



### 5.3 Administrative Definitions

A list of the Administrative Definitions is outlined below in alphabetical order, followed by the detailed Administrative Definitions in the same order.

#### 5.3.1 List of Administrative Definitions<sup>55</sup>

AAA Water Conservation Rating  
Access  
AGA Energy Rating Label  
Approved site\*  
Approved structure\*  
Assessable development\*  
Basement  
Bed Space  
Biodiversity  
Biodiversity\*  
Boundary fence\*  
Building  
Building work\*  
Clearing  
Code assessable\*  
Council  
Damage\*  
Dead vegetation\*  
Declared pests\*  
Deep Planting  
Defined Storm Tide Event (DSTE)  
Dense Planting  
Designated Development Area  
Development\*  
Development application\*  
Development permit\*  
Diseased vegetation\*  
Dwelling Unit  
Dying vegetation\*  
Erect  
Essential management\*  
Exempt development\*  
Expanded House  
Forest Practice\*  
Frontage  
Gross Floor Area  
Ground Level  
Habitable Room  
Height  
High Bank  
Household

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<sup>55</sup> Definitions marked with an asterisk\* apply to the Vegetation Management Code



Impact assessment\*  
Landscaping  
Landscaping purposes\*  
Local heritage register\*  
Low NO<sub>x</sub>  
Main Street Frontage  
Marine-based Industry  
Master plan\*  
Material change of use\*  
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Other Areas  
Outbuilding  
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Register  
Remnant Vegetation  
Renewable Energy Certificate  
Residential building  
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Residential Uses  
Road  
Routine Management\*  
Scenic Amenity  
Self-assessable\*  
Self Contained  
Semi-Basement  
Setback  
Significant Tree\*  
Site  
Site Coverage  
State-Controlled Road  
State heritage register\*  
Storey  
Storm Tide  
Storm Tide Inundation Area  
Structure\*  
Structure Plan\*  
Tree\*  
Urban area\*  
Urban Areas  
Vegetation\*  
Watercourse



### 5.3.2 Detailed Administrative Definitions

#### AAA Water Conservation Rating

Means the National Water Conservation Labelling Scheme, rated in accordance with *Australian Standards AS/NZS 3662 and AS6400:2003 Water Efficient Products Rating and Labelling*, conducted by Water Services Association of Australia on behalf of its members. All showers are required to provide a comfortable spray. AAA rated showers have a 9 litre per minute flow.

#### Access

Means the practicable means of entry of persons and vehicles onto a lot, either existing or proposed, from a Road.

#### AGA Energy Rating Label

Means the Australian Gas Association gas energy label showing star ratings and comparative energy consumption.

#### Approved site\*

Waste transfer station or facility approved for the disposal of Vegetation.

#### Approved structure\*

Approved or lawfully established existing building or structure (e.g. dwelling, shed, driveway), but does not include a pool.

#### Assessable development\*

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

#### Basement

Means that part of a Building entirely below Ground Level.

#### Bed Space

Means a space occupied by one person for the purpose of sleeping. The following types of beds or Sites have the Bed Space equivalencies assigned to them, as follows:

- single bed = 1 Bed Space



• double size bed/queen size bed/king size bed	=	2 Bed Spaces
• two – level bunk bed	=	2 Bed Spaces
• tri-level bunk bed	=	3 Bed Spaces
• single trundle bed	=	1 Bed Space
• sofa bed – single	=	1 Bed Space
• sofa bed – double	=	2 Bed Spaces
• camping Site	=	2 Bed Spaces
• caravan /campervan/motorhome/cabin site	=	2 Bed Spaces

### **Biodiversity**

Means the variability among living organisms from all sources (including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part) and includes:

- diversity within species and between species; and
- diversity of ecosystems<sup>56</sup>

### **Biodiversity\***

As defined in the Vegetation Management Act 1999.

### **Boundary fence\***

A fence delineating the boundary between two different allotments owned by different parties.

### **Building**

Means any fixed structure which is wholly or partly enclosed by walls and which is roofed. The term includes any part of a Building.

### **Building work\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Clearing**

Means the removal of vegetation from a Site by any means including cutting down, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking or undermining the vegetation.

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<sup>56</sup> This definition has been sourced from the Federal Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – Section 528 – Definitions.

**Code assessable\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

**Council**

Means the Douglas Shire Council.

**Damage\***

Remove, cut down, ringbark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining, but does not include standing vegetation by stock.

**Dead vegetation\***

Vegetation that is no longer alive.

**Declared pests\***

As defined in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*

**Deep Planting**

Means the planting of shrubs and trees within natural ground and at Ground Level and clear of service trenches and impervious surfaces.

**Defined Storm Tide Event (DSTE)**

Means the event (measured in terms of likelihood of reoccurrence) and associated inundation level adopted to manage the development of a particular area. The defined storm tide event is the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) storm tide – equivalent to 1/100 yr Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) unless otherwise indicated for essential community service infrastructure. The DSTE must also account for sea level rise and the planning period for development of a particular area.



### **Dense Planting**

Means the massed planting of large, advanced shrubs and trees within natural ground and at Ground Level and clear of service trenches and other impervious surfaces, to provide privacy screening and a landscape buffer for screening and amenity purposes.

### **Designated Development Area**

Means an area to contain future development on a Site which is delineated on a Site plan or a Registered Plan of Survey.

If delineated on a Site plan, the Site plan and Designated Development Area are drawn to scale. If delineated on a Registered Plan of Survey, the Designated Development Area is identified by a metes and bounds description and registered on title.

### **Development\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Development application\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Development permit\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Diseased vegetation\***

Vegetation that is of an unhealthy condition.

### **Dwelling Unit**

Means any Building or part of a Building comprising self-contained accommodation intended for exclusive use by one Household, for human habitation together with such land and Outbuildings in curtilage used for purposes ancillary to the use of the Building for human habitation.

### **Dying vegetation\***

Vegetation that is in an unhealthy condition that cannot be cured.



## **Erect**

Means:

- construct or commence or continue to construct;
- do, or commence or continue to do, any work in the course of or for the purpose of constructing;
- perform any structural work or make any alteration, addition or rebuilding;
- move from one position on a lot to another position on, or partly on, the same lot or another lot;
- re-construct with or without alteration on, or partly on, the same lot or another lot; or
- where a Building or structure is located on more than one lot:
  - move to another position on the same lot or any other lot or lots; or
  - re-construct with or without alteration on another position on the same lots or any of them or on another lot or lots.

## **Essential management\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Regulations 2009*

## **Exempt development\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

## **Expanded House**

Means a group or cluster of Buildings which together function as a House as herein defined.

## **Forest Practice\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*



## **Frontage**

Means any boundary line, or part thereof, of a lot which coincides with the alignment of a Road.

## **Gross Floor Area**

1. *Gross Floor Area* means the area calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Gross Floor Area} = \text{Total Building Area} - (\text{minus}) \text{Excluded Area}$$

2. *Total Building Area* means the sum of the floor areas of all levels of every *Building* and *Outbuilding* located on a *Site* including:

- a. all walls, columns, balconies, corridors and public areas including stairwells and toilets; and
- b. other ancillary or service facilities, including plant rooms;

whether roofed or not, measured from the inside of external walls or the centre of a common/party wall.

All areas of balustrading and internal walls must be included in the Total Building Area calculation.

3. *Excluded Area* means:

- a. the area of any private balcony or patio, whether roofed or not, which is:
  - i. directly accessible from only one Dwelling Unit; and
  - ii. unenclosed on at least one side, except for balustrading; and
  - iii. within three (3) metres of the wall of the Building to which access to the private balcony is obtained;
- b. any fully unenclosed roofed walkway located at Ground Level and providing weather protection linkages between Buildings on the Site or between Buildings and Recreation Areas or accesses to the Site;
- c. the area of one unenclosed porte cochere at Ground Level which provides access to the Building;
- d. the area of one public lobby located at Ground Level;
- e. a basement or semi-basement within a Building;
- f. dedicated car parking areas within the building envelope of the Building; and





- g. the area (inclusive of all walls and columns) of any lift motor room or air conditioning or other mechanical or electrical plant room.

4. *Qualifications:*

The following provisions assist in assessing Total Building Area and Excluded Areas under Clauses 2 and 3 above, for the purpose of calculating Gross Floor Area:

- a. Corridors, stairwells, staircases and public areas within the Building (except one porte cochere and one public lobby as referred to herein) are not excluded from the calculation of Total Building Area;
- b. any eaves of the Building are excluded from the calculation of Total Building Area; and
- c. some of the Excluded Areas listed above are excluded from the calculation of Gross Floor Area in order to encourage architectural elements which provide weather protection [eg: public walkway (3b) and porte cochere (3c)] or contribute to the amenity of the tropical lifestyle [eg: balconies (3a) and public lobbies (3d)].

### **Ground Level**

Means the existing level of the ground, or in case where a finished Ground Level is specified or approved by the Council, then the finished Ground Level.

### **Habitable Room**

Means a room used for normal domestic activities, and;

- includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television/media room, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom and sunroom; but
- excludes a bathroom, kitchen, laundry, toilet, food-storage pantry, walk-in-wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

This definition has no relevance to Gross Floor Area.

### **Height**

Scenario 1 For level land and sloping Sites less than 15% slope

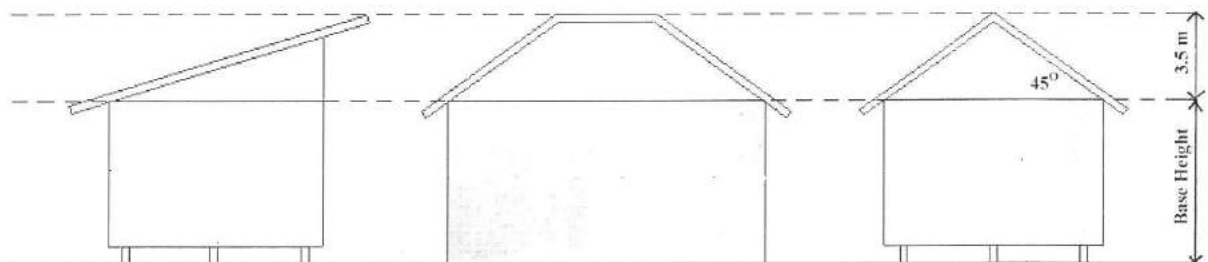
Means the distance in metres (base Height) measured in a vertical axis from Ground Level to the underside of the pitching point of the roof at the intersection with the wall of the Building, or in the case of a structure, to the highest point of the structure.

AND

The roof and/or ancillary features to the Building do not exceed a Height of 3.5 metres when measured in a vertical axis from the underside of the pitching point of the roof at its intersection with the wall of the Building, to the highest point of the roof or ancillary feature, when projected along the horizontal plane.

AND

Any roof is contained within a Building envelope determined by a maximum Height of 3.5 metres and a minimum angle of 15% and a maximum angle of 45% when measured from the intersection of the pitching point of the roof and the wall of the Building (as illustrated below).



Building Height and Roof Height - for level land  
And sloping sites less than 15% slope

Scenario 2 For sloping Sites 15% slope and over

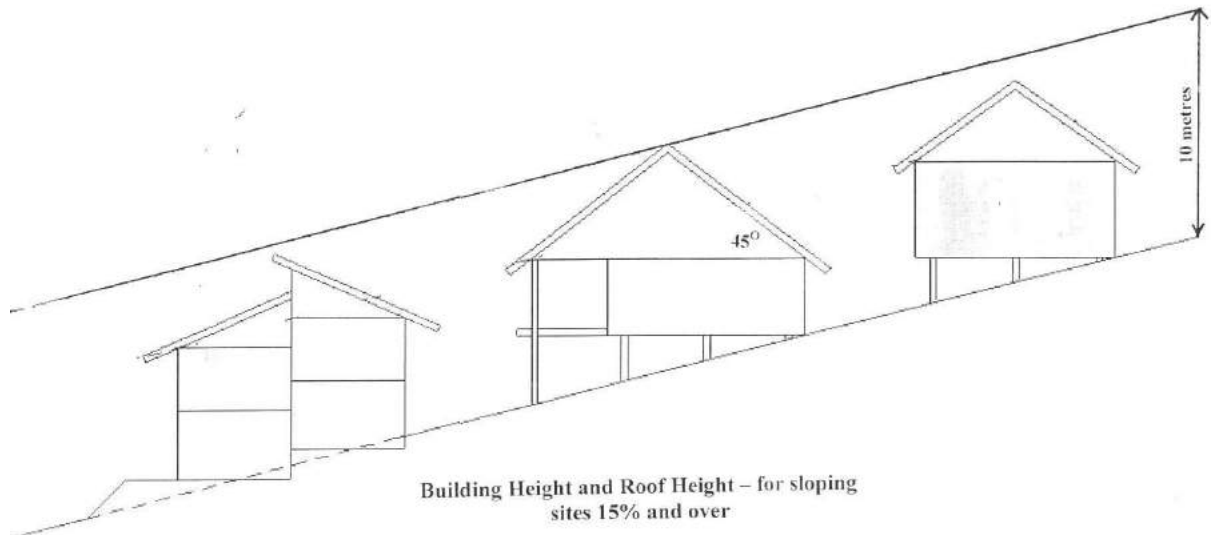
Means the distance in metres measured in a vertical axis from Ground Level to the highest point of the Building/structure to an overall Height of 10 metres where cut and fill is minimised (that is, less than 0.5 metres in Height), or in the case of a structure, to the highest point of the structure.

AND

Any roof is contained within a building envelope determined by a maximum Height of 3.5 metres and a minimum angle of 15% and a maximum angle of 45% when measured from the intersection of the pitching point of the roof and the wall of the Building (as illustrated below).

OR

Where cut and fill (greater than 0.5 metres in Height) is to be undertaken, the Height of a Building/structure will be determined in accordance with Scenario 1 outlined above, that is, the definition for level land and sloping Sites less than 15% slope.



### **High Bank**

Means the terrace or bank or, if no bank is present, the point on the active floodplain which confines the average annual peak flow, and which is either permanent or intermittent<sup>57</sup>.

### **Household**

Means an individual or group of individuals whether related or unrelated, who occupy or share the same Dwelling Unit, Expanded House or House as provided below:

- two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption;
- not more than six persons not related by blood, marriage or adoption;
- not more than six persons under the age of eighteen years and not related by blood, marriage or adoption, and a married couple having the care and control of these persons either with or without domestic servants.

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<sup>57</sup> Sourced from the Queensland Government Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Concurrence Agency Policies, dated 17 December 2004.



For the purposes of this definition, a group of persons is deemed to be maintaining a Household by a common discipline unless one or more of the members of the group retains the power in and domination over the whole of the Dwelling Unit, Expanded House or House occupied by the group.

### **Impact assessment\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Landscaping**

Means the treatment of a Site for the purpose of enhancing and protecting the features of a Site and the development on a Site by:-

- screening with trees, hedges or shrubs;
- planting of trees, hedges, shrubs or grass;
- forming banks, terraces or other earthworks, including the placement of rocks as an integral element; or
- laying out of gardens,

but excluding plants in pots or containers.

### **Landscaping purposes**

Vegetation planted for the purposes of landscaping.

### **Local heritage register\***

As defined in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

### **Low NO<sub>x</sub>**

Means emissions of oxides of nitrogen are 60ppm or less.

### **Main Street Frontage**

Means the Frontage to the widest Road, or where both Roads are the same width, the Road Frontage of the shortest length.



However, in the case where the Site is irregular in shape, the Frontage of the narrower leg of the Site is deemed not to be the Main Street Frontage.

### **Marine-based Industry**

Means waterfront or land based marine industry activities and facilities, which may include the following:

- maintenance, repair and refurbishing of vessels or marine equipment / machinery; and
- wet and dry vessel storage facilities;

### **Master Plan\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Material change of use\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Minor Building Work**

Means Erection in relation to an existing Building whereby the Gross Floor Area of the modified existing Building:

- does not exceed the Gross Floor Area of the existing Building; or
- exceeds the Gross Floor Area of the existing Building by less than 25 m<sup>2</sup> or 10% of the Gross Floor Area of the existing Building, whichever is the lesser.

Includes exclusion of:

- internal Building works (including fitouts);
- roofed structures over Ground Level outdoor landscape and Recreation Areas (eg: pergolas and patios);
- construction of a roof over an existing deck or balcony;
- car port or car shade structures;
- swimming pools; and
- tennis courts.

### **Net Lettable Area**

Means the sum of the areas (inclusive of columns, balconies, whether roofed or not) of all Storeys of a Building or Buildings measured from the internal surface of a wall, excluding:

- all stairs, recessed doorways, toilets, cleaners cupboards, lift shafts and motor rooms, escalators, tea rooms and other service areas, where all are provided as standard facilities in the Building;
- lift lobbies in which lifts face other lifts, blank walls or areas excluded by the provision above;
- areas set aside as public spaces or thoroughfares and not for the exclusive use of occupiers of the floor or Building, such as Access passageways in lift and service core areas;
- areas set aside for the provision of facilities or services such as electrical or telephone ducts and air-conditioning risers to the floor where such facilities are provided as a standard facility in the Building;
- areas set aside for use by service vehicles and for delivery of goods and Access ways thereto, where such areas are not for the exclusive use of occupiers of the floor or Building;
- areas set aside for car parking and Access ways thereto, where such areas are not for the exclusive use of occupiers of the floor or Building;
- areas having less than 1.5 metres clear Height above floor level. These areas are measured and recorded separately.

### **Non-residential building**

Means buildings used for the following purposes as defined in Chapter 5 of the *Douglas Shire Planning Scheme*:

- Aircraft Landing Facility
- Aquaculture
- Business Facilities
- Child Care Centre
- Crematorium
- Display Facilities
- Educational Establishment
- Health Facility
- Indoor Sports and Entertainment
- Interpretive Facility
- Outdoor Sport & Recreation
- Place of Assembly



- Public Utilities & Facilities
- Restaurant
- Service Station
- Shop
- Shopping Facility
- Tavern
- Tourist Attraction
- Veterinary Facilities
- Office Use associated with Industry and Service Industry

### **Operational work\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Other Areas**

Means those areas of the Shire located in;

- Rural Areas and Rural Settlements Locality;
- Settlement Areas North of the Daintree River Locality; and
- World Heritage Areas and Environs Locality.

### **Outbuilding**

Means any Building, being a non-habitable Building such as a garage, carport, shed or similar, classified as a Class Xa Building under the Building Code of Australia.

### **Plot Ratio**

Means the ratio between the Gross Floor Area of a Building and the area of the Site upon which the Building is located.

### **Port Douglas Waterfront**

Means the collective reserves, leases and property west of Wharf Street to Dickson Inlet, from Rex Smeal Park in the north and Port Street in the south. The Port Douglas Waterfront contains and continues to provide a mix of active and passive recreation parks, historic buildings along with community, accommodation, industry and commercial activity.

Dickson Inlet continues to provide harbour for marine vessels and activities, balancing the needs of the tourist industry with the environmental qualities and coastal processes of the inlet.



### **Private Room**

Means a room in Short Term Accommodation or Holiday Accommodation (being non-self contained hotel or motel accommodation) which provides overnight accommodation with private ablution facilities for related or companion travellers but not containing more than 4 Bed Spaces.

### **R-value**

Means a measure of the resistance to heat flow and therefore performance of insulation materials.

### **Reconfiguring a lot\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

### **Recreation Area**

Means the area of a Site that is provided or used as any one or more of the following:

- a swimming pool;
- a tennis court;
- a children's play area, sand pit or the like; or
- an entertainment or Recreation Area, including a gazebo, a communal deck area and a communal bar-b-que area;

but excluding any areas which are used for:-

- the parking or standing of a vehicle;
- the passage of a vehicle;
- clothes drying;
- a refuse bin shelter;
- an incinerator, or other service areas;
- vehicle and gardening maintenance; or
- home handyman facilities.





## **Register**

Means a document held by the Council which lists all vacant land in the Rainforest Conservation Precinct which has some development potential, as specified in A23.1, A27.1 and A36.1, of the Settlement Areas North of the Daintree River Locality Code.

## **Remnant Vegetation**

Means remnant vegetation, for an area of Queensland for which there is no regional ecosystem map or remnant map, means the vegetation, part of which forms the predominant canopy of the vegetation –

- a) covering more than 50% of the undisturbed predominant canopy; and
- b) averaging more than 70% of the vegetation's undisturbed height; and
- c) composed of species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed predominant canopy.<sup>58</sup>

## **Renewable Energy Certificates**

Means the certificates issued under the *Commonwealth Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000* and Regulations.

## **Residential Building**

Means buildings used for the following purposes as defined in Chapter 5 of the *Douglas Shire Planning Scheme*:

- Boutique Tourist Facility
- Camping Ground
- Caravan Park
- Holiday Accommodation
- Home Based Business (Bed & Breakfast, Forest Stay & Host Farm Accommodation)
- Multi-Unit Housing
- Retirement Facility
- Short Term Accommodation
- Special Residential Use
- Staff Quarters

## **Residential Clearing\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Regulations 2009*

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<sup>58</sup> This definition has been sourced from the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.



## **Residential Uses**

Means any of the following land uses:

- Camping Ground;
- Caravan Park;
- Caretaker's Residence;
- Holiday Accommodation;
- House;
- Multi-Unit Housing;
- Outstation/Seasonal Camp;
- Retirement Facility;
- Short Term Accommodation;
- Special Residential Use;
- Staff Quarters.

## **Road**

Has the same meaning as in the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*

## **Routine Management\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

## **Scenic Amenity**

Means a measure of the relative contribution of each place in the landscape to the collective community appreciation of open space, as viewed from places which are important to the public.<sup>59</sup>

## **Self-assessable\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

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<sup>59</sup> This definition has been sourced from a report by R A Preston on Scenic Amenity (2001) on behalf of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines and the Environmental Protection Agency.

## Self Contained

Means a Dwelling Unit, capable of being occupied independently by residents, permanently or temporarily, such that the Dwelling Unit, must at least contain the following:

- a kitchen area including food preparation, cooking (not a microwave oven solely), cleaning, food storage and refrigeration facilities (not a bar fridge);
- a toilet;
- a laundry;
- a bathroom including wash basin, shower and/or bath;
- living area/s; and
- sleeping areas;

all of which are designed or appropriately adapted for human use.

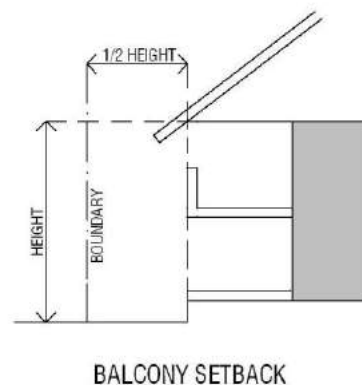
## Semi-Basement

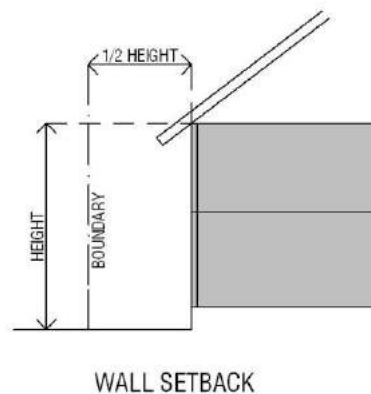
Means that part of a Building partly above and partly below Ground Level and of which no part (measured to the underside of the ceiling) exceeds 1 metre above Ground Level.

## Setback

Means the space, distance or dimension between the boundary of the lot measured to the external face of the wall of a Building or to the edge of a balcony. Whether the balcony is roofed or not, the Setback is measured to the edge of the balcony.

Diagrams below illustrate measuring the Setback from the boundary to the external face of the wall of a Building and from the boundary to the edge of the balcony (whether roofed or not).





### **Significant Tree\***

Trees with a height, measured from natural ground level, exceeding 7.5 metres in height.

### **Site**

Means an area of land which comprises the whole of a lot or lots on which a development is established or is intended to be established.

### **Site Coverage**

Means the largest area of a Site occupied by a Building/s at any level projected on to a horizontal plane and expressed as a percentage of total Site area.

In the calculation of Site Coverage, the area occupied by the Building/s is calculated by measuring along the external perimeter of the Building/s including all passageways, staircases and the like but excluding eaves. Unenclosed private balconies or patios accessible only from one Dwelling Unit, hotel room, motel room or the like are excluded from the calculation provided the depth of the balcony or patio measured from its back wall exceeds 1.25 metres but does not exceed 3.0 metres.

In all Planning Areas, Site Coverage includes all ancillary Buildings (eg Restaurants, foyers, reception areas) except where such ancillary Buildings are considered to be Outbuildings, as herein defined.

For developments where several Buildings of different Storeys are proposed to be Erected on the Site, the applicable Site Coverage for the entire development will be based on the particular Site Coverage requirements for the tallest Building, provided that the tallest Building represents more than 25% of the total development.

### **State-Controlled Road**

Has the same meaning as in the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*



### **State heritage register\***

As defined in the *Queensland Heritage Register 1992*

### **Storey**

Means that space within a Building which is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor level above, the ceiling or roof above. A mezzanine level which extends over only part of a level is counted as a Storey for the purposes of this calculation.

In the calculation of a Storey a level used partly or solely for car parking is included, except where it is located in a Basement or Semi-Basement.

No Basement or Semi-Basement in a Building is included as a Storey.

### **Storm Tide**

Means the effect on coastal water of a storm surge combined with the normally occurring astronomical tide.

### **Storm Tide Inundation Area**

Means the area of land determined to be inundated by a storm tide as outlined below.

Factors for determining storm tide inundation areas

Where coastal hazard risk assessments are carried out for the purposes of determining the area at risk from inundation due to sea level rise or storm tide inundation, they are to be undertaken using the relevant methodologies for determining storm tide inundation areas outlined within the Queensland Coastal Plan. The minimum assessment factors to be applied in such assessments are outlined in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Minimum assessment factors for determining storm tide inundation areas**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning period equivalent to expected asset life to the development as outlined in Table 2;</li> <li>• Projected sea level rise of amount outlined in Table 3, based on asset life;</li> <li>• Adoption of the 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval extreme storm event/ or water level; and</li> <li>• Increase in cyclone intensity by 10% (relative to maximum potential intensity) due to climate change.</li> </ul>
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**Table 2: Planning Period**

Type of Development	Planning period (based on anticipated asset life)
Short term tourist accommodation	40 years



Residential development (less than 7 units)	50 years
Residential development (7 or more units)	60 years
Industrial building	40 years
Commercial building (single storey)	40 years
Commercial building (greater than single storey)	60 years

**Table 3: Projected sea level rise for the year of the end of asset life as per Table 2**

<b>Year of end of planning period</b>	<b>Projected sea level rise</b>
Year 2050	0.3 metres
Year 2060	0.4 metres
Year 2070	0.5 metres
Year 2080	0.6 metres
Year 2090	0.7 metres
Year 2100	0.8 metres

#### Determining storm tide inundation areas

The storm tide inundation area is the area of coast inundated by the Defined Storm Tide Event (DSTE), which is the storm tide level adopted for the development utilising the minimum assessment factors outlined in tables 1, 2 and 3 above.

The storm tide inundation area is taken to be all land between high water mark and a minimum default DSTE level of 1.5 metres above the level of Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) for development.

Collectively, the Storm Tide Inundation Area can be expressed through the following formula:

$$\text{Storm Tide Inundation Area} = (\text{Highest Astronomical Tide (in metres AHD)} + 1.5\text{m} + 0.1\text{m} \times \text{asset life})$$

A Registered Professional Engineer Queensland, with expertise in physical coastal processes may determine the storm tide inundation area relevant to a proposed development by undertaking a storm tide inundation assessment consistent with methodology outlined by the Queensland Coastal Plan.

#### **Structure\***

As defined by the Building Code of Australia

#### **Structure Plan\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*



### **Tree\***

Vegetation that has:

- a) A height equal to or exceeding 5 metres; or
- b) A trunk or bole which has a diameter, at a height of 1.5 metres above natural ground level, equal to or exceeding 12 centimetres; or
- c) A combined diameter of two or more boles, at a height of 1.5 metres above natural ground level, equal to or exceeding 12 centimetres; or
- d) A width of foliage equal to or exceeding 3 metres in diameter.

### **Urban area\***

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Regulations 2009*

### **Urban Areas**

Means those areas of the Shire located in the;

- Mossman and Environs Locality;
- Port Douglas and Environs Locality; and
- Coastal Suburbs, Villages and Townships Locality.

### **Vegetation**

An individual tree or trees, plants and all other organisms of vegetable origin (whether living or dead), not including marine plants.

### **Watercourse**

Means any river, creek or stream categorised below:

- Category 1 – Major Perennial Watercourse

Means a river in which water flows permanently and includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river confining or containing water, which is identified as such, on the Major Perennial/Perennial Watercourse Maps, dated December 2005, held by Council.

- Category 2 – Perennial Watercourse

Means a river or creek in which water flows permanently and includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river/creek confining or containing water, which is identified as such, on the Major Perennial/Perennial Watercourse Maps, dated December 2005, held by Council.



- Category 3 – Minor Perennial Watercourse

Means a creek or stream in which water flows permanently and includes the bed and banks and any other element of a creek/stream confining or containing water, which is mapped on the Australian 1:50 000 Topographic Survey Map Series R733: Edition 1-AAS held by Council:

- Sheet 7965 – IV (Adeline Creek)
- Sheet 7966 – II (Ayton)
- Sheet 8064 – IV (MacAlister Range)
- Sheet 7965 – II (Mossman)
- Sheet 7965 – III (Mount Spurgeon)
- Sheet 7964 – I (Rumula)
- Sheet 7966 – III (Shiptons Flat)
- Sheet 7865 – I (Taylor Creek)
- Sheet 7965 – I (Thornton Peak)



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