# Dual Occupancy or Secondary Dwelling



# FACTSHEET

#### What is a Dual Occupancy?

A Dual occupancy is a residential use of premises for two households involving two dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or two dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property.

#### What is a secondary dwelling?

A Secondary dwelling is an ancillary dwelling on the same lot as a dwelling house. Examples include structures like a 'granny flat' or 'teenage retreat'.

A Secondary dwelling may be free standing or constructed under or attached to a Dwelling house and must:

- Have amaximum gross floor area of 70m<sup>2</sup> and a total use area of 100m<sup>2</sup>, excluding car parking areas;
- Be on the same lot as the main house. It cannot be subdivided or community titled at a later date;
- Retain an association with the main house, e.g. one letter box with one street number, one water meter, single utility bill.

Accepted development means the development is 'selfassessable' if it complies with the Acceptable Outcomes of the Dwelling house code and Dual occupancy codes. Additionally, if the site is affected by and Overlay (Part 8 of the Fraser Coast Planning Scheme), the development will need to comply with the relevant overay code/s.

If the development complies with the acceptable outcomes within the relevant codes, an application to Council is not required. If the development does not comply, an application to Council would be required.

In Rural, Rural residential and Emerging community zones, a Secondary dwelling is accepted development subject to meeting the dwelling house code; whereas a Dual occupancy requires an impact assessable Material Change of Use application to Council.

**Important Note:** All secondary dwellings and dual occupancies require a development permit for building works, even if development approval is not required under the planning scheme. In the Fraser Coast Region, building approvals are issued by Private Building Certifiers.

#### **Rates and Charges**

Rating Policy is independent of Building Approvals or Planning Scheme. Whilst the property may be deemed a Secondary Dwelling by Planning or a Private Certifier, rating policy adopted by Council may mean the property is rated as Multi-Residential.

Rating Policy is reviewed and adopted by Council every financial year and the rating charges applied will depend on the current policy at the time of building completion.



#### Planning assistance

Council offers an easy to use PD Online service that provides 24 hour access to planning and development information, including site specific search capability. The Planning Scheme can also be viewed online.

Visit: www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/assistance-advice

Enquiries can be made between 8:15am and 4:45pm Monday to Friday by phoning 1300 79 49 29 or in person at the Hervey Bay or Maryborough Customer Service Centres.

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### Definitions

Total use area	For a Secondary dwelling means the sum of all areas of the secondary dwelling inclusive of walls, staircases, balconies and patios (whether roofed or not). The term does not include areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.		
Household	One or more individuals who live together in a dwelling.		
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises involving one dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling and any domestic buildings associated with either dwelling.		
Dwelling	<ul> <li>A building or part of a building is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence and contains the following:</li> <li>(a) food preparation facilities;</li> <li>(b) a bath or shower;</li> <li>(c) a toilet and wash basin;</li> <li>(d) facilities for washing clothes.</li> </ul>		
Infrastructure Charges	Charges apply when a subdivision (reconfiguring a lot) or material change of use occurs that generates additional demand on trunk infrastructure networks. Charges collected or assets constructed contribute to the provision of essential trunk infrastructure to service new development.		

## What are the differences between a Dual occupancy and a Secondary dwelling?

	Dual Occupancy	Secondary Dwelling
Number of Households	Two - Each dwelling can accommodate one	Two - Each dwelling can accommodate
	household.	one household.
Size	No limits apply to the size of the Dual occupancy	To remain accepted development in
	dwellings.	residential zones the Secondary dwelling
		must have a maximum gross floor area of
		70m <sup>2</sup> and a total use area of 100m <sup>2</sup> ,
		excluding car parking areas.
Subdivision	A Dual occupancy can be subdivided via standard	Secondary dwellings cannot be
	format or building format plan and sold separately.	community titled or sold separately.
Leasing	Each dwelling may be leased to two different	Each dwelling may be leased to two
	households.	different households.
<b>Connections to Services</b>	Dual occupancies may have separate connections	Secondary dwellings cannot have separate
	to services and/or be sub-metered.	connections or metering.
Car parking spaces	For each dwelling in a dual occupancy, space is	A secondary dwelling is required to
	provided for the parking of one vehicle for one or	provide 1 car parking space.
	two bedroom dwelling units and two vehicles for	
	dwellings with three or more bedrooms.	
	Car parking spaces may be in tandem, provided at	
	least one space is behind the minimum road	
	setback required.	
Street address	Dual occupancies will have separate street	A secondary dwelling will share the same
	addresses (e.g. 1A and 1B) and can have separate	street address and letter box as the
	letter boxes.	primary dwelling.
Infrastructure Charges	Generates demand for 2 dwelling units. Refer to	\$Nil infrastructure charges for a secondary
	Council's Infrastructure Charges Resolution for	dwelling.
	further information.	
Building Code of	Fire Separation and sound insulation measures are	Fire Separation and sound insulation
Australia compliance	required to be constructed between dwelling units.	measures may be required to be
		constructed between dwelling units –
		contact your Private Certifier for more
		information.
State Govt Emergency	Fire Group 2	Fire Group 2, providing there are no more
Management Fire &		than 2 residential structures/units
Rescue Levy		

