There are codes for each zone and special management area and for specific uses and specific issues. How the codes apply and are used for development assessment depends on whether they apply to development that is self-assessable, code assessable or impact assessable.

The IPA establishes the rules for assessing and deciding development applications and these rules influence the different forms that codes take.

Explanation of the way in which the codes in the planning scheme are applied is given above in Section 3.1(4)(d) above.

3.4 Schedules

This part of the explanatory notes separately addresses each of the schedules.

Explanatory Notes



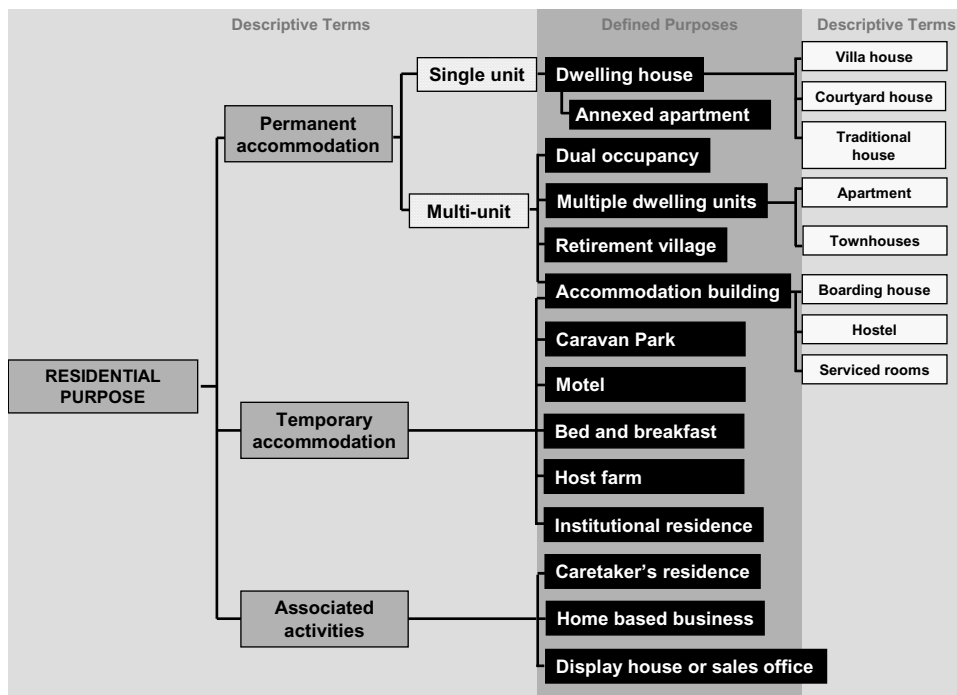
(1) Schedule 1 – Dictionary

The dictionary is divided into two divisions, the first listing the defined purposes and other development activities identified by the planning scheme, and the second listing significant administrative terms. Defining terms provides for their consistent interpretation.

(a) Defined purposes and nesting of defined purposes

The purpose definitions describe individual purposes that may comprise one or more activities that for the implementation of the planning scheme are considered as a single development. The nesting of defined purposes groups a range of purposes that have broad characteristics in common. The specificity and range of defined purposes and nesting of defined purposes reflect the nature of development that exists or may establish in the Shire.

An example of the nesting of defined purposes is shown on the following diagram:



The intention in nesting the defined purposes is to facilitate the use in the planning scheme of collective terms to describe defined purposes. For example, where in the planning scheme reference is made to a nested group of purposes e.g., residential purposes, then the reference refers to all residential purposes comprising the group. Likewise a reference to residential purposes for temporary accommodation would include the following subset of defined purposes: accommodation buildings; caravan park; motel; bed and breakfast; host farm and institutional residence. In the same way it is possible to identify that an apartment is a *multiple dwelling* (defined purpose) comprising a multi-unit form of permanent accommodation for residential purposes.

(b) Administrative terms

Explanatory Notes



Administrative definitions describe terms commonly used throughout the scheme that need specific definition to ensure consistent interpretation, e.g. “overlay” and “site”. Terms used in the planning scheme that are defined by the IPA have the same meaning as in the Act. Section 1.15 of the planning scheme identifies the interpretative rules applying to the implementation of the scheme.

(2) Schedule 2 – Car Parking

Schedule 2 has two divisions as follows:

- Division 1 tabularises car parking requirements based on defined purposes. The defined purposes are set out in Column 1 of the table in their nested groups. Column 2 advises the minimum car parking requirement. Column 3 details on-site queuing and/or set down/pick-up facility requirements for various defined purposes and Column 4 details minimum service vehicle provisions respectively for each defined purpose; and
- Division 2 nominates the design standard for on-site car parking and movement spaces, bicycle facilities and access driveways.

Each zone code includes requirement for car parking for both self-assessable and assessable development proposals. Requirements are detailed in Schedule 2 for both the number of spaces and service vehicle requirements and the design, layout and construction standards for required car parking. Pursuant to the planning scheme’s operational rules, the parking requirements detailed in Schedule 2 are mandatory self-assessment solutions. This means that for self-assessable development, compliance with both Division 1 and Division 2 of the Schedule is mandatory. Any departure from the listed requirements means that a proposal cannot meet the self-assessment solutions and accordingly is likely to become assessable development.

For assessable development, the requirements detailed in Schedule 2 can be taken as a guide to satisfying the relevant specific outcomes of the zone code (i.e., the provision of appropriate parking that satisfies the need for parking resulting from a development).

(3) Schedule 3 – Identified Cultural Features

The table in this schedule identifies cultural features comprising special management areas for the Cultural Features Overlay. The individual features are identified in Column 1, property descriptions or locations are provided in Column 2, and the reason for including the feature is identified in Column 3. In some cases only indicative locations can be provided.

Other features may be added to the list, or changes made, by amending the planning scheme under schedule 1 to the IPA.

(4) Schedule 4 - Infrastructure

The infrastructure schedule is divided into two divisions as follows:

- Division 1 lists the planned standards of service of certain development infrastructure; and
- Division 2 lists construction standards for the infrastructure works including standards for vehicular and pedestrian access (not construction of car parking) and provision of bicycle facilities.

Each zone code includes requirement for infrastructure for both self-assessable and assessable development proposals. Requirements are detailed in Schedule 4 for both the



planned standard of service for the provision of infrastructure for a proposed development and construction standards for the required infrastructure. Pursuant to the planning scheme's operational rules, the infrastructure requirements detailed in Schedule 4 are mandatory self-assessment solutions. This means that for self-assessable development, compliance with both Division 1 and Division 2 of the Schedule is mandatory. Any departure from the listed requirements means that a proposal cannot meet the self-assessment solutions and accordingly is likely to become assessable development.

For assessable development, the requirements detailed in Schedule 4 can be taken as a guide to satisfying the relevant specific outcomes of the zone code (i.e., the provision of appropriate infrastructure to service the needs of development).

The IPA provides for cost impact conditions to be imposed if a development proposal will cause cost impacts on development infrastructure that are inconsistent with the planned standards of service for that infrastructure.

(5) Schedule 5 – Design Standards for Community Safety

Schedule 5 details design standards for community safety based on the principles and outcomes of the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) program. Council has adopted the CPTED principles and will require new development to implement the specified design standards to mitigate potential risks to personal safety and property damage. These principles include:

- Eliminating entrapment spots and blind corners;
- Ensuring natural surveillance;
- Reducing movement predictors and/or appropriately treating predictors to reduce risks;
- Identifying entrances and addresses and addressing street frontages;
- Promoting passive and active security systems;
- Promoting ownership and space management;
- Improving 'way finding'.

Each zone code includes basic requirement for community safety as part of self-assessable and assessable development proposals. The requirements detailed in Schedule 5 provide the self-assessment solutions applicable to new development. This means that for self-assessable development, compliance with the nominated standards is mandatory. Any departure from the listed requirements means that a proposal cannot meet the self-assessment solutions and accordingly is likely to become assessable development.

For assessable development, the requirements detailed in Schedule 5 can be taken as a guide to satisfying the relevant specific outcomes of the zone code (i.e., appropriate design and construction of new development that incorporates and implements the principles of community safety through environmental design).

Council may supplement the implementation of the mandatory requirements detailed in Schedule 5 with a planning scheme policy or extrinsic material such as a design guideline, to further explain its requirement for and the principles of community safety through environmental design

(6) Schedule 6 – Community Infrastructure



Schedule 6 lists community infrastructure that Council has included in the planning scheme pursuant to Section 2.6.12(1) of the IPA. As designated community infrastructure new development relating to the listed matters is exempt from assessment under the planning scheme pursuant to the substantive provision included at section 1.10(5) of the planning scheme and in accordance with Section 2.6.5 of the IPA.

(7) **Schedule 7 – Flood Immunity for Specific Purposes**

Schedule 7 details requirements of flood immunity for specific purposes.

Each zone code includes requirement for development to be immune from flood events that result in unacceptable levels of risk to health and safety or unacceptable risk of property damage. The requirements detailed in Schedule 7 provide the self-assessment solutions applicable to new development. This means that for self-assessable development, compliance with the nominated standards is mandatory. Any departure from the listed requirements means that a proposal cannot meet the self-assessment solutions and accordingly is likely to become assessable development.

For assessable development, the requirements detailed in Schedule 7 can be taken as a guide to satisfying the relevant specific outcomes of the zone code (i.e., minimum flood immunity standards for new development that will result in acceptable levels of risk for life an property).

3.5 Planning Scheme Mapping

The planning scheme includes 3 map series as follows:

- zoning maps – numbered sequentially and prefixed with the letter ‘Z’;
- overlay maps – numbered sequentially and prefixed with the letter ‘O’; and
- planning scheme maps – numbered sequentially and prefixed with the letters ‘PSM’.

The purpose of each of these maps series is set out below.

(1) **Zoning maps (‘Z’ series maps)**

The zoning maps identify the zoning for all land within the Shire dividing it into one of 10 zones and possibly also identifying it within a precinct within a zone [refer to section 3.1(4)(a) above for further explanation]. The zoning is the primary basis on which regulation by the planning scheme is arranged by nominating assessment categories and assessment criteria applicable to development within each of the various zones. The zoning does not establish use rights that instead are provided under the IPA itself. Rather, the zoning allows Council to allocate appropriate levels of assessment for various types and forms of development based on the proposal for their location within homogeneous land use areas.

(2) **Overlay maps (‘O’ series maps)**

The overlay maps show special management areas applicable to land within the Shire [refer to section 3.1(4)(b) above for further explanation]. The special management areas may also affect the level of assessment for development and/or the assessment criteria used for assessing a development proposal based on constraints applying to the development of land due to its natural features, resource assets and/or its cultural/heritage features and values.

(3) **Planning Scheme Maps (‘PSM’ series maps)**



The planning scheme maps are generally located within the text of the statutory instrument (i.e., the planning scheme). This map series is primarily for illustrating spatial implementation measures. These maps do not have a primary function in the nomination of levels of assessment for development but rather assist with the implementation of assessment criteria applicable to both self-assessable and assessable development. The purpose of each 'PSM' map is identified in Table 2, Section 1.8 of the planning scheme.

3.6 Planning Scheme Policies

(1) Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Information Council May Request

This policy provides guidance regarding information that may be requested for the assessment of an application. Although the policy does not limit Council's discretion in this regard, applications for development involving or affecting the following elements are mentioned:

- (a) acid sulfate soils;
- (b) within 1 km of an identified mineral or extractive resource;
- (c) good quality agricultural land;
- (d) assessment against an special management area code;
- (e) infrastructure works; and/or
- (f) assessment against a zone code.

The supporting guidelines for the relevant State Planning Policies are referred to in relation to acid sulfate soils and good quality agricultural land.

(2) Planning Scheme Policy 2 – Consultation

This policy provides guidance regarding consultation the local government may undertake for assessable development. The IPA, section 3.2.7 authorises an assessment manager to request advice or comment on an application from third parties at any stage of the IDAS assessment process, so long as it does not extend any stage. Although the policy in no way limits Council's discretion in this regard, the following are mentioned:

- (a) when consultation may be undertaken – if development may conflict with a code or affect premises being of special interest to a person, or if specialist advice is required for assessment;
- (b) who may be consulted – in circumstances related to the location of mineral resources, Native Title, acid sulfate soils and good quality agricultural land;
- (c) how consultation may be undertaken – through various public and person notifications and meetings.

Explanatory Notes



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Appendix A
Sustainability Matrix

Explanatory Notes



		Environmental Management				
		Wetlands, Coastal Zones, Beaches and Headlands and Open Space Networks	Hillsides and Skylines	Energy Conservation		
STRATEGIES GENERALLY						
Strategy Description	<p>A sufficient quantity of water is available for the various water supply needs of the Shire and minimum standards of quality are maintained by employing best practice principles of integrated catchment management, erosion and sediment control practice and landcare initiatives.</p> <p>The water quality of the Shire's streams, creeks and oceans is protected from the impacts of development and upstream land uses.</p>	<p>Wetlands, coastal zones, beaches and headlands, open space networks and areas of high scenic amenity will be protected from incompatible development and accessible to the public where possible.</p>	<p>Identify areas of viewsheds and hillsides that contribute to the character of the locality and provide regulatory controls to protect these areas from inappropriate development</p>	<p>Active promotion of waste minimisation strategies and consolidating urban development will maximise use of solar and wind power, develop efficient transport systems</p>		
Strategy Rationale	<p>The intrinsic qualities and values of the Shire's wetlands, coasts and open space systems are significant elements of the natural environment and visual landscape and will be retained in their natural state to sustain the ecological systems they support and accessible for the enjoyment of the community.</p> <p>Expansion of residential areas and coastal communities and growth in tourism development will place pressure on natural assets.</p>	<p>The intrinsic qualities and values of the Shire's wetlands, coasts and open space systems are significant elements of the natural environment and visual landscape and will be retained in their natural state to sustain the ecological systems they support and accessible for the enjoyment of the community.</p> <p>Expansion of residential areas and coastal communities and growth in tourism development will place pressure on natural assets.</p>	<p>Views and hillsides within the Shire contribute to the character and amenity of the locality and contribute to sense of place.</p>	<p>Waste minimisation strategies are necessary for the sustainability of the Shire.</p>		
Expectations for growth or change	<p>Water catchment areas within the Shire supply all of the Capricorn Coasts' urban water supply needs, which equates to 70% of the Shire's population demand. Groundwater is a major source of water for those areas outside the town reticulated areas.</p>	<p>Expansion of residential areas and coastal communities and growth in tourism development will place pressure on natural assets.</p>	<p>Development pressures have the potential to deteriorate the environmental values and scenic amenity of the Shire's vegetated hillsides and skylines.</p>	<p>Waste minimisation and refuse management strategies are necessary to sustain continued population growth.</p>		
ES PRINCIPLES					Summary of Advancement of ES Principles	
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	<p>Protection of vegetation on hillsides will assist to reduce airborne dust particles through the reduction of wind erosion. The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>Consolidation of urban areas that promote efficient transport networks will contribute to reductions in air pollution and green house gases.</p> <p>Consolidation of land for urban uses will facilitate conservation of natural areas by reducing the incidence of vegetation clearing and fragmentation.</p>	<p>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of air quality conservation</p>	
Nature Conservation	<p>An appropriate quality of water and sufficient volumes are necessary for the conservation of organism biodiversity of both terrestrial and aquatic origins.</p> <p>Integrated catchment management and landcare should minimise land degradation, through management of erosion and sediment control.</p> <p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>Managing and containing ASS will reduce the environmental impacts caused by acid drainage.</p> <p>Identifying and discouraging development areas potentially affected by ASS will reduce the incidence of land degradation.</p> <p>Water pollution caused by the presence of ASS will be minimised.</p>	<p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>Consolidation of natural areas by reducing the incidence of vegetation clearing and fragmentation.</p> <p>Land degradation will be minimised through reduced clearing and fragmentation and the more efficient use of existing urban areas.</p> <p>Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.</p>	<p>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of nature conservation</p>	
Land Maintenance			<p>Protection of these areas from inappropriate development will reduce land degradation (including sediment erosion).</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Land degradation will be minimised through reduced clearing and fragmentation and the more efficient use of existing urban areas.</p> <p>Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.</p>	<p>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of nature conservation</p>	
Water Quality	<p>Quality and quantity of the Shire's water resource is important to maintain and advance the amount of economic activity within the Shire.</p> <p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>Economic impacts are far reaching on the viability of land uses and industry, namely commercial and recreational fishing, tourist amenity and infrastructure.</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Maintenance of vegetated hillsides will reduce erosion and sediment dispersal that contaminates water quality. The community has placed a high social cost on the maintenance of vegetated hillsides and sky lines.</p>	<p>Efficient transport networks, urban consolidation that reduces costs of infrastructure servicing and waste minimisation will offer economic benefits to the community.</p> <p>The strategy is founded on this principle through the provision of recycling facilities.</p> <p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to water quality considerations</p> <p>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of economic activity</p>	
Economic Activity			<p>The availability of these resources are to be preserved.</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Efficient transport networks, urban consolidation that reduces costs of infrastructure servicing and waste minimisation will offer economic benefits to the community.</p> <p>The strategy is founded on this principle through the provision of recycling facilities.</p> <p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to resource availability considerations</p>	
Resource Availability			N/A			
Energy Efficiency						
Resource Usage	<p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>Areas will be accessible to the public where possible for recreation and appreciation of the natural environment.</p>	<p>Areas will be accessible to the public where possible for recreation and appreciation of the natural environment.</p>	<p>The strategy is founded on this principle.</p>	<p>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of resource usage</p>	

Explanatory Notes



		Environmental Management				
	Water Quality and Conservation	Acid Sulphate Soils and Areas Affected by Tidal Influence	Wetlands, Coastal Zones, Beaches and Headlands and Open Space Networks	Hillsides and Skylines	Energy Conservation	
Affordability	Implementation of sound land management principles that endeavour to reduce pollutants, including sediment in stormwater and runoff will reduce costs of treatment for reticulation.	N/A	N/A	Increased construction costs are associated with encroachment of hillside development.	Encouraging energy efficient building designs will reduce heating, cooling and lighting costs.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of affordability</i>
Community Needs	Sufficient volumes and minimum standards of water quality will respond to community expectations for a good quality water supply. Maintenance and protection of the resource are important for aesthetic reasons and quality of life values.	N/A	Recreation needs of the community will be advanced by the protection and accessibility to these assets.	Community needs are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Efficient movement between places associated with consolidating urban areas will facilitate better access to community services and facilities.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of community needs</i>
Infrastructure Efficiency	Reduction of contaminants and pollutants in the Shire's water resource will increase efficiencies in the operation and maintenance of infrastructure systems.	Identification of areas affected by ASS will assist in future infrastructure planning.	N/A	N/A	The strategy is founded on this principle.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of infrastructure efficiency</i>
Public Safety	In addition to environmental impacts, polluted waters are often associated with health problems. Protection and conservation of water resource is necessary for human health and public safety.	When ASS are disturbed, acid and associated metals can corrode private and public infrastructure	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Incorporating principles of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) into urban consolidation strategies will contribute to improved levels of public safety.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of public safety</i>
Heritage Conservation	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to heritage conservation considerations</i>
Public Spaces	Water catchments can make a significant contribution to enhancement of recreation areas and public spaces.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Urban consolidation will create more efficient use of public spaces.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of public spaces</i>
Amenity	Protection of water quality will enhance amenity through the conservation of areas of natural beauty.	Amenity is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Energy efficient building designs that take climatic conditions into account will increase amenity.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of amenity</i>
Community Harmony	This principle will not be adversely affected by the strategy.	Community harmony is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Community harmony will be advanced by protecting natural areas and providing for public access.	Community harmony will be advanced by protection of these areas.	Community harmony will be fostered through contributing to environmentally friendly solutions to energy conservation.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of community harmony</i>



Economic Stability								
	Resources	Good Quality Agricultural Land	Shoalwater Bay	Extractive Resources Mining Leases/ Exploration Permits, State Forests and other Timber Reserves	Tourism	Infrastructure	Industry and Business	Information Technology
STRATEGIES GENERALLY	Valuable resources including renewable and alternative energy will be protected and managed.	GOAL will be protected to allow flexibility for the rural sector to undertake a variety of rural activities.	The significance of the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area is recognised and protected for continued use by the Department of Defence Shoalwater Bay Management Plan and appropriate and compatible use of adjoining land.	<p>€ Protect and buffer extractive industry resources and operations from incompatible land uses, and ensure operations do not adversely affect the surrounding built and natural environments.</p> <p>€ Identify and map known timber resources and State Forests.</p> <p>€ Ensure that resource areas are rehabilitated when significant impacts from development occur.</p>	A range of tourism opportunities will be encouraged based on appreciation of the built and natural environments.		A robust economy will be facilitated to overcome the vagaries of the market through a mix of business and industry development.	<p>€ Recognition of the legitimacy of home based employment, and ensuring the provision of essential utilities for those who telecommute.</p> <p>€ Encourage the advancement in the delivery of infrastructure by public or private service providers to meet the demand for local telecommunications infrastructure, especially the provision of broad band capacity.</p>
Strategy Description								
Strategy Rationale	Resources add to the strength of the economy and enable present needs to be met without compromising future generations.	GOAL is an important resource essential for the Shire's continued development in the rural sector and an important economic contributor to the local and regional economy.	The Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area is an asset of national importance and contributor to the region's economy and biodiversity.	Economic benefits will accrue locally and regionally from the exploitation of extractive resources and timber reserves.	The Shire will continue to be a premier holiday destination in Central Queensland.	Strong economic growth and quality of life is facilitated by efficient transport systems and the capacity to supply infrastructure in a timely and orderly manner.	Livingstone Shire's economy is strengthened by business and industry sectors which choose to invest in the Shire because of its strategic location, high level of infrastructure, availability of markets and access to a highly skilled and diverse labour market.	Opportunities are available to the community to embrace the advantages of information technology in regional remote areas of the Shire and in urban areas.
Expectations for growth or change	Protection of available resources and identification of renewable and alternate energy sources are necessary to sustain the Shire's population growth.	Expanding urban areas into rural districts have important influences on the farming community's ability to continue to use land for farming.	The Shoalwater Bay Management Plan will provide for the ongoing national and international growth in use of the Shoalwater Bay area.	Development of natural resources adds to the Shire's economic strength and enable communities to meet present needs for resources without compromising future generations.	The Shire is a popular holiday destination for local, national and international visitors and tourism is an important contributor to the economy of the Shire.	Appropriate and timely provision of transport and civic infrastructure is important for the growth and wellbeing of the Shire.	Attracting new development and employment opportunities will be necessary as the Shire's population grows.	Advances in computer and communication technologies, and the associated emergence of telecommuting, are changing patterns of development by influencing where people work and reside. Thus, the provision of essential utilities and infrastructure is necessary for the community to embrace these technological advances.



Economic Stability									
	Resources	Good Quality Agricultural Land	Shoalwater Bay	Extractive Resources Mining Leases/ Exploration Permits, State Forests and other Timber Reserves	Tourism	Infrastructure	Industry and Business	Information Technology	Summary of Advancement of ES Principles
ES PRINCIPLES									
Air Quality	Development of resources within the Shire will be sensitive to maintaining or improving air quality.	Sustainable agricultural practice is to be encouraged to minimise erosion and release of dust contaminants to air.	Air quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Air quality is likely to be maximised when operations are conducted to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on surrounding environments.	Air quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Efficient transport networks, consolidation of urban areas and improved patronage of public transport will reduce negative impacts to air quality.	Air quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Air quality can potentially be reduced through reduced motor vehicle usage, as residents telecommute from home.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of air quality</i>
Nature Conservation	Resource development will be undertaken to ensure protection of the Shire's biodiversity and life support systems.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy is partially founded on this principle.		Preservation of the natural environment is a precursor to the ability to promote the diverse tourism experiences available in the Shire.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to nature conservation considerations</i>
Land Maintenance	Good quality agricultural land (GQAL) is a resource worthy of protection and a principle on which the strategy was founded.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.		Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to land maintenance considerations</i>
Water Quality	Water sources are considered to be a valuable resource, and the maintenance of water quality is important. As such, this strategy is founded on this principle.	Sustainable agricultural land management practices will minimise adverse effects on water quality through reduction of erosion and sediment loss to waterways. use of GQAL includes erosion and sediment control, aiding the conservation and maintenance of a good quality water supply.	The Shoalwater Bay management plan and land use anticipated on adjoining land seeks to protect environmental values of the area.		Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to water quality considerations</i>
Economic Activity	This strategy facilitates economic activity, by encouraging the development of renewable and alternative resources. Appropriate management of the Shire's renewable and non-renewable resources is important to economic development, due to the contribution to employment generation and wealth creation.	Economic activity will be maximised in the rural sector by encouraging: cropping for pastoral use (rainfed and reticulated), pastoral activities, horticulture including long term turnover crops from orchards and pineapples and more cyclic market garden produce (rainfed and reticulated).	Shoalwater Bay Military Training area will provide economic benefits for the region.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy promotes diverse and innovative forms of tourism, facilitating economic activity for the region.	Easier, more convenient and efficient access and mobility within and into the region should improve economic activity.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Economic activity, particularly in the form of home based business, is likely to be encouraged and facilitated by the provision of essential utilities and telecommunications infrastructure.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of economic activity</i>



Economic Stability									
	Resources	Good Quality Agricultural Land	Shoalwater Bay	Extractive Resources Mining Leases/ Exploration Permits, State Forests and other Timber Reserves	Tourism	Infrastructure	Industry and Business	Information Technology	
Resource Availability	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Resource availability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	A more efficient use of infrastructure advances this principle.	Resource availability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Resource availability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to resource availability considerations</i>
Energy Efficiency	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Energy efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Energy efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Energy efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Easier, more convenient and efficient access and mobility within and into the region should improve energy and resource efficiency.	Energy efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Energy efficiency can potentially be increased through reduced motor vehicle usage, as residents telecommute from home.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to energy efficiency considerations</i>
Resources Usage	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Resource usage will be maximised by providing for resource use in tourism opportunities.	As above.	Resource usage is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Resource usage is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of resource usage</i>
Affordability	The development of renewable and alternative resources needs to be affordable for the community, to facilitate the use of these resources.	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Locally sourced resources used in urban development and the construction industry will reduce costs and maximise affordability to the community.	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Planned infrastructure is designed to minimise the life cycle cost consistent with the adopted standard of service.	Access to locally available goods and services will advance affordability.	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of affordability</i>
Community Needs	Community needs are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	GOAL is necessary for production of food and fibre essential for sustaining life.	Community needs are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Locally sourced resources are necessary for community needs.	Community needs are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Maintaining and enhancing the level of infrastructure provision will respond to community needs.	Access to locally available goods and services will respond positively to community needs.	The provision of essential utilities and telecommunications infrastructure is likely to meet community needs through access to these services.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of community needs</i>
Infrastructure Efficiency	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to infrastructure efficiency considerations</i>
Public Safety	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Modern infrastructure availability will reduce the threat of risk to human health from inadequate treatment of water supply and sewerage reticulation and maximise public safety.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy. Public safety may be increased through the provision of more extensive mobile phone coverage (eg. if a car breaks down, etc).	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to public safety considerations</i>
Heritage Conservation	This strategy provides an opportunity to protect and conserve buildings, features or sites of heritage significance, which are considered to be valuable heritage resources.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Encouraging innovative tourism development and a variety of accommodation types, provides opportunities to protect and conserve buildings, features or places of heritage significance.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to heritage conservation considerations</i>



Economic Stability									
	Resources	Good Quality Agricultural Land	Shoalwater Bay	Extractive Resources Mining Leases/ Exploration Permits, State Forests and other Timber Reserves	Tourism	Infrastructure	Industry and Business	Information Technology	
Public Spaces	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Innovative tourism development can design for public spaces, by providing access to public assets and valuable natural features.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to public space considerations</i>
Amenity	Amenity is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Protection of GOAL for farming use will maximise expected amenity in rural areas.	Founded on the principle of environmental protection, the strategy is unlikely to adversely affect amenity.	Sustainable land use practice is necessary for the maintenance of local amenity values.	Sensible forms and locations of tourism development will be required to maximise amenity.	Efficient infrastructure provision will advance the amenity of the community and improve quality of life.	Amenity is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	A higher level of amenity may be achieved through the provision of essential utilities and telecommunications infrastructure.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of amenity</i>
Community Harmony	Community harmony is likely to be maximised by this strategy, as it provides alternatives to non-renewable resources.	Community harmony is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Community harmony is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Community harmony will be maximised when incompatible land uses are avoided.	Tourism development will be directed to appropriate locations to reduce potential conflicts between permanent residents and visitors to maximise community harmony.	Community harmony will be maximised through an efficient and modern source of infrastructure.	Community harmony will be maximised through an accessible range of service and employment opportunities.		<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of community harmony</i>



		Community Development						
		Cultural Heritage	Urban Structure, Residential, Rural Residential	Rural Structure	Multi Level Development	Business and Employment	Mobility and Accessibility	
ASPECTS OF STRATEGIES GENERALLY		<i>Cultural Heritage:</i> Areas of cultural significance will be identified to ensure their protection and conservation.	Urban Structure, Residential, Rural Residential: Consolidation of urban areas will facilitate affordable, efficient, safe and sustainable communities.	<i>Rural Structure:</i> Sustainable rural enterprise, rural land use and rural tourism will be encouraged with an appropriate level of servicing in response to a genuine demand for this type of use.	<i>Multi Level Development:</i> Preferred locations for multi level development will ensure scenic amenity is maintained and offer housing choice for permanent residents and tourists.	Business and Employment: Yepoon will function as the primary business and industry centre for the Shire and opportunities for appropriate home based business will be supported.	Mobility and Accessibility: <i>Mobility and Accessibility:</i> Safe and equitable access and mobility for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists will be encouraged within and between communities via a multi modal transport system.	
Strategy Description		Places, features and landscapes are important to the present and future community because of their links to the history of the past.	Compact urban areas will promote efficiencies in infrastructure provision and housing costs and maximise access and mobility between places where people live, work and recreate.	Rural areas of the Shire will be protected from incompatible adjoining land uses.	A variety of housing types, including multi-level development will cater for the changing needs and demands of residents and tourists.	A range of employment opportunities are required to accommodate existing and new residents of the Shire into the workforce.	An efficient transport network will increase efficiency in the movement of people and goods, and reduce travel times and costs to the community.	
Strategy Rationale		Retention of heritage features will enhance the character and identity of the community.	Future development throughout the Shire is to occur in an orderly fashion with the timely provision of services and facilities, to ensure a high level of amenity within towns and settlements is maintained.	Without proper planning, urban expansion associated with population growth will increase the rate of land clearing and loss of viable agricultural land.	Changes to the characteristics of the population over time will result in the demand for multi-level development without compromising the scenic amenity of the area.	The Capricorn Coast will continue to attract residents who are employed outside the Shire.	The Shire's strong economic growth is attributed to its efficient transport system and its capacity to supply infrastructure in a timely and orderly manner.	
Expectations for growth or change								
ES PRINCIPLES								Summary of ES Advancements of ES Principles
Air Quality		Retention of culturally significant open spaces and landscapes will contribute to improvement in air quality.	Travel distances relating to employment, shopping, education and recreation are minimised with corresponding air quality being maximised.	Encouraging best practice agricultural land management practices will contribute to uphold air quality principles.	Air quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Air quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Air pollution from private motor vehicle use will be reduced by providing interconnected networks and infrastructure for alternative modes of transport.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of amenity</i>
Nature Conservation		Retention of culturally significant places and landscapes will assist to maximise maintenance of species biodiversity.	Consolidation of urban areas will defer encroachment into rural and open space areas preserved for nature conservation.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Nature conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to nature conservation considerations</i>
Land Maintenance		Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Land degradation will be minimised through reduced clearing and fragmentation, and the more efficient use of existing urban areas.	Encouraging best practice agricultural land management, landcare and integrated catchment management initiatives will reduce land degradation.	Limiting expansion of urban areas by providing for multi level development will reduce clearing and fragmentation of land.	Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Land maintenance is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to land maintenance considerations</i>
Water Quality		Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Concentration of urban development will allow for protection of water catchments.	Sustainable rural practices rely on the maintenance of appropriate levels of water quality.	Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Water quality is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	<i>The strategies are likely to result in a neutral position in relation to water quality considerations</i>
Economic Activity		Economic activity relating to culturally significant features will be encouraged.	Efficient use of land through concentrated populations will improve efficiencies in infrastructure provision and mobility and access between places.	Economic activity will be facilitated by encouraging sustainable rural enterprise and rural tourism with an appropriate level of servicing.	Efficient use of land through concentration of urban areas will maximise economic efficiencies in mobility and infrastructure.	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Economic activity will be enhanced through an efficient transport network.	<i>The strategies can be expected to advance the ES principle of economic activity</i>



Community Development						
	Cultural Heritage	Urban Structure, Residential, Rural	Rural Structure	Multi Level Development	Business and Employment	Mobility and Accessibility
Resource Availability	Resource availability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Urban consolidation will reduce pressures on alienation and fragmentation of good quality agricultural land.	Economically useful resources are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Consolidation of urban areas will assist to maintain available land and economic resources (eg timber reserves, quarries, etc) and CQAL.	Resource availability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Resource availability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.
Energy Efficiency	Energy efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Consolidation of urban areas will minimise travel distances and encourage environmentally responsive building designs will maximise energy efficiency.	Energy efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Energy efficiency is likely to be advanced by this consolidation strategy.	Energy efficiency will be advanced by encouraging home based business reducing travel between home and work.	Energy efficiency will be advanced by providing infrastructure for alternative modes of transport.
Resources Usage	Resource usage is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Consolidation of urban areas will maximise efficiencies in water and sewerage reticulation.	Resource usage is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Efficient resource usage will be maximised through this strategy.	Resource usage is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Resource usage is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.
Affordability	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	A reduction in development costs will result from the increased economic efficiency of urban consolidation.	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Affordability will be advanced from increased economies of scale associated with the provision of infrastructure, services, etc.	Affordability will be maximised by encouraging business to be done from home reducing need for premises rents and leases.	Affordability is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.
Community Needs	Community needs are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Consolidated growth will contribute to the viability of and accessibility to community services.	Community needs are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy responds to the needs of the community for choice in housing styles.	Community needs are maximised by providing a range of business and employment opportunities throughout the Shire.	Improved mobility and accessibility will access to community needs for an efficient transport network.
Infrastructure Efficiency	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	The strategy provides for the efficient provision and use of infrastructure.	Infrastructure efficiency is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Efficient use of infrastructure through concentration of populations will improve economic efficiencies.	Efficient use of infrastructure will be achieved through consolidation of business and industry in Yepoon.	Improved transport infrastructure will advance efficiencies in the level of mobility and access to the community.
Public Safety	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Consolidation of urban areas provides for efficiency in the provision of safety and emergency services.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public safety is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	A neutral outcome for public safety will be achieved.	Interconnected networks for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists will increase public safety.
Heritage Conservation	The strategy is founded on this principle.	Opportunities will be encouraged to preserve heritage sites/buildings through preservation or re-use within the existing urban fabric and integration into a variety of accommodation forms.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Heritage conservation is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.
Public Spaces	Where appropriate, culturally significant buildings, features or places may be available as public spaces.	Incremental expansion may permit orderly extension and integration of new public spaces with existing public spaces. This may allow for filling current service gaps relating to recreational needs in urban areas.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Public spaces are unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Footpaths and cycleways will be incorporated into public spaces to connect with other open spaces.
Amenity	Amenity is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Amenity will be improved through the reduced potential for land use conflict with adjacent uses, better access to services and facilities, increased opportunities for social interaction and provision of housing choice and quality urban design outcomes.	Rural amenity will be reinforced by this strategy.	Amenity of urban areas will be maintained by ensuring multi-level development is located only in preferred locations that are identified in public documents.	Appropriate scale and intensity of home based business will the amenity of urban areas is not adversely affected. Promotion of Yepoon as the business and employment centre for the Shire will reinforce it's role and amenity of the town centre.	Amenity is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.
Community Harmony	Cultural heritage protection will promote a sense of community by recognising the rich history and background of the diversity of its people.	Community harmony will be enhanced through new communities identifying with existing communities.	Community harmony is unlikely to be adversely affected by this strategy.	Community harmony will be advanced by providing a level of certainty of locations for multi level development.	Community harmony will be advanced by providing a range of business and employment opportunities throughout the Shire.	Improved levels of mobility and accessibility will advance community harmony by ensuring equitable access to community services and transport systems.