

9 Development codes

9.4.1.9 Recreation and open space zone

9.4.1.9.1 Purpose - Recreation and open space zone

1. The purpose of this part of the Reconfiguring a lot code is to facilitate and manage the outcomes of development for reconfiguring a lot and its associated Operational Works in the Recreation and open space zone, to achieve the Overall Outcomes.
2. The purpose of this part of the code will be achieved through the overall outcomes as identified in Part 9.4.1 - Reconfiguring a lot code and the following additional Recreation and open space zone specific overall outcomes:
 - a. Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ and open space is located within walking distance to all residential lots, and is designed and constructed to a standard sufficient to service the social, cultural and recreational needs of the community.
 - b. Reconfiguring a lot maintains lots of sufficient size and dimensions to cater for the desired standard for service for Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ and open space provision.
 - c. Reconfiguring a lot avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental values. Where reconfiguring a lot cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:
 - i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
 - ii. ensuring no further instability, erosion or degradation of the land, water or soil resource;
 - iii. maintaining environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of environmental offsets, landscaping and facilitating safe wildlife movement through the environment;
 - iv. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing native species habitat;
 - v. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
 - vi. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with major infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
 - vii. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of major infrastructure;
 - viii. Ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities.
 - d. The Reconfiguring a lot, Operational works associated with the Reconfiguring a lot, and uses expected to occur as a result of the Reconfiguring a lot:
 - i. responds to the risk presented by overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
 - ii. is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
 - iii. does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the Overland Flow Defined Flood Event;
 - iv. directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.
 - e. Reconfiguring a lot achieves the intent and purpose of the Recreation and open space zone outcomes as identified in Part 6 or where in the Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan area, achieves the intent and purpose of the Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan and applicable precinct as identified in Part 7.

9.4.1.9.2 Requirement for assessment

To determine if boundary realignment is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part T, Table 9.4.1.9.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part T Table 9.4.1.9.1, the category of development changes to assessable development under the rules outlined in section 5.3.3. (1), and assessment is against the corresponding performance outcome (PO) identified in the table below. This only occurs whenever a RAD is not met, and is therefore limited to the subject matter of the RADs that are not complied with. To remove any doubt, for those RADs that are complied with, there is no need for assessment against the corresponding PO.

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes
RAD1	PO3
RAD2	PO4
RAD3	PO21-PO57
RAD4	PO25-PO26
RAD5	PO19

Part T - Requirements for accepted development - Recreation and open space zone

Table 9.4.1.9.1 Requirements for accepted development - Recreation and open space zone

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Boundary realignment	
RAD1	<p>Lots created by boundary realignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. contain all service connections to water, sewer, electricity and other infrastructure wholly within the lot they serve; b. have constructed road access; c. do not require additional infrastructure connections or modification to existing connections; d. do not result in the creation of any additional lots.
RAD2	<p>Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant:</p> <p>Note - Examples may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. minimum lot size requirements; b. minimum or maximum required setbacks c. parking and access requirements; d. servicing and Infrastructure requirements; e. dependant elements of an existing or approved land use being separately titled, including but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Where premises are approved as Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾ with a communal open space area, the communal open space cannot be separately titled as it is required by the Multiple dwelling approval. ii. Where a commercial or industrial land use contains an ancillary office⁽⁵³⁾, the office⁽⁵³⁾ cannot be separately titled as it is considered part of the commercial or industrial use. iii. Where a Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ includes a secondary dwelling or associated outbuildings, they cannot be separately titled as they are dependent on the Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ use.
RAD3	<p>Boundary realignment does not result in the creation of additional building development opportunities within an area subject to an overlay map.</p>

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RAD4	No new boundaries are located within 2m of High Value Areas as identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.
RAD5	Boundary realignment does not result in the clearing of any Habitat trees.

Part U - Criteria for assessable development - Recreation and open space zone

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part U, Table 9.4.1.9.2 as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes of this code.

Where development is categorised as assessable development - impact assessable, the assessment benchmarks become the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 9.4.1.9.2 Assessable development - Recreation and open space zone

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Lot size and design	
<p>PO1</p> <p>Areas for recreation and open space purposes are provided in locations, and of a size and design standard to meet the needs of the expected users.</p> <p>Note - To determine the size and design standards for Parks⁽⁵⁷⁾ refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.</p>	No example provided.
<p>PO2</p> <p>The safety and useability of areas for recreation and open space purposes are ensured through the careful design of the street network and lot locations which provide high levels of surveillance and access.</p>	No example provided.
Boundary realignment	
<p>PO3</p> <p>Boundary realignment ensures that infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve.</p>	No example provided.
<p>PO4</p> <p>Boundary realignment does not result in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria; lots being unserved by infrastructure; lots not providing for own private servicing. <p>Note - Examples of a. above may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> minimum lot size requirements; 	No example provided.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. setbacks c. parking and access requirements; d. servicing and Infrastructure requirements; e. dependant elements of an existing or approved land use being separately titled, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Where premises is approved as Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾ with a communal open space area, the communal open space cannot be separately titled as it is required by the Multiple dwelling approval. ii. Where a commercial or industrial land use contains an ancillary office⁽⁵³⁾, the office⁽⁵³⁾ cannot be separately titled as it is considered part of the commercial or industrial use. iii. Where a Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ includes a secondary dwelling or associated outbuildings, they cannot be separately titled as they are dependent on the Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ use. 	
Reconfiguring a lot other than creating freehold lots	
<p>PO5</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot which separates existing or approved buildings whether or not including land, or separates land by way of lease does not result in land uses becoming non-compliant or dependant elements of a use being separated by title.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
Volumetric subdivision	
<p>PO6</p> <p>The reconfiguring of the space above or below the surface of the land ensures appropriate area, dimensions and access arrangements to cater for uses consistent with the precinct and does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
Reticulated supply	
<p>PO7</p> <p>Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure , including water supply, stormwater management, sewage disposal, stormwater drainage, electricity, telecommunications and gas (if available) in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is efficient in delivery of service; 	<p>E7</p> <p>Lots are provided with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a connection to the reticulated water supply infrastructure network; b. a connection to the reticulated sewerage infrastructure network;

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. is effective in delivery of service; c. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair; d. minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure; e. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment; f. minimises risk of potential adverse impact on amenity and character values; g. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. a connection to the reticulated electricity infrastructure network; and d. where available, access to a high speed telecommunication network;
Stormwater location and design	
<p>PO8</p> <p>The development is planned and designed considering the land use constraints of the site and incorporates water sensitive urban design principles.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO9</p> <p>Stormwater management facilities are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO10</p> <p>Natural streams and riparian vegetation are retained and enhanced through revegetation.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO11</p> <p>Development maintains the environmental values of waterway ecosystems.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
Stormwater management system	
<p>PO12</p> <p>Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a lawful point of discharge.</p>	<p>E12</p> <p>The surface level of a lot is at a minimum grade of 1:100 and slopes towards the street frontage, or other lawful point of discharge.</p>
<p>PO13</p> <p>The major drainage system has the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the defined flood event.</p>	<p>E13</p> <p>The roads, drainage pathways, drainage features and waterways safely convey the stormwater flows for the defined flood event without allowing flows to encroach upon private lots.</p>

<p>PO14</p> <p>Overland flow paths (for any storm event) from newly constructed roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots.</p>	<p>E14</p> <p>Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.</p>
<p>PO15</p> <p>Where located within the Upper Pine, Hays Inlet and Burpengary Creek catchments, development achieves the greater pollutant removal of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 100% reductions in mean annual loads from unmitigated development for total suspended solids, total phosphorus, total nitrogen and gross pollutants >5mm; b. the stormwater management design objectives relevant for Moreton Bay Regional Council identified in Table A and B in Appendix 3 of the SPP. <p>Note - To demonstrate compliance with this PO a stormwater quality management plan is to be prepared by a suitable qualified person demonstrating compliance with the Urban Stormwater Planning Guideline 2010, Planning Scheme Policy – Stormwater Management, Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design and considering any local area stormwater management planning prepared by Council.</p> <p>Note - Refer to Overlay map - Stormwater catchments for catchment boundaries.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO16</p> <p>Where located outside the Upper Pine, Hays Inlet and Burpengary Creek catchments, development achieves the stormwater management design objectives relevant for Moreton Bay Regional Council identified in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.</p> <p>Note - To demonstrate compliance with this PO a stormwater quality management plan is to be prepared by a suitable qualified person demonstrating compliance with the Urban Stormwater Planning Guideline 2010, Planning Scheme Policy – Stormwater Management, Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design and considering any local area stormwater management planning prepared by Council.</p> <p>Note - Refer to Overlay map - Stormwater catchments for catchment boundaries.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO17</p> <p>The stormwater management system is designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protect the environmental values in downstream waterways; and b. Maintain ground water recharge areas; and c. Preserve existing natural wetlands and associated buffers 	<p>No example provided.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Avoid disturbing soils or sediments; and e. Avoid altering the natural hydrologic regime in acid sulphate soil and nutrient hazardous areas. f. Maintain and improve receiving water quality; g. Protect natural waterway configuration; h. Protect natural wetlands and vegetation; i. Protect downstream and adjacent properties; and j. Protect and enhance riparian areas. 	
<p>PO18</p> <p>Design and construction of the stormwater management system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. utilise methods and materials to minimise the whole of lifecycle costs of the stormwater management system; and b. are coordinated with civil and other landscaping works. <p>Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>Native vegetation where not located in the Environmental areas overlay</p>	
<p>PO19</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot facilitates the retention of native vegetation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. incorporating native vegetation and habitat trees into the overall subdivision design, development layout, on-street amenity and landscaping where practicable; b. ensuring habitat trees are located outside a development footprint. Where habitat trees are to be cleared, replacement fauna nesting boxes are provided at the rate of 1 nest box for every hollow removed. Where hollows have not yet formed in trees > 80cm in diameter at 1.3m height, 3 nest boxes are required for every habitat tree removed. c. providing safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement; d. avoiding creating fragmented and isolated patches of native vegetation. e. ensuring that biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but are maintained and protected; 	<p>No example provided</p>

<p>f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur;</p> <p>g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies.</p>	
Noise	
<p>PO20</p> <p>Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):</p> <p>a. contribute to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc);</p> <p>b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape.</p> <p>Note - A noise impact assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Noise impact assessments are to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Noise.</p> <p>Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.</p>	<p>E20</p> <p>Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):</p> <p>a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless;</p> <p>i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or</p> <p>ii. adjoining part of an arterial road that does not serve an existing or future active transport purpose (e.g. pedestrian paths or cycle lanes) or where attenuation through building location and materials is not possible.</p> <p>b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network;</p> <p>c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.</p> <p>Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.</p> <p>Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.</p>
Values and constraints criteria	
<p>Note - The relevant values and constraints criteria do not apply where the development is consistent with a current Development permit for Reconfiguring a lot or Material change of use or Operational work, where that approval has considered and addressed (e.g. through a development footprint plan (or similar in the case of Landslide hazard) or conditions of approval) the identified value or constraint under this planning scheme.</p>	
<p>Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - The preparation of a bushfire management plan in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas can assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria. The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.</p>	
<p>PO21</p> <p>Lots are designed to:</p> <p>a. minimise the risk from bushfire hazard to each lot and provide the safest possible siting for buildings and structures;</p>	<p>E21</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot ensures that all new lots are of an appropriate size, shape and layout to allow for the siting of future buildings being located:</p> <p>a. within an appropriate development footprint;</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. limit the possible spread paths of bushfire within the reconfiguring; c. achieve sufficient separation distance between development and hazardous vegetation to minimise the risk to future buildings and structures during bushfire events; d. maintain the required level of functionality for emergency services and uses during and immediately after a natural hazard event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. within the lowest hazard locations on a lot; c. to achieve minimum separation between development or development footprint and any source of bushfire hazard of 20m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level BAL (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; d. to achieve a minimum separation between development or development footprint and any retained vegetation strips or small areas of vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level BAL (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; e. away from ridgelines and hilltops; f. on land with a slope of less than 15%; g. away from north to west facing slopes.
<p>PO22</p> <p>Lots provide adequate water supply and infrastructure to support fire-fighting.</p>	<p>E22</p> <p>For water supply purposes, reconfiguring a lot ensures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. lots have access to a reticulated water supply provided by a distributor retailer for the area; or b. where no reticulated water supply is available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10000 litres and located within a development footprint.
<p>PO23</p> <p>Lots are designed to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safe site access by avoiding potential entrapment situations; b. accessibility and manoeuvring for fire-fighting during bushfire. 	<p>E23</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot ensures a new lot is provided with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. direct road access and egress to public roads; b. an alternative access where the private driveway is longer than 100m to reach a public road; c. driveway access to a public road that has a gradient no greater than 12.5%; d. minimum width of 3.5m.
<p>PO24</p> <p>The road layout and design supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safe and efficient emergency services access to all lots; and manoeuvring within the subdivision; b. availability and maintenance of access routes for the purpose of safe evacuation. 	<p>E24</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot provides a road layout which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes a perimeter road that separating the new lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a cleared width of 20m;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. road gradients not exceeding 12.5%; iii. pavement and surface treatment capable of being used by emergency vehicles; iv. Turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines. <p>b. Or if the above is not practicable, a fire maintenance trail separates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a minimum cleared width of 6m and minimum formed width of 4m; ii. gradient not exceeding 12.5%; iii. cross slope not exceeding 10%; iv. a formed width and erosion control devices to the standards specified in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; v. a turning circle or turnaround area at the end of the trail to allow fire fighting vehicles to manoeuvre; vi. passing bays and turning/reversing bays every 200m; vii. an access easement that is granted in favour of the Council and the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service or located on public land. <p>c. excludes cul-de-sacs, except where a perimeter road with a cleared width of 20m isolates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots; and</p> <p>d. excludes dead-end roads.</p>
<p>Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.</p> <p>Editors' Note - The accuracy of overlay mapping can be challenged through the development application process (code assessable development) or by way of a planning scheme amendment. See Council's website for details.</p>	
<p>PO25</p> <p>No new boundaries are to be located within 2m of a High Value Area.</p>	<p>No example provided</p>

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<p>PO26</p> <p>Lots are designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> minimise the extent of encroachment into the MLES waterway buffer or a MLES wetland buffer; ensure quality and integrity of biodiversity and ecological values is not adversely impacted upon but are maintained and protected; incorporate native vegetation and habitat trees into the overall subdivision design, development layout, on-street amenity and landscaping where practicable; provide safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement; avoid creating fragmented and isolated patches of native vegetation; ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies. <p>AND</p> <p>Where development results in the unavoidable loss of native vegetation within a MLES waterway buffer or a MLES wetland buffer, an environmental offset is required in accordance with the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.</p>	<p>E26</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot ensures that no additional lots are created within a Value Offset Area.</p>
<p>Extractive resources transport route buffer (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.</p>	
<p>PO27</p> <p>Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO28</p> <p>Access to a new lot is not from an identified extractive industry transportation route, but to an alternative public road.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>Extractive resources separation area (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.</p>	
<p>PO29</p> <p>Lots provide a development footprint outside of the separation area.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>

Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.

PO30

Lots do not:

- a. reduce public access to a heritage place, building, item or object;
- b. create the potential to adversely affect views to and from the heritage place, building, item or object;
- c. obscure or destroy any pattern of historic subdivision, historical context, landscape setting or the scale and consistency of the urban fabric relating to the local heritage place.

No example provided

PO31

Reconfiguring a lot retains significant trees and incorporates them into the subdivision design, development layout and provision of infrastructure.

No example provided.

Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.

Bulk water supply infrastructure

PO32

Reconfiguration of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of Bulk water supply infrastructure.

No example provided.

PO33

Reconfiguring of lots ensures that access requirements of Bulk water supply infrastructure are maintained.

E33

Bulk water supply infrastructure traversing or within private land are protected by easement in favour of the service provider for access and maintenance.

PO34

Development within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer:

- a. is located, designed and constructed to protect the integrity of the water supply pipeline;
- b. maintains adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the water supply pipeline.

E34

New lots provide a development footprint outside the Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.

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<p>PO35</p> <p>Boundary realignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. do not result in the creation of additional building development opportunities within the buffer; ii. results in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer. 	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>Gas pipeline buffer</p>	
<p>PO36</p> <p>New lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO37</p> <p>The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO38</p> <p>The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO39</p> <p>Boundary realignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. do not result in the creation of additional building development opportunities within the buffer; ii. results in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer. 	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>High voltage electricity line buffer</p>	
<p>PO40</p> <p>New lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO41</p> <p>The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.</p>	<p>E41</p> <p>No new lots are created within the buffer area.</p>
<p>PO42</p> <p>The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.</p>	<p>E42</p> <p>No new lots are created within the buffer area.</p>

<p>PO43</p> <p>Boundary realignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. do not result in the creation of additional building development within the buffer; ii. result in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer. 	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>Landfill buffer</p>	
<p>PO44</p> <p>Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO45</p> <p>Boundary realignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. do not result in the creation of additional building development within the buffer; ii. results in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer. 	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>Wastewater treatment site buffer</p>	
<p>PO46</p> <p>New lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO47</p> <p>Boundary realignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. do not result in the creation of additional building development opportunities within the buffer; ii. results in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer. 	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>Landslide hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note -The preparation of a site-specific geotechnical assessment report in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Landslide hazard can assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria. The identification of a development footprint on will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.</p>	
<p>PO48</p> <p>Lots ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. future building location is located in part of a site not subject to landslide risk; 	<p>E48.1</p> <p>Lots provides a development footprint free from risk of landslide.</p> <hr/> <p>E48.2</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. the need for excessive on-site works, change to finished landform, or excessive vegetation clearance to provide for future development is avoided; c. there is minimal disturbance to natural drainage patterns; and d. earthworks do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. involve cut and filling having a height greater than 1.5m; ii. involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 1.5m; iii. involve earthworks exceeding 50m³, iv. redirect or alter the existing flows of surface or groundwater. 	<p>Development footprints and driveways for lots does not exceed 15% slope.</p>
<p>Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - The applicable river and creek flood planning levels associated with defined flood event (DFE) within the inundation area can be obtained by requesting a flood check property report from Council.</p>	
<p>PO49</p> <p>Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. minimises the risk to persons from overland flow; b. does not increase the potential for damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure. 	<p>No example provided.</p>
<p>PO50</p> <p>Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintains the conveyance of overland flow predominantly unimpeded through the premises for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment; b. does not concentrate, intensify or divert overland flow onto an upstream, downstream or surrounding property. <p>Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..</p>	<p>E50</p> <p>Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area.</p> <p>Note: A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding property.</p>
<p>PO51</p> <p>Development does not:</p>	<p>No example provided.</p>

<p>a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level;</p> <p>b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure.</p> <p>Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.</p> <p>Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.</p> <p>Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow</p>	
<p>PO52</p> <p>Development ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot, unless the development is in a Rural zone.</p>	<p>E52</p> <p>Development ensures that overland flow paths and drainage infrastructure is provided to convey overland flow from a road or public open space area away from a private lot, unless the development is in the Rural zone.</p>
<p>PO53</p> <p>Development ensures that Council and inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment flows and are able to be easily maintained.</p> <p>Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.</p> <p>Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow</p>	<p>E53.1</p> <p>Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM:</p> <p>a. Urban area – Level III;</p> <p>b. Rural area – N/A;</p> <p>c. Industrial area – Level V;</p> <p>d. Commercial area – Level V.</p> <p>E53.2</p> <p>Development ensures that all Council and allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.</p>
<p>PO54</p> <p>Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over:</p> <p>a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;</p> <p>b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and</p> <p>c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure.</p>	<p>No example provided</p>

9 Development codes

<p>Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.</p> <p>Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.</p>	
<p>Additional criteria for development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾</p>	
<p>PO55</p> <p>Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; maintenance and replacement costs are minimised. 	<p>E55</p> <p>Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures works are provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design.</p>
<p>Riparian and wetland setbacks (refer Overlay map - Riparian and wetland setback to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - - W1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks.</p>	
<p>PO56</p> <p>Lots are designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> minimise the extent of encroachment into the riparian and wetland setback; ensure the protection of wildlife corridors and connectivity; reduce the impact on fauna habitats; minimise edge effects; ensure an appropriate extent of public access to waterways and wetlands. 	<p>E56</p> <p>Reconfiguring a lot ensures that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> no new lots are created within a riparian and wetland setback; new public roads are located between the riparian and wetland setback and the proposed new lots. <p>Note - Riparian and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks.</p>
<p>Scenic amenity (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)</p> <p>Note - The identification of a development footprint will assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance criteria.</p>	
<p>PO57</p> <p>Lots are sited, designed and oriented to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> maximise the retention of existing trees and land cover including the preservation of ridgeline vegetation and coastal trees 	<p>No example provided</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">b. maximise the retention of highly natural and vegetated areas and natural landforms by minimising the use of cut and fill;c. ensure that buildings and structures are not located on a hill top or ridgeline;d. ensure that roads, driveways and accessways go across land contours, and do not cut straight up slopes and follow natural contours, not resulting in batters or retaining walls being greater than 1.5m in height. | |
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