7 Local plans

7.1 Preliminary

1. Local plans address matters at the local or district level and may provide more detailed planning for the zones.
2. Local plans are mapped and those maps are included in Schedule 2.
3. A precinct may be identified for part of a local plan.
4. The categories of development and categories of assessment for development in a local plan area are in Part 5.
5. Assessment benchmarks for assessable development, as well as the requirements applicable to specific forms of accepted development within a local plan area are contained in a local plan code.
6. Each local plan code identifies the following:

    a. the application of the local plan code;
    b. the purpose of the local plan code;
    c. the overall outcomes that achieve the purpose of the local plan code;
    d. the purpose and overall outcomes for each precinct;
    e. the performance outcomes that achieve the overall outcomes of the local plan code;
    f. examples that achieve aspects of the corresponding performance outcomes within the local plan code;
    g. the performance outcomes that achieve the overall outcomes of a precinct and examples that satisfy aspects of the corresponding performance outcomes.

7. The following are the local plan codes for the planning scheme:

    a. Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan code

        i. Redcliffe seaside village precinct
        ii. Kippa-Ring village precinct
        iii. Kippa-Ring station precinct
        iv. Local services precinct
        v. Health precinct
        vi. Interim residential precinct
        vii. Sport and recreation precinct
        viii. Open space and recreation precinct

    b. Woodfordia local plan code

        i. Festival valley precinct
        ii. Event support precinct
        iii. Eastern precinct
        iv. Camping precinct

    c. Caboolture West local plan code

        i. Urban living precinct
        ii. Town centre precinct
        iii. Enterprise and employment precinct
        iv. Green network precinct
        v. Rural living precinct
        vi. Interim uses
        vii. Reconfiguring a Lot

7.2 Local plan codes

7.2.1 Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan code

7.2.1.1 Application - Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan code

This code applies to development in the Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan area shown within LPM-01 contained within Schedule 2, if that development is identified as:

1. accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development, and this code is listed as an applicable code in the assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development column of a table of assessment (Part 5);

2. assessable development - impact assessable (Part 5).

When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.1 'Process for determining the category of development and category of assessment for assessable development' and, where applicable, section 5.3.2 'Determining the category of development and category of assessment'.

For accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development:

1. Part A of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.1 'Redcliffe seaside village precinct';

2. Part B of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.1 'Redcliffe seaside village precinct';

3. Part C of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.2 'Kippa-Ring village precinct';

4. Part D of the code applies only to assessable development in in the 7.2.1.2 'Kippa-Ring village precinct';

5. Part E of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.3 'Kippa-Ring station precinct';

6. Part F of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.3 'Kippa-Ring station precinct';

7. Part G of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.4 'Local services precinct';

8. Part H of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.4 'Local services precinct';

9. Part I of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.5 'Health precinct';

10. Part J of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.5 'Health precinct';

11. Part K of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.6 'Interim residential precinct';

12. Part L of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.6 'Interim residential precinct';

13. Part M of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.7 'Sport and recreation precinct';

14. Part N of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.7 'Sport and recreation precinct';

15. Part O of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 7.2.1.8 'Open space and recreation precinct';

16. Part P of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.1.8 'Open space and recreation precinct'.

7.2.1.2 Purpose - Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan

Council will prepare a strategy to guide the future development of land over the next 20 years within the Redcliffe activity centre strategy investigation area. Development is restricted in certain parts of the investigation area so as not to compromise the possible outcomes of the Strategy.

1. The purpose of the Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan code is to provide interim planning measures that support the development of the area as a higher order centre but do not compromise the long term outcomes identified through the completion of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.

2. The Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan identifies certain areas that require further investigation and detailed planning to occur as part of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy. Development within these areas must not compromise the future outcomes of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.

3. The purpose of the Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan code is to implement the policy direction set in Part 3, Strategic Framework.

4. The Redcliffe Kippa-Ring local plan code includes 8 precincts which have the following purpose:

    a. the Redcliffe Seaside Village precinct is to provide a higher order centre for the Redcliffe peninsula. The precinct has a strong focus on leisure, entertainment and culture and provides a mix of speciality and convenience retail, business and administration, commercial and community uses.

    b. the Kippa-Ring Village precinct provides a higher order retail node for the Redcliffe peninsula. The precinct incorporates a limited mix of predominately large-format retail and commercial activities with a focus on convenience and comparison retail.

    c. the Kippa-Ring Station precinct is to provide a destination transit hub which delivers a centralised civic space for the community to gather, and high quality built form and public realm outcomes that create a gateway to the Redcliffe peninsula. Public spaces and active transport connections that are activated, safe, legible and attractive are a priority within the precinct.

    d. the Health precinct provides the primary location for the delivery of health and medical services.

    e. the Local Services precinct provides a variety of service industries and specialised retail and commercial uses for the immediate needs of the community.

    f. the Interim residential precinct is to identify and conserve land that may be suitable for higher intensity urban development in the future. Development in this precinct supports the continuation of existing uses and allows interim uses that will not compromise the longer term use of land until such time as the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy is incorporated into the planning scheme. Low density detached dwelling houses[22] are the predominant use within this precinct.

    g. the Open Space and Recreation precinct is to provide for a range of sporting, recreation, leisure, cultural and educational activities. It may provide for local, district and regional scale parks that serve the recreation needs of residents and visitors and may include areas for conservation. Areas such as parks, playing fields and playgrounds are generally accessible to the public; however, access may be limited in certain areas and at certain times. Where required to meet community needs, development may include built structures, such as shelters, amenity facilities, picnic tables, clubhouses, gymnasiums, public swimming pools and tennis courts, and other infrastructure to support the activities, provide safe access and support the management of these essential built structures.

    h. the Sports and Recreation precinct is to recognise existing sport and recreation facilities, on both public and private land, and facilitate their ongoing development and use for the benefit and enjoyment of the community.

7.2.1.1 Redcliffe seaside village precinct

7.2.1.1.1 Purpose - Redcliffe seaside village precinct

1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Redcliffe seaside village precinct:

   a. Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.

   b. Development reinforces the role of the Redcliffe seaside village as a higher order centre by:

      i. creating a strong focus on leisure, entertainment and culture for locals and tourists;

      ii. providing high quality retail, residential and commercial uses that contribute to the creation of a vibrant, safe and and attractive seaside destination;

      iii. supporting prosperity through the growth of business and administration (government and private), retail (focusing on speciality and convenience retail), commercial and community uses[17].

   c. High density residential activities are provided in the precinct incorporating:

      i. mixed use buildings with active frontages and active uses on the ground floor where fronting highly pedestrianised areas including Redcliffe Parade, Sutton Street and Anzac Avenue (between John Street and Marine/Redcliffe Parade);

      ii. mixed use buildings fronting Irene Street have an active frontage with a focus on business and administrative uses;

      iii. active frontages for all other areas.

   d. Development reinforces the prominence of:

      i. Redcliffe Parade as a high quality public place that reflects the seaside character, encouraging fine grain active uses adjoining areas of public movement. Redcliffe Parade is the pre-eminent location for dining, leisure, entertainment, and speciality retail;

      ii. Sutton Street as a traditional main street and is the pre-eminent location for the centre's day to day shopping, business, commercial and community uses[17];

      iii. Irene Street as the pre-eminent location for civic, administration and community uses[17].

   e. Bee Gees Way (Lot 2 on RP89846 and easements) is a regionally significant cultural destination for locals and visitors that is preserved and protected as a tribute to internationally renowned performance artists and songwriters the Bee Gees. Development complements and enhances the function, character and amenity of Bees Gees Way and does not adversely affect the role of the walkway as a significant cultural destination and tribute to the Bee Gees.

   f. Buildings contribute to an efficient and attractive, sub-tropical centre, through:

      i. high quality, distinctive design which addresses streets and public spaces;

      ii. energy efficient buildings which achieve best practice environmental performance;

      iii. the use of high quality building materials that complement the seaside village character;

      iv. preserving and reflecting the existing scale, cultural heritage, and art deco character along Redcliffe Parade;

v. reflecting the coastal landscape and coastal architectural elements;

vi. built form outcomes that respect the scenic coastal landscapes.

g. Uses and activities contribute to a horizontal and vertical mix and the co-location of uses, concentrated in a compact urban form.

h. Development is of a sufficient intensity and land use mix to support high frequency public transport, improve land efficiency and support centre facilities.

i. Adverse impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential uses are minimised by mitigating noise, odour and air quality impacts on residents to a level consistent with the location within or adjoining a centre.

j. The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas and the size and frequency of vehicle crossovers;

k. The amount of on-site car parking encourages the use of public and active transport, increases land use efficiency and does not negatively impact the streetscape.

l. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

m. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the street, public spaces and the surrounding area;

n. Development encourages social activity through the provision of high quality civic and forecourt spaces.

o. The design, siting and construction of buildings within the Redcliffe seaside village precinct:

i. contributes to a high quality centre consistent with the desired character of the precinct and surrounding area;

ii. maintains a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

iii. are centred around Redcliffe Parade and Sutton Street as the main streets;

iv. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages and public spaces;

v. provides for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces, road frontages and movement corridors;

vi. locates tenancies at the street frontage with car parking located at the rear;

vii. does not result in internalised shopping centres[(76)] with large external blank walls and tenancies only accessible from within the building;

viii. ensures expansive areas of surface car parking do not dominate road frontages or public spaces;

ix. ensures parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces;

x. includes buffers or other treatment measures to respond to the interface with residential zoned land.

p. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

q. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

r. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

s. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

t. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;

C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;

D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

u. Development in the Redcliffe seaside village precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Bar(7) • Caretakers accommodation(10) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Dual occupancy(21) - if in a mixed use building • Dwelling unit(23) • Educational establishment(24) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Function facility(29)	• Health care services(33) • Home based business(35) • Hotel(37) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Market(46) • Multiple dwelling (49)- If in a mixed use building • Office(53) • Place of worship(60)	• Resort complex (66)- If in a mixed use building • Rooming accommodation(69) - If in a mixed use building • Sales office(72) • Service industry(73) • Shop(75) • Short-term accommodation (77)- If in a mixed use building • Theatre(82) • Veterinary services(87)

v. Development in the Redcliffe seaside village precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Car wash(11)	• Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52)	• Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Showroom (78)- If GFA is 250m^2 or more • Special industry(79) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85)

• Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Extractive industry(27) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • High impact industry(34) • Hospital(36)	• Outdoor sales(54) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64)	• Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89)

w. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

Note - Interim uses may be acceptable within a centre where the use would be compatible with existing and proposed centre activities provided the interim use would not be likely to prejudice or delay the ultimate development of the site and adjoining areas. Interim uses should be low intensity in nature and characterised by low investment in buildings and infrastructure relative to the value of the site (e.g. garden centre(31), market(46)).

7.2.1.1.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part A, Table 7.2.1.1.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part A Table 7.2.1.1.1, it becomes 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 (PO)
RAD1	PO2, PO4
RAD2	PO2, PO4
RAD3	PO9
RAD4	PO5, PO6
RAD5	PO25
RAD6	PO25-PO27
RAD7	PO32
RAD8	PO33
RAD9	PO35
RAD10	PO39
RAD11	PO41-PO46

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes (PO)
RAD12	PO40
RAD13	PO47
RAD14	PO50
RAD15	PO51
RAD16	PO51
RAD17	PO53
RAD18	PO55
RAD19	PO57
RAD20	PO58
RAD21	PO60
RAD22	PO62
RAD23	PO63
RAD24	PO60
RAD25	PO64
RAD26	PO64-PO69
RAD27	PO66
RAD28	PO70
RAD29	PO70
RAD30	PO70
RAD31	PO71
RAD32	PO72
RAD33	PO79
RAD34	PO79
RAD35	PO78
RAD36	PO79
RAD37	PO77
RAD38	PO77
RAD39	PO84
RAD40	PO85
RAD41	PO86
RAD42	PO86
RAD43	PO86
RAD44	PO86
RAD45	PO88

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes (PO)
RAD46	PO89
RAD47	PO90-PO101
RAD48	PO90-PO101
RAD49	PO102
RAD50	PO102
RAD51	PO105
RAD52	PO105
RAD53	PO105
RAD54	PO107-PO109, PO111-PO113
RAD55	PO107-PO109, PO111-PO113
RAD56	PO107-PO109
RAD57	PO110
RAD58	PO114
RAD59	PO115
RAD60	PO116

Part A—Requirements for accepted development - Redcliffe seaside village precinct.

Table 7.2.1.1.1 Requirements for accepted development - Redcliffe seaside village precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Active frontage	
RAD1	Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line: a. a minimum of 50% of the front facade of the building is made up of windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m, OR where directly fronting Redcliffe Parade a minimum of 75% of the front facade of the building is made up or windows and glazing between a height of 0.8m and 2.0m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage.
RAD2	Development for community activities, Indoor sport and recreation(38), Veterinary services(87), Function facility(29) or a Service industry(73) is not located on the ground ~~level~~floor where directly fronting Redcliffe Parade.
Building height	
RAD3	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights.
Setbacks	
RAD4	Setbacks comply with Table 7.2.1.1.3 - Setbacks (maximum and minimum).
Car parking	

RAD5	Development does not result in a reduction in the number or standard of car parking spaces provided on the site except where a reduction is required for the provision of cycle parking.
RAD6	Where additional car parking spaces are provided they are not located between the frontage and the main building line.
Waste	
RAD7	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Landscaping	
RAD8	Where involving building work development does not result in a reduction in the area (m^2) or standard of established landscaping on-site.
Lighting	
RAD9	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of the Australian Standard AS 2482 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD10	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD11	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~sealed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
~~**RAD12**~~	~~Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line and where the lot adjoins or is opposite to a park[57], foreshore or Humpybong Reserve, all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the lot.~~

Access	
RAD13	Development does not result in additional vehicular access to, or car parking fronting Redcliffe Parade.
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD14	Any new or changes to existing direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads.
RAD15	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;

	iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD16	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Stormwater	
RAD17	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD18	~~Development incorporates a minimum of 2% of the site area constructed as a bioretention system in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design if the development:~~ a. ~~is for urban purposes only;~~ b. ~~involves a land area greater than 2500m²;~~ c. ~~will result in 6 or more dwellings;~~ ~~OR~~ ~~will result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m² or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

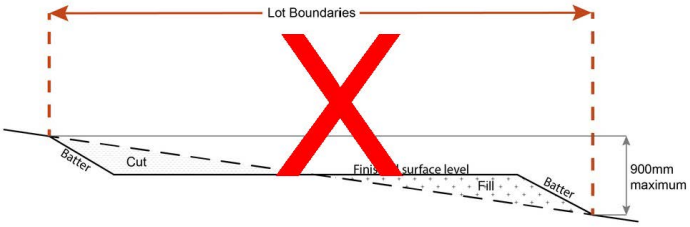
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows: Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits.

Site works and construction management	
RAD19	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD20	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.

RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD23	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD21	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD24	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD22	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks	
RAD26	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~



~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~

Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

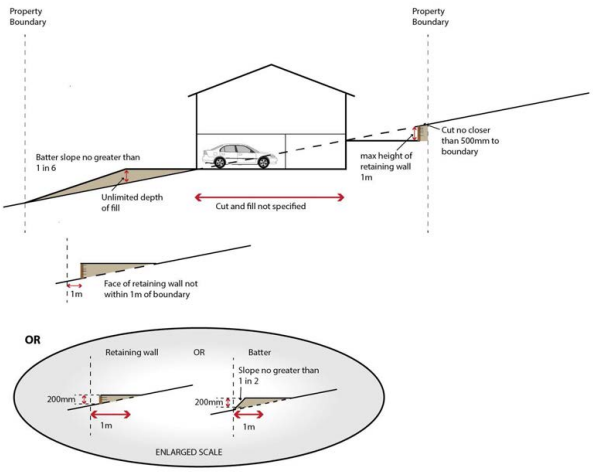
d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure - Filling or Excavation



RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following:

	a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD25	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD27	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm;

	b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD28	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.

RAD29	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD30	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD31	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD32	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Residential uses (Dwelling unit(23) and Caretaker's accommodation(10))	
RAD33	The dwelling is provided with a separate pedestrian entrance to that of the non-residential use on-site.
RAD34	Dwellings are located behind or above the non-residential use on-site.
RAD35	Dwellings are provided with a private open space area that:

	a. is directly accessible from a living area within the dwelling; b. is screened for privacy; c. ground ~~level~~floor dwellings include a minimum private open spaces area of 16m^2 with a minimum dimension of 4m that is not located in front of the main building line; or above ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings include a minimum private open space area of 8m^2 with a minimum dimension of 2.5m.
RAD36	The street number is clearly displayed at the entrance to the dwelling, and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services.
Home based business(35)	
RAD37	A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers OR customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time.
RAD38	The home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD39	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD40	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD41	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD42	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD43	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD44	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD45	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints requirements

Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply)

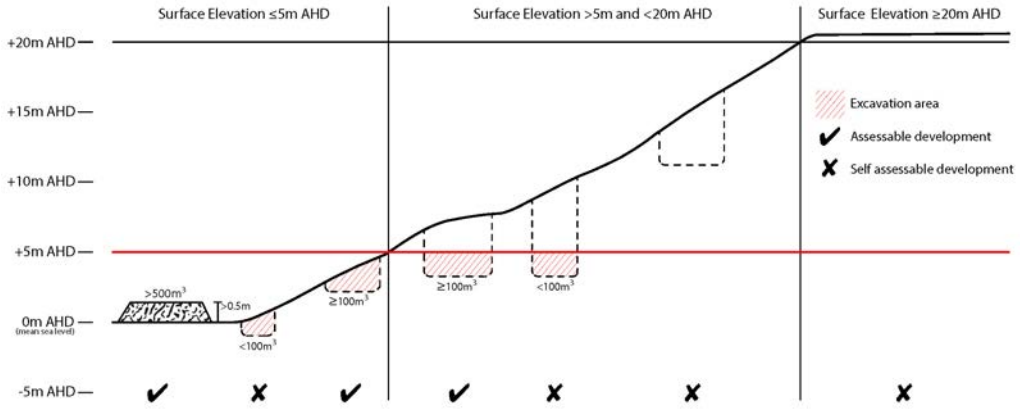
Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 50m^3 respectively.

RAD46

Development does not involve:

a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or

b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - The following are excluded from the native clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Editors' Note - When clearing native vegetation within a MSES area, you may still require approval from the State government.

RAD47	Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in a High Value Area or Value Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house[(22)] or extension to an existing dwelling house[(22)] only on lots less than 750m^2. Editor's note - See in heading above for other uses excluded from native vegetation clearing requirements. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearance is accepted development subject to requirements, care should be undertaken to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity and to encourage existing koala usage of the site. Measures to minimise impacts include: i. co-locating all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips; ii. be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site; iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area; iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; v. location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas; vi. sufficient area between the development and koala habitat trees to achieve their long-term viability. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearing is accepted development subject to requirements, consideration should be given to avoid clearing habitat trees. Habitat trees may contain structural hollows where animals live, breed and shelter. The provision of nest boxes or salvaging of hollows will provide compensatory roosting and nesting opportunities for local wildlife including sugar gliders, possums and owls. For further information see Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.
RAD48	No clearing of native vegetation is to occur within the Value Offset Area MLES - Waterway buffer or Value Offset Area MLES - Wetland buffer. This does not apply to the following: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

	g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Grazing of native pasture by stock; i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
RAD49	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD50	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD51	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD52	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD53	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD54	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD55	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow

RAD56	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD57	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD58	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[(57)] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Riparian and wetland setbacks (refer Overlay map - Riparian and wetland setback to determine if the following requirements apply) 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.	
RAD59	No development is to occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. Note - W1, W2 and W3 waterways and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks. Note - In some cases, the top of bank may not be easily defined, as such a hydraulic measurement may be applied instead. Moreton Bay Regional Council will provide further direction on how to determine and locate the setback boundary in these locations. Note - The minimum setback distance applies to the each side of waterway.
Scenic amenity - Regionally significant (Hills) and Locally important (Coast) - (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD60	Where located in the Locally important (Coast) scenic amenity overlay; a. landscaping comprises indigenous coastal species; b. fences and walls facing the coast are no higher than 1m. Where fences and walls are higher than 1m, they have 50% transparency. This does not apply to a fence or wall at an angle of 90o to the coast; c. where over 12m in height, the building design includes the following architectural character elements: i. curving balcony edges and walls, strong vertical blades and wall planes;

ii. balcony roofs, wall articulation expressed with different colours, curves in plan and section, and window awnings;

iii. Roof top outlooks, tensile structure as shading devices; and

iv. lightweight structures use white frame elements in steel and timber, bold colour contrast.

d. existing pine trees, palm trees, mature fig and cotton trees are retained.

Note - A list of appropriate indigenous coastal species is identified in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors)

This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code

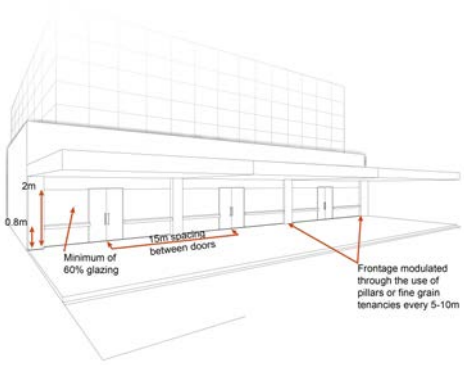
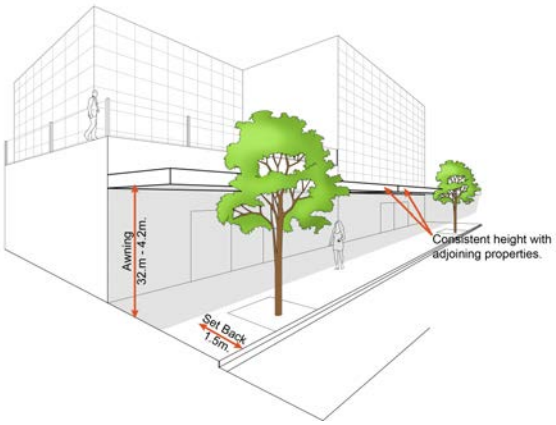
Part B — Criteria for assessable development - Redcliffe seaside village precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part B, Table 7.2.1.1.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.1.2 Assessable development - Redcliffe seaside village precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development in the Redcliffe seaside village precinct: a. is consistent with the intended role of the precinct as a higher order centre that supports high quality retail and commercial uses, administration and business, and mixed use high density residential development; b. has a strong focus on leisure and entertainment.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO2 Development fronting Redcliffe Parade is designed and oriented to address and activate areas of pedestrian movement, to: a. promote vitality, interaction and casual surveillance; b. concentrate and reinforce pedestrian activity; c. avoid opaque facades to provide visual interest to the street frontage.	**E2** Buildings on sites fronting Redcliffe Parade require a frontage that incorporates: a. a minimum of 75% of the length of the street frontage glazed between 0.8m and 2.0m above finished groundlevel; b. external doors which directly adjoin the street frontage at least every 15m; c. modulation in the facade, by incorporating changes in tenancy or the use of pillars or similar elements every 5-10m; d. the minimum amount of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. Any tinting, signage or vinyl wrap applied to a glazed facade located at ground ~~level~~floor is to maintain visibility of the internal activity from the street and not obscure surveillance of the street.

	Figure - Glazing on Redcliffe Parade 
PO3 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. No support poles).	**E3** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible. **Figure - Awning requirements** 
PO4 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving);	**E4.1** Development addresses the street frontage. **E4.2** New buildings and extensions are built to the street alignment.

b. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement;

c. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space;

d. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment;

e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections);

f. establishing or maintaining human scale.

E4.3

At-grade car parking:

a. does not adjoin a main street or a corner;

b. where at-grade car parking adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

E4.4

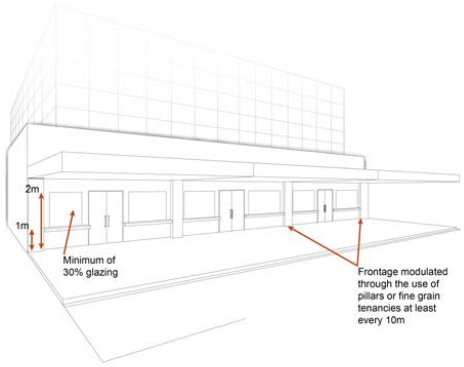
The front facade of the building (excluding buildings fronting Redcliffe Parade):

a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m;

b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage.

Note - This does not apply to Adult stores[(1)]

Figure - Glazing



E4.5

Where adjoining Sutton Street and Anzac Avenue, individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.

E4.6

Large format retail uses (e.g. showroom[(78)], supermarket or discount department store) are sleeved by smaller tenancies (e.g. retail and similar uses).

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

Setbacks	
PO5 Front building setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces to enhance the pedestrian experience. Taller buildings incorporate a podium which provides a human-scaled, strong and continuous frontage to the street and respects the established built form and adjoining public spaces.	**E5** Setbacks comply with Table 7.2.1.1.3 - Setbacks (maximum and minimum).
PO6 Buildings and structures are setback to: a. contribute to the streetscape and Redcliffe Seaside Village precinct character; b. provide amenity and privacy for users of the premises as well adjoining sensitive land uses; c. maintain private open space areas that are of a size and dimension to be usable and functional; d. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers; e. ensure built to boundary walls do not create unusable or inaccessible spaces and do not negatively impact the streetscape character, amenity or functionality of adjoining properties; f. provide adequate separation to particular infrastructure and water bodies to minimise adverse impacts on people, property, water quality and infrastructure; g. allow separation between buildings to enable access to breeze, sunlight and views; h. mitigate micro climate impacts as a result of wind tunnel or over shadowing effects on public and private open spaces.	**E6** Setbacks comply with Table 7.2.1.1.3 - Setbacks (maximum and minimum).
Site area	
PO7 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Site cover (residential uses)	
PO8 Residential buildings and structures will ensure that site cover:	No example provided.

a. does not result in a site density that is inconsistent with the character of the area; b. does not result in an over development of the site; c. does not result in other elements of the site being compromised (e.g. setbacks, open space etc); d. ensure that buildings and structures reflect the precinct character.	
Building height	
PO9 Buildings and structures have a height that: a. is consistent with the medium to high rise character of the Redcliffe seaside village precinct; b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape; d. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone; e. ensures an even distribution of development across the precinct and avoids over-concentration of activities in one location. Note - Council may require a shadow impact analysis to be prepare a the time of lodging any development application for a building or structure of that exceeds 12m in height.	**E9.1** Building height does not exceed the minimum and maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights. **E9.2** Buildings that exceed 12m in height, do not cast a shadow which has an adverse effect upon any part of a public open space and in particular Suttons Beach or Settlement Cove Lagoon.
Public realm	
PO10 Developments with a gross leasable area greater than 3,000m^2 include a public plaza on-site, that: a. is open to the public; b. is integrated with adjacent development, in relation to built form, streetscape, landscaping and the street and pedestrian network; c. is directly accessible from adjacent development or tenancies and is easily and conveniently accessible to the public; d. is of a sufficient size and dimensions to cater for passive recreation activities (e.g. alfresco dining and temporary activities etc);	No example provided.

e. includes greening (e.g. landscaping, planter boxes, street trees etc), that contributes to the identity of the centre; f. is lit and has adequate signage for way finding, ensuring adjoining and near by residential uses are not impacted by 'overspill'; g. is designed to achieve CPTED principles e.g. visible at all times. Note - For details and examples of civic space requirements refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
PO11 Development complements and contributes to the Redcliffe seaside village rejuvenation streetscaping improvements and facilitates the elements shown on Figure 7.2.1.1.1 including: a. active frontages; b. awnings; c. pedestrian routes; d. streetscape improvements; e. focal places; f. pedestrian gathering places; g. building landmarks; h. car parking; i. access routes. Note - The elements shown in Figure 7.2.1.1.1, and their location are a strategic indication of appropriate locations which will be subject to further investigations as part of the preparation of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.	No example provided.
Streetscape	
PO12 Development contributes to the identity, attractive and walkable street environment through the provision of compatible streetscape features (e.g. footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, treatment of surfaces, materials and colours, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	No example provided.

Built form	
PO13 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. preserve and reflects the existing scale, cultural heritage, and art deco character of the Redcliffe Seaside Village precinct; c. reflects the coastal landscape, and coastal architectural elements; d. enables differentiation between buildings; e. contributes to a safe environment; f. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; g. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; h. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; i. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces; j. incorporates vertical and horizontal massing from articulation of building form with steps and recesses as illustrated on Figure 7.2.1.1.2.	No example provided.
PO14 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; c. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; d. are adequately lit to ensure public safety and security; e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance.	No example provided.

Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	
PO15 Buildings on highly visible and accessible street corners (building landmarks as shown on Figure 7.2.1.1.1) incorporate design measures on the corners that: a. assist in legibility of the street environment; b. promote activity on both street frontages; c. provide glazing that addresses both street frontages. Note - Design measures will vary depending on the building and location, however may include the following: a. increasing the height of the building on the corner; b. stepping back the building on the corner to create and additional face; c. including prominent building entrances and windows on the corners; d. the use of a focal point, such as a tower, visual display or artwork on the corner. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO16 Buildings are designed to be adaptable to accommodate a variety of uses over the life of the building.	**E16.1** Buildings incorporate a minimum floor to ceiling height of 4.2m for the ground ~~level~~floor. **E16.2** Where a building incorporates a podium, the minimum floor to ceiling height for podium levels is 3.3m.
Development on or adjoining Bee Gees Way (Lot 2 on RP89846 and associated easements)	
PO17 Development on or adjoining Bee Gees Way supports the role of the walkway as a significant cultural destination and tribute to the Bee Gees.	No example provided.
PO18	No example provided.

Development adjoining Bee Gees Way does not interfere with any components of the walkway or detract from the use of the walkway as a significant destination for locals and tourists.	
PO19 Buildings adjoining Bee Gees Way are located and designed to complement and enhance the function, character and amenity of Bees Gees Way through: a. high quality finishes, articulation and architectural treatments; b. casual surveillance of the walkway; c. habitable spaces provide privacy to workers and residents and do not detract from, or compromise the commemorative display. Note - Service and utility areas are not visible from Bee Gees Way.	No example provided.
PO20 Building setbacks adjoining Bee Gees Way maintain the open air atmosphere of the walkway, enable natural light and breezes to penetrate and provide privacy to sensitive land uses.	**E20.1** Buildings located adjoining to the side boundary of Bee Gees Way (Lot 2 on RP89846 and associated easements) are built to the boundary and do not exceed 8.5m in height.
	E20.2 All parts of the building that are greater than 8.5m in height are setback a minimum of 6m from the boundary of Lot 2 on RP89846 adjoining Bee Gees Way.
Accessibility and permeability	
PO21 Development contributes to greater permeability within the Redcliffe Seaside Village precinct by facilitating a network of readily identifiable, convenient and safe pedestrian walkways and mid-block connections.	**E21.1** Pedestrian routes are provided in the location shown on Figure 7.2.1.1.1 Redcliffe Seaside Village Urban Design Elements.
	E21.2 Pedestrian connections are provided on sites indicated on Figure 7.2.1.1.1 and are: a. accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; b. designed to be safe at all times; c. sealed and of a sufficient width and grade to permit universal access; d. generally located as shown on Figure 7.2.1.1.1

	Note - Walking connections are to be designed in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles to ensure they are safe and enjoyable places for pedestrians to utilise at all times. Ensuring buildings and uses overlook the walking connection is critical to ensuring a safe and well-utilised public space.
Environmentally sensitive design	
PO22 Development incorporates energy efficient design principles, including: a. maximising internal cross-ventilation and prevailing breezes; b. maximising the effect of northern winter sun and screening undesirable northern summer sun and western sun; c. reducing demand on non-renewable energy sources for cooling and heating; d. maximising the use of daylight for lighting; e. retaining existing established trees on-site where possible.	No example provided.
PO23 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites to mitigate the impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Further guidance on best practice water sensitive urban design is available in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Crime prevention through environmental design	
PO24 Development incorporates crime prevention through environmental design principles and contributes to a safe public realm, by: a. orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces and providing clear sightlines to public spaces to allow opportunities for casual surveillance; b. ensuring the site layout, building design and landscaping does not result in potential concealment or entrapment areas; c. ensuring high risk areas, including stairwells and concealed car parking areas have adequate surveillance to reduce risk or able to be secured outside of business hours.	No example provided.

Car parking

PO25

The number of car parking spaces is managed to provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the sites proximity to public and active transport options.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.

E25

Car parking is provided at the following rates:

Land use	Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided	Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided
Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 of GFA	1 per 50m^2 of GFA
Residential - Permanent/long term	N/A	1 per dwelling
Residential - Serviced/short term	3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.

PO26

The design of car parking areas:

a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network;

b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.

E26

All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.

PO27

Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.

No example provided.

PO28

Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas.

Note - refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.

No example provided.

PO29 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking are as that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO30 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.	**E30.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling All other residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking Non-residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E30.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E30.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E30.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required

1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

Loading and servicing	
PO31 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from the street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building;	No example provided.

c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites, where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
Waste	
PO32 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E32** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO33 On-site landscaping is provided, that: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduced the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO34 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO35	No example provided.

Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	
Amenity	
PO36 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO37 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO38 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E38.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E38.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

	Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO39 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	No example provided.
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO40**~~ ~~Where the site adjoins or is opposite to a Park([57]), foreshore or Humpybong Reserve all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the site.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO41**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E41**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~

~~**PO42**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO43**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO44**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E44.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E44.2**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO45**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E45**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
~~**PO46**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO47 Development does not result in vehicular access to, or car parking fronting Redcliffe Parade.	No example provided.
PO48 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times;	No example provided.

c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	
PO49 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO50 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E50.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
	E50.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E50.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E50.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO51 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E51.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;

	b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E51.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E51.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO	**E**

Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences;	No example provided

i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO52 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs; • development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E

	Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. where the through road provides an access function; i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO	**E**

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads.

Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking).

Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council.

Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO53	No example provided.

Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO54 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO55 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.	No example provided.

<table>
<tr><td>Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>

PO56

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.

</td><td>

E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Minimum easement width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side).

Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>

PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.

</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>

PO

Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.

</td><td>

"As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided.

Note - Documentation is to include:

a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage;

</td></tr>
</table>

	b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.

Site works and construction management	
PO57 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO58 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E58.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E58.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement

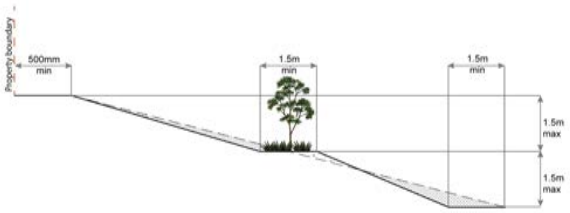
	of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E58.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO59 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO60 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or	**E60.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E60.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E60.3**

b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO61 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E61** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO	**E**

Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO62 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E62.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E62.3** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO63 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control	No example provided.

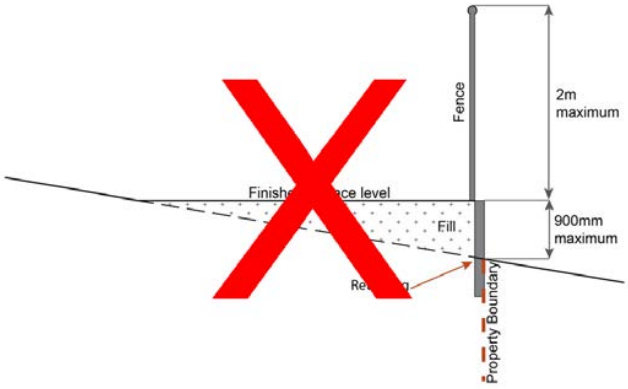
of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	

Earthworks	
PO64 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E64.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E64.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E64.3** Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ. **E64.4** All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining. **E64.5** All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~. **E64.6** The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO65	**E65**

Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO66 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E66.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E66.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO67 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO68 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in:	No example provided.

a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

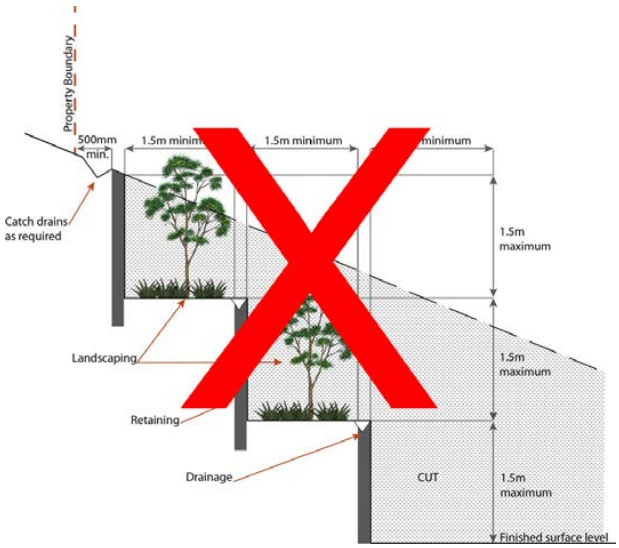
~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO69 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E69** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~



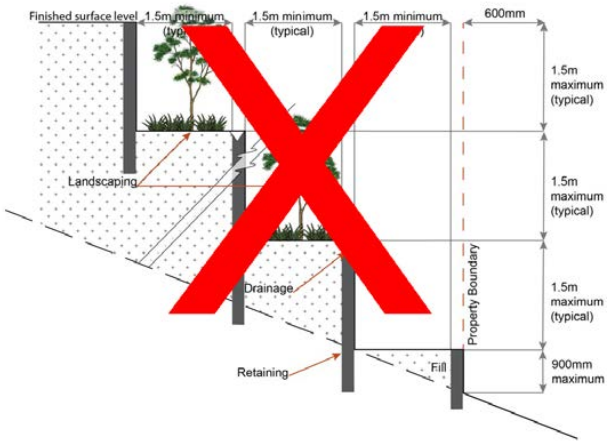
c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~

d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

~~**Figure - Cut**~~



~~**Figure - Fill**~~



Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

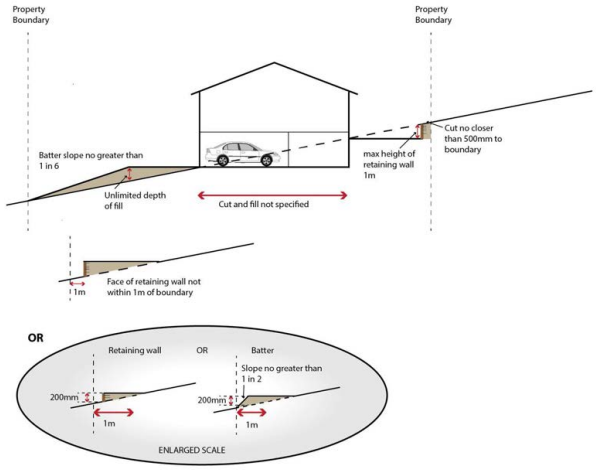
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO70

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E70.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development outcome, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E70.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E70.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO71 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E71** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO72 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E72** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Redcliffe activity centre strategy	
PO73 Development does not compromise opportunities identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.	No example provided.
Uses	
PO74 Development supports the growth of the Redcliffe seaside village precinct and reinforces the prominence of: a. Redcliffe Parade as a safe, vibrant and attractive seaside destination encouraging fine grain active uses adjoining areas of public movement. Redcliffe Parade is the pre-eminent location for dining, leisure, entertainment, and speciality retail that attract locals and visitors; b. Sutton Street as a vibrant main street and is the pre-eminent location for the centre's day to day shopping, business, commercial and community uses[(17)]; c. Irene Street as the pre-eminent location for civic, administration and community uses[(17)]; d. mixed use buildings with higher density residential uses above ground floors and podiums.	No example provided.
PO75 Development within the Redcliffe seaside village precinct includes residential and non-residential activities through the provision of: a. mixed use buildings with active frontages and active uses on the ground floor where fronting highly pedestrianised areas including Redcliffe Parade, Sutton Street, Anzac Avenue (between John Street and Marine/Redcliffe Parade); b. mixed use buildings with active frontages for all other areas adjacent to a street frontage, civic space, public open space or pedestrian thoroughfare.	No example provided.
PO76 Development contributes to greater housing choice and affordability by:	No example provided.

a. contributing to the range of dwelling types and sizes in the area; b. providing greater housing density within the Redcliffe seaside village precinct.	
Home based business[35]	
PO77 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house[22]; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensure employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E77.1** A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time. **E77.2** The home based business[35] occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Residential uses (Caretaker's accommodation[10] and Dwelling unit[23])	
PO78 Caretaker's accommodation[10] and Dwelling units[23] are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is: a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity; b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other dwelling units[23] and centre uses; c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services; d. located to not compromise active frontages.	**E78** A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is: a. as per table-

Use	Minimum Area	Minimum Dimension in all directions
Ground ~~level~~floor dwellings		
All dwelling types	16m^2	4m
Above ground ~~level~~floor dwellings		
1 bedroom or studio	8m²	2.5m
2 or more bedrooms	12m²	3.0m

b. accessed from a living area;

c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy;

	d. ground ~~level~~floor open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks; e. balconies orientate to the street; f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures and refuse storage areas). Note - areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. Separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
PO79 Caretaker's accommodation(10) and Dwelling units(23) are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses. Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E79** The dwelling: a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses; b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services; c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site; d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use. Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO80 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity;	**E80.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E80.2**

h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO81 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E81** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO82 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E82** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO83 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E83.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E83.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO84 A new Telecommunications facility(81) is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E84** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO85	**E85**

Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO86 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E86.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E86.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E86.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E86.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E86.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E86.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO87	**E87**

Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO88 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E88** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints criteria

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.

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.

PO89 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E89** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.

Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

Vegetation clearing, ecological value and connectivity	
PO90 Development avoids locating in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where it is not practicable or reasonable for development to avoid establishing in these areas, development must ensure that: a. the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area is maintained and not lost or degraded; b. on-site mitigation measures, mechanisms or processes are in place demonstrating the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area are maintained. For example, this can be achieved through replacement, restoration or rehabilitation planting as part of any proposed covenant, the development of a Vegetation Management Plan, a Fauna Management Plan, and any other on-site mitigation options identified in the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas*. * Editor's note - This is not a requirement for an environmental offset under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.	No example provided.
PO91	No example provided.

Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by: a. retaining habitat trees; b. providing contiguous patches of habitat; c. provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity; d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; e. providing wildlife movement infrastructure. Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges, underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.	
Vegetation clearing and habitat protection	
PO92 Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.	No example provided.
PO93 Development does not result in the net loss or degradation of habitat value in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where development does result in the loss or degradation of habitat value, development will: a. rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area; b. provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; c. undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	No example provided.
PO94 Development ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: a. providing contiguous patches of habitat; b. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; c. providing wildlife movement infrastructure; d. providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability	

PO95 Development does not: a. result in soil erosion or land degradation; b. leave cleared land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and water quality	
PO96 Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: a. ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and setbacks from waterbodies is retained to achieve natural filtration and reduce sediment loads; b. avoiding or minimising changes to landforms to maintain hydrological water flows; c. adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry(4) and animal keeping(5) activities.	No example provided.
PO97 Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: a. minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; b. minimising hard surface areas; c. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects	
PO98 Development retains safe and convenient public access in a manner that does not result in the adverse edge effects or the loss or degradation of biodiversity values within the environment.	No example provided.
PO99 Development minimises potential adverse ‘edge effects’ on ecological values by: a. providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation between a development and environmental areas; b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas ; c. restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of existing patches of native vegetation;	No example provided.

d. ensuring that buildings and access (public and vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; e. landscaping with native plants of local origin. Editor's note - Edge effects are factors of development that go to detrimentally affecting the composition and density of natural populations at the fringe of natural areas. Factors include weed invasion, pets, public and vehicle access, nutrient loads, noise and light pollution, increased fire frequency and changes in the groundwater and surface water flow.	
PO100 Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: a. pervious surfaces; b. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; c. landscaping with local native plant species to achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets	
PO101 Where development results in the unavoidable loss of native vegetation within a Value Offset Area MLES waterway buffer or a Value Offset Area MLES wetland buffer, an environmental offset is required in accordance with the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas. Editor's note - For MSES the environmental offset provisions in Schedule 11 of the Regulation, in combination with the requirements of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014, apply.	No example provided.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO102	**E102**

Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO103 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO104 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO105 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	**E105** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO106 Development within a Pumping station buffer is located, designed and constructed to: a. ensure that odour or other air pollutant impacts on the amenity of the development met the air quality of objectives in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008; b. ensure that noise impacts on the amenity of the development met the indoor noise objectives set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E106** Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Pumping station buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO107 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO108 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO109 Development does not:	No example provided.

a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	
PO110 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E110** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO111 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E111** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO112 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E112.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E112.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO113 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;	No example provided.

b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO114 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E114** 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.
Riparian and wetland setbacks	
PO115 Development provides and maintains a suitable setback from waterways and wetlands that protects natural and environmental values. This is achieved by recognising and responding to the following matters: a. impact on fauna habitats; b. impact on wildlife corridors and connectivity; c. impact on stream integrity; d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting; e. edge effects.	**E115** Development does not occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. 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.
Scenic amenity - Regionally significant (Hills) and Locally important (Coast) (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO116 Landscaping	**E116** Where located in the Locally Important (Coast) scenic amenity overlay:

a. complements the coastal landscape character and amenity; b. has known resilience and robustness in the coastal environment; Fences and walls: a. do not appear visually dominant or conspicuous within its setting; b. reduce visual appearance through the use of built form articulation, setbacks, and plant screening; c. use materials and colours that are complementary to the coastal environment. Building design responds to the bayside location and complements the particular bayside character and amenity by adopting and incorporating a range of architectural character elements. Vegetation that contributes to bayside character and identity are: a. retained; b. protected from development diminishing their significance.	a. landscaping comprises indigenous coastal species; b. fences and walls are no higher than 1m; and c. existing pine trees, palm trees, mature fig and cotton trees are retained. d. where over 12m in height, the building design includes the following architectural character elements: i. curving balcony edges and walls, strong vertical blades and wall planes; ii. balcony roofs, wall articulation expressed with different colours, curves in plan and section, and window awnings; iii. roof top outlooks, tensile structures as shading devices; iv. lightweight structures use white frame elements in steel and timber, bold colour contrast.

Figure 7.2.1.1.1 - Redcliffe Seaside Village Urban Design Elements

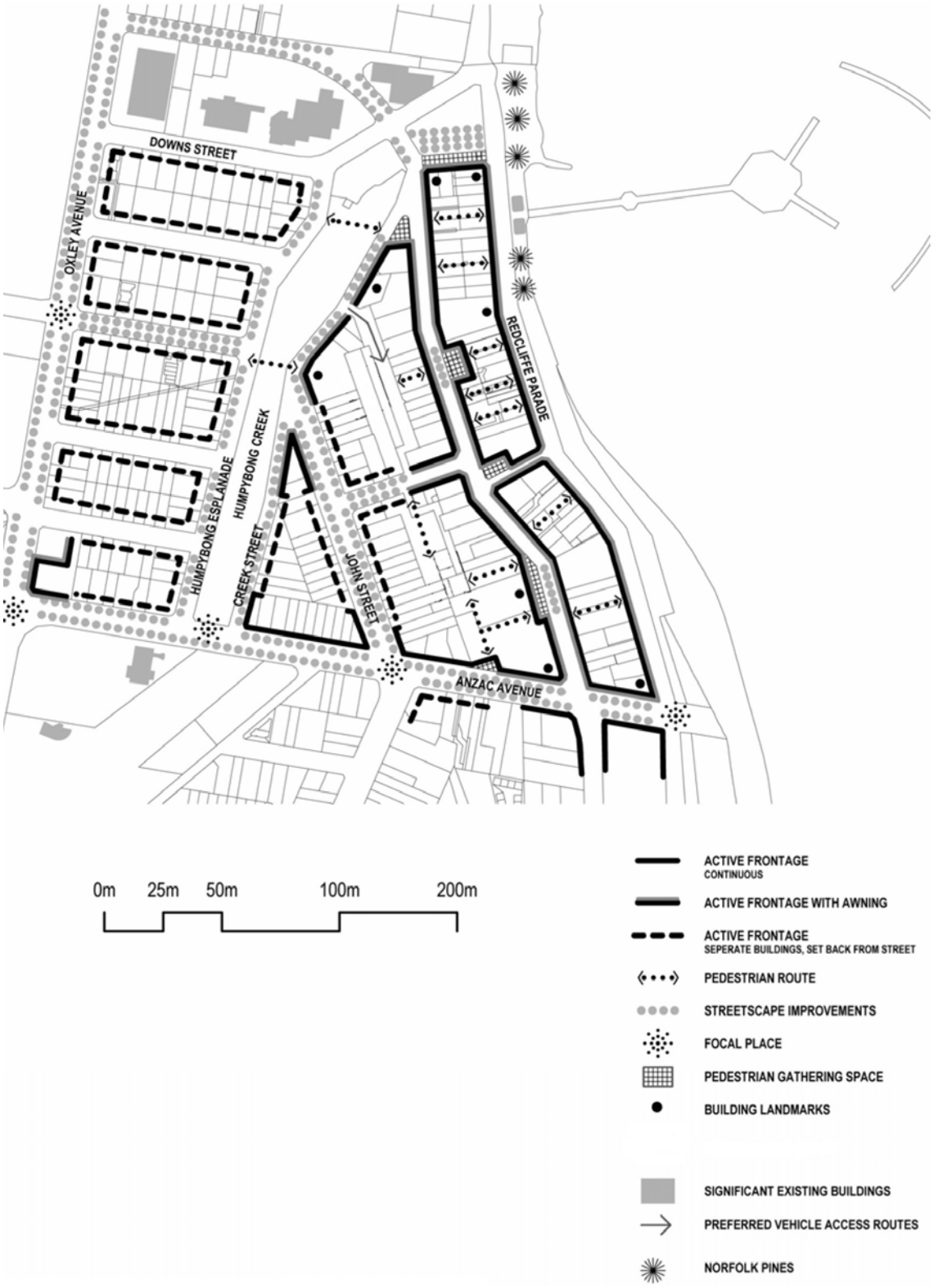


Figure 7.2.1.1.2 - Articulation of building form with steps and recesses

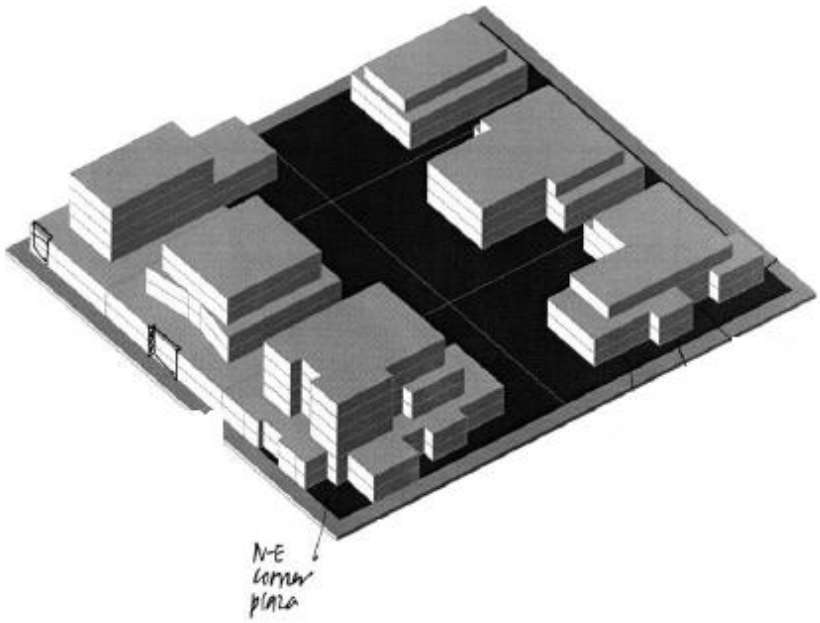


Table 7.2.1.1.3 Setbacks (Maximum and minimums)

Boundary	Height (for that part of the building only)	Setback (maximum and minimum) ***OMP - outer most projection*** ***Min - Minimum*** ***Max - Maximum***
Frontage **(primary)**	12m or less	Max 0m to wall; OR Max 3m to wall - for sites identified as having an Active Frontage - Separate buildings, setback from street on Figure 7.2.1.1.1.
	Greater than 12m	Min 6m to wall Min 4.5m to OMP
Frontage **(secondary)**	12m or less	Max 0m to wall; OR Max 3m to wall - for sites identified as having an Active Frontage - Separate buildings, setback from street on Figure 7.2.1.1.1.
	Greater than 12m	Min 4.5m to OMP
Side	12m or less	0m to OMP and wall if adjoining: i. an existing blank wall; or ii. a blank wall shown on a current development approval or development application; or iii. a vacant site. OR

Boundary	Height (for that part of the building only)	Setback (maximum and minimum) *OMP - outer most projection* *Min - Minimum* *Max - Maximum*
		Min 3m to OMP and wall if adjoining: i. an existing wall with windows or openings; or ii. a wall with windows or openings shown on a current development approval or development application.
	Greater than 12m to 21m	Min 4.5m to OMP
	Greater than 21m	Min 6m to OMP
Rear	12m or less	0m to OMP if adjoining: i. an existing blank wall; or ii. a blank wall shown on a current development approval or development application; or iii. a vacant site. OR Min 4.5m to OMP if adjoining: i. an existing wall with windows or openings; or ii. a wall with windows or openings shown on a current development approval or development application.
	Greater than 12m	Min 6m to OMP

7.2.1.2 Kippa-Ring village precinct

7.2.1.2.1 Purpose - Kippa-Ring village precinct

1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Kippa-Ring village precinct:

    a. Development incorporates a limited mix of predominately large-format retail (with a focus on convenience and comparison retail) and commercial activities which support the business, commercial or retail functions of the Redcliffe seaside village precinct.

    b. Development does not adversely affect the role, function or viability of other centres in the network.

    c. Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.

    d. Uses and activities contribute to a horizontal and vertical mix and the co-location of uses, concentrated in a compact urban form.

    e. Development is of a sufficient intensity and land use mix to support high frequency public transport, improve land efficiency and support centre facilities.

    f. Dwellings, as part of mixed use buildings is incorporated within the precinct.

    g. Adverse impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential uses are minimised by mitigating noise, odour and air quality impacts on residents to a level consistent with the location within or adjoining a centre.

    h. The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas and the size, frequency and location of vehicle crossovers.

    i. The amount of on-site car parking encourages the use of public and active transport, increases land use efficiency and does not negatively impact the streetscape.

    j. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

    k. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the street, public spaces and the surrounding area.

    l. Development encourages social activity through the provision of high quality civic and forecourt spaces.

    m. The design, siting and construction of buildings:

        i. contributes to a high quality centre consistent with the desired character of the centre and surrounding area;

        ii. maintains a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

        iii. are centred around Boardman Road as a main street;

        iv. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages and public spaces;

        v. provides for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces, road frontages and movement corridors;

        vi. locates tenancies at the street frontage with car parking located at the rear;

        vii. does not result in internalised shopping centres[(76)] with large external blank walls and tenancies only accessible from within the building;

        viii. ensures expansive areas of surface car parking do not dominate road frontages or public spaces;

ix. ensures parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces;

x. includes buffers or other treatment measures to respond to the interface with residential zoned land.

n. Major re-development of any sites within the precinct is designed to

i. incorporate greater land use efficiency through a more intense built form;

ii. re-focus the centre towards Boardman Road or in a way that improves connectivity with Kippa-Ring station;

iii. incorporate active frontages to Boardman Road and Anzac Avenue;

iv. locate and consolidate vehicle access, parking and loading areas away from street frontages;

v. improves circulation through the provision of street and pedestrian connections through the site to increase permeability to surrounding areas;

vi. incorporate any requirements for a transit interchange or public civic space into the overall design of the centre.

o. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);
ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

p. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

q. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

r. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

s. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.

iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

t. Development in the Kippa-Ring village precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Bar(7) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Childcare centre(13) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling Unit - if in a mixed use building(23) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Home based business(35)	• Health care services(33) • Hotel(37) • Market(46) • Multiple dwelling(49) - if in a mixed use building • Office(53) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Service industry(73)	• Short-term accommodation(77) - if in a mixed use building • Sales office(72) • Shop(75) • Shopping centre(76) • Theatre(82) • Veterinary services(87)

u. Development in the Kippa-Ring precinct does not include any of the following uses:

• Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3)	• Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41)	• Relocatable home park(62) • Residential care facility(65)

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) - if GFA is more than 500m^2 • High impact industry(34) • Hospital(36) • Intensive animal industry(39)	• Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Outdoor sales(54) • Permanent plantation(59)	• Resort complex(66) • Roadside stall(68) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Showroom(78) - if GFA is more than 500m^2. • Special industry(79) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

v. Development not listed above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

Note - Interim uses may be acceptable within a centre where the use would be compatible with existing and proposed centre activities provided the interim use would not be likely to prejudice or delay the ultimate development of the site and adjoining areas. Interim uses should be low intensity in nature and characterised by low investment in buildings and infrastructure relative to the value of the site (e.g. garden centre(31), market(46)).

7.2.1.2.2 Requirement for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part C, Table 7.2.1.2.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part C Table 7.2.1.2.1, it becomes 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 outcome (PO)
RAD1	PO2
RAD2	PO7

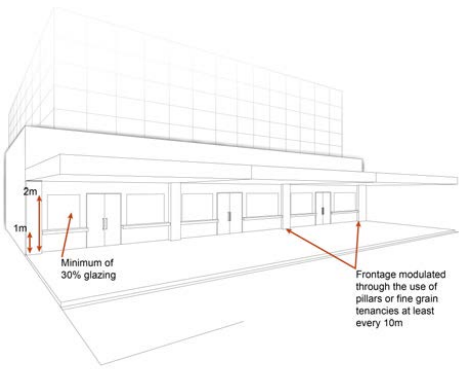
Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcome (PO)
RAD3	PO16
RAD4	PO16-PO18
RAD5	PO24
RAD6	PO25
RAD7	PO30
RAD8	PO34
RAD9	PO36-PO41
RAD10	PO35
RAD11	PO42
RAD12	PO46
RAD13	PO47
RAD14	PO47
RAD15	PO49
RAD16	PO51
RAD17	PO53
RAD18	PO54
RAD19	PO56
RAD20	PO58
RAD21	PO59
RAD22	PO56
RAD23	PO60
RAD24	PO60-PO65
RAD25	PO62
RAD26	PO66
RAD27	PO66
RAD28	PO66
RAD29	PO67
RAD30	PO68
RAD31	PO73
RAD32	PO73
RAD33	PO72
RAD34	PO73
RAD35	PO74
RAD36	PO74

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcome (PO)
RAD37	PO79
RAD38	PO80
RAD39	PO81
RAD40	PO81
RAD41	PO81
RAD42	PO81
RAD43	PO83
RAD44	PO84
RAD45	PO85
RAD46	PO85
RAD47	PO88
RAD48	PO88
RAD49	PO88
RAD50	PO89-PO91, PO93-PO95
RAD51	PO89-PO91, PO93-PO95
RAD52	PO89-PO91
RAD53	PO92
RAD54	PO96

Part C—Requirements for accepted development - Kippa-Ring village precinct

Table 7.2.1.2.1 Requirements for accepted development - Kippa-Ring village precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Active frontage	
RAD1	Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line: a. a minimum of 50% of the front facade of the building is made up of windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m. b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage.

Requirements for accepted development	
	Figure - Glazing 
Building height	
RAD2	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Car parking	
RAD3	Development does not result in a reduction in the number or standard of car parking spaces provided on the site except where a reduction is required for the provision of cycle parking.
RAD4	Where additional car parking spaces are provided they are not located between the road frontage and the main building line.
Waste	
RAD5	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Landscaping	
RAD6	Development does not result in a reduction in the area (m^2) or standard of established landscaping on-site.
Lighting	
RAD7	Artificial lighting is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of the Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - “Curfewed hours” are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD8	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

Requirements for accepted development	
	d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD9	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~sealed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
~~**RAD10**~~	~~Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line and where the lot adjoins or is opposite to a park[57], foreshore or Humpybong Reserve, all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the lot.~~

Access	
RAD11	Development does not result in additional vehicular access to, or car parking fronting Anzac Avenue or Boardman Road.

RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD12	Any new or changes to existing direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads.
RAD13	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD14	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Stormwater	
RAD15	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.

RAD16	~~Development incorporates a minimum of 2% of the site area constructed as a bioretention system in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design if the development:~~ a. ~~is for urban purposes only;~~ b. ~~involves a land area greater than 2500m²;~~ c. ~~will result in 6 or more dwellings;~~ ~~OR~~ ~~will result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m² or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits.

	Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD17	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD18	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD21	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD19	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD22	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD20	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.

	Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

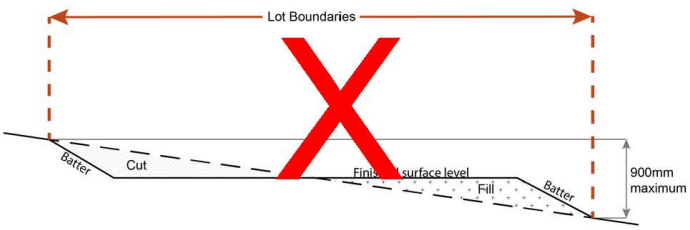
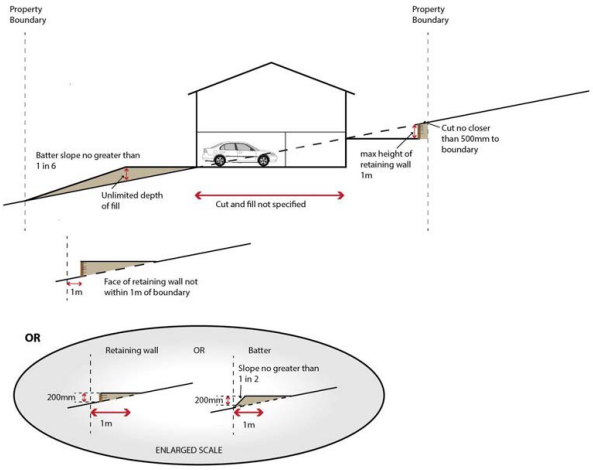
Earthworks	
RAD24	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~  ~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~ Filling or excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT**

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD23	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD25	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park**(84)** with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

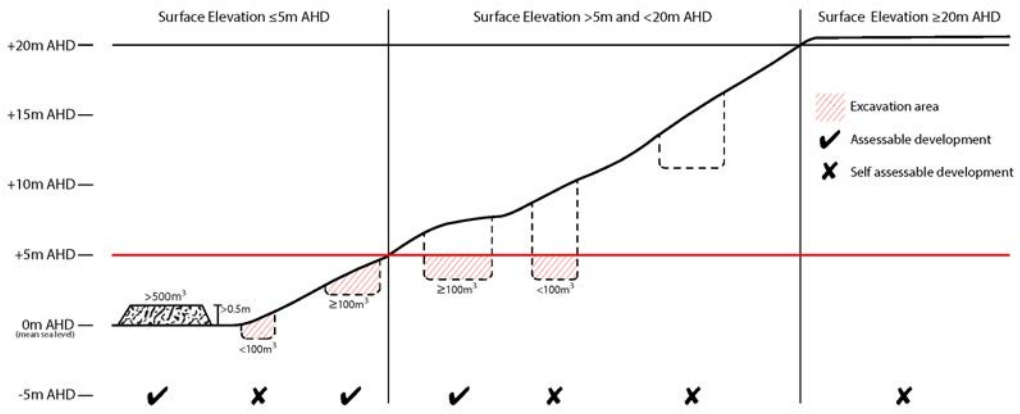
i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD26	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD27	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD28	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD29	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form;

	b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD30	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Residential uses (Dwelling units(23) and Caretaker's accommodation(10))	
RAD31	The dwelling is provided with a separate pedestrian entrance to that of the non-residential use on-site.
RAD32	Dwellings are located behind or above the non-residential use on-site.
RAD33	Dwellings are provided with a private open space area that: a. is directly accessible from a living area within the dwelling; b. is screened for privacy; c. ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings include a minimum private open spaces area of 16m^2 with a minimum dimension of 4m that is not located in front of the main building line; or above ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings include a minimum private open space area of 8m^2 with a minimum dimension of 2.5m.
RAD34	The street number is clearly displayed at the entrance to the dwelling, and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services.
Home based business(35)	
RAD35	A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers or customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time.
RAD36	The home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD37	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.

RAD38	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD39	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD40	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD41	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD42	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD43	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD44	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



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

Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

RAD45	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD46	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD47	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD48	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface ~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD49	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)

RAD50	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD51	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD52	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD53	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD54	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[(57)] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part D—Criteria for assessable development - Kippa-Ring village precinct

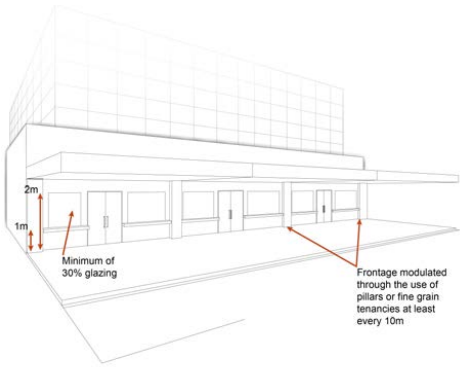
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part D, Table 7.2.1.2.2 as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes of this code.

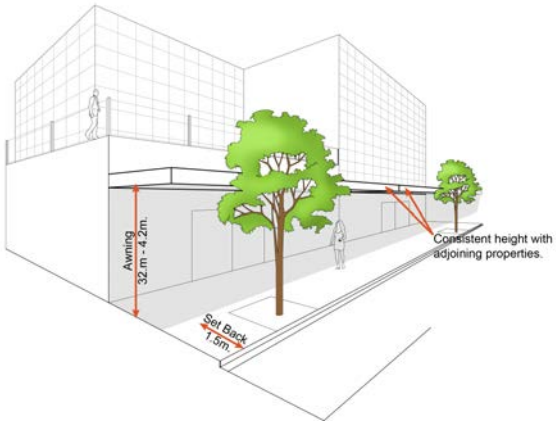
Where development is categorised as assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks become the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.2.2 Assessable development - Kippa-Ring village precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development is consistent with the intended role of the precinct as a higher order retail and commercial centre with a strong focus on providing convenience and comparison retailing.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO2 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by:	**E2.1** Development address the street frontage.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; b. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of the primary street frontages, civic space or public open space; c. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; d. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	**E2.2** New buildings and extensions are built to the street alignment.
	E2.3 At-grade car parking: a. does not adjoin Boardman Road and Anzac Avenue; b. where at-grade car parking adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
	E2.4 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. expresses strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
	E2.5 Development incorporates active uses adjacent to a street frontage, civic spaces, public open space or pedestrian thoroughfare.
	E2.6 The front facade of the building: a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. Note -This does not apply to Adult stores(1)

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Glazing 
	E2.7 Where fronting Boardman Road or Anzac Avenue, individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.
	E2.8 Large format retail uses (e.g. showroom[78], supermarket or discount department store) are sleeved by smaller tenancies (e.g. retail and similar uses). Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
PO3 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~ floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. No support poles).	**E3** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Figure - Awning requirements 
PO4 Buildings located on the corner of Anzac Avenue and Boardman Road incorporate design measures on the corner to create a gateway or entry statement, assist in legibility of the street environment and provide active building frontages that address both street frontages. Note - Design measures will vary depending on the building and location, however may include the following: a. increasing the height of the building on the corner; b. stepping back the building on the corner to create and additional face; c. including prominent building entrances and windows on the corners; d. the use of a focal point, such as a tower, visual display or artwork on the corner. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
Setbacks	
PO5 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Site area	
PO6	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	
Building height	
PO7 Buildings and structures have a height that: a. is consistent with the future medium rise character of the precinct; b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape; d. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone; e. ensures an even distribution of development across the precinct and avoids over-concentration of activities in one location.	**E7** Building height is within the minimum and maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Public realm	
PO8 Developments with a gross leasable area greater than 3,000m^2 include a public plaza on site, that: a. is open to the public; b. is integrated with adjacent development, in relation to built form, streetscape, landscaping and the street and pedestrian network; c. is directly accessible from adjacent development or tenancies and is easily and conveniently accessible to the public; d. is of a sufficient size and dimensions to cater for passive recreation activities (e.g. alfresco dining and temporary activities etc); e. includes greening (e.g. landscaping, planter boxes, street trees etc), that contributes to the identity of the centre;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
f. is lit and has adequate signage for way finding, ensuring adjoining and near by residential uses are not impacted by 'overspill'; g. is designed to achieve CPTED principles e.g. visible at all times. Note - For details and examples of civic space requirements refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
PO9 Development contributes to the creation of a centralised civic space and community focal point for the Kippa-Ring village precinct. Note - The outcomes will vary depending on the location and scale of development, however may include the following: a. Design measures that enhance public spaces where located on Boardman Road and Anzac Avenue; b. Development design and location does not compromise the future provision of civic space.	No example provided.
Streetscape	
PO10 Development contributes to the identity, attractive and walkable street environment through the provision of compatible streetscape features (e.g. footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	No example provided.
Built form	
PO11 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	
PO12 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; c. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; d. are adequately lit to ensure public safety and security; e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	No example provided.
PO13 Ground floor spaces are designed to enable the flexible re-use of floor area for commercial and retail activities.	**E13** The ground floor has a minimum ceiling height of 4.2m.
Integration with Kippa-Ring station	
PO14 Development provides a high quality built form and public realm that connects the Kippa-Ring village precinct with the Kippa-Ring station to create an inviting and attractive 'gateway' to the Redcliffe peninsular through:	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. greater land use efficiency through a more intense built form that supports connectivity with Kippa-Ring station; b. contributes to a high quality streetscape along Boardman Road, Anzac Avenue and the internal road network; c. incorporates active frontages along Boardman Road and Anzac Avenue; d. does not involve the location of large areas of surface car parking along Anzac Avenue and Boardman Road; e. incorporates cross block (east-west and north-south) linkages to create a more permeable/connected site and encourage pedestrian movement with the street network and proposed and existing active linkages; f. provides a strong active connection to Kippa-Ring Station through the provision of, or linkages to, a pedestrian promenade; g. promotes a strong visual connection linking Kippa-Ring Station to the centre.	
Accessibility and permeability	
PO15 Development contributes to greater permeability within the precinct by facilitating a network of convenient and safe pedestrian walkways, cycle ways and mid block connections.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO16 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the sites proximity to public and active transport options; b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E16** Car parking is provided at the following rates:

Land use	Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided	Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided
Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 of GFA	1 per 50m^2 of GFA
Residential - Permanent/long term	N/A	1 per dwelling
Residential - Serviced/short term	3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number. Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer. Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67). Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77). Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO17 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO18 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	No example provided.
PO19 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E19** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO20 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO21 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.	**E21.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling All other residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking Non-residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E21.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure; c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E21.3 For non-residential uses, storage lockers: a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number); b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth). Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E21.4 For non-residential uses, changing rooms: a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces; b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view; c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Female</td><td>1</td><td>2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter</td><td>2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td><td>1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Male</td><td>1</td><td>2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter</td><td>1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter</td><td>1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr>
</table>
Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.
Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).
d. are provided with:
i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.
Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities
Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Loading and servicing</th></tr>
<tr><td>PO22
Loading and servicing areas:
a. are not visible from the street frontage;
b. are integrated into the design of the building;
c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses;
d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites, where possible.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
</table>

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - Refer to planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
PO23 Drive through serving and circulation areas are not visible from Anzac Avenue or Boardman Road.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO24 Bins and bin storage areas ~~are provided, designed and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E24** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO25 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO26 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Environmentally sensitive design	
PO27	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Development incorporates energy efficient design principles, including: a. maximising internal cross-ventilation and prevailing breezes; b. maximising the effect of northern winter sun and screening undesirable northern summer sun and western sun; c. reducing demand on non-renewable energy sources for cooling and heating; d. maximising the use of daylight for lighting; e. retaining existing established trees on-site where possible.	
PO28 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites to mitigate the impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Crime prevention through environmental design	
PO29 Development contributes to a safe public realm by incorporating crime prevention through environmental design principles including: a. orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces and providing clear sightlines to public spaces to allow opportunities for casual surveillance; b. ensuring the site layout, building design and landscaping does not result in potential concealment or entrapment areas; c. ensuring high risk areas, including stairwells, arcades, walkways and concealed car parking areas have adequate surveillance to reduce risk or able to be secured outside of business hours. Note - Further information is available in *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: Guidelines for Queensland*, State of Queensland, 2007.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO30	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	
Amenity	
PO31 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO32 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures. 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.	No example provided.
PO33 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E33.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E33.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO34 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	No example provided.
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO35**~~ ~~Where the site adjoins or is opposite to a Park([57]), foreshore or Humpybong Reserve all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the site.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO36**~~	~~**E36**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~

~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	
~~**PO37**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO38**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO39**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E39.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E39.2**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO40**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E40**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
~~**PO41**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO42 Vehicle access points do not inhibit the provision of active frontages and improve the function, amenity and safety of Boardman Road and Anzac Avenue.	**E42** No additional access points are located on Anzac Avenue or Boardman Road.
PO43 Development provides improved vehicle access and car parking connections between the shopping centre[76] sites.	No example provided.
PO44	No example provided.

Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	
PO45 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
EPO46 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E46.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
	E46.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E46.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E46.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.

PO47 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E47.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E47.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E47.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the

	relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking;	No example provided

d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO48 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

~~carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs; • development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. where the through road provides an access function; i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

	Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the

	existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO	**E**

Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO49 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO50 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO51 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and	No example provided.

<table>
<tr>
<td>b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or

c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area,

stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.

Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td>
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<td>PO52

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td>
<td>E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum easement width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side).</td></tr></table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td>
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<td>PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Site works and construction management	
PO53 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO54 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E54.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E54.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E54.3

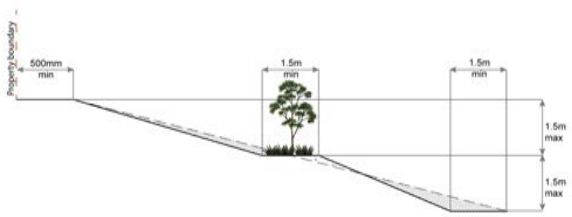
	The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO55 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO56 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E56.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E56.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E56.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes.

	Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO57 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E57** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO58	**E58.1**

The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E58.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO59 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.

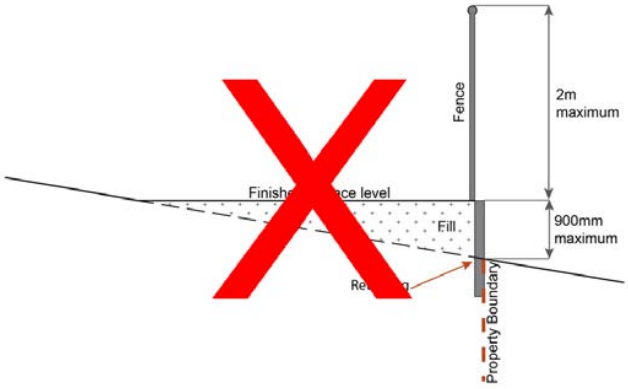
Earthworks	
PO60	**E60.1**

On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E60.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E60.3 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
	E60.4 All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
	E60.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E60.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E60.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO61 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E61** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment**

	
PO62 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E62.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E62.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO63 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO64 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site;	No example provided.

c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

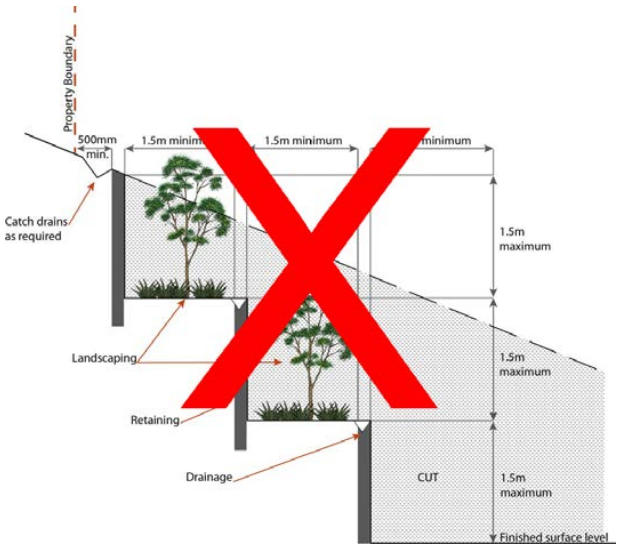
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO65 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E65** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~



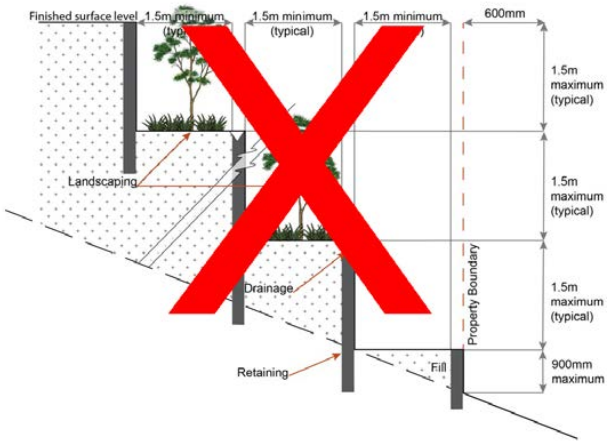
c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~

d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

~~**Figure - Cut**~~



~~**Figure - Fill**~~



Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

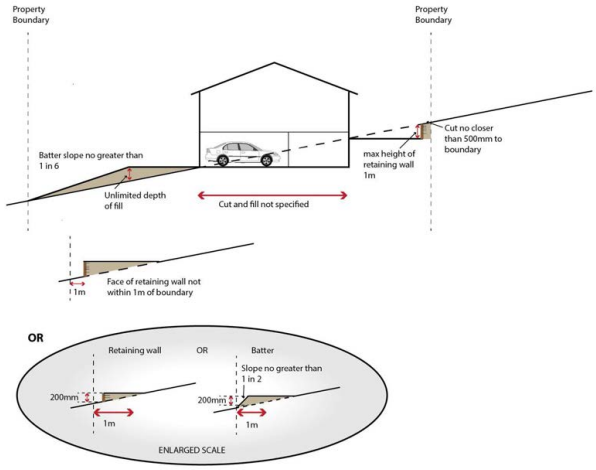
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO66

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E66.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E66.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E66.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO67 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E67** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO68 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E68** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Redcliffe activity centre strategy	
PO69 Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.	No example provided.
Kippa-Ring shopping centres[76]	
PO70 Improved vehicle and pedestrian circulation is provided through: a. coordinated vehicle access between Peninsular Fair and Kippa-Ring Village shopping centres[76]; b. pedestrian links between Peninsular Fair and Kippa-Ring Village; c. consolidated loading areas between Peninsular Fair and Kippa-Ring Village.	No example provided.
Residential uses	
PO71 Development contributes to greater housing choice and affordability by: a. contributing to the range of dwelling types and sizes in the area; b. providing greater housing density within ~~the~~ walk~~able~~ing ~~catchment~~ distance of the Kippa-Ring village precinct and the Kippa-Ring rail station; c. forming part of mixed use building with residential uses above ground floors and podiums.	No example provided.
PO72 Caretaker's accommodation[10] and Dwelling units[23] are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is: a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity; b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other dwelling units[23] and centre uses;	**E72** A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is: a. as per table-

Use	Minimum Area	Minimum Dimension in all directions
Ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings		
All dwelling types	16m^2	4m
Above ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings		

<table>
<tr>
<td>c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services;

d. located to not compromise active frontages.</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td>1 bedroom or studio</td><td>8m²</td><td>2.5m</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 or more bedrooms</td><td>12m²</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
</table>
b. accessed from a living area;

c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy;

d. ground ~~level~~ floor open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks;

e. balconies orientate to the street;

f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures and refuse storage areas).

Note - areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. Separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO73

Caretaker's accommodation(10) and Dwelling units(23) are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses.

Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.</td>
<td>E73

The dwelling:

a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses;

b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services;

c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site;

d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use.

Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Home based business(35)</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>PO74

The scale and intensity of the Home based business(35):

a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area;</td>
<td>E74.1

A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers or customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time.</td>
</tr>
</table>

b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house(22); e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensure employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E74.2** The home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than $40m^2$ gross floor area.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO75 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E75.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E75.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO76 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E76** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO77 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility:	**E77** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO78 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E78.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E78.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO79 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E79** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO80 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E80** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO81 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity;	**E81.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E81.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E81.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to:

h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E81.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E81.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E81.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO82 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E82** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO83 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E83** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO84 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E84** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO85 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E85** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO86 Demolition and removal is only considered where:	No example provided.

a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO87 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO88 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	**E88** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO89 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO90 Development:	No example provided.

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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO91 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO92 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E92** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO93 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E93** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO94 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained.	**E94.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A;

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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E94.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO95 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO96 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E96** 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.

7.2.1.3 Kippa-Ring station precinct

7.2.1.3.1 Purpose - Kippa-Ring station precinct

1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Kippa-Ring station precinct:

   a. Kippa-Ring station provides a transit hub supporting multiple modes of sustainable transport options centred on the railway station and bus interchange.

   b. Development supports the role of this precinct as a safe, attractive and welcoming destination and will serve as a vibrant gateway to the Redcliffe peninsular.

   c. Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.

   d. The precinct provides for special uses and public works owned or operated by government, semi-government, statutory authority, government owned corporation, local government or private organisations and includes public utilities, major infrastructure, transport networks and drainage or other like services.

   e. Kippa-Ring station precinct delivers a centralised civic space that will become the spatial focus for the station. This high amenity space will provide a distinct place for the community to gather and accommodates a range of activities, such as markets[(46)], public art, music and entertainment.

   f. Public spaces and active transport connections that are safe, activated, legible and attractive area a priority within the precinct.

   g. New development is limited to Utility installation[(86)] until such time as the longer term use of the land has been determined through the completion of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy and incorporation into the planning scheme, however interim uses such as markets[(46)] or uses proposed within station buildings are consistent with a transit destination.

   h. Adequate and sensible buffering is provided between development and sensitive land uses including residential dwellings.

   i. Development is designed and operated to provide a high level of amenity and maintains the safety of people and property through crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED).

   j. Development is of a scale, height and bulk that provides a high level of amenity and is sensitive to the character of the surrounding area.

   k. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);
      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
         C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
         D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

      iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
      iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
      v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

l. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour,particles or smoke.

m. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

n. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

o. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

p. Development in the Kippa-Ring station precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Food and drink outlet(28) - if using an existing station building	• Market(46) • Shop(75) - if using an existing station building	• Utility installation(86)

q. Development in the Kippa-Ring station precinct does not include any of the following uses:

- Adult store(1)
- Agricultural supplies store(2)
- Air services(3)
- Animal husbandry(4)
- Animal keeping(5)
- Aquaculture(6)
- Bar(7)
- Brothel(8)
- Bulk landscape supplies(9)
- Car wash(11)
- Cemetery(12)
- Child care centre(13)
- Club(14)
- Community care centre(15)
- Community residence(16)
- Community use(17)
- Crematorium(18)
- Cropping(19)
- Detention facility(20)
- Dual occupancy(21)
- Dwelling house(22)
- Dwelling unit(23)
- Educational establishment(24)
- Emergency services(25)
- Environment facility(26)
- Extractive industry(27)
- Function facility(29)
- Hardware and trade supplies(32)
- High impact industry(34)
- Home based business(35)
- Hospital(36)
- Hotel(37)
- Indoor sport and recreation(38)
- Intensive animal industry(39)
- Intensive horticulture(40)
- Landing(41)
- Low impact industry(42)
- Major electricity infrastructure(43)
- Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44)
- Marine industry(45)
- Medium impact industry(47)
- Motor sport facility(48)
- Multiple dwelling(49)
- Nature-based tourism(50)
- Nightclub entertainment facility(51)
- Non-resident workforce accommodation(52)
- Office(53)
- Outdoor sales(54)
- Outdoor sport and recreation(55)
- Parking station(58)
- Port services(61)
- Relocatable home park(62)
- Renewable energy facility(63)
- Research and technology industry(64)
- Residential care facility(65)
- Resort complex(66)
- Retirement facility(67)
- Roadside stall(68)
- Rooming accommodation(69)
- Rural industry(70)
- Rural workers accommodation(71)
- Sales office(72)
- Service industry(73)
- Service station(74)
- Shopping centre(76)
- Short-term accommodation(77)
- Showroom(78)
- Special industry(79)
- Theatre(82)
- Tourist attraction(83)
- Tourist park(84)
- Transport depot(85)
- Veterinary services(87)
- Warehouse(88)

• Funeral parlour[30] • Garden Centre[31]	• Permanent plantation[59] • Place of worship[60]	• Wholesale nursery[89] • Winery[90]

r. development not listed above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

7.2.1.3.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part E, Table 7.2.1.3.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part E Table 7.2.1.3.1, it becomes 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 (PO)
RAD1	PO10
RAD2	PO10
RAD3	PO14
RAD4	PO17
RAD5	PO13
RAD6	PO18
RAD7	PO20-PO25
RAD8	PO29
RAD9	PO29
RAD10	PO31
RAD11	PO33
RAD12	PO35
RAD13	PO36
RAD14	PO38
RAD15	PO40
RAD16	PO41
RAD17	PO38
RAD18	PO42
RAD19	PO42-PO47
RAD20	PO44
RAD21	PO48
RAD22	PO48

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes (PO)
RAD23	PO48
RAD24	PO49
RAD25	PO50
RAD26	PO56
RAD27	PO57
RAD28	PO58
RAD29	PO58
RAD30	PO58
RAD31	PO58
RAD32	PO60
RAD33	PO61
RAD34	PO62
RAD35	PO62
RAD36	PO65
RAD37	PO65
RAD38	PO65
RAD39	PO66-PO68, PO70-PO72
RAD40	PO66-PO68, PO70-PO72
RAD41	PO66-PO68
RAD42	PO69
RAD43	PO73

Part E—Requirements for accepted development - Kippa-Ring station precinct

Table 7.2.1.3.1 Requirements for accepted development - Kippa-Ring station precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Car parking	
RAD1	On-site car parking is provided at a rate identified in Schedule 7 - Car parking.
RAD2	Minimum cycle parking spaces are provided at a minimum of 1 space per 200m^2 of GFA.
Landscaping	
RAD3	Development does not result in a reduction in the area (m^2) or standard of established landscaping on-site.
Lighting	

RAD4	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note -"Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Waste	
RAD5	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD6	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD7	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~

	d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~sealed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access	
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD8	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD9	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Stormwater

RAD10	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD11	~~Development incorporates a minimum of 2% of the site area constructed as a bioretention system in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design if the development:~~ a. ~~is for urban purposes only;~~ b. ~~involves a land area greater than 2500m²;~~ c. ~~will result in 6 or more dwellings;~~ ~~OR~~ ~~will result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m² or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows: Pipe Diameter | Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)

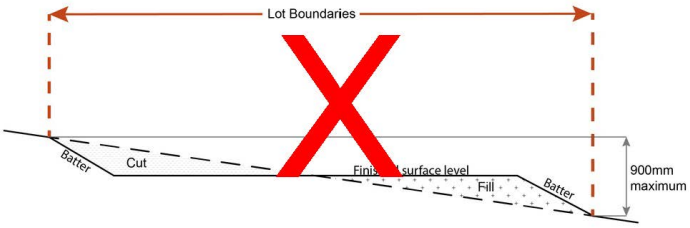
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits.

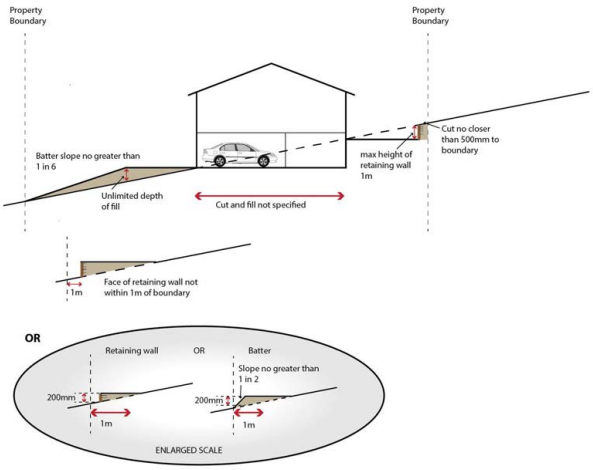
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD12	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD13	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD16	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD14	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD17	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD15	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works

RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks	
RAD19	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~  ~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~ Filling or excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

	THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD18	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD20	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD21	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD22	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD23	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD24	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form;

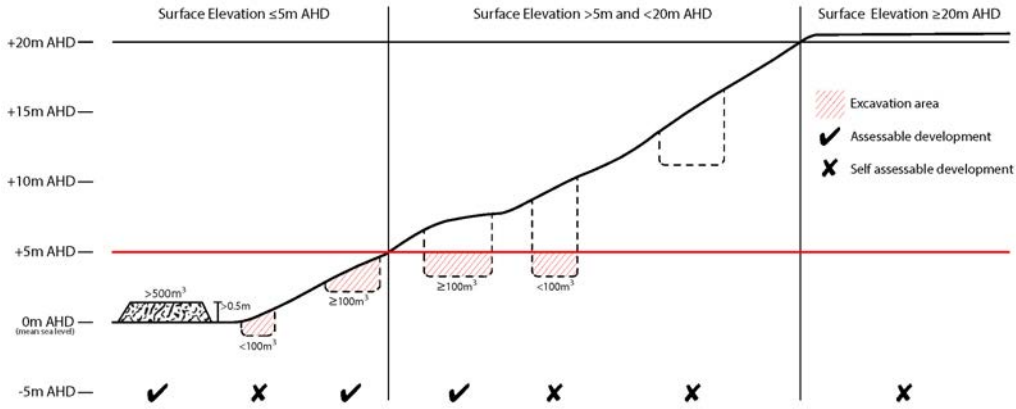
	b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD25	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD26	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD27	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD28	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD29	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD30	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD31	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD32	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints requirements

Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.

RAD33	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD. 

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

Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

RAD34	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD35	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan.

	This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD36	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD37	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD38	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD39	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD40	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD41	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD42	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD43	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part F—Criteria for assessable development - Kippa-Ring station precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part F, Table 7.2.1.3.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.3.2 Assessable development - Kippa-Ring station precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Role of the precinct	
PO1 Development: a. is consistent with the intended role of the precinct as a destination transit hub that serves as a gateway to the Redcliffe Peninsular centred on the railway station and bus interchange b. supports the use of the station plaza as a place for the community and commuters to gather.	No example provided.
Setbacks	
PO2 Front building setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces.	No example provided.
PO3 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. ensure impacts from the use are buffered an ameliorated; b. compatible with established setbacks; c. is sufficient to minimise overlooking and maintain privacy of adjoining properties; d. is sufficient to ensure development is not visually dominant or overbearing on adjoining properties.	**E3** Minimum setback of all buildings and structures, unless otherwise indicated in a precinct, is: a. Side boundary - 3m; b. Rear boundary - 3m.
Site area	
PO4 Site area is sufficient in area and dimension to accommodate the use, buildings and structures as well as required buffering measures, treatments, access, parking and manoeuvring.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO5 Buildings and structures are of a height, scale and bulk which:	**E5** Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.

a. respect existing amenity and character; b. minimise the visual impact of large-scale built form; c. do not result in a significant loss of amenity; d. allows for distinctive and innovative design outcomes on prominent sites.	
Built form	
PO6 Buildings and structures are designed and constructed to: a. incorporate a mix of colours and high quality materials to add diversification to treatments and finishes; b. avoid blank walls through façade articulation to create visual interest and deter graffiti and vandalism; c. activate and address the street, public areas and public open space; d. reduce cluttering of plant and equipment on building roofs.	No example provided.
Personal and property safety	
PO7 Buildings structures and spaces are designed and constructed to create a safe and secure environment by incorporating key crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED), including: a. casual surveillance opportunities and sight lines; b. way-finding cues and signage; c. defined different uses and private and public ownership through adequate fencing and signage; d. light illuminates pathways and potential entrapment areas as well as maximising opportunities for penetration of natural light into spaces; e. minimise predictable routes and entrapment locations.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO8	No example provided.

The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	
Accessibility and permeability	
PO9 Development contributes to greater permeability within the precinct by facilitating a network of convenient and safe pedestrian walkways, cycle ways and mid block connections.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO10 On-site car parking associated with an activity: a. provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand; b. does not result adverse impacts on the efficient and safe functioning of the road network; c. does not compromise the ongoing operation of existing or planned infrastructure and utilities. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E10** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
PO11 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; c. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E11** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
Loading and servicing	
PO12 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from the street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building;	No example provided.

c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative; d. impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites, where possible. Note - An access easement may be required to be registered to ensure shared access between properties is permitted. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
Waste	
PO13 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.	~~No example provided~~**E13** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping	
PO14 Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that: a. achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to sensitive land use on adjoining properties and when viewed from the street; b. reduces the visual impact of building bulk and presence and hard surface areas on the local character and amenity of adjoining sensitive land use and from the street; c. creates a secure and safe environment by incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design; d. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO15 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures. 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.	No example provided.

PO16 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E16.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E16.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Lighting	
PO17 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO18 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following rate of 1 nest box for every hollow removed. Where	No example provided.

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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO19**~~ ~~Where the site adjoins or is opposite to a Park([57]), foreshore or Humpybong Reserve all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the site.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E20**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO21**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO22**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO23**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E23.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E23.2**~~

	~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO24**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E24**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO26 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO27 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO28 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area;	**E28.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway.

b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
	E28.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E28.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E28.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO29 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E29.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E29.2

	Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: ~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E29.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E

	Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided
PO30 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs; • development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA;	Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.
	E Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.
	E The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

- Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA;
- On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces;
- Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour;
- Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor.

The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

	Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E

	Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO31 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO32 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.

PO33 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO34 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum easement width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side).</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.

Site works and construction management	
PO35 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO36 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E36.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~

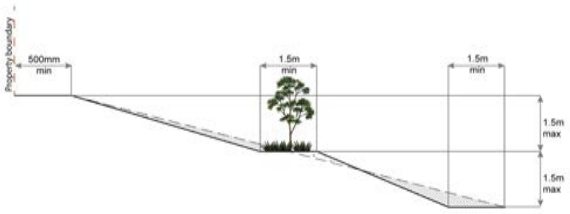
	f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E36.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E36.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO37 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO38 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~	**E38.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E38.2

Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E38.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO39 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction.	**E39** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be:

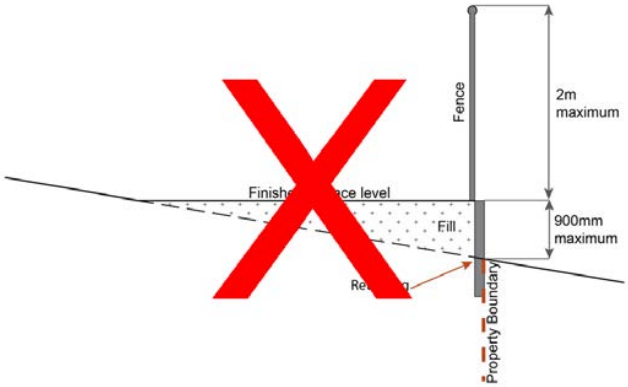
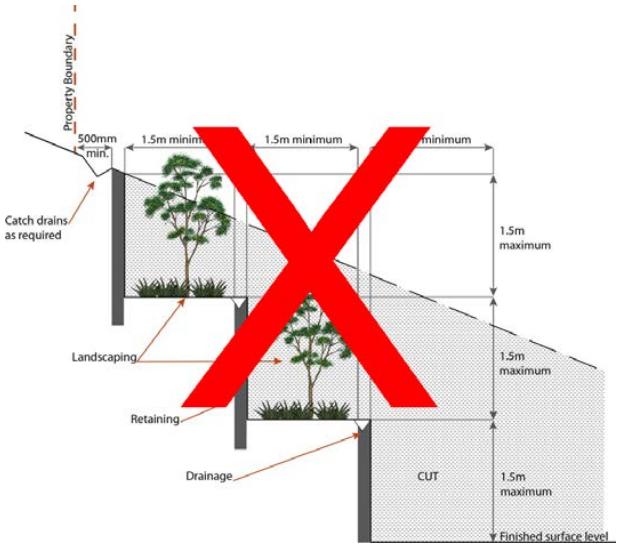
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO40 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E40.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E40.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

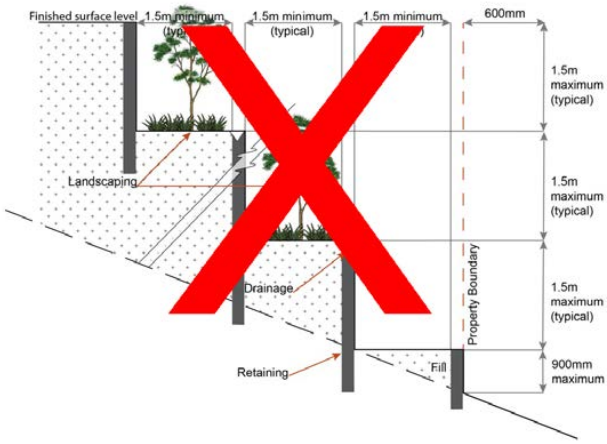
	Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO41 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.

Earthworks	
PO42 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E42.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E42.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E42.3 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
	E42.4 All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
	E42.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.

	E42.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E42.7**~~ ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO43 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E43** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO44 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E44.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E44.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.

	Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO45 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO46 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO47 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E47** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut**~~  ~~**Figure - Fill**~~



Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

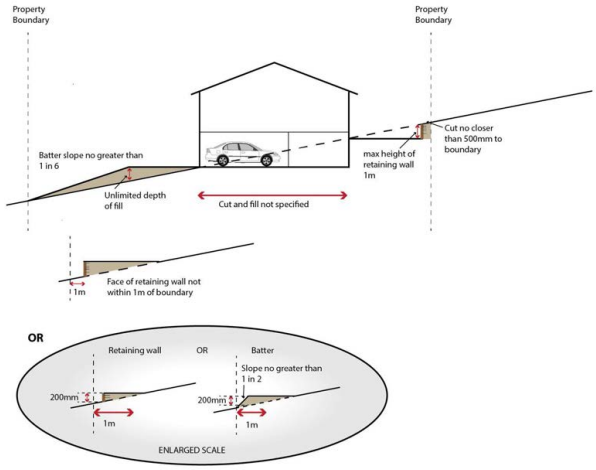
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO48

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E48.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E48.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E48.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO49 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E49** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO50 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E50** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy	
PO51 Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.	No example provided.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], substation[80] and utility installation[86]	
PO52 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E52.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E52.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO53 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E53** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO54 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E54** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	

PO55 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E55.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E55.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO56 A new Telecommunications facility(81) is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E56** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO57 Telecommunications facilities(81) do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E57** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO58 The Telecommunications facility(81) does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E58.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E58.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E58.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E58.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.

	E58.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E58.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO59 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E59** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO60 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E60** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO61 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development:	**E61** Development does not involve:

a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO62 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E62** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO63 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.

PO64 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO65 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	**E65** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply) 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.	
PO66 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO67 Development: 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. 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.	No example provided.

Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO68 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO69 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E69** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO70 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E70** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO71 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E71.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E71.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO72	No example provided.

Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO73 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E73** 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.

7.2.1.4 Local services precinct

7.2.1.4.1 Purpose - Local services precinct

1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Local services precinct:

   a. The Local services precinct has a strong focus on the provision of service industries with ancillary workshops, retail and office[53] uses that serve the immediate needs of the community, such as bicycle repairs and sales or printery and shop front.

   b. Retail and commercial activities only occur where there is a direct nexus with local service activities occurring within the precinct and do not result in the further expansion of the Kippa-Ring village precinct or Redcliffe seaside village precinct.

   c. The expansion of industry uses does not occur within this precinct, although existing low impact uses may continue with minor improvements where the use does not detrimentally affect the amenity of Anzac Avenue.

   d. Development does not adversely affect the role, function or viability of other centres in the network.

   e. Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.

   f. Development is of a sufficient intensity to support high frequency public transport, improve land efficiency and support centre facilities.

   g. Adverse impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential uses are minimised by mitigating noise, odour and air quality impacts on residents to a level consistent with the location within or adjoining a centre.

   h. The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas and the size, frequency and location of vehicle crossovers.

   i. The amount of on-site car parking encourages the use of public and active transport, increases land use efficiency and does not negatively impact the streetscape.

   j. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

   k. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with street, public spaces and the surrounding area.

   l. Development provides a high quality urban form and landscaped environment where fronting Anzac Avenue or Oxley Avenue .

   m. The design, siting and construction of buildings:

      i. maintains a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

      ii. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along Anzac Avenue and Oxley Avenue;

      iii. provides for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces, road frontages and movement corridors;

      iv. locates tenancies at the street frontage with car parking located at the rear;

      v. ensures expansive areas of surface car parking do not dominate Anzac Avenue;

      vi. ensures parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from Anzac Avenue;

      vii. includes buffers or other treatment measures to respond to the interface with residential zoned land.

n. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);
ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

o. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

p. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

q. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

r. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

s. Development in the Local services precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Caretakers' accommodation(10) • Car wash(11) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Garden centre(31) • Home based business(35)	• Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Outdoor sales(54) • Service industry(73)	• Sales office(72) • Shop(75) - If GFA is 100m^2 or less • Veterinary services(87)

t. Development in the Local services precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Community residence(16) • Cropping(19) • Dual occupancy(21) • Detention facility(20) • Dwelling house(22) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27)	• Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Low impact industry(42) - If GFA is more than 500m^2 • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Permanent plantation(59) • Relocatable home park(62) • Residential care facility(65)	• Roadside stall(68) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Showroom(78) - If GFA is more than 500m^2 • Shop(75) - If for a supermarket, department or discount department store or having a GFA more than 500m^2 • Shopping centre(76) - If for a supermarket, department or discount department store or having a GFA more than 500m^2 • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84)

• Function facility(29) • Garden Centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) - If GFA is more than 500m^2 • High impact industry(34) • Health care services(33) • High impact industry(34) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37)	• Resort complex(66) • Roadside stall(68) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Retirement facility(67)	• Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) - If GFA is more than 500m^2 • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

u. Development not listed above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

7.2.1.4.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part G, Table 7.2.1.4.1 Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part G Table 7.2.1.4.1, it becomes 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.

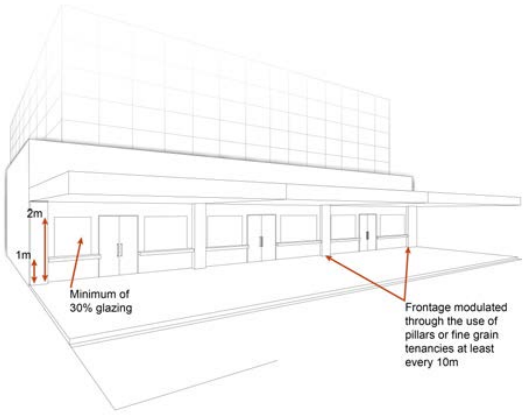
Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcome (PO)
RAD1	PO2
RAD2	PO6
RAD3	PO11
RAD4	PO11-PO13
RAD5	PO18
RAD6	PO19
RAD7	PO24
RAD8	PO32
RAD9	PO34-PO39
RAD10	PO40
RAD11	PO44
RAD12	PO44
RAD13	PO46

RAD14	PO48
RAD15	PO50
RAD16	PO51
RAD17	PO53
RAD18	PO55
RAD19	PO56
RAD20	PO53
RAD21	PO57
RAD22	PO57-PO62
RAD23	PO59
RAD24	PO63
RAD25	PO63
RAD26	PO63
RAD27	PO64
RAD28	PO65
RAD29	PO28-PO31
RAD30	PO28-PO31
RAD31	PO68
RAD32	PO68
RAD33	PO67
RAD34	PO68
RAD35	PO69
RAD36	PO69
RAD37	PO75
RAD38	PO76
RAD39	PO77
RAD40	PO77
RAD41	PO77
RAD42	PO77
RAD43	PO79
RAD44	PO80
RAD45	PO81-PO92
RAD46	PO81-PO92
RAD47	PO93
RAD48	PO93
RAD49	PO96

RAD50	PO96
RAD51	PO96
RAD52	PO97-PO98
RAD53	PO100-PO102, PO104-PO106
RAD54	PO100-PO102, PO104-PO106
RAD55	PO100-PO102
RAD56	PO103
RAD57	PO107
RAD58	PO108

Part G —Requirements for accepted development - Local services precinct

Table 7.2.1.4.1 Requirements for accepted development - Local services precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Active frontage	
RAD1	Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line fronting Anzac Avenue: a. a minimum of 50% of the front facade of the building is made up of windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. **Figure - Glazing** 
Building height	
RAD2	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Car parking	
RAD3	Development does not result in a reduction in the number or standard of car parking spaces provided on the site except where a reduction is required for the provision of cycle parking.

RAD4	Where additional car parking spaces are provided they are not located between the frontage and the main building line.
Waste	
RAD5	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Landscaping	
RAD6	Development does not result in a reduction in the area (m^2) or standard of established landscaping on-site.
Lighting	
RAD7	Artificial lighting is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of the Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD8	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities

RAD9	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~sealed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access	
RAD10	Development does not result in additional vehicular access to, or car parking fronting Anzac Avenue.
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD11	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD12	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

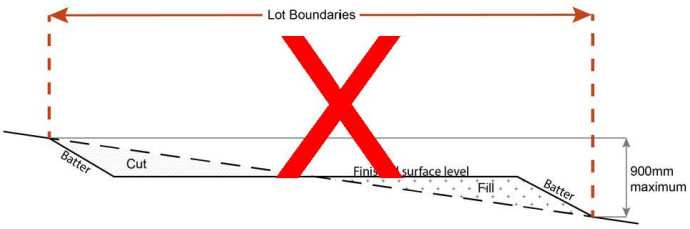
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

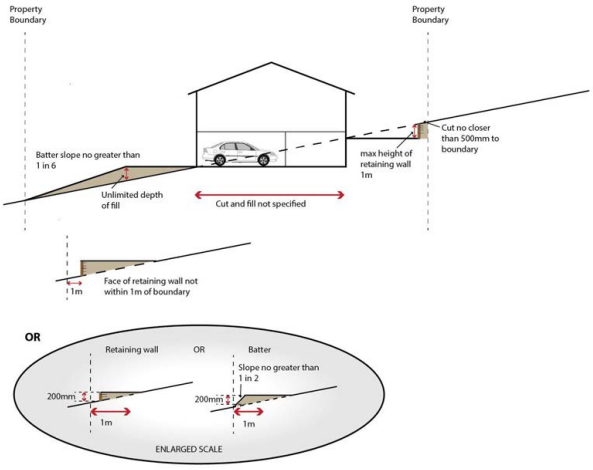
Stormwater	
RAD13	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD14	~~Development incorporates a minimum of 2% of the site area constructed as a bioretention system in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design if the development:~~ a. ~~is for urban purposes only;~~ b. ~~involves a land area greater than 2500m²;~~ c. ~~will result in 6 or more dwellings;~~ ~~OR~~ ~~will result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m² or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.

RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows: Pipe Diameter — Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements) Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter — 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter — Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits. Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD15	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD16	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD19	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD17	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.

RAD20	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD18	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks	
RAD22	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~  ~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~ Filling or excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

	c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which:

	i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD21	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD23	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

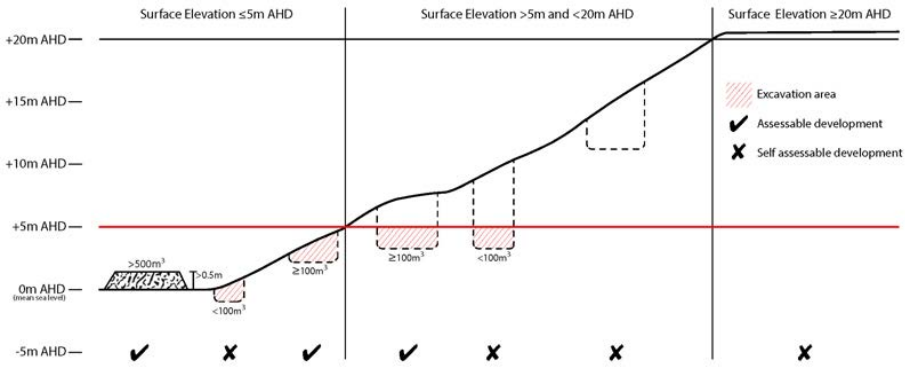
AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

	i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site. Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.
RAD24	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD25	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD26	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD27	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD28	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Hazardous Chemicals	
RAD29	All development that involves the storage or handling of hazardous chemicals listed in Schedule 9, Development involving hazardous chemicals, Table 9.0.1 Quantity thresholds for hazardous chemicals stored as accepted development subject to requirements complies with Table 9.0.3 Hazardous chemicals
RAD30	Development does not involve the storage or handling of hazardous chemicals listed in Schedule 9, Development involving hazardous chemicals, Table 9.0.2 Hazardous chemicals assessable thresholds.
Use specific requirements	
Residential uses (Caretakers' accommodation(10))	
RAD31	The dwelling is provided with a separate pedestrian entrance to that of the non-residential use on-site.
RAD32	Dwellings are located behind or above the non-residential use on-site.
RAD33	Dwellings are provided with a private open space area that: a. is directly accessible from a living area within the dwelling; b. is screened for privacy; c. ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings include a minimum private open spaces area of $16m^2$ with a minimum dimension of 4m that is not located in front of the main building line; or above ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings include a minimum private open space area of $8m^2$ with a minimum dimension of 2.5m.
RAD34	The street number is clearly displayed at the entrance to the dwelling, and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services(25).
Home based business(35)	

RAD35	A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers or customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time.
RAD36	The home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD37	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD38	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD39	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD40	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD41	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD42	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD43	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	

RAD44	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD. 

Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - The following are excluded from the native clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Editors' Note - When clearing native vegetation within a MSES area, you may still require approval from the State government.

RAD45	Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in a High Value Area or Value Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house(22) or extension to an existing dwelling house(22) only on lots less than 750m^2. Editor's note - See in heading above for other uses excluded from native vegetation clearing requirements. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearance is accepted development subject to requirements, care should be undertaken to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity and to encourage existing koala usage of the site. Measures to minimise impacts include: i. co-locating all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips; ii. be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site; iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area; iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; v. location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas; vi. sufficient area between the development and koala habitat trees to achieve their long-term viability. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearing is accepted development subject to requirements, consideration should be given to avoid clearing habitat trees. Habitat trees may contain structural hollows where animals live, breed and shelter. The provision of nest boxes or salvaging of hollows will provide compensatory roosting and nesting opportunities for local wildlife including sugar gliders, possums and owls. For further information see Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.
RAD46	No clearing of native vegetation is to occur within the Value Offset Area MLES - Waterway buffer or Value Offset Area MLES - Wetland buffer. This does not apply to the following: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Grazing of native pasture by stock; i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
RAD47	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

	Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD48	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD49	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD50	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface ~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD51	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD52	All habitable rooms located within an Electricity supply substation buffer are: a. located a minimum of 10m from an electricity supply substation[(80)] ; and b. acoustically insulated to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1, Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD53	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD54	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD55	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD56	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.

RAD57	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Riparian and wetland setbacks (refer Overlay map - Riparian and wetland setback to determine if the following requirements apply) 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.	
RAD58	No development is to occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. Note - W1, W2 and W3 waterways and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks. Note - In some cases, the top of bank may not be easily defined, as such a hydraulic measurement may be applied instead. Moreton Bay Regional Council will provide further direction on how to determine and locate the setback boundary in these locations. Note - The minimum setback distance applies to the each side of waterway.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part H—Criteria for assessable development - Local services precinct

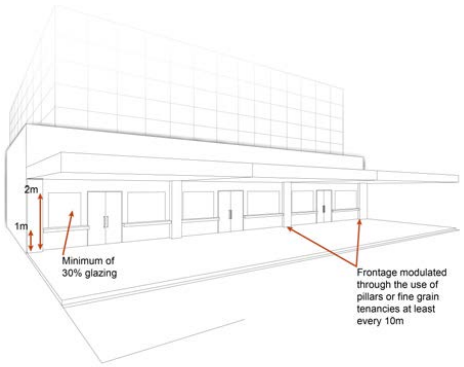
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part H, Table 7.2.1.4.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

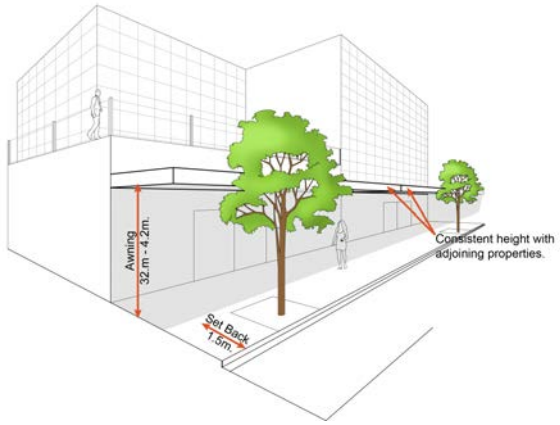
Table 7.2.1.4.2 Assessable development - Local services precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development:	No example provided.

a. is consistent with the intended role of the precinct to have a strong focus on the provision of service industries[73] and ancillary workshops, office[53] or retail uses that serve the immediate needs of the community, such as bicycle repairs and sales or printery and shop front; b. retail and commercial activities only occur where there is a direct nexus with local service activities occurring within the precinct and do not result in the further expansion of the Kippa-Ring village precinct or Redcliffe seaside village precinct; c. does not facilitate the expansion of industry uses, although existing low impact uses may continue with minor improvements where the use does not detrimentally affect the amenity of Anzac Avenue.	
Active frontage	
PO2 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; b. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate Anzac Avenue; c. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); d. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); e. establishing or maintaining human scale.	**E2.1** Development address the street frontage. **E2.2** At-grade car parking: a. does not adjoin Anzac Avenue or Oxley Avenue; b. where at-grade car parking adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples. **E2.3** Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. expresses strong visual elements, including feature building entries. **E2.4** Where fronting Anzac Avenue, the front facade of the building: a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage.

	Glazing 
	E2.5 Where fronting Anzac Avenue, individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.
Setbacks	
PO3 Front building setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces.	**E3** Buildings maintain a maximum setback of 3m to the street frontage.
PO4 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E4** Where a development adjoins land in the General residential zone, the building is setback a minimum of 3m from the property boundary and includes screen landscaping along the boundary with a mature height of at least 3m.
Site area	
PO5 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO6 The height of buildings is in keeping with the predominant commercial character of the precinct and does not cause adverse amenity impacts on nearby sensitive land uses and zones.	**E6** Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Built form	

PO7 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO8 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~ floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles.	**E8** Buildings incorporate an cantilevered awning that: a. is cantilevered b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible.

	Awning requirements 
PO9 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; c. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; d. include footpaths that connect with adjoining site; e. are adequately lit to ensure public safety and security; f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	No example provided.
Accessibility and permeability	
PO10 Development contributes to greater permeability within the precinct by facilitating a network of convenient and safe pedestrian walkways, cycle ways and mid block connections.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO11 The number of car parking spaces is managed to:	**E11** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the site's proximity to public and active transport options; b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO12 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO13 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site; c. interconnects with car parking areas on adjoining sites wherever possible.	**E13** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO14 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO15 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include:	**E15.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number).

i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and

ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and

iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.

b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:

i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

Use	Minimum Bicycle Parking
Residential uses comprised of dwellings	Minimum 1 space per dwelling
All other residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking
Non-residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E15.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E15.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E15.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

	Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
Loading and servicing	
PO16 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from the street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites, where possible. Note - Refer to planning scheme policy - centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
PO17 Drive through serving and circulation areas are not visible from Anzac Avenue.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO18 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E18** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO19 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development;	**E19.1** Where adjoining land is contained within the General Residential zone a 3m deep landscaping strip is provided for the length of the boundary. Landscaping must have a mature height of at least 3m.

b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for species, details and examples. **E19.2** Trees are provided in car paring areas at a rate of 1 tree per 10 car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for species, details and examples. **E19.3** Development includes the provision of street trees. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for species, details and examples.
PO20 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Environmentally sensitive design	
PO21 Development incorporates energy efficient design principles, including: a. maximising internal cross-ventilation and prevailing breezes; b. maximising the effect of northern winter sun and screening undesirable northern summer sun and western sun; c. reducing demand on non-renewable energy sources for cooling and heating; d. maximising the use of daylight for lighting; e. retaining existing established trees on-site where possible.	No example provided.
PO22 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites to mitigate the impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Crime prevention through environmental design	
PO23	No example provided.

Development contributes to a safe public realm by incorporating crime prevention through environmental design principles including: a. orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces and providing clear sightlines to public spaces to allow opportunities for casual surveillance; b. ensuring the site layout, building design and landscaping does not result in potential concealment or entrapment areas; c. ensuring high risk areas, including stairwells, arcades, walkways and concealed car parking areas have adequate surveillance to reduce risk or able to be secured outside of business hours. Note - Further information is available in *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: Guidelines for Queensland*, State of Queensland, 2007.	
Lighting	
PO24 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO25 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO26 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures. 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.	No example provided.
PO27	**E27.1**

Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E27.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Hazardous Chemicals Note - To assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance outcomes, a Hazard Assessment Report may be required to be prepared and submitted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'. Terms used in this section are defined in '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'.	
PO28 Off-sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.	**E28.1** Off-site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of land zoned for vulnerable or sensitive land uses as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:

	i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E28.1 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 0.5 x 10-6/year.
	E28.2 Off-site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of a commercial or community activity land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E28.2 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 5 x 10-6/year.
	E28.3 Off-site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of an industrial land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:

	i. 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E28.3 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 50 x 10-6/year.
PO29 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person.	**E29** Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event.
PO30 Common storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain releases, including fire fighting media.	**E30** Storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum of the total aggregate capacity of all packages plus the maximum operating capacity of any fire protection system for the storage area(s) over a minimum of 60 minutes.
PO31 Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government "flood hazard area" are located and designed in a manner to minimise the likelihood of inundation of flood waters from creeks, rivers, lakes or estuaries.	**E31.1** The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively: a. Bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and b. Tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.
	E31.2 The lowest point of any storage area for packages >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively, package stores are provided with impervious bund walls or racking systems higher than the relevant flood height level.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO32 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide	No example provided.

replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO33**~~ ~~Where the site adjoins or is opposite to a Park([57]), foreshore or Humpybong Reserve all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the site.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO34**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E34**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO35**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO36**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO37**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E37.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E37.2**~~

	~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO38**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E38**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
~~**PO39**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO40 Vehicle access points do not inhibit the provision of active frontages and improve the function, amenity and safety of Anzac Avenue.	**E40** No additional access points are located on Anzac Avenue.
PO41 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO42 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

PO43 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E43.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
	E43.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E43.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E43.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO44 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E44.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;

	iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E44.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:– Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; and c. the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E44.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are constructed with reinforced concrete road pavements. Concrete is to be designed in accordance with rigid road pavement design principles. Note - Pavements are to be designed by an RPEQ.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences;	No example provided

i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO45 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs; • development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E

	Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. where the through road provides an access function; i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO	**E**

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO46	No example provided.

Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO47 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO48 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.	No example provided.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td>
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PO49

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.

</td>
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E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum easement width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side).</td></tr>
</table>

Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

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PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.

</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
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PO

Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.

</td>
<td>

E

"As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided.

Note - Documentation is to include:

a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage;

</td>
</tr>
</table>

	b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.

Site works and construction management	
PO50 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO51 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E51.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E51.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement

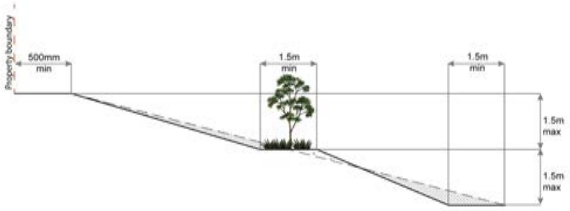
	of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E51.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO52 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO53 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or	**E53.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E53.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E53.3

b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO54 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E54** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO	**E**

Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO55 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E55.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E55.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO56 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control	No example provided.

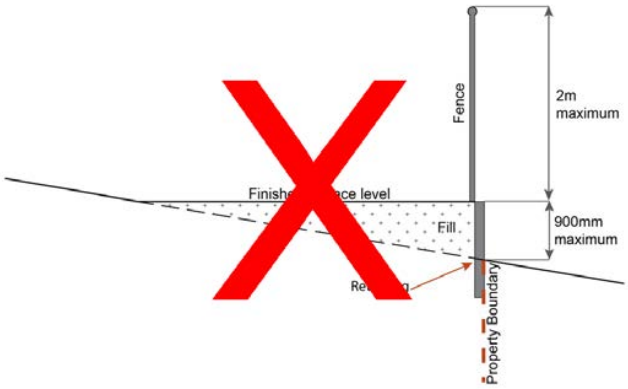
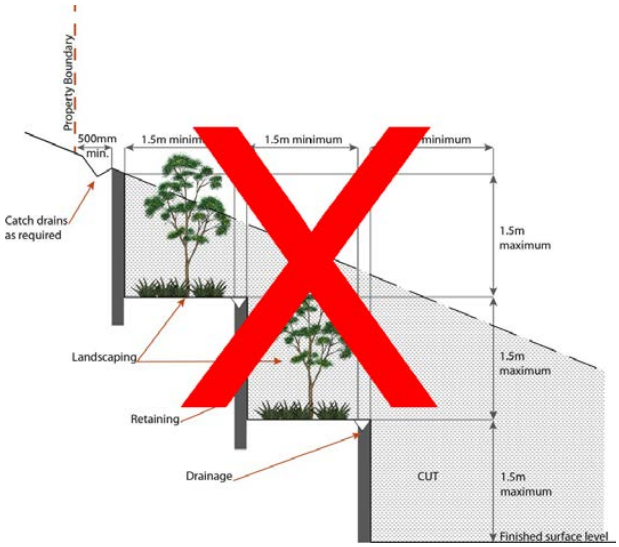
of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	

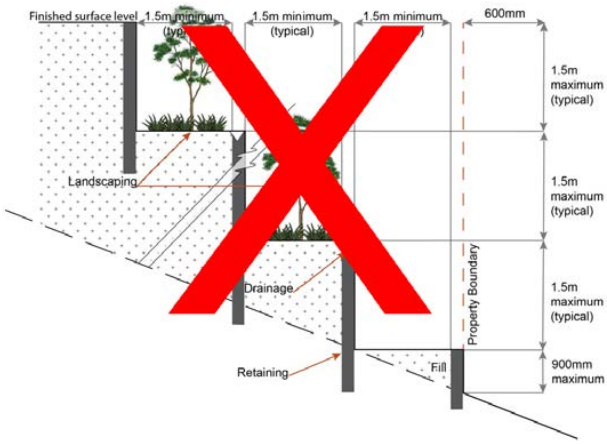
Earthworks	
PO57 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E57.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E57.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E57.3 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
	E57.4 All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
	E57.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E57.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E57.7**~~

	~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO58 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E58** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO59 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E59.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E59.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO60 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability.	No example provided.

Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	
PO61 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO62 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E62** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut**~~  ~~**Figure - Fill**~~



Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

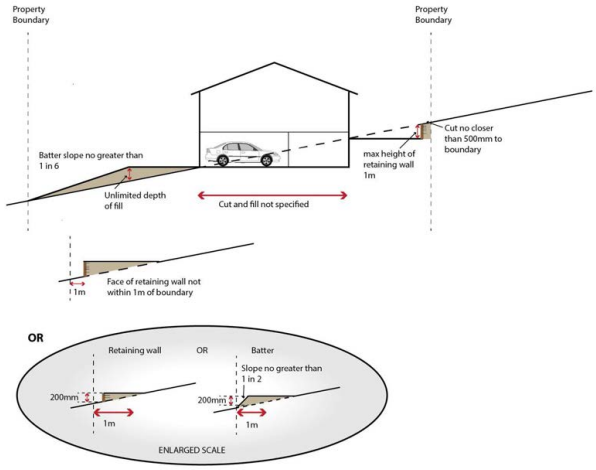
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO63

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E63.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E63.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E63.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO64 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E64** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO65 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E65** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Redcliffe activity centre strategy	
PO66 Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.	No example provided.
Residential uses - Caretakers' accommodation[10]	
PO67 Caretakers' accommodation[10] are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is: a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity; b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other dwelling units[23] and centre uses; c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services[25]; d. located to not compromise active frontages.	**E67** A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is: a. as per table- **Use** / **Minimum Area** / **Minimum Dimension in all directions** Ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings All dwelling types / 16m² / 4m Above ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings 1 bedroom or studio / 8m² / 2.5m 2 or more bedrooms / 12m² / 3.0m b. accessed from a living area; c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy; d. ground ~~level~~ floor open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks; e. balconies orientate to the street; f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures and refuse storage areas). Note - areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. Separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
PO68 Caretaker's accommodation[10] and Dwelling units[23] are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses. Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED.	**E68** The dwelling: a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses;

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services; c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site; d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use. Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.
Home based business(35)	
PO69 The scale and intensity of the Home based business(35): a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house(22); e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensure employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E69.1** A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers or customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time. **E69.2** The home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Office(53) and Administration	
PO70 Ancillary office(53) and administration functions are subordinate to the primary use of the site.	**E70** The combined area for ancillary office(53) and administration functions does not exceed 10% of the GFA or 200m^2 whichever is the lesser.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO71 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;	**E71.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures;

c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E71.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO72 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E72** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO73 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E73** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO74 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E74.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures. **E74.2** If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO75	**E75**

A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO76 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E76** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO77 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E77.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E77.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E77.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E77.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E77.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E77.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

	Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO78 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E78** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO79 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E79** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[(81)] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO80 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E80** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;	

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

Vegetation clearing, ecological value and connectivity	
PO81 Development avoids locating in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where it is not practicable or reasonable for development to avoid establishing in these areas, development must ensure that: a. the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area is maintained and not lost or degraded; b. on-site mitigation measures, mechanisms or processes are in place demonstrating the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area are maintained. For example, this can be achieved through replacement, restoration or rehabilitation planting as part of any proposed covenant, the development of a Vegetation Management Plan, a Fauna Management Plan, and any other on-site mitigation options identified in the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas*.	No example provided.

* Editor's note - This is not a requirement for an environmental offset under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.	
PO82 Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by: a. retaining habitat trees; b. providing contiguous patches of habitat; c. provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity; d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; e. providing wildlife movement infrastructure. Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges, underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and habitat protection	
PO83 Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.	No example provided.
PO84 Development does not result in the net loss or degradation of habitat value in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where development does result in the loss or degradation of habitat value, development will: a. rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area; b. provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; c. undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	No example provided.
PO85 Development ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: a. providing contiguous patches of habitat; b. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat;	No example provided.

c. providing wildlife movement infrastructure; d. providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity.	
Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability	
PO86 Development does not: a. result in soil erosion or land degradation; b. leave cleared land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and water quality	
PO87 Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: a. ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and setbacks from waterbodies is retained to achieve natural filtration and reduce sediment loads; b. avoiding or minimising changes to landforms to maintain hydrological water flows; c. adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry(4) and animal keeping(5) activities.	No example provided.
PO88 Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: a. minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; b. minimising hard surface areas; c. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects	
PO89 Development retains safe and convenient public access in a manner that does not result in the adverse edge effects or the loss or degradation of biodiversity values within the environment.	No example provided.
PO90 Development minimises potential adverse ‘edge effects’ on ecological values by: a. providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation between a development and environmental areas;	No example provided.

b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas ; c. restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of existing patches of native vegetation; d. ensuring that buildings and access (public and vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; e. landscaping with native plants of local origin. Editor's note - Edge effects are factors of development that go to detrimentally affecting the composition and density of natural populations at the fringe of natural areas. Factors include weed invasion, pets, public and vehicle access, nutrient loads, noise and light pollution, increased fire frequency and changes in the groundwater and surface water flow.	
PO91 Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: a. pervious surfaces; b. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; c. landscaping with local native plant species to achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets	
PO92 Where development results in the unavoidable loss of native vegetation within a Value Offset Area MLES waterway buffer or a Value Offset Area MLES wetland buffer, an environmental offset is required in accordance with the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas. Editor's note - For MSES Koala Offsets, the environmental offset provisions in Schedule 11 of the Regulation, in combination with the requirements of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014, apply.	No example provided.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	

PO93 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E93** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO94 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO95 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO96 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment	**E96** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.

report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	
Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO97 Habitable rooms within an Electricity supply substation buffer are located a sufficient distance from substations[(80)] to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields. Note - Habitable room is defined in the Building Code of Australia (Volume 1)	**E97** Habitable rooms: a. are not located within an Electricity supply substation buffer; and b. proposed on a site subject to an Electricity supply supply substation[(80)]are acoustically insulted to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1, Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008. Note - Habitable room is defined in the Building Code of Australia (Volume 1)
PO98 Habitable rooms within an Electricity supply substation buffer are acoustically insulated from the noise of a substation[(80)] to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1 Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008 and provides a safe, healthy and disturbance free living environment. Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, a noise impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance to preparing an noise impact assessment report is provided in Planning scheme policy – Noise. Note - Habitable room is defined in the Building Code of Australia (Volume 1)	No example provided.
PO99 Development within a Pumping station buffer is located, designed and constructed to: a. ensure that odour or other air pollutant impacts on the amenity of the development met the air quality of objectives in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008; b. ensure that noise impacts on the amenity of the development met the indoor noise objectives set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E99** Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Pumping station buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

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.	
PO100 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO101 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO102 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO103 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E103** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.

PO104 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E104** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO105 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E105.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E105.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO106 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO107 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised;	**E107** 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.

b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	
Riparian and wetland setbacks	
PO108 Development provides and maintains a suitable setback from waterways and wetlands that protects natural and environmental values. This is achieved by recognising and responding to the following matters: a. impact on fauna habitats; b. impact on wildlife corridors and connectivity; c. impact on stream integrity; d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting; e. edge effects.	**E108** Development does not occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. 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.

7.2.1.5 Health precinct

7.2.1.5.1 Purpose - Health precinct

1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Health precinct:

   a. The Health precinct is to provide the primary location for the delivery of health or medical related services for the Redcliffe peninsular through the co-location of health and medical services, using the synergy of established medical facilities.

   b. Development incorporates a limited mix of small scale retail and commercial uses that support the health and medical focus of the precinct, such as pharmacy, physiotherapy.

   c. Development supports the business, commercial or retail functions of the Redcliffe Seaside Village precinct.

   d. High quality medium density residential uses and community uses[17] occur only where they contribute to active street frontages.

   e. The expansion of industry uses does not occur within this precinct, although existing low impact uses uses may continue with minor improvements where the use does not detrimentally affect the amenity of Anzac Avenue.

   f. Major re-development of the Redcliffe Hospital is designed to incorporate:

      i. active frontages, civic space, and high quality buildings integrated with Anzac Avenue and surrounding facilities;

      ii. incorporate greater land use efficiency through a more intense built form;

      iii. locate and consolidate vehicle access, parking and loading areas away from street frontages;

      iv. improves circulation through the provision of street and pedestrian connections through the site to increase permeability to surrounding areas;

      v. incorporate any requirements for a transit interchange or public civic space into the overall design of the centre.

   g. Development does not adversely affect the role, function or viability of other centres in the network.

   h. Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.

   i. Uses and activities contribute to a horizontal and vertical mix and the co-location of uses, concentrated in a compact urban form.

   j. Development is of a sufficient intensity and land use mix to support high frequency public transport, improve land efficiency and support nearby facilities.

   k. Adverse impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential uses are minimised by mitigating noise, odour and air quality impacts on residents to a level consistent with the location within or adjoining a centre.

   l. The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas and the size, frequency and location of vehicle crossovers.

   m. The amount of on-site car parking encourages the use of public and active transport, increases land use efficiency and does not negatively impact the streetscape.

   n. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

o. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the street, public spaces and the surrounding area.

p. Development encourages social activity through the provision of high quality civic spaces, including plazas.

q. The design, siting and construction of buildings:

   i. contributes to a high quality centre consistent with the desired character of the centre and surrounding area;

   ii. maintains a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

   iii. are centred around Anzac Avenue as a main street;

   iv. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages and public spaces;

   v. provides for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces, road frontages and movement corridors;

   vi. locates tenancies at the street frontage with car parking located at the rear;

   vii. does not result in internalised buildings with large external blank walls with tenancies only accessible from within the building;

   viii. ensures expansive areas of surface car parking do not dominate road frontages or public spaces;

   ix. ensures parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces;

   x. includes buffers or other treatment measures to respond to the interface with residential zoned land.

r. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

   i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);
   ii. the development manages stormwater to:

      A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
      B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
      C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
      D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

   iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
   iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
   v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

s. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

t. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

u. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

v. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

w. Development in the Health precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Child care centre(13) • Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Dual occupancy - if in a mixed use building(21)	• Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) - where a gymnasium • Market(46) • Multiple dwelling(49)	• Residential Care Facility(65) • Retirement Facility(67) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Service industry(73) - if health or medical related • Sales office(72)

• Dwelling unit(23) • Educational establishment(24) - if health or medical related • Food and drink outlet(28) • Health care services(33)	• Office(53) - if health or medical related • Parking Station(58)	• Shop(75) - if health or medical related • Short-term accommodation(77) • Veterinary services(87)

x. Development in the Health precinct does not include any of the following uses:

• Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Extractive industry(27) • Function facility(29) • High impact industry(34)	• Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Permanent plantation(59) • Relocatable home park(62)	• Resort complex(66) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

y. Development not listed above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

Note - Interim uses may be acceptable within a centre where the use would be compatible with existing and proposed centre activities provided the interim use would not be likely to prejudice or delay the ultimate development of the site and adjoining areas. Interim uses should be low intensity in nature and characterised by low investment in buildings and infrastructure relative to the value of the site (e.g. garden centre(31), market(46)).

7.2.1.5.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part I, Table 7.2.1.5.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part I Table 7.2.1.5.1, it becomes 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.

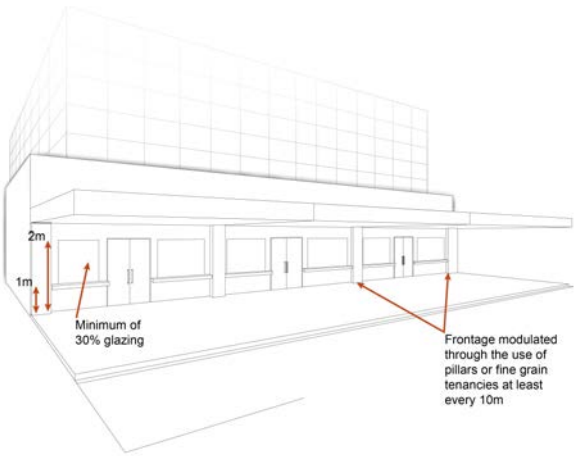
Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes (PO)
RAD1	PO2
RAD2	PO7
RAD3	PO3-PO4
RAD4	PO18
RAD5	PO18-PO21
RAD6	PO26
RAD7	PO27
RAD8	PO32
RAD9	PO36
RAD10	PO38-PO43
RAD11	PO37
RAD12	PO44
RAD13	PO47
RAD14	PO48
RAD15	PO48
RAD16	PO50
RAD17	PO52
RAD18	PO54
RAD19	PO55
RAD20	PO57
RAD21	PO59
RAD22	PO60
RAD23	PO57
RAD24	PO61
RAD25	PO61-PO66
RAD26	PO63
RAD27	PO67
RAD28	PO67
RAD29	PO67
RAD30	PO68
RAD31	PO69
RAD32	PO73

RAD33	PO72
RAD34	PO72
RAD35	PO73
RAD36	PO74
RAD37	PO74
RAD38	PO79
RAD39	PO80
RAD40	PO81
RAD41	PO81
RAD42	PO81
RAD43	PO81
RAD44	PO83
RAD45	PO84
RAD46	PO85
RAD47	PO85
RAD48	PO88
RAD49	PO88
RAD50	PO88
RAD51	PO89-PO91, PO93-PO95
RAD52	PO89-PO91, PO93-PO95
RAD53	PO89-PO91
RAD54	PO92
RAD55	PO96

Part I—Requirements for accepted development - Health precinct

Table 7.2.1.5.1 Requirements for accepted development - Health precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Active frontage (Non-residential uses)	
RAD1	Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line for non-residential uses: a. a minimum of 50% of the front facade of the building is made up of windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m. b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage.

	Figure - Glazing 
Building height	
RAD2	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Setbacks	
RAD3	Setbacks comply with Table 7.2.1.5.3 - Setbacks (maximum and minimum)
Car parking	
RAD4	Development does not result in a reduction in the number or standard of car parking spaces provided on the site except where a reduction is required for the provision of cycle parking.
RAD5	Where additional car parking spaces are provided they are not located between the frontage and the main building line.
Waste	
RAD6	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Landscaping	
RAD7	Development does not result in a reduction in the area (m^2) or standard of established landscaping on-site.
Lighting	
RAD8	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of the Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - “Curfewed hours” are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD9	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint;

	b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD10	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~sealed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
RAD11	~~Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line and where the lot adjoins or is opposite to a park[57], foreshore or Humpybong Reserve, all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the lot.~~

Access	
RAD12	Development does not result in additional vehicular access to, or car parking fronting Anzac Avenue.

RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD13	Any new or changes to existing direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads.
RAD14	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD15	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Stormwater	
RAD16	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.

RAD17	~~Development incorporates a minimum of 2% of the site area constructed as a bioretention system in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design if the development:~~ a. ~~is for urban purposes only;~~ b. ~~involves a land area greater than 2500m²;~~ c. ~~will result in 6 or more dwellings;~~ ~~OR~~ ~~will result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m² or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits.

	Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD18	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD19	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD22	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD20	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD23	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD21	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.

	Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

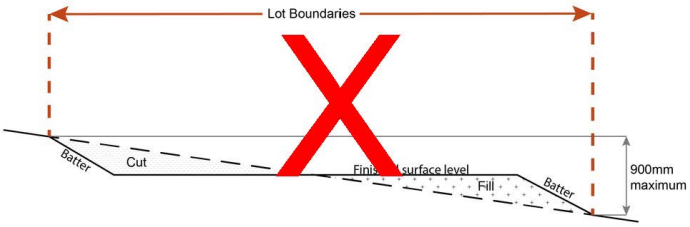
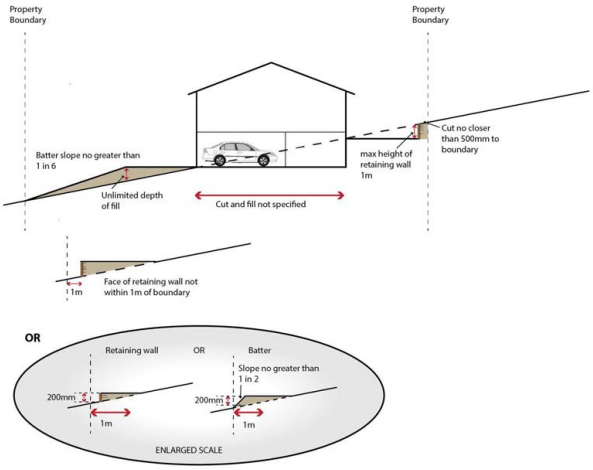
Earthworks	
RAD25	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~  ~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~ Filling or excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT**

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD24	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD26	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

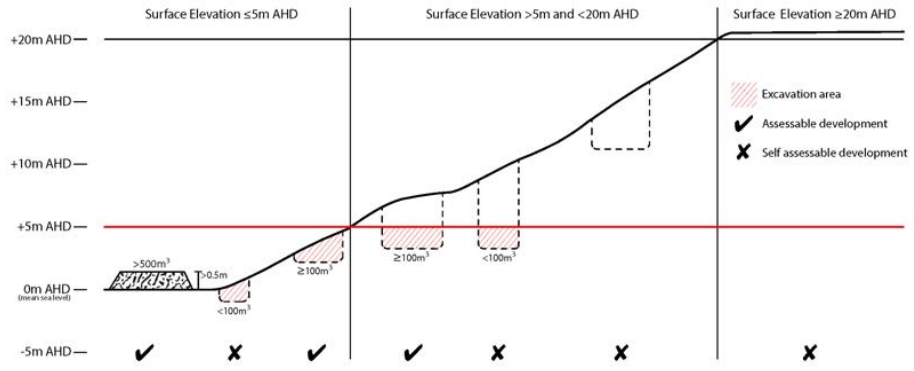
i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD27	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD28	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD29	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD30	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form;

	b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD31	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Residential uses (dwelling units(23) and caretaker's accommodation(10))	
RAD32	The dwelling is provided with a separate pedestrian entrance to that of the non-residential use on-site.
RAD33	Dwellings are located behind or above the non-residential use on-site.
RAD34	Dwellings are provided with a private open space area that: a. is directly accessible from a living area within the dwelling; b. is screened for privacy; c. ground ~~level~~floor dwellings include a minimum private open spaces area of 16m^2 with a minimum dimension of 4m that is not located in front of the main building line; or above ground ~~level~~floor dwellings include a minimum private open space area of 8m^2 with a minimum dimension of 2.5m.
RAD35	The street number is clearly displayed at the entrance to the dwelling, and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services(25).
Home based business(35)	
RAD36	A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers or customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time.
RAD37	The home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD38	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.

RAD39	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD40	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD41	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD42	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD43	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD44	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD45	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



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

Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

RAD46	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD47	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD48	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD49	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD50	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)

RAD51	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD52	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD53	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD54	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD55	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[(57)] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part J—Criteria for assessable development - Health precinct

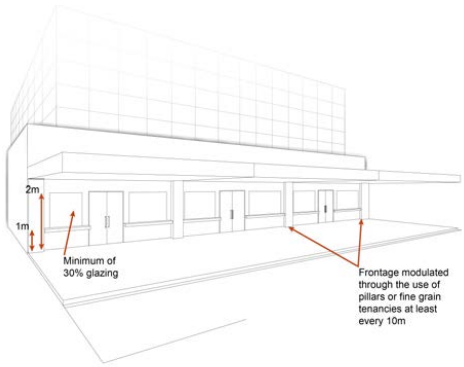
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part J, Table 7.2.1.5.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.5.2 Assessable development - Health precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development: a. is consistent with the intended role of the precinct to provide the primary location for the delivery of health or medical services for the Redcliffe peninsular and regional health catchment;	No example provided.

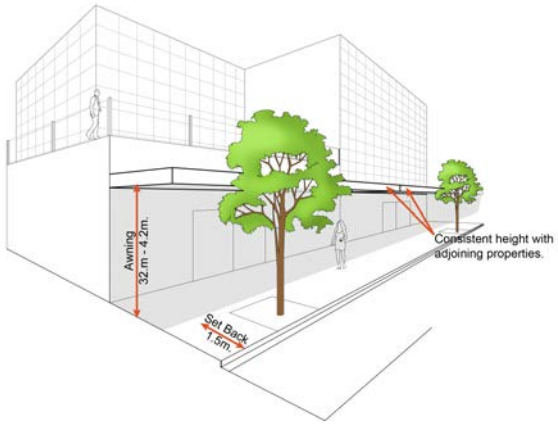
b. incorporates a limited mix of small scale retail and commercial uses that support the health and medical focus of the precinct; c. does not facilitate the expansion of industry uses, although existing low impact uses may continue with minor improvements where the use does not detrimentally affect the amenity of Anzac Avenue.	
Active frontage	
PO2 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; b. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space; c. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; d. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	**E2.1** Development address the street frontage.
	E2.2 New buildings and extensions are built to the street alignment.
	E2.3 At-grade car parking: a. does not adjoin Anzac Avenue; b. where at-grade car parking adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
	E2.4 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. expresses strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
	E2.5 The front facade of the building: a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. Note - This does not apply to Adult stores(1)

	Figure - Glazing 
	E2.6 Where fronting Anzac Avenue, individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.
Setbacks	
PO3 Front building setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces to enhance the pedestrian experience. Taller buildings incorporate a podium which provides a human-scaled, strong and continuous frontage to the street and respects the established built form and adjoining public spaces.	**E3** Setbacks comply with Table 7.2.1.5.3 - Setbacks (maximum and minimum).
PO4 Buildings and structures are setback to: a. contribute to the streetscape and Redcliffe Seaside Village precinct character; b. provide amenity and privacy for users of the premises as well adjoining sensitive land uses; c. maintain private open space areas that are of a size and dimension to be usable and functional; d. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers; e. ensure built to boundary walls do not create unusable or inaccessible spaces and do not negatively impact the streetscape character, amenity or functionality of adjoining properties; f. provide adequate separation to particular infrastructure and water bodies to minimise adverse impacts on people, property, water quality and infrastructure;	**E4** Setbacks comply with Table 7.2.1.5.3 - Setbacks (maximum and minimum).

g. allow separation between buildings to enable access to breeze, sunlight and views; h. mitigate micro climate impacts as a result of wind tunnel or over shadowing effects on public and private open spaces.	
Site area	
PO5 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Site cover (residential uses)	
PO6 Residential buildings and structures will ensure that site cover: a. does not result in a site density that is inconsistent with the character of the area; b. does not result in an over development of the site; c. does not result in other elements of the site being compromised (e.g. setbacks, open space etc); d. ensure that buildings and structures reflect the precinct character.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO7 Buildings and structures have a height that: a. is consistent with the low to medium rise character of the precinct; b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape; d. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone; e. ensures an even distribution of development across the precinct and avoids over-concentration of activities in one location.	**E7** Building height is within the minimum and maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Public realm	

PO8 Developments with a gross leasable area greater than 3,000m^2 include a public plaza on-site, that: a. is open to the public; b. is integrated with adjacent development, in relation to built form, streetscape, landscaping and the street and pedestrian network; c. is directly accessible from adjacent development or tenancies and is easily and conveniently accessible to the public; d. is of a sufficient size and dimensions to cater for passive recreation activities (e.g. alfresco dining and temporary activities etc); e. includes greening (e.g. landscaping, planter boxes, street trees etc), that contributes to the identity of the centre; f. is lit and has adequate signage for way finding, ensuring adjoining and near by residential uses are not impacted by 'overspill'; g. is designed to achieve CPTED principles e.g. visible at all times. Note - For details and examples of civic space requirements refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
PO9 Development contributes to the creation of a centralised civic space and community focal point for the Health precinct. Note - The outcomes will vary depending on the location and scale of development, however may include the following: a. Design measures that enhance public spaces where located on Boardman Road and Anzac Avenue; b. Development design and location does not compromise the future provision of civic space.	No example provided.
Streetscape	
PO10 Development contributes to the identity, attractive and walkable street environment through the provision of compatible streetscape features (e.g. footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	
Built form	
PO11 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO12 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. No support poles).	**E12** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible.

	Awning requirements 
PO13 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; c. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; d. Include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; e. Provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance; f. are adequately lit to ensure public safety and security. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	No example provided.
PO14 Buildings located on the corners of Anzac Avenue and Recreation Street and Anzac Avenue and Silvyn Street incorporate design measures on the corner to create a gateway or entry statement, assist in legibility of the street environment and provide active building frontages that address both street frontages. Note - Design measures will vary depending on the building and location, however may include the following: a. increasing the height of the building on the corner; b. stepping back the building on the corner to create and additional face;	No example provided.

c. including prominent building entrances and windows on the corners; d. the use of a focal point, such as a tower, visual display or artwork on the corner.	
PO15 Ground floor spaces are designed to enable the flexible re-use of floor area for commercial and retail activities.	**E15** The ground floor has a minimum ceiling height of 4.2m.
Integrated health precinct - Redcliffe Hospital	
PO16 Re-development of the Redcliffe Hospital is designed to incorporate: a. active frontages, civic space, and high quality buildings integrated with Anzac Avenue and surrounding facilities; b. incorporate greater land use efficiency through a more intense built form; c. locate and consolidate vehicle access, parking and loading areas away from street frontages; d. improves circulation through the provision of street and pedestrian connections through the site to increase permeability to surrounding areas; e. incorporate any requirements for a transit interchange or public civic space into the overall design of the centre.	No example provided.
Accessibility and permeability	
PO17 Development contributes to greater permeability within the precinct by facilitating a network of convenient and safe pedestrian walkways, cycle ways and mid block connections.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO18 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the site's proximity to public and active transport options; b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces.	**E18** Car parking is provided at the following rates: **Land use** / **Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided** / **Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided** Non-residential / 1 per 30m^2 of GFA / 1 per 50m^2 of GFA

<table>
<tr>
<td>Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Land use</th><th>Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided</th><th>Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided</th></tr>
<tr><td>Residential - Permanent/long term</td><td>N/A</td><td>1 per dwelling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential - Serviced/short term</td><td>3 per 4 dwellings + Staff spaces</td><td>1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces</td></tr>
</table>
Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.
Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.
Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).
Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).
Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO19

Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of larges area of surface car parking on the streetscape.</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO20

Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO21

The design of car parking areas:

a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network;

b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site;

c. interconnects with car parking areas on adjoining sites wherever possible.</td>
<td>E21

All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO22</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
</table>

The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are:

a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses;

b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc);

c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.

Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities

Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.

PO23

a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include:

   i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and

   ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and

   iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.

b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:

   i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

   ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

   iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

E23.1

Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number).

Use	Minimum Bicycle Parking
Residential uses comprised of dwellings	Minimum 1 space per dwelling
All other residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking
Non-residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E23.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E23.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E23.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required

1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

Loading and servicing	
PO24 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from the street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites, where possible.	No example provided.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
PO25 Drive through serving and circulation areas are not visible from Anzac Avenue.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO26 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E26** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO27 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO28 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Environmentally sensitive design	
PO29 Development incorporates energy efficient design principles, including:	No example provided.

a. maximising internal cross-ventilation and prevailing breezes; b. maximising the effect of northern winter sun and screening undesirable northern summer sun and western sun; c. reducing demand on non-renewable energy sources for cooling and heating; d. maximising the use of daylight for lighting; e. retaining existing established trees on-site where possible.	
PO30 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites to mitigate the impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Crime prevention through environmental design	
PO31 Development contributes to a safe public realm by incorporating crime prevention through environmental design principles including: a. orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces and providing clear sightlines to public spaces to allow opportunities for casual surveillance; b. ensuring the site layout, building design and landscaping does not result in potential concealment or entrapment areas; c. ensuring high risk areas, including stairwells, arcades, walkways and concealed car parking areas have adequate surveillance to reduce risk or able to be secured outside of business hours. Note - Further information is available in *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: Guidelines for Queensland*, State of Queensland, 2007.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO32 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.

Amenity	
PO33 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO34 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures. 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.	No example provided.
PO35 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E35.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E35.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	

PO36 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	No example provided.
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO37**~~ ~~Where the site adjoins or is opposite to a Park([57]), foreshore or Humpybong Reserve all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the site.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO38**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E38**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO39**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO40**~~	~~No example provided.~~

~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	
~~**PO41**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E41.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E41.2**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO42**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E42**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
~~**PO43**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO44 Vehicle access points do not inhibit the provision of active frontages and improve the function, amenity and safety of Anzac Avenue.	**E44** No additional access points are located on Anzac Avenue.
PO45 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites.	No example provided.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	
PO46 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO47 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E47.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
	E47.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E47.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E47.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO48 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E48.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~;~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house:

	i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E48.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E48.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO	**E**

Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences;	No example provided

i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO49 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs; • development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E

	Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. where the through road provides an access function; i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO	**E**

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads.

Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking).

Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council.

Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO50	No example provided.

Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO51 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO52 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.	No example provided.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td>
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PO53

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.

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~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum easement width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side).</td></tr>
</table>

Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

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PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.

</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>

PO

Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.

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E

"As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided.

Note - Documentation is to include:

a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage;

</td>
</tr>
</table>

	b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.

Site works and construction management	
PO54 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO55 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E55.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E55.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement

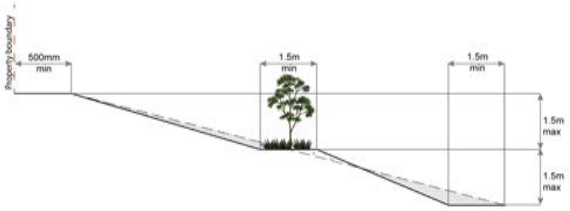
	of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E55.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO56 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO57 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or	**E57.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E57.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E57.3

b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO58 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E58** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO	**E**

Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO59 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E59.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E59.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO60 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control	No example provided.

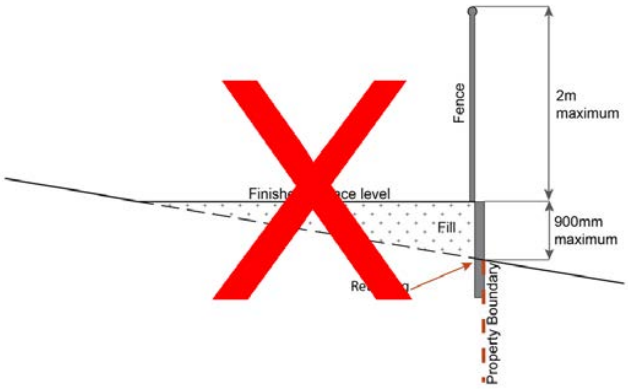
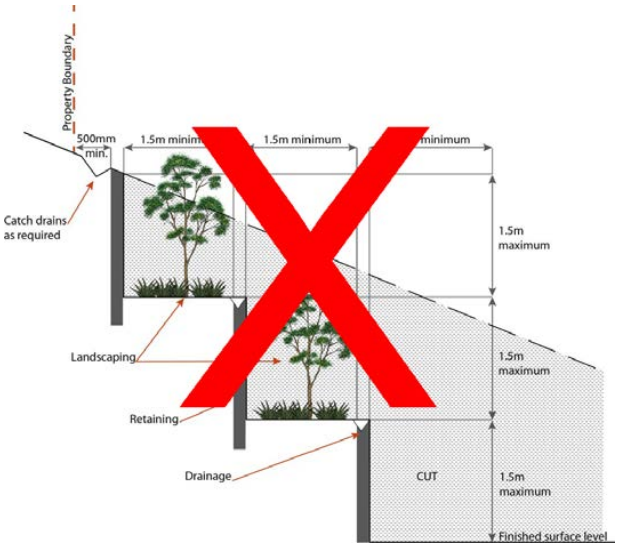
of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	

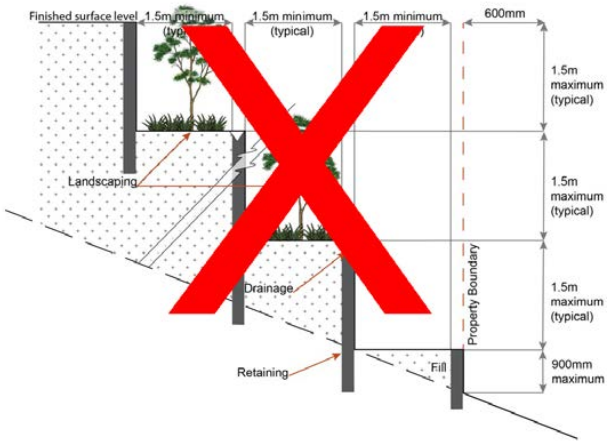
Earthworks	
PO61 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E61.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E61.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E61.3 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
	E61.4 All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
	E61.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E61.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E61.7**~~

	~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO62 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E62** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO63 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E63.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E63.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO64 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability.	No example provided.

Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	
PO65 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO66 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E66** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut**~~  ~~**Figure - Fill**~~



Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

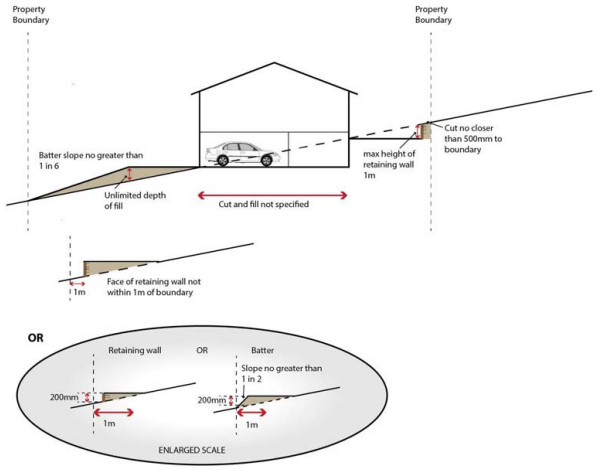
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO67

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E67.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E67.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E67.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO68 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E68** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO69 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E69** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Redcliffe activity centre strategy	
PO70 Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.	No example provided.
Residential uses	
PO71 Development contributes to medium density housing, greater housing choice and affordability by: a. contributing to the range of dwelling types and sizes in the area; b. providing greater housing density within ~~the~~ walk~~able~~ing~~catchment~~ distance of the Health precinct.	No example provided.
PO72 Caretaker's accommodation[10] and Dwelling units[23] are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is: a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity; b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other dwelling units[23] and centre uses; c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services[25]; d. located to not compromise active frontages.	**E72** A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is: a. as per table- b. accessed from a living area; c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy; d. ground ~~level~~floor open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks; e. balconies orientate to the street; f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures and refuse storage areas).

Use	Minimum Area	Minimum Dimension in all directions
Ground ~~level~~floor dwellings		
All dwelling types	16m^2	4m
Above ground ~~level~~floor dwellings		
1 bedroom or studio	8m²	2.5m
2 or more bedrooms	12m²	3.0m

	Note - areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. Separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
PO73 Caretaker's accommodation[10] and Dwelling units[23] are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses. Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E73** The dwelling: a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses; b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services; c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site; d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use. Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.
Home based business[35]	
PO74 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house[22]; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensure employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E74.1** A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers or customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time. **E74.2** The home based business[35] occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	

PO75 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E75.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E75.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO76 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E76** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO77 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E77** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO78 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E78.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures. **E78.2**

	If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO79 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E79** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO80 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E80** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO81 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E81.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E81.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E81.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E81.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E81.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E81.6

	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO82 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E82** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO83 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E83** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO84 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E84** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

PO85 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E85** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO86 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO87 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.

PO88 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	**E88** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO89 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO90 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO91 Development does not:	No example provided.

a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	
PO92 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E92** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO93 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E93** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO94 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E94.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E94.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO95 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;	No example provided.

b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO96 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E96** 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.

Table 7.2.1.5.3 Setbacks (Maximum and minimum)

Boundary	Height (for that part of the building only)	Setback (maximum and minimum) *OMP - outer most projection* *Min - Minimum* *Max - Maximum*
Frontage **(primary)**	12m or less	Max 0m to wall where fronting Anzac Avenue; OR Max 3m to wall
	Greater than 12m	Min 6m to wall Min 4.5m to OMP
Frontage **(secondary)**	12m or less	Max 0m to wall where fronting Anzac Avenue; OR Max 3m to wall
	Greater than 12m	Min 4.5m to OMP
Side	12m or less	0m to OMP and wall if adjoining: i. an existing blank wall; or

Boundary	Height (for that part of the building only)	Setback (maximum and minimum) *OMP - outer most projection* *Min - Minimum* *Max - Maximum*
		ii. a blank wall shown on a current development approval or development application; or iii. a vacant site. OR Min 3m to OMP and wall if adjoining: i. an existing wall with windows or openings; or ii. a wall with windows or openings shown on a current development approval or development application.
	Greater than 12m to 21m	Min 4.5m to OMP
	Greater than 21m	Min 6m to OMP
Rear	12m or less	0m to OMP if adjoining: i. an existing blank wall; or ii. a blank wall shown on a current development approval or development application; or iii. a vacant site. OR Min 4.5m to OMP if adjoining: i. an existing wall with windows or openings; or ii. a wall with windows or openings shown on a current development approval or development application.
	Greater than 12m	Min 6m to OMP

7.2.1.6 Interim residential precinct

7.2.1.6.1 Purpose - Interim residential precinct

1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Interim residential precinct:

   a. The purpose of the Interim residential precinct is to identify and preserve land that may be suitable for more intense urban development in the future, allowing interim uses that will not compromise the longer term use of the land.

   b. Development in the Interim residential precinct maintains the low density, residential character until such time as the longer term use of the land has been determined through the completion of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy and incorporation into the planning scheme.

   c. Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe activity centre strategy.

   d. Interim uses are appropriate in this precinct where they:

      i. would be compatible with the existing low density residential character;

      ii. would not prejudice or delay the development of the site and adjoining areas;

      iii. are low intensity in nature and characterised by low investment in buildings and infrastructure relative to the value of the site.

   e. Residential activities consist of detached dwelling houses[(22)], community residence[(16)] or small scale home based businesses[(35)].

   f. Development does not result in additional lots or a reduced lot size area or dimensions.

   g. Development does not result in additional vehicular access to Anzac Avenue and does not compromise future design outcomes for Anzac Avenue.

   h. The expansion of non-residential uses does not occur, although minor improvements to existing buildings may occur where they do not compromise future development outcomes.

   i. Allotments adjacent to the southern side of Knight Street, Redcliffe as identified in Figure 7.2.1.6.1 are currently utilised for equine stables. Development in this area:

      i. supports the Redcliffe Trotting Tack through the continuation of stables that are compatible with the residential amenity of the location;

      ii. minimises land use conflicts and maintains a buffer between the stables and residential uses.

   j. The character and scale of dwelling houses[(22)] are compatible with the character of the precinct.

   k. Garages, car ports and domestic outbuildings remain subordinate and ancillary to the principal dwelling and are located and designed to reduce amenity impacts on the streetscape and adjoining properties.

   l. The design, siting and construction of buildings are to:

      i. contribute to an attractive streetscape with priority given to pedestrians;

      ii. encourage passive surveillance of public spaces;

      iii. result in privacy and residential amenity consistent with the low density residential character of the area;

      iv. provide a diverse and attractive built form;

v. provide a low rise built form compatible with its surrounds;

vi. incorporate sub-tropical urban design principles that respond to local climatic conditions;

vii. incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation;

viii. incorporate natural features and respond to site topography;

ix. cater for appropriate car parking and manoeuvring areas on-site;

x. be of a scale and density consistent with the low density residential character of the area;

xi. provide urban services such as reticulated water, sewerage, sealed roads, parks[(57)] and other identified infrastructure.

m. Home based business can only be established where the scale and intensity of the activity does not detrimentally impact upon the character and amenity associated with the surrounding area. Specifically, Home based business does not include the sale or restoration of more than 4 vehicles in any calendar year or, undertake a mechanical repairs or panel beating activity associated with a business at the subject premises.

n. Non-residential uses do not result in adverse or nuisance impacts on adjoining properties or the wider environment.

o. Community activities must:

i. be in a location that may be serviced by public transport;

ii. not negatively impact adjoining residents of the streetscape;

iii. not undermine the viability of existing or future centres.

p. Any adverse or nuisance impacts are contained and internalised to the site through location, design, operation and on-site management practices.

q. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;

iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;

v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

r. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

s. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

t. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

u. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

v. Development in the Interim residential precinct includes one or more of the following uses:

• Animal keeping(5) - for equine stables where located on a lot identified in Figure 7.2.1.6.1 with a minimum lot size of 1200m^2.	• Community residence(16) • Dwelling house(22) • Home based business(35)	• Where on a lot identified as a Community activity on Overlay map - Community activities and neighbourhood hubs: - Child care centre(13) - Club(14) - Community care centre(15)

		- Community use[17] - Educational establishment[24] - Emergency services[25] - Health care services[33] - Place of worship[60]

w. Development in the Interim residential precinct does not include any of the following uses:

• Adult store[1] • Agricultural supplies store[2] • Air services[3] • Animal Keeping[5] - excludes equine stables where located on a lot identified in Figure 7.2.1.6.1 with a lot size 1200sqm or greater. • Aquaculture[6] • Bar[7] • Brothel[8] • Bulk landscape supplies[9] • Car wash[11] • Caretaker's accommodation[10] • Cemetery[12] • Crematorium[18] • Detention facility[20] • Dual occupancy[21] • Dwelling Unit[23] • Environment facility[26] • Extractive industry[27] • Food and drink outlet[28] • Function facility[29] • Funeral parlour[30]	• Health care services - where not located on a lot identified as a Community activity on Overlay map - Community activities and neighbourhood hubs [33] • High impact industry[34] • Hospital[36] • Hotel[37] • Indoor sport and recreation[38] • Intensive animal husbandry[39] • Intensive horticulture[40] • Low Impact Industry[42] • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility[44] • Major electricity infrastructure[43] • Marine industry[45] • Market[46] • Medium impact industry[47] • Motor sport facility[48] • Multiple dwelling[49] • Nature-based tourism[50] • Nightclub entertainment facility[51]	• Port services[61] • Relocatable home park[62] • Renewable energy facility[63] • Research and technology industry[64] • Residential care facility[65] • Resort complex[66] • Retirement facility[67] • Rooming accommodation[69] • Rural industry[70] • Rural workers' accommodation[71] • Sales office[72] • Service industry[73] • Service station[74] • Shop[75] • Shopping centre[76] • Short-term accommodation[77] • Showroom[78] • Special industry[79] • Theatre[82] • Tourist attraction[83]

• Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59)	• Tourist Park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale Nursery(89) • Winery(90)

x. Development not listed above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

7.2.1.6.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part K, Table 7.2.1.6.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part K Table 7.2.1.6.1, it becomes 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 outcome (PO)
RAD1	PO24
RAD2	PO5
RAD3	PO6
RAD4	PO6
RAD5	PO7
RAD6	PO12
RAD7	PO15
RAD8	PO17-PO22
RAD9	PO16
RAD10	PO24
RAD11	PO24
RAD12	PO25
RAD13	PO25
RAD14	PO25
RAD15	PO27
RAD16	PO29
RAD17	PO31

RAD18	PO32
RAD19	PO34
RAD20	PO36
RAD21	PO37
RAD22	PO34
RAD23	PO38
RAD24	PO38-PO43
RAD25	PO40
RAD26	PO44
RAD27	PO44
RAD28	PO44
RAD29	PO45
RAD30	PO46
RAD31	PO49
RAD32	PO49
RAD33	PO49
RAD34	PO49
RAD35	PO49
RAD36	PO49
RAD37	PO49
RAD38	PO49
RAD39	PO49
RAD40	PO49
RAD41	PO9
RAD42	PO9
RAD43	PO60
RAD44	PO61
RAD45	PO62
RAD46	PO63
RAD47	PO54
RAD48	PO55
RAD49	PO56
RAD50	PO56
RAD51	PO56
RAD52	PO56
RAD53	PO58

RAD54	PO64
RAD55	PO65-PO76
RAD56	PO65-PO76
RAD57	PO77
RAD58	PO77
RAD59	PO80
RAD60	PO80
RAD61	PO80
RAD62	PO81-PO83, PO85-PO87
RAD63	PO81-PO83, PO85-PO87
RAD64	PO81-PO83
RAD65	PO84
RAD66	PO88
RAD67	PO89

Part K—Requirements for accepted development - Interim residential precinct

Table 7.2.1.6.1 Requirements for accepted development - Interim residential precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Building Height	
RAD1	Building height does not exceed: a. that mapped on Overlay map – Building heights; or b. for domestic outbuildings, including free standing carports and garages, 4m and a mean height not exceeding 3.5m.
Building height (Non-residential uses)	
RAD2	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights.
Building setbacks	
RAD3	Setbacks (excluding built to boundary walls) comply with Table 7.2.1.6.3 - Setbacks.
RAD4	Buildings (excluding class 10 buildings and structures) ensure that built to boundary walls are: a. only established on lots having a primary frontage of 18m or less and where permitted in Table 7.2.1.6.4; b. of a length and height not exceeding that specified stated in Table 7.2.1.6.~~3~~4 - Built to boundary walls; c. setback from the side boundary: i. ~~not more than 20mm; or~~ ii. if a plan of development ~~shows~~provides for only one built to boundary wall on the one boundary, not more than ~~150~~200mm. or iii. if a built to boundary wall may be built on each side of the same boundary, not more than 20mm

Requirements for accepted development	
	d. on the low side of a sloping lot. Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.
Site cover	
RAD5	Site cover does not exceed 50% (excluding eaves, sun shading devices, patios, balconies and other unenclosed structures).
Lighting	
RAD6	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - “Curfewed hours” are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD7	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a ‘habitat tree’. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD8	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~sealed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
~~**RAD9**~~	~~Where involving an extension (building work) in front of the main building line and where the lot adjoins or is opposite to a park[57], foreshore or Humpybong Reserve, all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the lot.~~

Access	
RAD10	Development does not result in additional vehicular access to Anzac Avenue.
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD11	Any new or changes to existing direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads.
RAD12	~~The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~
RAD13	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;

	iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD14	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Stormwater	
RAD15	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD16	~~Development incorporates a minimum of 2% of the site area constructed as a bioretention system in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design if the development:~~ a. ~~is for urban purposes only;~~ b. ~~involves a land area greater than 2500m^2;~~ c. ~~will result in 6 or more dwellings;~~ ~~OR~~ ~~will result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that result in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

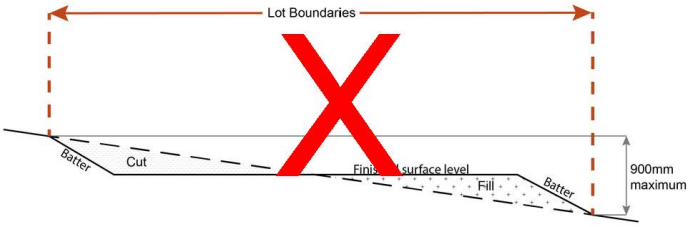
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows: Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits.

Site works and construction management	
RAD17	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD18	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.

RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD21	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD19	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD22	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD20	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks	
RAD24	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~



~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~

Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

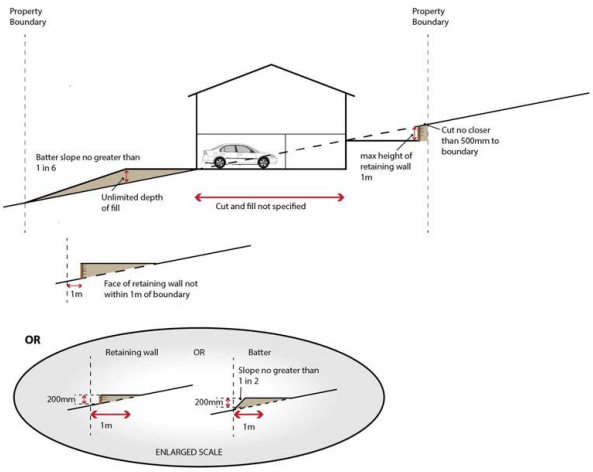
d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure - Filling or Excavation



RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following:

	a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD23	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD25	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm;

	b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD26	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.

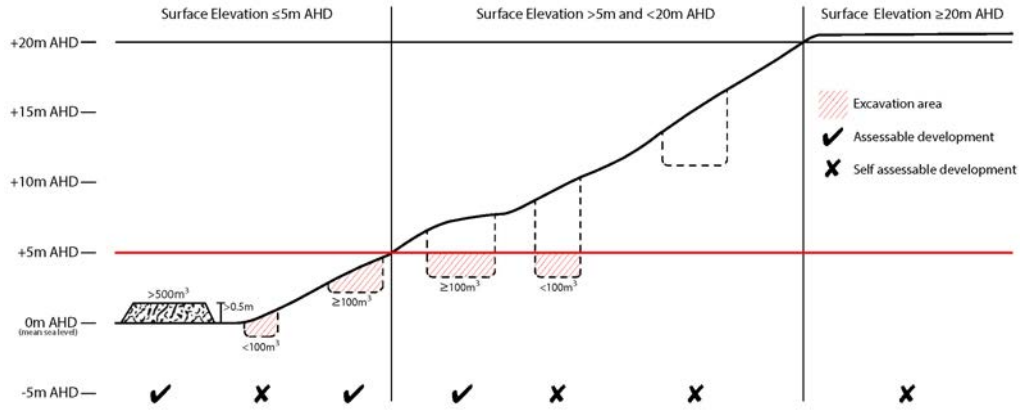
RAD27	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD28	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD29	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD30	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Home Based Business(35)	
RAD31	Home based business(s)(35) are fully enclosed within the existing dwelling or on-site structure.
RAD32	A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers OR customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time.

RAD33	Service and delivery vehicles do not exceed one Small rigid vehicle (SRV) at any one time.
RAD34	Vehicle parking for the Home based business(35) on-site is limited to 1 car or Small rigid vehicle (SRV).
RAD35	Home based business(s)(35) occupy an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
RAD36	Home based business(s)(35) do not involve manufacturing. Note -~~Manufacturing as defined in the *Food Act 2006* is permitted.~~ Food businesses that are licensable by local government and only involve the manufacturing of non-potentially hazardous food are permitted. Definitions in the *Food Act 2006* apply to this note.
RAD37	Activities associated with the use do not cause an environmental nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. Note - Nuisance is defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
RAD38	The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.
RAD39	The hours of operation do not exceed 8:00am to 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday and are not open to the public on Sunday's, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day. Note - Office(53) or administrative activities that do not generate non-residents visiting the site, such as book-keeping and computer work, may operate outside the hours of operation.
RAD40	For a bed and breakfast, the use: a. is fully contained within the existing dwelling on-site; b. occupies a maximum of 2 bedrooms; c. includes the provision of a minimum of 1 meal per day; d. accommodates a maximum of 6 people at any one time. Note - For a Bed and Breakfast SO30 - SO38 above do not apply.
Community activities	
RAD41	Development provides car parking spaces in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking; or retails the number of car parking spaces currently provided on the site (except where the reduction is required for the provision of cycle parking), whichever is the greater.
RAD42	Car parking spaces (other than existing spaces) are not located in front of the main building line.
RAD43	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.
RAD44	Where involving an extension (building work) it does not result in a reduction in the amount or standard of established landscaping on-site.
RAD45	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - “Curfewed hours” are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.

RAD46	Hours of operation do not exceed 6:00am to 9:00pm Monday to Sunday.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities[81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD47	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD48	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD49	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD50	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD51	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD52	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD53	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD54	Development does not involve:

a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or

b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - The following are excluded from the native clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this requirement primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Editors' Note - When clearing native vegetation within a MSES area, you may still require approval from the State government.

RAD55	Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in a High Value Area or Value Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house[22] or extension to an existing dwelling house[22] only on lots less than 750m^2. Editor's note - See in heading above for other uses excluded from native vegetation clearing requirements. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearance is accepted development subject to requirements, care should be undertaken to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity and to encourage existing koala usage of the site. Measures to minimise impacts include: i. co-locating all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips; ii. be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site; iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area; iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; v. location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas; vi. sufficient area between the development and koala habitat trees to achieve their long-term viability. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearing is accepted development subject to requirements, consideration should be given to avoid clearing habitat trees. Habitat trees may contain structural hollows where animals live, breed and shelter. The provision of nest boxes or salvaging of hollows will provide compensatory roosting and nesting opportunities for local wildlife including sugar gliders, possums and owls. For further information see Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.
RAD56	No clearing of native vegetation is to occur within the Value Offset Area MLES - Waterway buffer or Value Offset Area MLES - Wetland buffer. This does not apply to the following: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Grazing of native pasture by stock; i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
RAD57	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

	Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD58	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD59	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD60	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD61	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD62	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD63	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD64	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD65	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD66	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Riparian and wetland setbacks (refer Overlay map - Riparian and wetland setback to determine if the following requirements apply) 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.	

RAD67	No development is to occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. Note - W1, W2 and W3 waterways and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks. Note - In some cases, the top of bank may not be easily defined, as such a hydraulic measurement may be applied instead. Moreton Bay Regional Council will provide further direction on how to determine and locate the setback boundary in these locations. Note - The minimum setback distance applies to the each side of waterway.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) Note - This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part L—Criteria for assessable development - Interim residential precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part L, Table 7.2.1.6.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.6.2 Assessable development - Interim residential precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Transition	
PO1 Development: a. maintains the low density residential character until such time as the longer term use of the land has been determined through the completion of the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy; b. is for residential activities and consist only of detached dwelling houses(22), community residence(16),small scale home based businesses(35), or where Community activities	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
where on a lot identified as a Community activity on Overlay Map - Community activities and neighbourhood hubs.	
PO2 Interim uses: a. are allied to and compatible with the low density, residential character of the area; b. do not fragment or alienate the land or result in the loss of land for future urban redevelopment purposes; c. result in minimal investment; d. do not prejudice or delay the use of the land for higher intensity urban purposes.	No example provided.
Density	
PO3 Development does not result in the residential density exceeding more than one dwelling house[22] per lot.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO4 Buildings and structures have a height that: a. is consistent with the low rise character of the Interim residential precinct; b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape, street conditions (e.g. street width) or adjoining properties; d. positively contributes to the existing built form of the surrounding area; Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution.	**E4** Building height does not exceed: a. that mapped on Overlay map – Building heights; or b. for domestic outbuildings, including free standing carports and garages, 4m and a mean height not exceeding 3.5m.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
e. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	
Building height (Non-residential uses)	
PO5 The height of non-residential buildings does not adversely affect amenity of the area or of adjoining properties and positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area. Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution.	**E5** Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights except for architectural features associated with religious expression.
Setbacks (excluding equine stables)	
PO6 Buildings and structures are setback to: a. be consistent with the low density suburban character where buildings are positioned further away from footpaths and further apart from each other and maximise private open space at the rear; b. result in development not being visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape and the adjoining sites; c. maintain private open space areas that are of a size and dimension to be usable and functional; d. maintain the privacy of adjoining properties; e. ensure parked vehicles do not restrict pedestrian and traffic movement and safety; f. limit the length, height and opening of boundary walls to maximise privacy and amenity on adjoining properties;	**E6.1** Setbacks (excluding built to boundary walls) comply with Table 7.2.1.6.3 Setbacks (Residential uses). **E6.2** Buildings (excluding class 10 buildings and structures) ensure that built to boundary walls are: a. only established on lots having a primary frontage of 18m or less and where permitted in Table 7.2.1.6.4; b. of a length and height not exceeding that specified in Table 7.2.1.6.4 Built to boundary walls (Residential uses); c. setback from the side boundary: i. ~~not more than 20mm; or~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
g. provide adequate separation to particular infrastructure and waterbodies to minimise adverse impacts on people, property, water quality and infrastructure; h. built to boundary wall do not create unusable or inaccessible spaces and do not negatively impact the streetscape character, amenity or functionality of adjoining properties. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	ii. if a plan of development ~~shows~~provides for only one built to boundary wall on the one boundary, not more than ~~150~~200mm. or iii. if a built to boundary wall may be built on each side of the same boundary, not more than 20mm d. on the low side of a sloping lot. Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.
Site cover	
PO7 Residential buildings and structures will ensure that site cover: a. does not result in a site density that is inconsistent with the character of the area; b. does not result in an over development of the site; c. does not result in other elements of the site being compromised (e.g. Setbacks, open space etc); d. reflects the low density character of the area. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E7** Site cover does not exceed 50% (excluding eaves, sun shading devices, patios, balconies and other unenclosed structures).
Built form	
PO8 The development has a built form consistent with a low rise detached dwelling house(22) that addresses the street.	No example provided. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.
Car parking	
PO9 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. avoid significant impacts on the safety and efficiency of the road network;	**E9.1** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. avoid an oversupply of car parking spaces; c. avoid the visual impact of large areas of open car parking from road frontages and public areas; d. promote active and public transport options; e. promote innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards. **E9.2** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
Water sensitive urban design	
PO10 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites adjoining street frontages to mitigate impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Sensitive land use separation	
PO11 Sensitive land uses within 250m of land in the Industry zone - general industry precinct must mitigate any potential exposure to industrial air, noise or odour emissions that impact on human health, amenity and wellbeing. 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.	**E11** Development is designed and operated to ensure that: a. it meets the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise; and b. the air quality objectives in the *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008*, are met.
Amenity	
PO12 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO13 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	
PO14 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E14.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E14.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO15 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following rate of 1 nest box for every hollow removed. Where	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	**E** No example provided.
~~**PO16**~~ ~~Where the site adjoins or is opposite to a Park([57]), foreshore or Humpybong Reserve all existing overhead power lines are to be undergrounded for the full frontage of the site.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO17**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E17**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO18**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO19**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E20.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~

	~~**E20.2**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO21**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E21**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
~~**PO22**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO23 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO24 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E24.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
	E24.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E24.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.

	E24.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
	E25.5 No additional points are located on Anzac Avenue.
PO25 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E25.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E25.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

	Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E25.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	~~**E25.4**~~ ~~The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout

PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided
PO26 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

~~guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs; • development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor.	**E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access or residential street function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a local collector or district collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 250 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 100 metres. d. Where the through road provides an arterial function:

i. intersecting road located on same side = 350 metres; or

ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres.

e. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 500 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads.

	Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM. Note - Development is to provide roof and allotment (inter-allotment – QUDM level III) drainage, including bunds, to all lots that have a gradient less than 1 in 100 (for the whole of the allotment) to the road. The inter-allotment drainage system (including easements) is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E

	Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO27 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO28 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.

PO29 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO30 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum easement width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side).</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.

Site works and construction management	
PO31 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO32 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises;	**E32.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions;

d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E32.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E32.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO33 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.

PO34

All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape.

~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~

Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and:

a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or

b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or

c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre.

Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO.

Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

E34.1

Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.

E34.2

All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~

E34.3

Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.

E

Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes.

Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

E

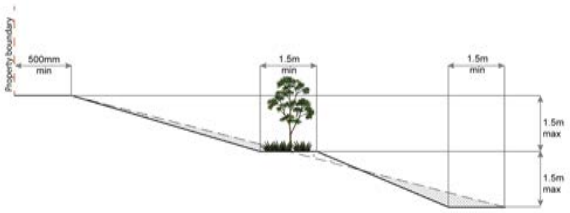
Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works.

Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.

	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO35 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E35** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO36 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E36.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E36.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.

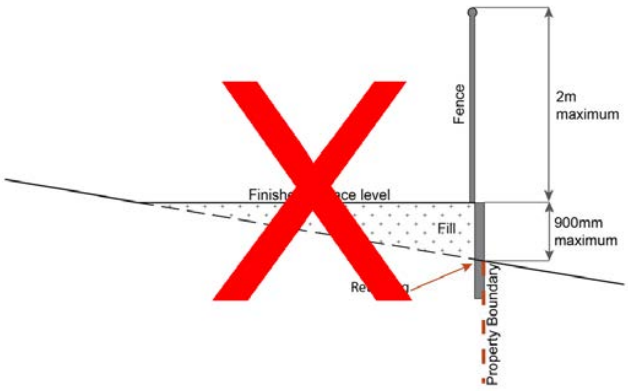
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO37 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.

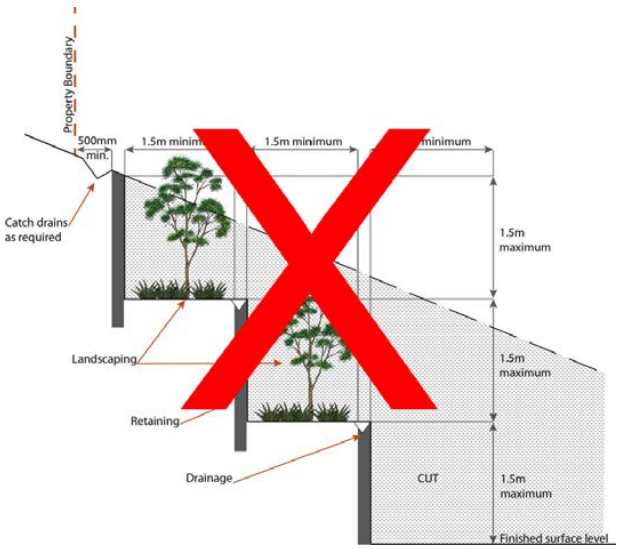
Earthworks	
PO38 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E38.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E38.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E38.3** Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ. **E38.4** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E38.5**

	All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
	E38.6 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E38.7 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E38.8**~~ ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO39 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E39** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO40 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E40.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E40.2**

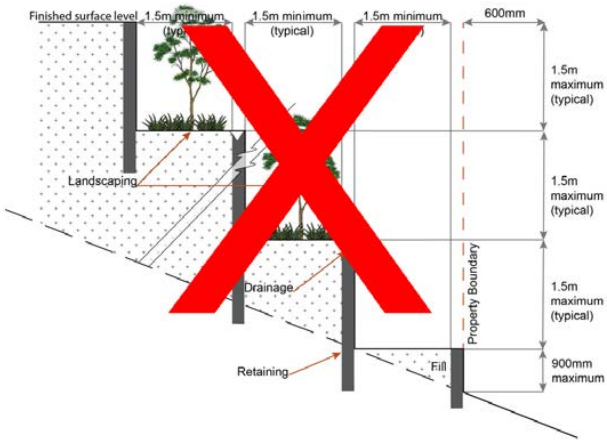
Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO41 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO42 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or

	b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO43 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut**~~



~~Figure - Fill~~



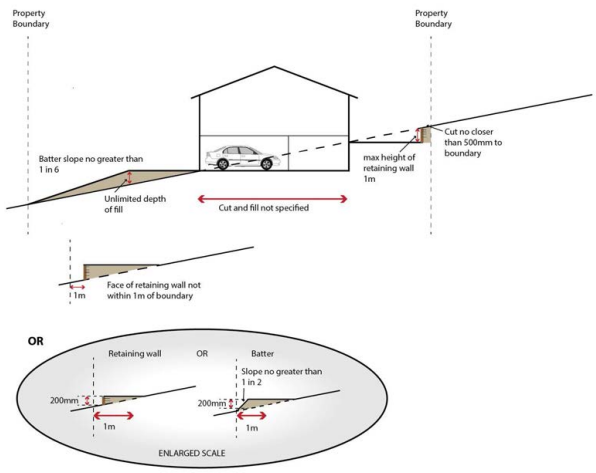
Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

	c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use;

	c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO44	E44.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of

	the outdoor sales[54], outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E44.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E44.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO45 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E45** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be:

	a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO46 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E46** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Redcliffe activity centre strategy	
PO47 Development does not compromise opportunities that may be identified in the Redcliffe Activity Centre Strategy.	No example provided.
Animal keeping(5) (equine stables only)	
PO48 Development on an allotment fronting the southern side of Knight Street, Redcliffe, as identified in Figure 7.2.1.6.1: a. is consistent with the intended role of the precinct to support the Redcliffe Trotting Tack through the continuation of stables that are compatible with the residential amenity of the location; b. minimises land use conflicts and maintains a buffer between the stables and residential uses; c. does not compromise the long term outcomes for the area in the event the Redcliffe trotting track is redeveloped.	**E48.1** Equine stables are located on an allotment fronting the southern side of Knight Street, Redcliffe as identified in Figure 7.2.1.6.1. **E48.2** Equine stables are located on a lot with a minimum area of 1200m^2. **E48.3** Equine stables are a minimum of 15m from a residential building on the same site or an adjacent site.
Home based business(35)	
PO49 The scale and intensity of the Home based business(35):	No example provided.

a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensures employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties; g. ensures service and delivery vehicles do not negatively impact the amenity of the area.	
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO50 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E50.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E50.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO51 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E51** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO52	**E52**

All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO53 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E53.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E53.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO54 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E54** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO55 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E55** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO56 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures;	**E56.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E56.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E56.3

f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E56.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E56.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E56.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO57 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E57** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO58 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E58** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Community activities	
PO59 Community activities:	No example provided.

a. are located on allotments that have appropriate area and dimensions for the siting of: i. buildings and structures; ii. vehicle servicing, deliveries, parking, manoeuvring and circulation; iii. landscaping and open space including buffering; b. are of a small scale, having regard to the surrounding character; c. are serviced by public transport; d. do not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape; e. address and activate streets and public spaces; f. locate car parking areas behind buildings to not dominated the street environment.	
PO60 ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	~~No example provided.~~**E60** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
PO61 On-site landscaping is provided, that: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. retains mature trees wherever possible; d. does not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas or interfering with sightlines; e. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sight lines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO62	No example provided.

Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety and minimise adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	
PO63 The hours of operation minimise adverse amenity impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E63** Hours of operation do not exceed 6:00am to 9:00pm Monday to Sunday.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO64 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E64** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;	

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

Vegetation clearing, ecological value and connectivity	
PO65 Development avoids locating in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where it is not practicable or reasonable for development to avoid establishing in these areas, development must ensure that: a. the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area is maintained and not lost or degraded; b. on-site mitigation measures, mechanisms or processes are in place demonstrating the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area are maintained. For example, this can be achieved through replacement, restoration or rehabilitation planting as part of any proposed covenant, the development of a Vegetation Management Plan, a Fauna Management Plan, and any other on-site mitigation options identified in the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas*. * Editor's note - This is not a requirement for an environmental offset under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.	No example provided.
PO66 Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by: a. retaining habitat trees; b. providing contiguous patches of habitat;	No example provided.

c. provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity; d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; e. providing wildlife movement infrastructure. Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges, underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.	
Vegetation clearing and habitat protection	
PO67 Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.	No example provided.
PO68 Development does not result in the net loss or degradation of habitat value in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where development does result in the loss or degradation of habitat value, development will: a. rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area; b. provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; c. undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	No example provided.
PO69 Development ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: a. providing contiguous patches of habitat; b. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; c. providing wildlife movement infrastructure; d. providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability	
PO70 Development does not:	No example provided.

a. result in soil erosion or land degradation; b. leave cleared land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner.	
Vegetation clearing and water quality	
PO71 Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: a. ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and setbacks from waterbodies is retained to achieve natural filtration and reduce sediment loads; b. avoiding or minimising changes to landforms to maintain hydrological water flows; c. adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry(4) and animal keeping(5) activities.	No example provided.
PO72 Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: a. minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; b. minimising hard surface areas; c. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects	
PO73 Development retains safe and convenient public access in a manner that does not result in the adverse edge effects or the loss or degradation of biodiversity values within the environment.	No example provided.
PO74 Development minimises potential adverse ‘edge effects’ on ecological values by: a. providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation between a development and environmental areas; b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas ; c. restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of existing patches of native vegetation; d. ensuring that buildings and access (public and vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; e. landscaping with native plants of local origin.	No example provided.

Editor's note - Edge effects are factors of development that go to detrimentally affecting the composition and density of natural populations at the fringe of natural areas. Factors include weed invasion, pets, public and vehicle access, nutrient loads, noise and light pollution, increased fire frequency and changes in the groundwater and surface water flow.	
PO75 Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: a. pervious surfaces; b. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; c. landscaping with local native plant species to achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets	
PO76 Where development results in the unavoidable loss of native vegetation within a Value Offset Area MLES waterway buffer or a Value Offset Area MLES wetland buffer, an environmental offset is required in accordance with the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas. Editor's note - For MSES Koala Offsets, the environmental offset provisions in Schedule 11 of the Regulation, in combination with the requirements of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014, apply.	No example provided.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO77 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building;	**E77** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value.

b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO78 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO79 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO80 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	**E80** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

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.	
PO81 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO82 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO83 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO84 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E84** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.

PO85 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E85** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO86 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E86.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E86.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO87 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO88 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised;	**E88** 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.

b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	
Riparian and wetland setbacks	
PO89 Development provides and maintains a suitable setback from waterways and wetlands that protects natural and environmental values. This is achieved by recognising and responding to the following matters: a. impact on fauna habitats; b. impact on wildlife corridors and connectivity; c. impact on stream integrity; d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting; e. edge effects.	**E89** Development does not occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. 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.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) Note - This is for information purposes only. No self-assessable criteria or assessable criteria apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code.	

Table 7.2.1.6.3 Setbacks

Residential uses									
Height of wall	**Frontage Primary**			**Frontage Secondary to street**			**Frontage Secondary to lane**	**Side To OMP and wall**	**Rear To OMP and wall**
	To wall	**To OMP**	**To car parking space**	**To wall**	**To OMP**	**To car parking space**	**To OMP and wall**		
Less than 4.5m	Min 6m	Min 4.5m	Min 5.4m	Min 3m	Min 2m	Min 5.4m	Min 0.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 1.5m
4.5m to 8.5m	Min 6m	Min 4.5m	N/A	Min 3m	Min 2m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m	Min 2m
Greater than 8.5m	Min 6m	Min 4.5m	N/A	Min 3m	Min 2m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m up to 8.5m in height; plus 0.5m for every 3m in height (or storey) or part thereof over 8.5m	Min 2m up to 8.5m in height; plus 0.5m for every 3m in height (or storey) or part thereof over 8.5m

Table 7.2.1.6.4 Built to boundary walls (Residential uses)

Lot frontage width	Mandatory / Optional	Length and height of built to boundary wall
		Suburban neighbourhood precinct
Less than 7.5m	Mandatory - both sides unless a corner lot	As per QDC
7.5m to 12.5m	Mandatory - one side	As per QDC
Greater than ~~>~~12.5m to 18m	Optional: i. on 1 boundary only; ii. where the built to boundary wall adjoins a lot with a frontage less than 18m	As per QDC
Greater than 18m	~~As per QDC~~Not permitted	

Figure 7.2.1.6.1 - Area identified for Animal keeping - equine stables only

7.2.1.7 Sport and recreation precinct

7.2.1.7.1 Purpose - Sport and recreation precinct

1. The purpose of the Sport and recreation precinct is to provide for a range of sporting, recreation, leisure, cultural and educational activities. It may provide for local, district and regional scale parks that serve the recreation needs of residents and visitors and may include areas for conservation. Areas such as parks, playing fields and playgrounds are generally accessible to the public; however, access may be limited in certain areas and at certain times. Where required to meet community needs, development may include built structures, such as shelters, amenity facilities, picnic tables, clubhouses, gymnasiums, public swimming pools and tennis courts, and other infrastructure to support the activities, provide safe access and support the management of these essential built structures. Commercial activities are provided for under limited circumstances. The Sport and recreation precinct seeks to implement the policy direction set in Part 3, Strategic Framework.

2. The purpose for the Sport and recreation precinct is to recognise existing sport and recreation facilities, on both public and private land, and facilitate their ongoing development and use for the benefit and enjoyment of the community.

3. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the sport and recreation precinct:

    a. A range of formal and informal, active and passive sport and recreation opportunities are provided to meet community needs. This includes, but not limited to, playing fields, club facilities, play grounds, botanic and community gardens, civic and cultural facilities, public swimming pools, outdoor courts, educational and community activities, indoor and outdoor sporting and recreation activities, recreation trails and camping areas. Ancillary structures and buildings such as shelters, amenity facilities, picnic tables and playgrounds are expected to establish as necessary.

    b. Development is an appropriate size, scale and intensity and having minimal adverse impacts on the use, enjoyment, function and operation of the Council's open space network.

    c. Commercial activities having a nexus with, and ancillary to, sport and recreation uses establish where they complement the social, leisure and recreation experience of open space users; or where on Council owned or controlled land, commercial activities occur where in accordance with a Council approved Master plan.

    d. Markets[46] or outdoor entertainment events are temporary or periodic in nature, and of a scale and intensity where any adverse impacts on the surrounds are mitigated and internalised to the site. Markets[46] and outdoor events do not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.

    e. Where applicable, development is undertaken in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy or Management Plan under the Land Act 1994.

    f. Recreation and open space areas remain well connected, diverse, functional, safe, secure and accessible to the general public and includes:

        i. well designed and quality usable areas and facilities;

        i. building design adopting principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED);

        ii. passive and active recreation and open spaces areas and facilities;

        iii. high level of connectivity of the open space and community green space areas to the active transport network; and

        iv. a consideration of the aims and aspirations of the Council’s Green Infrastructure Network.

    g. Adverse or nuisance impact on surrounding land uses are minimised through appropriate design considerations, separation, buffering, siting and operation of facilities and infrastructure.

h. Ongoing viability and relevancy of existing and new indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities to meet community sport and recreation needs.

i. Activities other than sports and recreation activities having a nexus with, and ancillary to, sports and recreation activities are supported where:

   i. activities do not compete with similar uses in centres;

   ii. activities do not detract from the primary sports and recreation activity occurring on a site;

   iii. activities do not have adverse impacts on the character and amenity of the surrounding receiving environment, including noise, traffic generation, lighting, rubbish and waste disposal.

j. Development adopt a high standard of design and achieve quality buildings, and structures, including adopting the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED).

k. Development is compatible with the existing and intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area and does not appear visually dominant or overbearing.

l. Development adopts sensitive design and siting considerations when adjoining residential areas. Design measures such as landscaping, screening and separation are adopted to minimise the visual impact of buildings and hard surfaces and nuisance effects associated with lighting, noise, dust and rubbish disposal.

m. Development mitigates potential traffic impacts by:

   i. locating on roads of a standard and capacity to accommodate traffic demand;

   ii. providing safe and accessible vehicle access points, on-site manoeuvring and parking areas; and

   iii. providing for active transport opportunities.

n. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

   i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);
   ii. the development manages stormwater to:

      A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
      B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
      C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
      D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

   iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
   iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
   v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

o. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke;

p. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

q. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

r. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

s. Development in the Sport and recreation precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Bar(7) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15)	• Food and drink outlet(28) • Function facility(29) • Garden centre(31) • Health care services(33) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Market(46)	• Night club entertainment facility(51) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Park(57) • Parking station(58) • Research and technology industry(64) • Service industry(73)

• Community use(17) • Cropping(19) • Educational establishment(24) • Emergency services(25) • Environment facility(26) Note - Generally the above uses appropriate where located on Council owned or controlled land, is in accordance with an approved Council Master Plan or Management Plan. Refer to Part 5, Tables of assessment for further information.	• Landing(41) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Nature-based tourism(50)	• Shop(75) • Telecommunications facility(81) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Wholesale nursery(89)

t. Development in the Sport and recreation precinct does not include any of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Aquaculture(6) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12) • Community residence(16) • Crematorium(18) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Extractive industry(27) • Funeral parlour(30)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) • High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Low impact industry(42) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Permanent plantation(59)	• Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Shopping centre(76) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Transport depot(85) • Veterinary services(87)

	• Place of worship[60] • Port services[61] • Relocatable home park[62] • Renewable energy facility[63]	• Warehouse[88] • Winery[90]

u. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct and zone.

7.2.1.7.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part M, Table 7.2.1.7.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part M Table 7.2.1.7.1, it becomes 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 (PO)
RAD1	PO1
RAD2	PO1
RAD3	PO1
RAD4	PO2
RAD5	PO3
RAD6	PO3
RAD7	PO4
RAD8	PO5
RAD9	PO8
RAD10	PO9-PO14
RAD11	PO17
RAD12	PO17
RAD13	PO19
RAD14	PO23
RAD15	PO25
RAD16	PO27
RAD17	PO28
RAD18	PO25
RAD19	PO29
RAD20	PO29-PO34

RAD21	PO31
RAD22	PO35
RAD23	PO35
RAD24	PO35
RAD25	PO36
RAD26	PO37
RAD27	PO38
RAD28	PO38
RAD29	PO38
RAD30	PO41
RAD31	PO41
RAD32	PO47
RAD33	PO48
RAD34	PO49
RAD35	PO49
RAD36	PO49
RAD37	PO49
RAD38	PO51
RAD39	PO52
RAD40	PO53-PO64
RAD41	PO53-PO64
RAD42	PO65
RAD43	PO65
RAD44	PO68
RAD45	PO68
RAD46	PO68
RAD47	PO69-PO71, PO73-PO75
RAD48	PO69-PO71, PO73-PO75
RAD49	PO69-PO71
RAD50	PO72
RAD51	PO76

Part M — Requirements for accepted development - Sport and recreation precinct

Table 7.2.1.7.1 Requirements for accepted development - Sport and recreation precinct

Requirements for accepted development
General requirements

Built form outcomes for all development Note - These provisions do not apply where development on Council owned or controlled land and is in accordance with an approved Council Master Plan or Management Plan.	
RAD1	Site cover does not exceed 40%.
RAD2	Building and structures are set back 10m from all boundaries.
RAD3	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights.
Lighting	
RAD4	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day
Landscaping and screening	
RAD5	A minimum area of 20% of the site is provided for landscaping.
RAD6	Outdoor storage areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination to at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Waste	
RAD7	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Car parking	
RAD8	On-site car parking is provided at a rate identified in Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD9	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

	g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD10	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~constructed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided in an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access	
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD11	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;

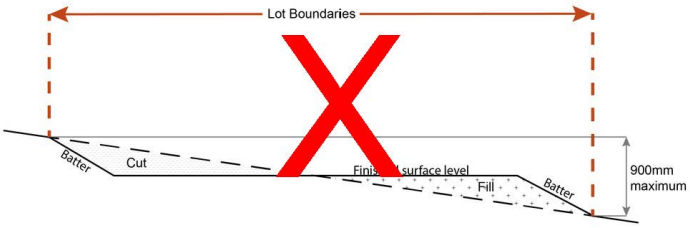
	iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD12	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

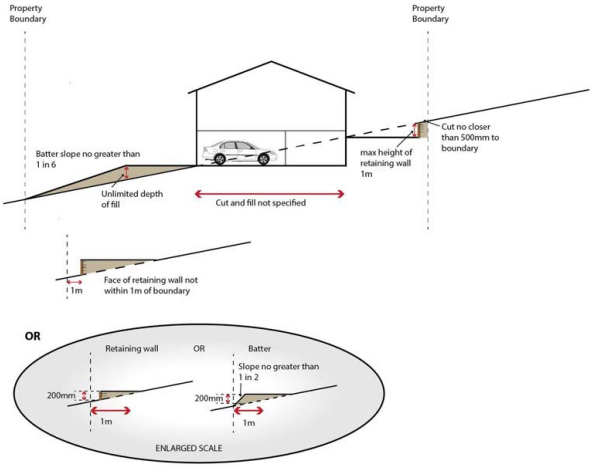
Stormwater	
RAD13	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD	Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwelling; or c. that results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties.

	Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows: Pipe Diameter / Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements) Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter / 3.0m Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter / 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter / Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits. Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD14	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD17	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.

RAD15	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD18	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD16	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks	
RAD20	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut and Fill**~~  ~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~ Filling or excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level OR

	result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not:

	a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD19	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD21	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or

iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

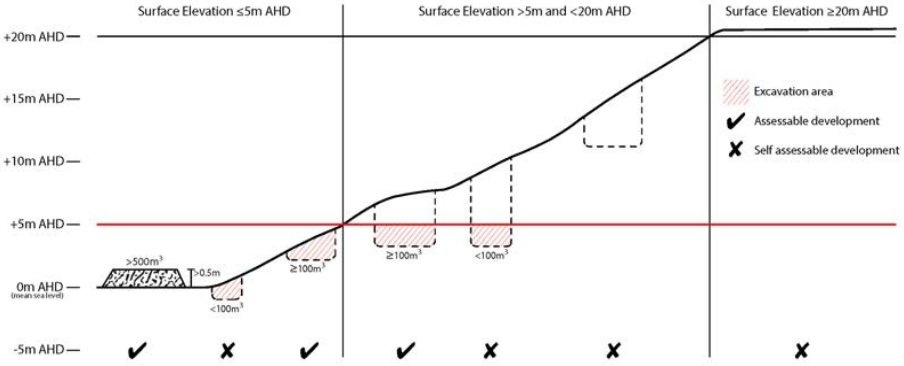
RAD22	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD23	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD24	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD25	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings:

	a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD26	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
RAD27	A caretaker's accommodation(10) has a maximum GFA of 80m^2.
RAD28	No more than 1 caretaker's accommodation(10) is established per site.
RAD29	Does not gain access from a separate driveway from a road frontage.
Market(46)	
RAD30	The market(46) does not impact on the ability to undertake activities associated with the primary recreation and open space purpose of the site.
RAD31	Operates as follows: a. No more than 2 days in any week; b. No more than 50 individual stalls; c. All activities, including set-up and pack-up, occur within the hours of 7.00am and 3.00pm; d. No use of amplified music, public address systems and noise generating plant and equipment; and e. Waste containers are provided at a rate of 1 per food stall and 1 per 4 non-food stalls.

Telecommunications facility[81]	
Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities[81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD32	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD33	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD34	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD35	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD36	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD37	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD38	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements	
Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply)	
Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD39	Development does not involve:

a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or

b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - The following are excluded from the native clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this requirements primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Editors' Note - When clearing native vegetation within a MSES area, you may still require approval from the State government.

RAD40	Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in a High Value Area or Value Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house[(22)] or extension to an existing dwelling house[(22)] only on lots less than 750m^2. Editor's note - See in heading above for other uses excluded from native vegetation clearing requirements. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearance is accepted development subject to requirements, care should be undertaken to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity and to encourage existing koala usage of the site. Measures to minimise impacts include: i. co-locating all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips; ii. be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site; iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area; iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; v. location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas; vi. sufficient area between the development and koala habitat trees to achieve their long-term viability. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearing is accepted development subject to requirements, consideration should be given to avoid clearing habitat trees. Habitat trees may contain structural hollows where animals live, breed and shelter. The provision of nest boxes or salvaging of hollows will provide compensatory roosting and nesting opportunities for local wildlife including sugar gliders, possums and owls. For further information see Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.
RAD41	No clearing of native vegetation is to occur within the Value Offset Area MLES - Waterway buffer or Value Offset Area MLES - Wetland buffer. This does not apply to the following: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Grazing of native pasture by stock; i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
RAD42	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

	Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD43	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD44	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD45	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface ~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD46	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD47	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD48	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD49	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD50	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD51	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) Note - This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part N—Criteria for assessable development - Sport and recreation precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part N, Table 7.2.1.7.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.7.2 Assessable development - Sport and recreation precinct

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Built form outcomes for all development	
PO1 Development will: a. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding built environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land; b. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook; c. be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security; d. incorporate appropriate design response, relative to size and function of buildings, that acknowledge and reflect the region's sub-tropical climate; e. reduce the visual appearance of building bulk through: i. design measures such as the provision of meaningful recesses and projections through the horizontal and vertical plane; ii. use of a variety of building materials and colours; iii. use of landscaping and screening. f. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E1.1** Site cover does not exceed 40%. **E1.2** Building and structures are set back 10m from all boundaries. **E1.3** Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Amenity	
PO2	No example provided.

The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	
Landscaping and screening	
PO3 Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that : a. achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to adjoining properties and when viewed from the street; b. reduces the visual impact of building bulk and presence and hard surface areas on the local character and amenity of adjoining properties and from the street; c. creates a secure and safe environment by incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design; and d. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E3.1** A minimum area of 20% of the site is provided for landscaping. **E3.2** Outdoor storages areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination to at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Waste	
PO4 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.	~~No example provided~~ E4 Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Car parking	
PO5 On-site car parking associated with an activity provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet the anticipated parking demand. On-site car parking associated with an activity provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E5** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Noise	
PO6 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses.	No example provided.

Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures. 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.	
PO7 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E7.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E7.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO8 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following rate of 1 nest box for every hollow removed.	No example provided.

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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO9**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E9**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO10**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO11**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO12**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E12.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E12.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with AS1547 On-site domestic wastewater management and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.~~

	~~**E12.3**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO13**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E13.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
	~~**E13.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO14**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO15 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO16 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E16.1** The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E16.2 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E16.3

	The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO17 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E17.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E17.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E17.3

	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E17.4 Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network;	No example provided

b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO18 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable.

i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~

ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs;

- development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic:
- forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion;
- Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection;
- Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings;
- Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA);
- Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies,
- Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA;
- Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA;
- On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces;
- Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour;
- Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor.

The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

E

The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access or residential street function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a local collector or district collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 250 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 100 metres. d. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 350 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres. e. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 500 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads.

Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking).

Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council.

Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational

	works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.

PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO19 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO20 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO21 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development:	No example provided.

a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	**E** No example provided.

Site works and construction management	
PO22 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO23 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E23.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions;

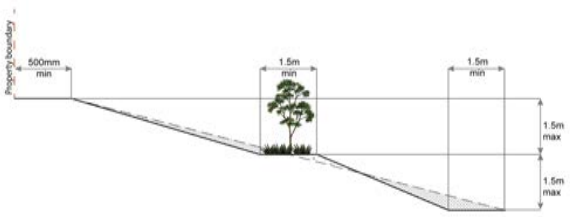
	d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E23.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E23.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO24 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO25	**E25.1**

All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E25.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E25.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E

	Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO26 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E26** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO27 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E27.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E27.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO	**E**

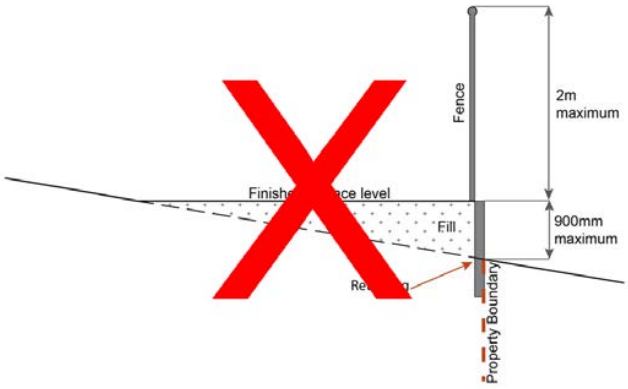
All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO28 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.

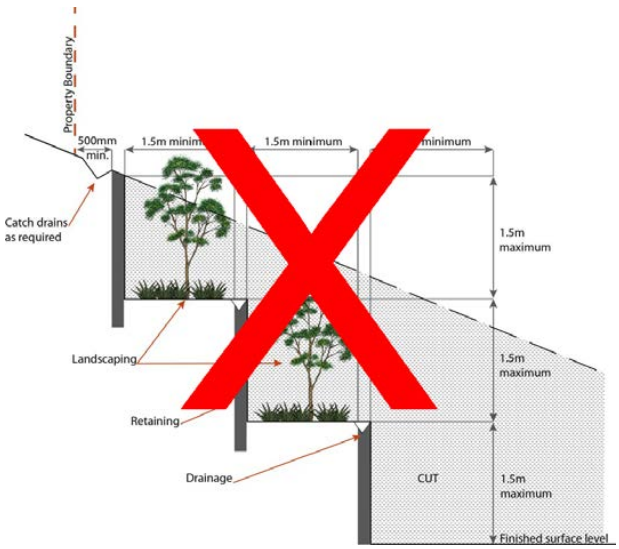
Earthworks	
PO29 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E29.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E29.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E29.3** Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ. **E29.4** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E29.5** All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

	E29.6 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E29.7 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E29.8**~~ ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO30 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E30** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO31 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E31.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E31.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site:

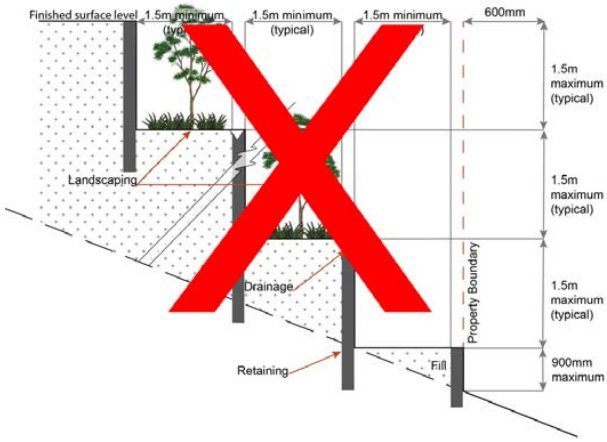
	a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO32 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO33 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or

	c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO34 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E34** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut**~~



~~Figure - Fill~~



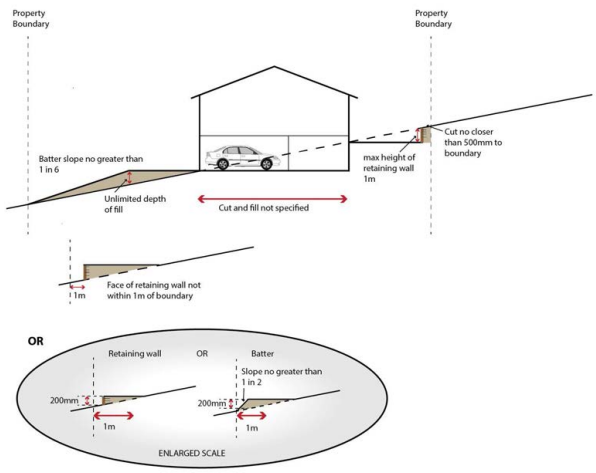
Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

	c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use;

	c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO35	E35.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of

	the outdoor sales[54], outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E35.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E35.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO36 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E36** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be:

	a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO37 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E37** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Caretakers' accommodation(10)	
PO38 Development for a Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive on the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; and e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E38** Development for Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. A caretaker's accommodation(10) has a maximum GFA of 80m^2; b. no more than 1 caretaker's accommodation(10) is established per site; and c. does not gain access from a separate driveway from a road frontage.q
Food and drink outlet(28)	
PO39 Food and drink outlets(28): a. remain secondary and ancillary to an open space, sport or recreation use; b. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose;	**E39.1** The GFA does not exceed 150m^2, except where located in the Sports and recreation precinct where this provision does not apply. **E39.2**

c. not appear, act or function as a separate and stand-alone commercial activity but has a clearly expressed relationship with an open space, sport or recreation use; d. not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust and odour on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties.	Operates in conjunction with a recreation or open space use occurring on the same site, except where located in the Sports and recreation precinct where this provision does not apply. **E39.3** Does not have a liquor or gambling licence, except where located in the Sports and recreation precinct where this provision does not apply.
Landing(41)	
PO40 Development associated with a landing(41): a. does not result in adverse impacts upon groundwater and surface water quality; b. does not adversely impact upon hydrological water flows; c. does not result in soil erosion; d. does not result in the loss of biodiversity quality and integrity of habitat; e. retains safe and convenient public access to waterways.	No example provided.
Market(46)	
PO41 Markets(46): a. remain limited in size, scale and intensity to avoid adverse detrimental impacts on the character and amenity of an adjoining area, including vehicle access, traffic generation, on and off-site car parking and pedestrian safety; b. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose; c. have minimal economic impact on established businesses on commercially zoned land in the immediate vicinity; d. not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust, odour, hours and frequency of operation, on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties; e. does not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.	**E41.1** The market(46) does not impact on the ability to undertake activities associated with the primary recreation and open space purpose of the site. **E41.2** Market(46) operates as follows: a. No more than 2 days in any week; b. No more than 50 individual stalls; c. All activities, including set-up and pack-up, occur within the hours of 7.00am and 3.00pm; d. No use of amplified music, public address systems and noise generating plant and equipment; e. Waste containers are provided at a rate of 1 per food stall and 1 per 4 non-food stalls.

Tourist park[84]	
PO42 Tourist park[84]: a. Is not, or does not act, as a permanent place of residence for persons where a typical period of time does not exceed 3 consecutive months; b. is located within a site area that is of sufficient size to: i. accommodate the proposed use and associated facilities including car parking; ii. safe and convenient access to and within the site; iii. achieve a high level of convenience and privacy for occupants; and iv. provide for a high level of open space and on-site amenity for users; and c. is setback and screened from all property boundaries to minimise adverse visual impacts on adjoining properties; d. is landscaped and screened in a manner that achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; e. create a safe environment by incorporating the key elements of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED); f. does not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operations of the external road network.	No example provided.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	
PO43 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity;	**E43.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E43.2**

h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO44 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E44** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO45 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E45** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO46 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E46.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures. **E46.2** If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO47 A new Telecommunications facility(81) is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E47** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO48	**E48**

Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO49 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E49.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E49.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E49.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E49.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E49.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E49.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO50	**E50**

Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO51 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E51** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints criteria

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.

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.

PO52 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E52** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.

Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

Vegetation clearing, ecological value and connectivity	
PO53 Development avoids locating in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where it is not practicable or reasonable for development to avoid establishing in these areas, development must ensure that: a. the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area is maintained and not lost or degraded; b. on-site mitigation measures, mechanisms or processes are in place demonstrating the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area are maintained. For example, this can be achieved through replacement, restoration or rehabilitation planting as part of any proposed covenant, the development of a Vegetation Management Plan, a Fauna Management Plan, and any other on-site mitigation options identified in the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas*. * Editor's note - This is not a requirement for an environmental offset under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.	No example provided.
PO54 Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by:	No example provided.

a. retaining habitat trees; b. providing contiguous patches of habitat; c. provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity; d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; e. providing wildlife movement infrastructure. Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges, underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.	
Vegetation clearing and habitat protection	
PO55 Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.	No example provided.
PO56 Development does not result in the net loss or degradation of habitat value in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where development does result in the loss or degradation of habitat value, development will: a. rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area; b. provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; c. undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	No example provided.
PO57 Development ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: a. providing contiguous patches of habitat; b. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; c. providing wildlife movement infrastructure; d. providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability	
PO58 Development does not:	No example provided.

a. result in soil erosion or land degradation; b. leave cleared land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner.	
Vegetation clearing and water quality	
PO59 Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: a. ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and setbacks from waterbodies is retained to achieve natural filtration and reduce sediment loads; b. avoiding or minimising changes to landforms to maintain hydrological water flows; c. adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry(4) and animal keeping(5) activities.	No example provided.
PO60 Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: a. minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; b. minimising hard surface areas; c. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects	
PO61 Development retains safe and convenient public access in a manner that does not result in the adverse edge effects or the loss or degradation of biodiversity values within the environment.	No example provided.
PO62 Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: a. providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation between a development and environmental areas; b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas ; c. restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of existing patches of native vegetation;	No example provided.

d. ensuring that buildings and access (public and vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; e. landscaping with native plants of local origin. Editor's note - Edge effects are factors of development that go to detrimentally affecting the composition and density of natural populations at the fringe of natural areas. Factors include weed invasion, pets, public and vehicle access, nutrient loads, noise and light pollution, increased fire frequency and changes in the groundwater and surface water flow.	
PO63 Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: a. pervious surfaces; b. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; c. landscaping with local native plant species to achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets	
PO64 Where development results in the unavoidable loss of native vegetation within a Value Offset Area MLES waterway buffer or a Value Offset Area MLES wetland buffer, an environmental offset is required in accordance with the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas. Editor's note - For MSES Koala Offsets, the environmental offset provisions in Schedule 11 of the Regulation, in combination with the requirements of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014, apply.	No example provided.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO65	**E65**

Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO66 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO67 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO68 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment	**E68** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.

report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO69 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO70 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO71 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO72	**E72**

Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO73 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E73** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO74 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E74.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E74.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO75 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park[57]	
PO76	**E76**

Development for a Park[57] ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	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.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) Note - This is for information purposes only. No self-assessable criteria or assessable criteria apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

7.2.1.8 Open space and recreation precinct

7.2.1.8.1 Purpose - Open space and recreation precinct

1. The purpose of the Open space and recreation precinct is to provide for a range of sporting, recreation, leisure, cultural and educational activities. It may provide for local, district and regional scale parks that serve the recreation needs of residents and visitors and may include areas for conservation. Areas such as parks[(57)], playing fields and playgrounds are generally accessible to the public; however, access may be limited in certain areas and at certain times. Where required to meet community needs, development may include built structures, such as shelters, amenity facilities, picnic tables, clubhouses, gymnasiums, public swimming pools and tennis courts, and other infrastructure to support the activities, provide safe access and support the management of these essential built structures. Commercial activities are provided for under limited circumstances. The Open space and recreation precinct seeks to implement the policy direction set in Part 3, Strategic Framework.

2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Open space and recreation precinct:

    a. A range of formal and informal, active and passive sport and recreation opportunities are provided to meet community needs. This includes, but not limited to, playing fields, club facilities, play grounds, botanic and community gardens, civic and cultural facilities, public swimming pools, outdoor courts, educational and community activities, indoor and outdoor sporting and recreation activities, recreation trails and camping areas. Ancillary structures and buildings such as shelters, amenity facilities, picnic tables and playgrounds are expected to establish as necessary.

    b. Development is an appropriate size, scale and intensity and having minimal adverse impacts on the use, enjoyment, function and operation of the Council's open space network.

    c. Commercial activities having a nexus with, and ancillary to, sport and recreation uses establish where they complement the social, leisure and recreation experience of open space users; or where on Council owned or controlled land, commercial activities occur where in accordance with a Council approved Master plan.

    d. Markets[(46)] or outdoor entertainment events are temporary or periodic in nature, and of a scale and intensity where any adverse impacts on the surrounds are mitigated and internalised to the site. Markets[(46)] and outdoor events do not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.

    e. Where applicable, development is undertaken in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy or Management Plan under the Land Act 1994.

    f. Recreation and open space areas remain well connected, diverse, functional, safe, secure and accessible to the general public and includes:

        i. well designed and quality usable areas and facilities;

        i. building design adopting principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED);

        ii. passive and active recreation and open spaces areas and facilities;

        iii. high level of connectivity of the open space and community green space areas to the active transport network; and

        iv. a consideration of the aims and aspirations of the Council’s Green Infrastructure Network.

    g. Adverse or nuisance impact on surrounding land uses are minimised through appropriate design considerations, separation, buffering, siting and operation of facilities and infrastructure.

    h. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

        i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity (underground wherever possible), water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
iv. the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas;
v. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

i. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

j. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

k. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

l. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;

C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;

D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

i. Development in the Open space and recreation precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Bar(7) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Cropping(19) • Educational establishment(24) • Emergency services(25) Note - Generally the above uses appropriate where located on Council owned or controlled land, is in accordance with an approved Council Master Plan or Management Plan	• Environment facility(26) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Function facility(29) • Garden centre(31) • Health care services(33) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Market(46) • Landing(41)	• Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Night club entertainment facility(51) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Park(57) • Parking station(58) • Research and technology industry(64) • Service industry(73) • Shop(75) • Telecommunications facility(81) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Wholesale nursery(89)

j. Development in the Open space and recreation precinct does not include any of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Aquaculture(6) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12)	• High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Low impact industry(42) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47)	• Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71)

• Community residence(16) • Crematorium(18) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Extractive industry(27) • Funeral parlour(30) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Multiple dwelling(49) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Permanent plantation(59) • Place of worship(60) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63)	• Sales office(72) • Shopping centre(76) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Transport depot(85) • Veterinary services(87) • Warehouse(88) • Winery(90)

k. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.1.8.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part O, Table 7.2.1.8.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part O Table 7.2.1.8.1, it becomes 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 PO
RAD1	PO1
RAD2	PO1
RAD3	PO1
RAD4	PO2
RAD5	PO4
RAD6	PO3
RAD7	PO3
RAD8	PO5
RAD9	PO8
RAD10	PO9-PO14
RAD11	PO17
RAD12	PO17
RAD13	PO19

RAD14	PO23
RAD15	PO25
RAD16	PO27
RAD17	PO28
RAD18	PO25
RAD19	PO29
RAD20	PO31
RAD21	PO35
RAD22	PO35
RAD23	PO35
RAD24	PO36
RAD25	PO37
RAD26	PO38
RAD27	PO38
RAD28	PO38
RAD29	PO39
RAD30	PO39
RAD31	PO39
RAD32	PO44
RAD33	PO44
RAD34	PO47
RAD35	PO48
RAD36	PO49
RAD37	PO49
RAD38	PO49
RAD39	PO49
RAD40	PO51
RAD41	PO52
RAD42	PO53-PO64
RAD43	PO53-PO64
RAD44	PO65
RAD45	PO65
RAD46	PO68
RAD47	PO68
RAD48	PO68
RAD49	PO69-PO71, PO73-PO75

RAD50	PO69-PO71, PO73-PO75
RAD51	PO69-PO71
RAD52	PO72
RAD53	PO76
RAD54	PO77

Part O — Requirements for accepted development - Open space and recreation precinct

Table 7.2.1.8.1 Requirements for accepted development - Open space and recreation precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements Editor's Note - The requirements for accepted development do not apply where development is on Council owned or controlled land and is in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council Policy. ~~These provisions do not apply where development on Council owned or controlled land and is in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy or Management Plan under the Land Act.~~	
Built form outcomes for all development	
RAD1	Site cover does not exceed 10%.
RAD2	Building and structures are set back 10m from all boundaries.
RAD3	Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map – Building heights.
Lighting	
RAD4	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - “Curfewed hours” are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day
Waste	
RAD5	Where involving an extension (building work) bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
Landscaping and screening	
RAD6	Minimum area of 20% of the site is provided for landscaping.
RAD7	Outdoor storage areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination to at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Car parking	
RAD8	On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map	
RAD9	Development does not result in the damaging, destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to: a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint;

	b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural , Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Works requirements	

Utilities	
RAD10	~~Where available, the d~~Development is connected to: a. an existing reticulated electricity supply; b. telecommunications and broadband; c. reticulated sewerage; d. reticulated water; e. ~~constructed and dedicated road.~~ Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for appropriate level of service and infrastructure.

Access	
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD11	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with:

	a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD12	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Stormwater	
RAD13	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD	Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwelling; or c. that results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated.

	Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits.

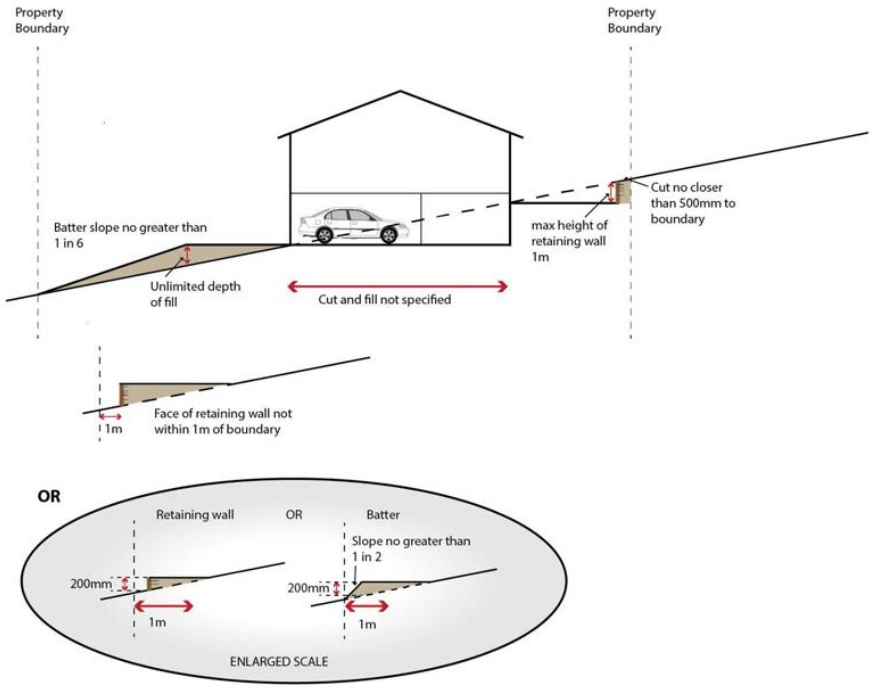
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD14	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works.

	Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD17	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD15	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD18	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD16	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks	
RAD	Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level, OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

	d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not:

	a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD19	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD20	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken~~.~~; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or

iii. material change of use for a Tourist park[84] with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales[54], outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD21	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks[84] or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales[54], processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales[54], outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD22	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD23	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD24	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings:

	a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD25	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
RAD26	A Caretaker's accommodation(10) has a maximum GFA of 80m^2.
RAD27	No more than 1 Caretaker's accommodation(10) is established per site.
RAD28	Does not gain access from a separate driveway from a road frontage.
Food and drink outlet(28)	
RAD29	The GFA is no more than 150m^2.
RAD30	Operates in conjunction with a recreation or open space use occurring on the same site
RAD31	Does not have a liquor or gambling licence.
Market(46)	
RAD32	The market(46) does not impact on the ability to undertake activities associated with the primary recreation and open space purpose of the site.
RAD33	Operates as follows: a. No more than 2 days in any week;

	b. No more than 50 individual stalls; c. All activities, including set-up and pack-up, occur within the hours of 7.00am and 3.00pm; d. No use of amplified music, public address systems and noise generating plant and equipment; e. Waste containers are provided at a rate of 1 per food stall and 1 per 4 non-food stalls.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities[81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD34	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD35	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD36	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD37	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD38	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD39	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD40	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

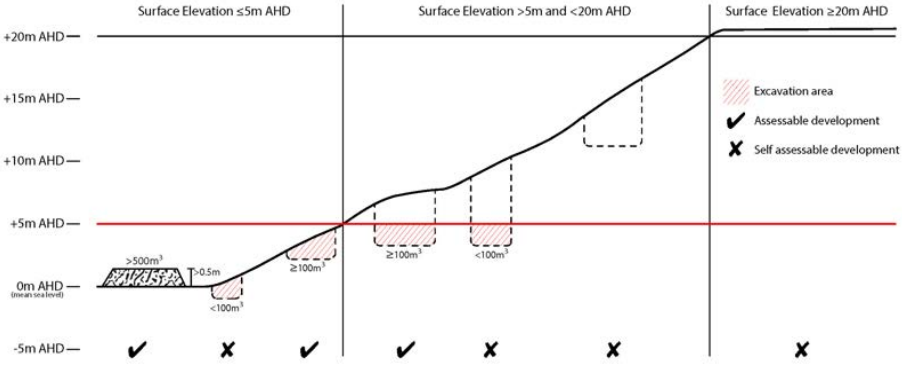
Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.

RAD41

Development does not involve:

a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or

b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - The following are excluded from the native clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this requirements primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Editors' Note - When clearing native vegetation within a MSES area, you may still require approval from the State government.

RAD42	Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in a High Value Area or Value Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house(22) or extension to an existing dwelling house(22) only on lots less than 750m^2. Editor's note - See in heading above for other uses excluded from native vegetation clearing requirements. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearance is accepted development subject to requirements, care should be undertaken to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity and to encourage existing koala usage of the site. Measures to minimise impacts include: i. co-locating all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips; ii. be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site; iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area; iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; v. location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas; vi. sufficient area between the development and koala habitat trees to achieve their long-term viability. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearing is accepted development subject to requirements, consideration should be given to avoid clearing habitat trees. Habitat trees may contain structural hollows where animals live, breed and shelter. The provision of nest boxes or salvaging of hollows will provide compensatory roosting and nesting opportunities for local wildlife including sugar gliders, possums and owls. For further information see Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.
RAD43	No clearing of native vegetation is to occur within the Value Offset Area MLES - Waterway buffer or Value Offset Area MLES - Wetland buffer. This does not apply to the following: a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental management and conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence; e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Grazing of native pasture by stock; i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

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

Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

RAD44	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD45	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
RAD46	Development does not result in the removal of or damage to any significant tree identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character.
RAD47	The following development does not occur within 20m of the base of any significant tree, identified on Overlay map – Heritage and landscape character and listed in Appendix 2 of Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character: a. construction of any building; b. laying of overhead or underground services; c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction; d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface~~level~~ prior to work commencing.
RAD48	Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD49	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD50	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD51	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD52	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD53	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Riparian and wetland setbacks (refer Overlay map - Riparian and wetland setback to determine if the following requirements apply) 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.	
RAD54	No development is to occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. Note - W1, W2 and W3 waterways and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks. Note - In some cases, the top of bank may not be easily defined, as such a hydraulic measurement may be applied instead. Moreton Bay Regional Council will provide further direction on how to determine and locate the setback boundary in these locations. Note - The minimum setback distance applies to the each side of waterway.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) Note - This is for information purposes only. No requirements for accepted development or criteria for assessable development apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

Part P—Criteria for assessable development - Open space and recreation precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part P, Table 7.2.1.8.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.1.8.2 Assessable development - Open space and recreation precinct

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Built form outcomes for all development	
PO1 Development will: a. maintain the open and unbuilt character of a site,uncluttered by building and maintaining the availability of a site for unobstructed outdoor recreational use;	**E1.1** Site cover does not exceed 10%.
	E1.2 Building and structures are set back 10m from all boundaries.

b. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding built environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land; c. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook; d. be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security; e. incorporate appropriate design response, relative to size and function of buildings, that acknowledge and reflect the region's sub-tropical climate; f. reduce the visual appearance of building bulk through: i. design measures such as the provision of meaningful recesses and projections through the horizontal and vertical plane; ii. use of a variety of building materials and colours; iii. use of landscaping and screening. g. maintain the open space character as a visual contrast to urban development; h. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E1.3** Building height does not exceed that on Overlay map - Building heights.
Amenity	
PO2 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Landscaping and screening	
PO3 Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that : a. achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to adjoining properties and when viewed from the street;	**E3** Outdoor storages areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination to at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.

b. reduces the visual impact of building bulk and presence and hard surface areas on the local character and amenity of adjoining properties and from the street; c. creates a secure and safe environment by incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design; d. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
Waste	
PO4 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.	~~No example Provided~~ **E4** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Car parking	
PO5 On-site car parking associated with an activity provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E5** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Noise	
PO6 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures. 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.	No example provided.
PO7 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of	**E7.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E7.2**

parks, streets and roads that serve active transport purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map	
PO8 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	No example provided.
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO	**E**

All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO9**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~**E9**~~ ~~Development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO10**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO11**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO12**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E12.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E12.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with AS1547 On-site domestic wastewater management and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.~~
	~~**E12.3**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO13**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E13.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards~~.
	~~**E13.2**~~

	~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO14**~~ ~~The development is provided with constructed and dedicated road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO15 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services appropriate to the use. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO16 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E16.1** The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning. **E16.2** The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning. **E16.3** The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO17 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E17.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. Where for a Council-controlled road~~,~~ and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 ~~section 3; or~~Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking;

	ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E17.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E17.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed.

Editor's Note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement.	**E** No example provided

Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO18 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.~~ ~~Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs;	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

• development is within 200m of a transport sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic: • forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, • Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access or residential street function:

	i. intersecting road located on same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a local collector or district collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 250 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 100 metres. d. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 350 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres. e. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 500 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads.

Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking).

Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council.

Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.

	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO19 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	No example provided.

Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO20 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO21 ~~Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.

PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.

Site works and construction management	
PO22 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO23 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.	**E23.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E23.2 Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness.

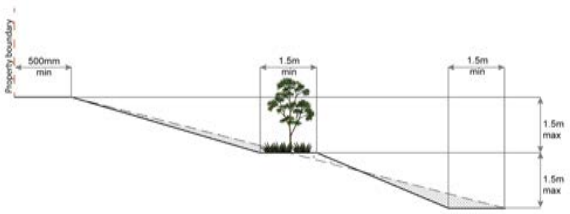
	Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E23.3 The completed earthworks area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO24 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO25 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported or exported material is greater than 50m3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre.	**E25.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E25.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E25.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E

Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO26 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.	**E26** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas.	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An ECP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	
PO27 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E27.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E27.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO28 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities,	No example provided.

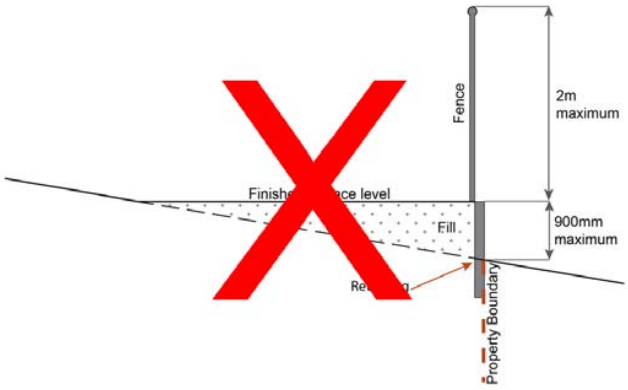
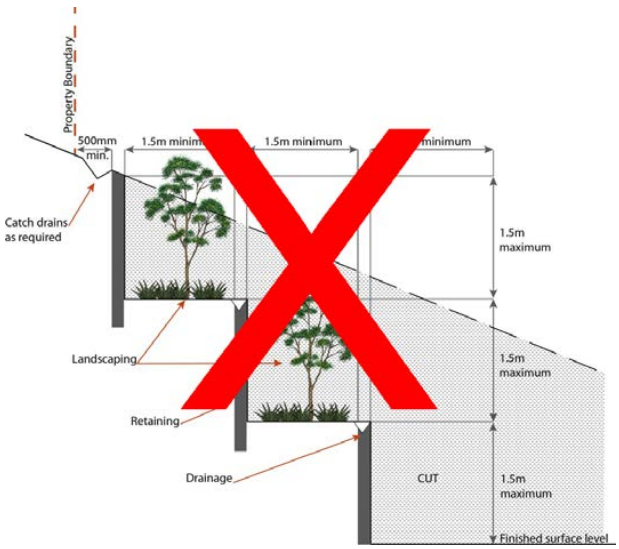
the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	

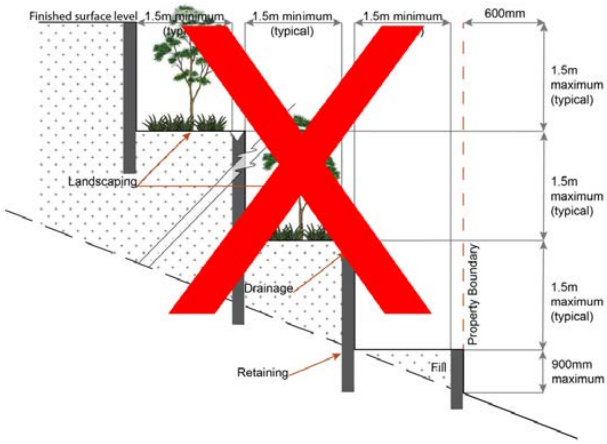
Earthworks	
PO29 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential). ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six months of the commencement date.~~	**E29.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E29.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E29.3 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
	E29.4 All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E29.5 All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
	E29.6 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E29.7 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798.

	Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E29.8 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
PO30 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E30** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO31 Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~.	**E31.1** No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act ~~the Sustainable Planning Act 2009~~. **E31.2** Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO32	No example provided.

Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	
PO33 ~~Development~~ Filling or excavation does not result in: a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. ~~and~~ any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements.	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO34	**E34** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~

All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~ ~~**Figure - Retaining on boundary**~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ ~~**Figure - Cut**~~  ~~**Figure - Fill**~~



Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

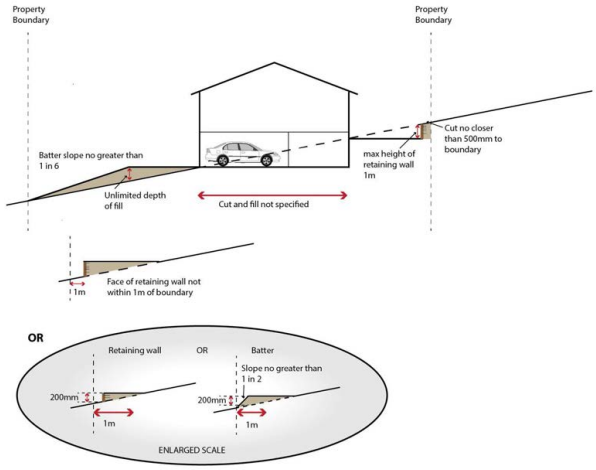
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australian Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO35

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E35.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E35.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

	E35.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO36 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E36** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO37 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E37** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

	Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
PO38 Development for a Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive on the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E38** Development for Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. a Caretaker's accommodation(10) has a maximum GFA of 80m^2; b. no more than 1 Caretaker's accommodation(10) is established per site; c. does not gain access from a separate driveway from a road frontage.
Food and drink outlet(28)	
PO39 Food and drink outlets(28): a. remain secondary and ancillary to an open space, sport or recreation use; b. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose; c. not appear, act or function as a separate and stand-alone commercial activity but has a clearly expressed relationship with an open space, sport or recreation use; d. not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust and odour on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties; e. any liquor or gambling activities associated with a food and drink outlet(28) is a secondary and minor component.	**E39.1** The GFA does not exceed 150m^2 **E39.2** Operates in conjunction with a recreation or open space use occurring on the same site, except where located in the Sports and recreation precinct where this provision does not apply. **E39.3** Does not have a liquor or gambling licence, except where located in the Sports and recreation precinct where this provision does not apply.
Landing(41)	
PO40 Development associated with a landing(41):	No example provided.

a. does not result in adverse impacts upon groundwater and surface water quality; b. does not adversely impact upon hydrological water flows; c. does not result in soil erosion; d. does not result in the loss of biodiversity quality and integrity of habitat; e. retains safe and convenient public access to waterways.	
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO41 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E41.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E41.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO42 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E42** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO43 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E43** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Market(46)	

PO44 Markets[46]: a. remain limited in size, scale and intensity to avoid adverse detrimental impacts on the character and amenity of an adjoining area, including vehicle access, traffic generation, on and off-site car parking and pedestrian safety; b. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose; c. have minimal economic impact on established businesses on commercially zoned land in the immediate vicinity; d. not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust, odour, hours and frequency of operation, on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties; e. does not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.	**E44.1** The market[46] does not impact on the ability to undertake activities associated with the primary recreation and open space purpose of the site. **E44.2** Market[46] operates as follows: a. no more than 2 days in any week; b. no more than 50 individual stalls; c. all activities, including set-up and pack-up, occur within the hours of 7.00am and 3.00pm; d. no use of amplified music, public address systems and noise generating plant and equipment; e. waste containers are provided at a rate of 1 per food stall and 1 per 4 non-food stalls.
Tourist park[84]	
PO45 Tourist park[84]: a. is not, or does not act, as a permanent place of residence for persons where a typical period of time does not exceed 3 consecutive months; b. is located within a site area that is of sufficient size to: i. accommodate the proposed use and associated facilities including car parking; ii. safe and convenient access to and within the site; iii. achieve a high level of convenience and privacy for occupants; and iv. provide for a high level of open space and on-site amenity for users; and c. is setback and screened from all property boundaries to minimise adverse visual impacts on adjoining properties; d. is landscaped and screened in a manner that achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;	No example provided.

e. create a safe environment by incorporating the key elements of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED); f. does not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operations of the external road network.	
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO46 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E46.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E46.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO47 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E47** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO48 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E48** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO49 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity;	**E49.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E49.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E49.3

h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E49.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E49.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E49.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO50 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E50** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO51 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E51** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.

PO52	E52
Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.

Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence where in the Rural, Rural residential and Environmental Management and Conservation zones. In any other zone, clearing is not to exceed 2m in width either side of the fence;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions. A list of the elements that apply to the mapped MSES and MLES is provided in Appendix 1 of the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

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.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.	
Vegetation clearing, ecological value and connectivity	
PO53 Development avoids locating in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where it is not practicable or reasonable for development to avoid establishing in these areas, development must ensure that: a. the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area is maintained and not lost or degraded; b. on-site mitigation measures, mechanisms or processes are in place demonstrating the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area and a Value Offset Area are maintained. For example, this can be achieved through replacement, restoration or rehabilitation planting as part of any proposed covenant, the development of a Vegetation Management Plan, a Fauna Management Plan, and any other on-site mitigation options identified in the Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas*. * Editor's note - This is not a requirement for an environmental offset under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.	No example provided.
PO54 Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by: a. retaining habitat trees; b. providing contiguous patches of habitat; c. provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity; d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; e. providing wildlife movement infrastructure. Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges, underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and habitat protection	
PO55	No example provided.

Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.	
PO56 Development does not result in the net loss or degradation of habitat value in a High Value Area or a Value Offset Area. Where development does result in the loss or degradation of habitat value, development will: a. rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area; b. provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; c. undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	No example provided.
PO57 Development ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: a. providing contiguous patches of habitat; b. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; c. providing wildlife movement infrastructure; d. providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability	
PO58 Development does not: a. result in soil erosion or land degradation; b. leave cleared land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and water quality	
PO59 Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: a. ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and setbacks from waterbodies is retained to achieve natural filtration and reduce sediment loads; b. avoiding or minimising changes to landforms to maintain hydrological water flows; c. adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry(4) and animal keeping(5) activities.	No example provided.

PO60 Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: a. minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; b. minimising hard surface areas; c. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects	
PO61 Development retains safe and convenient public access in a manner that does not result in the adverse edge effects or the loss or degradation of biodiversity values within the environment.	No example provided.
PO62 Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: a. providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation between a development and environmental areas; b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas ; c. restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of existing patches of native vegetation; d. ensuring that buildings and access (public and vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; e. landscaping with native plants of local origin. Editor's note - Edge effects are factors of development that go to detrimentally affecting the composition and density of natural populations at the fringe of natural areas. Factors include weed invasion, pets, public and vehicle access, nutrient loads, noise and light pollution, increased fire frequency and changes in the groundwater and surface water flow.	No example provided.
PO63 Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: a. pervious surfaces; b. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; c. landscaping with local native plant species to achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets	

PO64 Where development results in the unavoidable loss of native vegetation within a Value Offset Area MLES waterway buffer or a Value Offset Area MLES wetland buffer, an environmental offset is required in accordance with the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas. Editor's note - For MSES Koala Offsets, the environmental offset provisions in Schedule 11 of the Regulation, in combination with the requirements of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014, apply.	No example provided.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO65 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E65** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO66 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or	No example provided.

c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO67 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
PO68 Development does not adversely impact upon the health and vitality of significant trees. Where development occurs in proximity to a significant tree, construction measures and techniques as detailed in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted to ensure a significant tree's health, wellbeing and vitality. Significant trees are only removed where they are in a poor state of health or where they pose a health and safety risk to persons or property. A Tree Assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified arborist confirming a tree's state of health is required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	**E68** Development does: a. not result in the removal of a significant tree; b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree; c. involve pruning of a tree in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO69 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO70 Development: 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.	No example provided.

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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO71 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO72 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E72** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO73 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E73** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO74 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E74.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E74.2**

	Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO75 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO76 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E76** 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.
Riparian and wetland setbacks	
PO77 Development provides and maintains a suitable setback from waterways and wetlands that protects natural and environmental values. This is achieved by recognising and responding to the following matters: a. impact on fauna habitats; b. impact on wildlife corridors and connectivity;	**E77** Development does not occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line

c. impact on stream integrity; d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting; e. edge effects.	c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage line d. 100m from the edge of a Ramsar wetland, 50m from all other wetlands. 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.
Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors) Note - This is for information purposes only. No self-assessable criteria or assessable criteria apply. Development located within a Transport Noise Corridor must satisfy the requirements of the Queensland Development Code	

7.2.2 Woodfordia local plan code

7.2.2.1 Application - Woodfordia local plan code

This code applies to development in the Woodfordia local plan area shown within LPM-02 contained within Schedule 2 if that development is identified as:

1. accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development, and this code is listed as an applicable code in the assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development column of a table of assessment (Part 5);

2. assessable development - impact assessable (Part 5).

When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.1 'Process for determining the category of development and category of assessment for assessable development' and, where applicable, section 5.3.2 'Determining the category of development and category of assessment'.

7.2.2.2 Purpose - Woodfordia local plan

1. The purpose of the Woodfordia local plan code is to support the growth of Woodfordia(101) to become a major events venue of region, state and national significance supporting cultural, social and economic development in Australia. Woodfordia(101) makes a significant contribution to the regional economy and landscape, diversity of cultural experiences, social infrastructure and outdoor recreation opportunities. Woodfordia(101) is a cultural parkland and gathering place for all scale of events dedicated to cultural advancement, arts, humanities and folklore.

2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Woodfordia(101) is developed in accordance with the Precinct plan at Figure 7.2.2.1.

   b. Buildings, event camping(91), event parking(95) and event facilities(94) occur generally outside of the open space areas shown on Figure 7.2.2.2.

   c. The scale and frequency of Woodfordia events(102) are within the capacity of on-site and surrounding infrastructure, including the road network.

   d. Development respects its natural setting by:

      i. protecting regional ecosystem-classified vegetation, generally maintaining the existing frameworks of non-classified vegetation focused on the major drainage lines and the steeper slopes and using that vegetation as the foundation for re-vegetation;

      ii. ensuring the skyline formed by the vegetated foothills of the Blackall Range is not adversely affected;

      iii. ensuring appropriate setbacks are provided to the adjoining Bellthorpe National Park;

      iv. ensuring that development and associated activities including buildings and accessways are focused on disturbed areas of Woodfordia(101);

      v. ensuring that higher and more intense buildings are set in valleys or against slopes so as not to form significant skyline edges.

   e. Development maintains the safety and security of people and property from risks associated with natural hazards, including flood, bushfire and landslide hazard.

   f. Development and other activities are buffered from surrounding sensitive land uses and rural activities and conducted in a manner that does not adversely impact on the character or amenity of the surrounds.

   g. Events conducted at Woodfordia(101) seek to achieve the acoustic quality objectives sought by the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008 under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

h. Development minimises adverse impacts on the rural character, traffic and safety of the surrounding road network.

i. The scale of development at Woodfordia[101] does not undermine Woodford's role as the main commercial centre for the area.

j. Events are conducted in a manner that ensures the safety, health, comfort and amenity of participants and the surrounding community.

k. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:

i. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value 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. when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
iv. maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

A. the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
B. the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on ecological systems and processes;
C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

v. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
vi. protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
vii. establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
viii. establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
ix. ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of identified infrastructure;
x. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
xi. where located in an overland flow path:

A. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
B. development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
C. development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
D. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

l. Development in the Woodfordia local plan area includes one or more of the following:

• Caretaker's accommodation[10] • Cropping[19]	• Office[53] (where for the administration of Woodfordia[101] or a Woodfordia event[102])	• Shop[75] • Short-term accommodation[77]

• Educational establishment(24) • Food and drink outlet(28)	• Outdoor sport and recreation(55) (where for a Woodfordia event(102)) • Permanent plantation(59)	• Tourist park(84) • Wholesale nursery(89)

m. Development in the Woodfordia local plan area does not include any of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Car wash(11) • Club(14) • Detention facility(20) • Extractive industry(27) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • High impact industry(34) • Hotel(37) • Indoor sport and recreation(38)	• Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) (where not involving the administration of Woodfordia(101) or a Woodfordia event(102)) • Outdoor sales(54)	• Relocatable home park(62) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Retirement facility(67) • Rooming Accommodation(69) • Service station(74) • Shopping centre(76) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88)

n. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the local plan.

7.2.2.3 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part A, Table 7.2.2.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part A, Table 7.2.2.1, it becomes 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 (PO)
RAD1	PO1
RAD2	PO2
RAD3	PO2
RAD4	PO2
RAD5	PO2

RAD6	PO3
RAD7	PO4
RAD8	PO4
RAD9	PO4
RAD10	PO5
RAD11	PO5
RAD12	PO5
RAD13	PO6
RAD14	PO6
RAD15	PO6
RAD16	PO6
RAD17	PO8
RAD18	PO8
RAD19	PO8
RAD20	PO8
RAD21	PO8
RAD22	PO9
RAD23	PO10
RAD24	PO11
RAD25	PO12
RAD26	PO12
RAD27	PO13
RAD28	PO14
RAD29	PO14
RAD30	PO15
RAD31	PO15
RAD32	PO15
RAD33	PO16
RAD34	PO16
RAD35	PO17
RAD36	PO17
RAD37	PO17
RAD38	PO18
RAD39	PO19
RAD40	PO20
RAD41	PO21

RAD42	PO22
RAD43	PO23
RAD44	PO23
RAD45	PO24
RAD46	PO25
RAD47	PO26
RAD48	PO27
RAD49	PO28
RAD50	PO30-PO38
RAD51	PO39
RAD52	PO40
RAD53	PO41
RAD54	PO42
RAD55	PO43-PO45, PO47
RAD56	PO43-PO45, PO47
RAD57	PO43-PO45, PO47
RAD58	PO46
RAD59	PO50
RAD60	PO51
RAD61	PO52
RAD62	PO53
RAD63	PO53

Part A—Requirements for accepted development - All precincts

Table 7.2.2.1 Requirements for accepted development - All precincts

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Woodfordia Event(102)	

RAD1	The maximum number of Woodfordia Event(102) days held at Woodfordia(101) during a calendar year does not exceed:
	a. fourteen (14) event days(92) for grand events(96);
	b. eighteen (18) event days(92) for major events(97);
	c. twenty-four (24) event days(92) for moderate events(99).
	
	Note - There is no maximum number of Woodfordia event(102) days for minor events(98) or smaller events held at Woodfordia(101) per calendar year.

RAD2	Event entertainment[93]: a. occurs only in the Festival valley precinct or in a building designed to mitigate the impact of noise; b. does not impact on the amenity of surrounding sensitive land uses.
RAD3	Event facilities[94]: a. occur only within the Festival valley precinct or Event facilities precinct; b. are adequately provided to meet the needs of event participants.
RAD4	Event camping[91] is screened from view from outside Woodfordia[101] through the placement of temporary screening for the duration of the event.
RAD5	Event parking[95]: a. during a grand event[96] or a major event[97], occurs only within the Eastern, Event support or Festival valley precincts or within the Camping precinct (part of Lot 7 on RP840560 only); b. during a moderate event[99] or minor event[98], occurs only within the Event support or Festival valley precincts.
RAD6	All persons not directly associated with the setting up or dismantling of a Woodfordia event[102] must: a. not enter the site more than three (3) days prior to a grand event[96] or major event[97] commencing or one (1) day prior to a moderate event[99] or minor event[98] commencing; b. vacate the site within three (3) days of completion of a grand event[96] or major event[97] and one (1) day of completion of a moderate event[99] or minor event[98].
RAD7	Woodfordia events[102] are conducted in accordance with an event management plan, submitted for approval by Council prior to the event.
RAD8	An event management plan is to: a. be submitted to Council at least eight (8) weeks prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of a Woodfordia event[102]; b. identify how the various aspects and potential adverse impacts of the Woodfordia event[102] will be managed; c. demonstrate how all necessary services and facilities will be provided, including potable water and solid waste and waste water management; d. address acoustic management and bushfire management where dedicated management plans have not been previously prepared and approved by the relevant authorities; e. address transport and access issues by a plan approved by Council, Department of Transport and Main Roads and Queensland Police Service, for a i. Minor event[98], a Traffic management plan ii. Grand event[96], Major event[97] or Moderate event[99], a Transport and access management plan.

	f. address water quality management in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 – Stanley River environmental values and water quality objectives (July 2010); g. incorporate an emergency management plan, which outlines suitable communication and evacuation procedures, including traffic management, during an emergency on the site (including bushfire, flood and landslide); h. include provisions to avoid potential harm to koalas on the site during an event, including restricting domestic animals being brought to the site and restricting vehicle speeds at Woodfordia(101) during a Woodfordia event(102); i. establish a priority contact phone number for local residents during Woodfordia events(102) to report security issues, noise complaints, traffic issues or other event-related issues; j. be consistent with the requirements of the Woodfordia local plan code and the relevant provisions of any past approvals; k. include new and improved practices that have been developed as a result of the experiences that have occurred in the conduct of Woodfordia events(102); l. be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities including the Queensland Police Service, Moreton Bay Regional Council and where necessary and the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service; m. in the case of a grand event(96) or major event(97), include provision for consultation with the neighbouring properties at least 30 days prior to the event; n. be implemented as approved including any variations or conditions imposed.
RAD9	Where an event management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102), an opportunity for the review of the event management plan after each event is to be provided, having regard to the operation of and any complaints received during the previous Woodfordia event(102). Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission and Council approval of an event management plan that is applicable to more than one event.
RAD10	The controller of Woodfordia(101) is to prepare, maintain and make publicly available, a three (3) year program of upcoming minor events(98), moderate events(99), major events(97) and grand events(96), to the best of the controller of the site's knowledge: a. days/dates of the operation of the Woodfordia event(102); b. the type/scale of the Woodfordia event(102); c. a brief description and schedule of the main activities for the Woodfordia event(102); d. the size of individual Woodfordia events(102) and estimated attendance; e. anticipated transport arrival and departure profile of individual Woodfordia events(102) Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the preparation of a single document containing the program of upcoming events (RAD10) and the register of events held (RAD11).
RAD11	The controller of Woodfordia(101) is to prepare and maintain a register of minor events(98), moderate events(99), major events(97) and grand events(96) held at Woodfordia(101), available to Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads on request and detailing:

	a. the dates and hours of operation of individual events; b. a brief description of the activities that occurred during individual events; c. the size of individual events, and estimated actual attendance d. arrival and departure transport profile of the events ; e. the nature and quantity of complaints received by the event operator during the event; f. the details of any action taken by the Woodfordia event(102) operator in response to the complaint.
RAD12	The controller of Woodfordia(101) is to prepare a consultation management plan, available to Council on request and detailing: a. the objectives of community consultation; b. the nature and forms of consultation that will be carried out; c. when consultation with be carried out; d. who is responsible for undertaking consultation.
RAD13	Woodfordia events(102) are conducted in accordance with an acoustic management plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person and approved by Council prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of the event.
RAD14	Acoustic management plans prepared for a Woodfordia event(102) is to: a. address all potential noise impacts in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Noise; b. identify how the potential impacts of noise from the Woodfordia event(102) will be managed to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008; c. identify any special arrangements that may need to be put in place to achieve compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008; d. be submitted to Council and approved at least eight (8) weeks prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of the Woodfordia event(102); e. be implemented as approved, including any variations or conditions imposed; f. provide opportunities for feedback from the community. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of an acoustic management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102).
RAD15	Where an acoustic management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102), an opportunity for the review of the acoustic management plan after each Woodfordia event(102) is to be provided, having regard to the operation of the previous Woodfordia event(102) and receipt of any relevant complaints received during the previous Woodfordia event(102).
RAD16	Activities not associated with a Woodfordia event(102) achieve compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

RAD17	The controller of Woodfordia[(101)] is to ensure Woodfordia events[(102)], greater than 350 people, are operated in accordance with a Traffic Management Plan or a Transport and access management plan approved by Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service prior to the Woodfordia event[(102)].
RAD18	For every Woodfordia event[(102)] where no more than 350 persons are in attendance at any point in time: a. upgrading works have been undertaken to the intersection of Kilcoy – Beerwah Road and Woodrow Road to achieve the geometry, sightlines and construction standard generally in accordance with the concept plan shown in Figure 7.2.2.3 and event guide/directional signs complying with Figure 7.2.2.4 have been permanently installed along the southern and northern approaches to the intersection; OR b. traffic management is undertaken in the manner prescribed in an traffic management plan that has been prepared, submitted and subsequently approved. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of an traffic management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event. Such a traffic management plan must fully address the specific characteristics associated with each Woodfordia event and any approval of the plan will be subject to a condition that the entity having overall responsibility for its implementation must keep detailed records of traffic related complaints received during the course of the Woodfordia event. Note - The approved traffic management plan is to be implemented as varied or conditioned by the assessing authorities. Editor's note - Guidance on how to prepare Transport access and management plans and a Traffic management plans is provided in 'SC 6.22 Planning scheme policy - Woodfordia transport and access management'.
RAD19	A minor event[(98)] is operated in accordance with a traffic management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person and approved by Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service prior to the Woodfordia event[(102)]. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of a traffic management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[(102)]. Editor's note - Guidance on how to prepare Transport access and management plans and a Traffic management plans is provided in 'SC 6.22 Planning scheme policy - Woodfordia transport and access management'.
RAD20	For every Grand event[(96)], Major event[(97)] or Moderate event[(99)], traffic management is undertaken in the manner prescribed in a Transport and access management plan that has been prepared, submitted and subsequently approved in accordance with the following: a. the plan has been prepared by a person with suitable qualifications in traffic management and engineering; b. the plan has been prepared in consultation with Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service; c. the plan addresses all matters contained in Planning scheme policy – Integrated Transport Assessment that are relevant to the context; d. the plan addresses all matters contained section 1.43.5 within volume 1 of the Traffic and Road Use Management Manual – Special Events Affecting Roads in Queensland (Department of Transport and Main Roads);

	e. the plan conforms with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 3 Works on Roads (Department of Transport and Main Roads); f. the plan is submitted to the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service with sufficient lead time to allow a minimum of four (4) weeks for assessment, review and approval prior to lodgement with Council; g. the plan is submitted to Council a minimum of 8 weeks prior for Grand events(96) and Major events(97) and 4 weeks for Moderate events(99) prior to the Woodfordia event(102) to allow for assessment, review and approval, and includes evidence of approval by the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service; h. the plan provides priority access during Woodfordia events(102) to emergency vehicles and local residents accessing their properties; i. the plan incorporates emergency traffic management procedures that cater for the emergency exit of all patrons of the site in the event the intersection of Woodrow Road and Kilcoy-Beerwah Road is closed; j. the plan identifies where the location of parking for the particular Woodfordia event(102) is to be located and if there is more than one parking location, how the use of those parking areas will be managed; k. the plan identifies measures for maintaining safe pedestrian connectivity between the Eastern precinct and the balance of Woodfordia(101). Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of a Transport and access management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102). Such a Transport and access management plan must fully address the specific characteristics associated with each Woodfordia event(102) and any approval of the plan will be subject to a condition that the entity having overall responsibility for its implementation keeping detailed records of traffic related complaints received during the course of the Woodfordia event(102). Note - The approved Transport and access management plan is to be implemented as varied or conditioned by the assessing authorities. Editor's note - Guidance on how to prepare Transport access and management plans and a Traffic management plans is provided in 'SC 6.22 Planning scheme policy - Woodfordia transport and access management'.
RAD21	Where a Transport and access management plan or a Traffic management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102), the plan is reviewed, revised as necessary and resubmitted for approval by Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads between the Woodfordia events(102) covered by the plan. The controller of Woodfordia(101) must ensure the revised plan and detailed records of all traffic related complaints are submitted 4 weeks prior to the next Woodfordia event(102). The revised plan must specifically address: a. observed adverse impacts on the operation of the transport network that can reasonably be attributed to previous Woodfordia events(102) covered by that management plan; b. any transport related complaints received during the previous Woodfordia events(102) covered by that management plan; and c. any other changes aimed at further reducing adverse impacts and minimising likely traffic induced complaints. Note - It is recommended that a lead time of at least 4 weeks be allowed between resubmission of the revised plan and any promotion of the next Woodfordia event(102).

Access and parking	
RAD22	Vehicle access to Woodfordia(101) is provided only through the access points shown in an approved Traffic management plan or a Transport and access management plan for the Woodfordia event(102).
RAD23	Car parking is provided wholly within Woodfordia(101) and in accordance with: a. an approved Traffic management plan or a Transport and access management plan for a Woodfordia event(102); OR b. Schedule 7 - Car parking.
RAD24	Car parking areas are screened from view from outside of Woodfordia(101) by vegetation.
All development	
RAD25	Buildings: a. are not located within Open space areas shown on Figure 7.2.2.2; b. are a maximum height of: i. 20 metres for single stage structure in the Festival valley precinct; ii. 15m in the Festival valley and Event support precinct; iii. 8.5m in all other precincts; c. service structures and mechanical plant are screened or designed as part of the building.
RAD26	Buildings: a. retain native vegetation on hillsides and ridgelines where possible; b. are not taller than the natural height of the ridgeline formed by the surrounding topography; c. are constructed in accordance with the requirements and recommendations outlined in any slope stability management plan prepared for Woodfordia(101); d. are responsive to the natural topography of Woodfordia(101), minimising cutting and filling on hillsides.
RAD27	Buildings and earthworks: a. are not located within the Open space areas; b. incorporate water sensitive design features to protect the downstream water quality of the Stanley River catchment.
RAD28	Woodfordia(101) is managed to protect and enhance the natural values present in the Open space area shown on Figure 7.2.2.2.
RAD29	Outside of the Open space area shown on Figure 7.2.2.2, Woodfordia(101) is managed to: a. retain vegetation along waterways; b. provide habitat connectivity between waterways; c. minimise land degradation and disturbance to dispersive soils;

	d. minimise the release of sediment and nutrient into waterways; e. retain ground cover and vegetation adjoining waterways; f. incorporate appropriate sediment control devices which maintain the quality of water discharged into waterways.
Short term accommodation(77) and caretaker's accommodation(10)	
RAD30	Short-term accommodation(77): a. is located outside of the Open space areas shown on Figure 7.2.2.2; b. is not located in the Camping precinct or Eastern precinct; c. does not exceed accommodation for 300 persons at Woodfordia(101). Note - For clarification, event camping(91) forms part of an event and may occur in all precincts during and around event days(92). Short-term accommodation(77) is a separately defined use, not associated with an event and is restricted to the Event facilities precinct and Festival valley precinct.
RAD31	Short-term accommodation(77) units have a maximum gross floor area of 60m^2, exclusive of balconies, verandas and decks.
RAD32	Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not exceed a total of 5 dwellings; b. is not located in the Camping precinct; c. is provided with 1 car parking space per unit of accommodation.
RAD33	Short-term accommodation(77) units are: a. self-contained with respect to shower and toilet facilities; or b. located within reasonable proximity of an amenities building with shower and toilet facilities.
RAD34	When self-contained, short-term accommodation(77) units are connected to: a. a potable water supply; b. the on-site sewerage treatment plant.
Educational establishment(24)	
RAD35	Training or instruction is provided only in the fields associated with the maintenance of Woodfordia(101) or conduct of events and remains subordinate to the primary use intended for Woodfordia(101).
RAD36	1 car parking space per 10 students is provided.
RAD37	On-site student accommodation: a. comprises a maximum gross floor area of 1,000m^2;

	b. Is self-contained with respect to shower and toilet facilities, or located adjacent to an amenities building with shower and toilet facilities; c. when self-contained, on-site student accommodation is connected to: i. a potable water supply; ii. the on-site sewerage treatment plant.
Office(53)	
RAD38	Offices(53) at Woodfordia(101) are used for carrying out administrative functions associated with the management of Woodfordia(101) and events held at Woodfordia(101).
Rural uses setbacks	
RAD39	The following uses, associated buildings and structures are setback from the Woodfordia(101) boundary as follows: a. Animal husbandry (4) (building only)- 10m b. Animal keeping(5), excluding catteries and kennels - 20m c. Cropping(19) (building only) – 10m d. Permanent plantations(59) – 25m e. Short-term accommodation(77) - 40m f. Wholesale nursery(89) – 10m.
Permanent Plantation(59)	
RAD40	Planting only comprises native species endemic to the area.
Development in the Eastern precinct	
RAD41	In the Eastern precinct, the combined maximum gross floor area of food and drink outlets(28), offices(53) and shops(75) does not exceed 500m^2.
RAD42	Buildings in the Eastern precinct: a. are a maximum height of 8.5m; b. are setback a minimum of 6.0m from Woodrow Road with dense screen planting provided in the setback.
RAD43	Vehicle access is only obtained from Woodrow Road.
RAD44	Car parking for uses in the Eastern precinct is wholly contained within the Eastern precinct.
RAD45	Buildings are supplied with an adequate potable water supply and connected to an on-site effluent disposal system of a suitable design capacity to meet the needs of the buildings being established in the precinct.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located in Woodfordia Open Space Areas identified within Figure 7.2.2.2	
RAD46	Development does not result in the damaging,destroyed or clearing of a habitat tree. This does not apply to:

	a. Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; b. Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; c. Clearing of a habitat tree identified within the Woodfordia annual assessment of trees and reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; d. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width from the boundary fence where within the Woodfordia Local Plan area; e. Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; f. Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; g. Clearing of a habitat tree associated with maintaining existing open pastures, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; h. Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from the ground is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas and corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - For the purposes of section 12 of the Building Regulation 2006, land identified as very high potential bushfire intensity, high potential bushfire intensity, medium potential bushfire intensity or potential impact buffer on the Bushfire hazard overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard areas applies within these areas.	
RAD47	A bushfire management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas and approved by Council for the site. The management plan will include, but is not limited to, recommendations regarding fire breaks to and setbacks from adjoining vegetation, access for fire fighting appliances, water supply for fire fighting purposes, emergency evacuation procedures, landscaping treatments and construction of buildings. The plan is to be submitted to Council and the relevant fire authorities, including the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service for approval. Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, as the agency responsible for the management of the adjacent Bellthorpe National Park are to be consulted in the preparation of this management plan.
RAD48	a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10 000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures.

	b. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access to within 3m of that water storage source is provided. c. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 20mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.
RAD49	Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

Woodfordia Open Space Areas identified within Figure 7.2.2.2

Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation identified within the annual assessment of trees and reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width from the boundary fence where within the Woodfordia Local Plan area;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practise where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

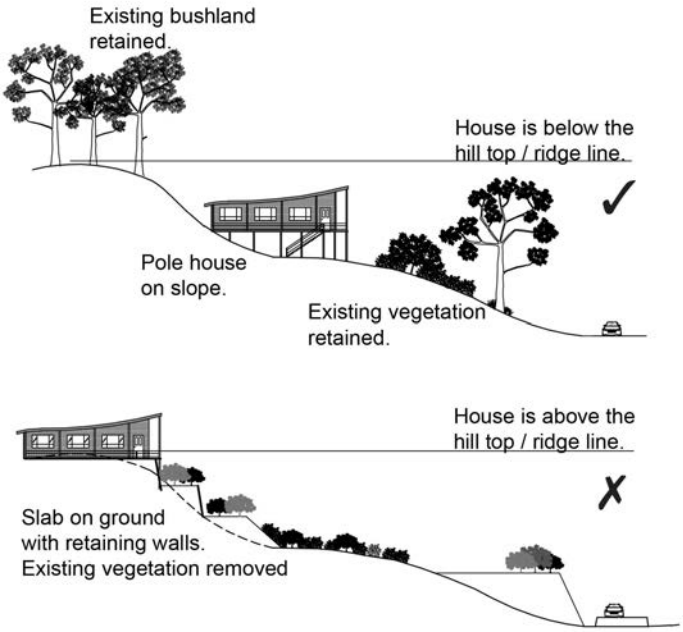
Note - Native vegetation subject to this requirement primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions.

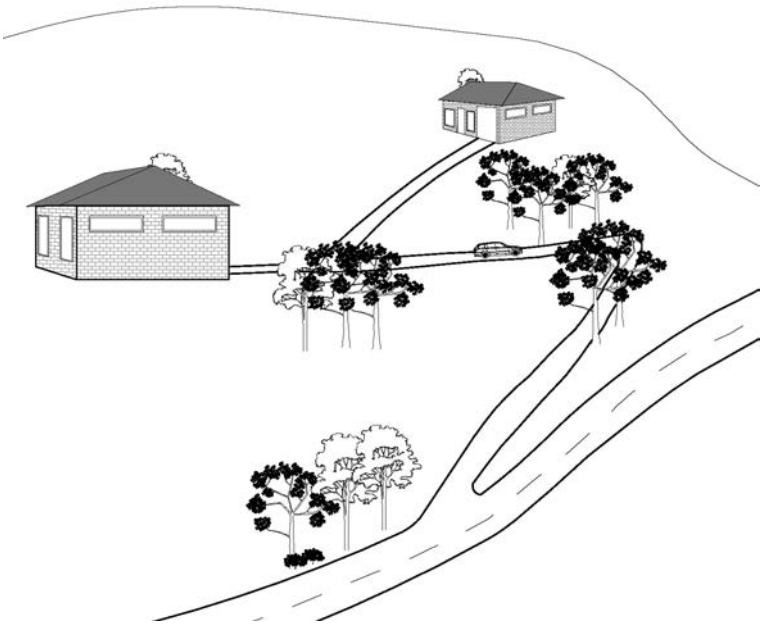
Note - The native vegetation clearing provisions do not apply where a development footprint and development recognising and responding to this constraint has been identified and approved by Council as part of a reconfiguring a lot or development approval in this and previous planning schemes.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

RAD50	No clearing of native vegetation is to occur on land identified within Figure 7.2.2.2 Woodfordia Open Space Areas. Editor's note - See in heading above for other uses excluded from native vegetation clearing requirements.

	Editor's note - Where vegetation clearance is accepted development subject to requirements, care should be undertaken to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity and to encourage existing koala usage of the site. Measures to minimise impacts include: i. co-locating all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips; ii. be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site; iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area; iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; v. location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas; vi. sufficient area between the development and koala habitat trees to achieve their long-term viability. Editor's note - Where vegetation clearing is accepted development subject to requirements, consideration should be given to avoid clearing habitat trees. Habitat trees may contain structural hollows where animals live, breed and shelter. The provision of nest boxes or salvaging of hollows will provide compensatory roosting and nesting opportunities for local wildlife including sugar gliders, possums and owls. For further information see Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.
Landslide hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD51	Development does not: a. involve earthworks exceeding $50m^3$; b. involve cut and fill having a height greater than 600mm; c. involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 600mm; d. redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or groundwater.
RAD52	Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings: a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction; b. are not single plane slab on ground.
RAD53	Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals.
Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD54	Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within the Gas pipeline buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD55	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD56	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD57	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD58	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.

RAD59	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[(57)] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Scenic amenity - Regionally significant (Hills) and Locally important (Coast) - (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD60	Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, buildings and structures are not: a. located on a hill top or ridge line; and b. all parts of the building and structure are located below the hill top or ridge line. 
RAD61	Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, driveways and accessways: a. go across land contours and do not cut straight up slopes; b. follow natural contours, not resulting in batters or retaining walls being greater than 1m in height.



RAD62 Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, roofs and wall surfaces of buildings and structures adopt the following colours:

Colours from Australian Standard AS2700s – 1996		
G12 – Holly	G53 – Banksia	N44 – Bridge Grey
G13 – Emerald	G54 – Mist Green	N45 – Koala Grey
G14 – Moss Green	G55 – Lichen	N52 – Mid Grey
G15 – Rainforest Green	G56 – Sage Green	N54 – Basalt
G16 – Traffic Green	G62 – Rivergum	N55 – Lead Grey
G17 – Mint Green	G64 – Slate	X54 – Brown
G21 – Jade	G65 – Ti Tree	X61 – Wombat
G22 – Serpentine	N25 – Birch Grey	X62 – Dark Earth
G23 – Shamrock	N32 – Green Grey	X63 – Iron Bark
G24 – Fern Green	N33 – Lightbox Grey	Y51 – Bronze Olive
G25 – Olive	N35 – Light Grey	Y61 – Black Olive
G34 – Avocado	N41 – Oyster	Y63 – Khaki
G52 – Eucalyptus	N42 – Storm Grey	Y66 – Mudstone
	N43 – Pipeline Grey	

RAD63 Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, roofs and wall surfaces of buildings and structures are painted or finished such that reflectivity is less than 35%.

Part B—Criteria for assessable development

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part B, Table 7.2.2.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.2.2 Assessable development - All precincts

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Events	
PO1 The frequency of Woodfordia events(102) held at Woodfordia(101) each year is consistent with site capacity and surrounding infrastructure and does not adversely impact on the amenity of surrounding properties.	**E1** The maximum number of event days(92) held at Woodfordia(101) during a calendar year does not exceed: 1. fourteen (14) event days(92) for grand events(96); 2. eighteen (18) event days(92) for major events(97); 3. twenty-four (24) event days(92) for moderate events(99). Note - There is no maximum number of event days(92) for minor events(98) or smaller Woodfordia events(102) held at Woodfordia(101) per calendar year.
PO2 During an Woodfordia event(102), entertainment, facilities, parking and camping: a. are restricted to appropriate areas of Woodfordia(101) to maintain the amenity of surrounding residents; b. are adequate to meet the needs of Woodfordia event(102) participants and meet all relevant regulations and standards; c. are designed and located so as to minimise impacts on rural character; d. provide for safe internal traffic circulation and access to the external road network.	**E2.1** Event entertainment: a. occurs only in the Festival valley precinct or in a building designed to mitigate the impact of noise; and b. does not impact on the amenity of surrounding sensitive land uses.
	E2.2 Event facilities(94): a. occur only within the Festival valley precinct or Event facilities precinct; and b. are adequately provided to meet the needs of Woodfordia event(102) participants.
	E2.3 Event camping(91) is screened from view from outside Woodfordia(101) through the placement of temporary screening for the duration of the Woodfordia event(102).

	E2.4 Event parking[95]: a. during a grand event[96] or a major event[97], occurs only within the Eastern, Event support or Festival valley precincts or within the Camping precinct (part of Lot 7 on RP840560 only); b. during a moderate event[99] or minor event[98], occurs only within the Event facilities or Festival valley precincts.
PO3 Site preparation activities ancillary to and necessarily associated with Woodfordia events[102] occur for a reasonable period of time before and after events.	**E3** All persons not directly associated with the setting up or dismantling of a Woodfordia event[102] must: a. not enter the site more than three (3) days prior to a grand event[96] or major event[97] commencing or one (1) day prior to a moderate event[99] or minor event[98] commencing; b. vacate the site within three (3) days of completion of a grand event[96] or major event[97] and one (1) day of completion of a moderate event[99] or minor event[98].
PO4 Woodfordia events[102] are operated so as to ensure the safety and comfort of participants and the minimisation of adverse impacts on environmental values and the wider community at all times.	**E4.1** Woodfordia events[102] are conducted in accordance with an event management plan, submitted for approval by Council prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of the Woodfordia event[102].
	E4.2 An event management plan is to: a. be submitted to Council at least eight (8) weeks prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of the Woodfordia event[102]; b. identify how the various aspects and potential adverse impacts of the Woodfordia event[102] will be managed; c. demonstrate how all necessary services and facilities will be provided, including potable water and solid waste and waste water management; d. address acoustic management and bushfire management where dedicated management plans have not been previously prepared and approved by the relevant authorities; e. address transport and access issues by a plan approved by Council, Department of Transport and Main Roads and Queensland Police Service, for a

	i. Minor event[98], a traffic management plan ii. Grand event[96], Major event[97] or Moderate event[99], a Transport and access management plan; f. address water quality management in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 – Stanley River environmental values and water quality objectives (July 2010); g. incorporate an emergency management plan, which outlines suitable communication and evacuation procedures, including traffic management, during an emergency on the site (including bushfire, flood and landslide); h. include provisions to avoid potential harm to koalas on the site during a Woodfordia event[102], including restricting domestic animals being brought to the site and restricting vehicle speeds at Woodfordia[101] during a Woodfordia event[102]; i. establish a priority contact phone number for local residents during events to report security issues, noise complaints, traffic issues or other event-related issues; j. be consistent with the requirements of the Woodfordia local plan code and the relevant provisions of any past approvals; k. include new and improved practices that have been developed as a result of the experiences that have occurred in the conduct of Woodfordia events[102]; l. be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities including the Queensland Police Service, Moreton Bay Regional Council and where necessary and the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service; m. in the case of a grand event[96] or major event[97], include provision for consultation with the neighbouring properties at least 30 days prior to the Woodfordia event[102]; n. be implemented as approved including any variations or conditions imposed.
	E4.3 Where an event management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[102], an opportunity for the review of the event management plan after each Woodfordia event[102] is to be provided, having regard to the operation of and any complaints received during the previous Woodfordia event[102].

	Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission and Council approval of an event management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[102].
PO5 Surrounding property owners and the wider community are provided with adequate notice and information about Woodfordia events[102] planned to be held and the likely impacts arising from the Woodfordia events[102]. Adequate processes for feedback and complaints are established, which allow for the continual improvement of Woodfordia event[102] management.	**E5.1** The controller of Woodfordia[101] is to prepare, maintain and make publicly available, a three (3) year program of upcoming minor events[98], moderate events[99], major events[97] and grand events[96], to the best of the controller of the site's knowledge: a. days/dates of the operation of the Woodfordia event[102]; b. the type/scale of the Woodfordia event[102]; c. a brief description and schedule of the main activities for the Woodfordia event[102]; d. the size of individual Woodfordia events[102] and estimated attendance; e. anticipated transport arrival and departure profile of individual Woodfordia events[102]. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the preparation of a single document containing the program of upcoming Woodfordia events[102] (E5.1) and the register of events held (E5.2).
	E5.2 The controller of Woodfordia[101] is to prepare and maintain a register of minor events[98], moderate events[99], major events[97] and grand events[96] held at Woodfordia[101], available to Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads on request and detailing: a. the dates and hours of operation of individual Woodfordia events[102]; b. a brief description of the activities that occurred during individual Woodfordia events[102]; c. the size of individual Woodfordia events[102], and estimated actual attendance d. arrival and departure transport profile of the Woodfordia events[102]; e. the nature and quantity of complaints received by the Woodfordia event operator during the Woodfordia event[102]; f. the details of any action taken by the Woodfordia event operator in response to the complaint.

	E5.3 The controller of Woodfordia[101] is to prepare a consultation management plan, available to Council on request and detailing: a. the objectives of community consultation; b. the nature and forms of consultation that will be carried out; c. when consultation with be carried out; d. who is responsible for undertaking consultation.
PO6 Noise associated with a Woodfordia event[102] or event preparation activities ancillary to and necessarily associated with an Woodfordia event[102] does not cause environmental harm or nuisance to surrounding sensitive land uses.	**E6.1** Woodfordia events[102] are conducted in accordance with an acoustic management plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person and approved by Council prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of the Woodfordia event[102].
	E6.2 Acoustic management plans prepared for Woodfordia events[102] are to: a. address all potential noise impacts in accordance with 'SC 6.16 Planning scheme policy - Noise'; b. identify how the potential impacts of noise from the event will be managed to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008; c. identify any special arrangements that may need to be put in place to achieve compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008; d. be submitted to Council and approved at least eight (8) weeks prior to the public promotion and ticket sales of the Woodfordia event[102]; e. be implemented as approved, including any variations or conditions imposed; f. provide opportunities for feedback from the community. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of an acoustic management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[102].
	E6.3

	Where an acoustic management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[102], an opportunity for the review of the acoustic management plan after each Woodfordia event[102] is to be provided, having regard to the operation of the previous Woodfordia event[102] and receipt of any relevant complaints received during the previous Woodfordia event[102].
	E6.4 Activities not associated with a Woodfordia event[102] achieve compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
PO7 Woodfordia events[102]: a. minimise the people on a site exposed to bushfire risk; b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front; are located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings, structures and people during a bushfire;	**E7.1** Woodfordia events[102] are conducted in accordance with a Bushfire management plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas and approved by Council prior to the Woodfordia event[102]. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of a bushfire management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[102].
	E7.2 Where a bushfire management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event[102], an opportunity for the review of the bushfire management plan after each Woodfordia event[102] is to be provided, having regard to the operation of the previous Woodfordia event[102] and any relevant complaints received during the previous Woodfordia event[102].
PO8 Woodfordia events[102] minimise adverse impacts on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.	**E8.1** The controller of Woodfordia[101] is to ensure Woodfordia events[102], greater than 350 people, are operated in accordance with a Traffic management plan or a Transport and access management plan approved by Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service prior to the Woodfordia event[102].
	E8.2 For every Woodfordia event[102] where no more than 350 persons are in attendance at any point in time: a. upgrading works have been undertaken to the intersection of Kilcoy – Beerwah Road and Woodrow Road to achieve the geometry, sightlines and construction generally in accordance with the standard shown in Figure 7.2.2.3 and event guide/directional signs complying with Figure

	7.2.2.4 have been permanently installed along the southern and northern approaches to the intersection; OR b. traffic management is undertaken in the manner prescribed in an traffic management plan that has been prepared, submitted and subsequently approved. Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of an traffic management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102). Such a traffic management plan must fully address the specific characteristics associated with each Woodfordia event(102) and any approval of the plan will be subject to a condition that the entity having overall responsibility for its implementation must keep detailed records of traffic related complaints received during the course of the Woodfordia event(102). Note - The approved traffic management plan is to be implemented as varied or conditioned in response to complaints by the assessing authorities. Editor's note - Guidance on how to prepare Transport access and management plans and a Traffic management plans is provided in 'SC 6.22 Planning scheme policy - Woodfordia transport and access management'
	E8.3 A minor event(98) is operated in accordance with a traffic management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person and approved by Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service prior to the Woodfordia event(102). Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of a traffic management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102). Editor's note - Guidance on how to prepare Transport access and management plans and a Traffic management plans is provided in 'SC 6.22 Planning scheme policy - Woodfordia transport and access management'.
	E8.4 For every Grand event(96), Major event(97) or Moderate event(99), traffic management is undertaken in the manner prescribed in a transport and access management plan that has been prepared, submitted and subsequently approved in accordance with the following: a. the plan has been prepared by a person with suitable qualifications in traffic management and engineering;

	b. the plan has been prepared in consultation with Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service; c. the plan addresses all matters contained in Planning scheme policy – Integrated transport assessment that are relevant to the context; d. the plan addresses all matters contained in section 1.43.5 within volume 1 of the Traffic and Road Use Management Manual – Special Events Affecting Roads in Queensland (Department of Transport and Main Roads); e. the plan conforms with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 3 Works on Roads (Department of Transport and Main Roads); f. the plan is submitted to the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service with sufficient lead time to allow a minimum of four (4) weeks for assessment, review and approval prior to lodgement with Council; g. the plan is submitted to Council a minimum of 8 weeks prior to Grand events and Major events and 4 weeks prior for Moderate events to allow for assessment, review and approval, and includes evidence of approval by the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Queensland Police Service; h. the plan provides priority access during Woodfordia events(102) to emergency vehicles and local residents accessing their properties; i. the plan incorporates emergency traffic management procedures that cater for the emergency exit of all patrons of the site in the event the intersection of Woodrow Road and Kilcoy-Beerwah Road is closed; j. the plan identifies where the location of parking for the particular Woodfordia event(102) is to be located and if there is more than one parking location, how the use of those parking areas will be managed; k. the plan identifies measures for maintaining safe pedestrian connectivity between the Eastern precinct and the balance of Woodfordia(101). Note - To remove any doubt, nothing in this requirement prevents the submission of a transport and access management plan that is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102). Such a transport and access management plan must fully address the specific characteristics associated with each Woodfordia event(102) and any approval of the plan will be subject to a condition that the entity having overall responsibility for its implementation keeping detailed records of traffic related complaints received during the course of the Woodfordia event(102).

	Note - The approved transport and access management plan is to be implemented as varied or conditioned by the assessing authorities. Editor's note - Guidance on how to prepare Transport access and management plans and a Traffic management plans is provided in 'SC 6.22 Planning scheme policy - Woodfordia transport and access management'.
	E8.5 Where a transport and access management plan or a traffic management plan is applicable to more than one Woodfordia event(102), the plan is reviewed, revised as necessary and resubmitted for approval by Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads between the events covered by the plan. The controller of Woodfordia(101) must ensure the revised plan and detailed records of all traffic related complaints are submitted 4 weeks prior to the next Woodfordia event(102). The revised plan must specifically address: a. observed adverse impacts on the operation of the transport network that can reasonably be attributed to previous Woodfordia events(102) covered by that management plan; b. any transport related complaints received during the previous Woodfordia events(102) covered by that management plan; and c. any other changes aimed at further reducing adverse impacts and minimising likely traffic induced complaints. Note - It is recommended that a lead time of at least 4 weeks be allowed between resubmission of the revised plan and any promotion of the next Woodfordia event(102).
Access and parking	
PO9 Vehicle access points to Woodfordia(101) minimise queuing on, and ensure the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.	**E9** Vehicle access to Woodfordia(101) is provided only through the access points shown in an approved traffic management plan or a transport and access management plan for the Woodfordia event(102).
PO10 Adequate parking areas are provided to accommodate all employees, volunteers and participants' vehicles within Woodfordia(101).	**E10** Car parking is provided wholly within Woodfordia(101) and in accordance with:

	a. an approved traffic management plan or a transport and access management plan for the Woodfordia event[102]; OR b. SC 7 'Car parking'.
PO11 Parking areas do not detract from the scenic values of the area and are constructed to a sufficient standard to enable access during inclement weather and emergencies.	**E11** Car parking areas are screened from view from outside of Woodfordia[101] by vegetation.
All development requirements	
PO12 Development respects and maintains the cultural, environmental and scenic values of the area. Development in elevated locations: a. retains important skyline elements and significant views into and out of Woodfordia[101]; b. Is responsive to the natural topography of Woodfordia[101] and minimises cutting and filling on hillsides.	**E12.1** Buildings: a. are not located within Open space areas shown on Figure 7.2.2.2; b. are a maximum height of: i. 20 metres for single stage structure in the Festival valley precinct; ii. 15m in the Festival valley and Event support precinct; iii. 8.5m in all other precincts; c. service structures and mechanical plant are screened or designed as part of the building.
	E12.2 Buildings: a. retain native vegetation on hillsides and ridgelines where possible; b. are not taller than the natural height of the ridgeline formed by the surrounding topography; c. are constructed in accordance with the requirements and recommendations outlined in any slope stability management plan prepared for Woodfordia[101]; d. are responsive to the natural topography of Woodfordia[101], minimising cutting and filling on hillsides.
PO13	**E13** Buildings and earthworks:

Development has no adverse impacts on the environmental values of Woodfordia(101) or the adjoining Bellthorpe National Park.	a. are not located within the Open space areas; b. Incorporate water sensitive design features to protect the downstream water quality of the Stanley River catchment.
PO14 Development protects and enhances waterway corridors and resources, their hydrologic, waterway quality and ecological functions.	**E14.1** Woodfordia(101) is managed to protect and enhance the natural values present in the Open space area shown on Figure 7.2.2.2.
	E14.2 Outside of the Open space area shown on Figure 7.2.2.2, Woodfordia(101) is managed to: a. retain vegetation along waterways; b. provide habitat connectivity between waterways; c. minimise land degradation and disturbance to dispersive soils; d. minimise the release of sediment and nutrient into waterways; e. retain ground cover and vegetation adjoining waterways; f. incorporate appropriate sediment control devices which maintain the quality of water discharged into waterways.
Short term accommodation(77) and Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
PO15 The scale and location of short-term accommodation(77) and caretaker's accommodation(10): a. is consistent with the rural character of the area; b. minimises impacts on visual amenity; c. minimises impacts on adjoining property owners; d. avoids areas of open space or environmental value.	**E15.1** Short-term accommodation(77): a. is located outside of the Open space areas shown on Figure 7.2.2.2; b. is not located in the Camping precinct or Eastern precinct; c. does not exceed accommodation for 300 persons at Woodfordia(101). Note - For clarification, event camping(91) forms part of an event and may occur in all precincts during and around event days(92). Short-term accommodation(77) is a separately defined use, not associated with an event and is restricted to the Event facilities and Festival valley precinct.
	E15.2

	Short-term accommodation(77) units have a maximum gross floor area of 60m^2, exclusive of balconies, verandas and decks.
	E15.3 Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not exceed a total of 5 dwellings; b. is not located in the Camping precinct; c. is provided with 1 car parking space per unit of accommodation.
PO16 Adequate services and facilities, including but not limited to shower and toilet facilities are provided for all short-term accommodation(77).	**E16.1** Short-term accommodation(77) units are: a. self-contained with respect to shower and toilet facilities; or b. located within reasonable proximity of an amenities building with shower and toilet facilities.
	E16.2 When self-contained, short-term accommodation(77) units are connected to: a. a potable water supply; b. the on-site sewerage treatment plant.
Educational establishment(24)	
PO17 The educational establishment(24) is subordinate to and directly associated with the primary use of Woodfordia(101) as an events venue, is consistent with the rural character of the locality and provided with adequate services and facilities.	**E17.1** Training or instruction is provided only in the fields associated with the maintenance of Woodfordia(101) or conduct of events and remains subordinate to the primary use intended for Woodfordia(101).
	E17.2 1 car parking space per 10 students is provided.
	E17.3 On-site student accommodation: a. comprises a maximum gross floor area of 1,000m^2;

	b. is self-contained with respect to shower and toilet facilities, or located adjacent to an amenities building with shower and toilet facilities; c. when self-contained, on-site student accommodation is connected to: i. a potable water supply; ii. the on-site sewerage treatment plant.
Office(53)	
PO18 Offices(53) at Woodfordia(101) are used for carrying out administrative functions associated with the management of Woodfordia(101) and events held at Woodfordia(101).	No example provided.
Rural use setbacks	
PO19 Development ensures: a. sufficient separation from existing sensitive land uses to avoid adverse impacts from chemical spray, fumes, odour and dust; b. environmental nuisance or annoyance resulting from-but not limited to-noise, storage of materials and waste does not adversely impact on sensitive land uses; and c. buildings and other structures are consistent with the open area, low density, low built form character and amenity associated with the rural environment.	**E19** The following uses, associated buildings and structures are setback from the Woodfordia(101) boundary as follows: a. Cropping(19) (building only) – 10m b. Permanent plantations(59) – 25m c. Short-term accommodation(77) - 40m d. Wholesale nursery(89) – 10m.
Permanent plantation(59)	
PO20 Planting for permanent plantation(59) purposes: a. only comprises native species endemic to the area; b. is sufficiently set back from property boundaries to avoid adverse impacts on adjoining properties such as shading, fire risk, health and safety.	No example provided.
Development in the Eastern precinct	
PO21 The scale of commercial and retail development within the Eastern precinct does not compete with Woodford township, as the primary local centre and service provider in the area.	**E21** In the Eastern precinct, the combined maximum gross floor area of food and drink outlets(28), administrative offices(53) and shops(75) does not exceed 500m^2.

PO22 The scale and design of development in the Eastern precinct: a. is in keeping with the rural character of the surrounding area; b. does not have any adverse impacts on nearby sensitive land uses.	**E22** Buildings in the Eastern precinct: a. are a maximum height of 8.5m; b. are setback a minimum of 6.0m from Woodrow Road with dense screen planting provided in the setback.
PO23 Development in the Eastern precinct does not adversely affect the safe and efficient movement of traffic on Kilcoy-Beerwah Road.	**E23.1** Vehicle access is only obtained from Woodrow Road. **E23.2** Car parking is wholly contained within the Eastern precinct.
PO24 Buildings in the Eastern precinct is connected to a suitable potable water supply and effluent disposal system. Effluent disposal avoids any adverse impacts on the water quality of waterways.	**E24** Buildings are supplied with an adequate potable water supply and connected to an on-site effluent disposal system of a suitable design capacity to meet the needs of the buildings being established in the precinct.
Clearing of habitat trees where not located within Woodfordia Open Space Areas identified within Figure 7.2.2.2	
PO25 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of a habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note: Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	No example provided.
Values and constraints criteria	

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.

Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcomes, a bushfire management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of a bushfire management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas.

Note - Unacceptable risk is defined as a situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage.

PO26 Development: a. minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire risk; b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front; c. is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire; d. minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels around buildings and structures; e. ensure safe and effective access for emergency services during a bushfire.	**E26** A bushfire management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas and approved by Council for the site. The management plan will include, but is not limited to, recommendations regarding fire breaks to and setbacks from adjoining vegetation, access for fire fighting appliances, water supply for fire fighting purposes, emergency evacuation procedures, landscaping treatments and construction of buildings. The plan is to be submitted to Council and the relevant fire authorities, including the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service for approval. Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, as the agency responsible for the management of the adjacent Bellthorpe National Park are to be consulted in the preparation of this management plan.
PO27 Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.	**E27** a. a reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or; b. where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10 000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is located within 10m of buildings and structures. c. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access is provided to within 3m of that water storage source. d. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 200mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.

PO28	E28
Development: a. does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids; b. does not present danger or difficulty to emergency services for emergency response or evacuation. Editor's note - Unacceptable risk is defined as a situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage.	Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

Woodfordia Open Space Areas identified within Figure 7.2.2.2

Note – The following are excluded from the native vegetation clearing provisions of this planning scheme:

a. Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;

b. Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

c. Clearing of native vegetation identified within the annual assessment of trees and reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

d. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width from the boundary fence where within the Woodfordia Local Plan area;

e. Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;

f. Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;

g. Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;

h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;

i. Native forest practise where under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Note - Definition for native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Note - Native vegetation subject to this criteria primarily comprises of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), matters of state environmental significance (MSES). They also comprise some matters of local environmental significance (MLES). A MLES is defined in Schedule 1.2, Administrative definitions.

Note - The native vegetation clearing provisions do not apply where a development footprint and development recognising and responding to this constraint has been identified and approved by Council as part of a reconfiguring a lot or development approval in this and previous planning schemes.

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an ecological assessment, vegetation management plan and fauna management plan, as required, are prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of above mentioned reports is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas.

Vegetation clearing, ecological value and connectivity

PO29 Development avoids locating in Woodfordia Open space areas identified within Map 7.2.2.2. Where it is not practicable or reasonable for development to avoid establishing in these areas, development must ensure that: a. the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a Open space areas areas identified within Map 7.2.2.2 is maintained and not lost or degraded; b. mechanisms or processes are in place demonstrating that any detrimental impacts on biodiversity and ecological values is replaced, restored or rehabilitated, for example through the development of a Vegetation Management Plan and a Fauna Management Plan.	No example provided.
PO30 Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by: a. retaining habitat trees; b. providing contiguous patches of habitat; c. provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity; d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; e. providing wildlife movement infrastructure. Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges, underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and habitat protection	
PO31 Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.	No example provided.
PO32 Development does not result in the net loss or degradation of habitat value in Woodfordia Open space areas identified within Map 7.2.2.2. Where development does result in the loss or degradation of habitat value, development will: a. rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area;	No example provided.

b. provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; c. undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	
PO33 Development ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: a. providing contiguous patches of habitat; b. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; c. providing wildlife movement infrastructure; d. providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability	
PO34 Development does not: a. result in soil erosion or land degradation; b. leave cleared land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing and water quality	
PO35 Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: a. ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and setbacks from waterbodies is retained to achieve natural filtration and reduce sediment loads; b. avoiding or minimising changes to landforms to maintain hydrological water flows; c. adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry(4) and animal keeping(5) activities.	No example provided.
PO36 Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: a. minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; b. minimising hard surface areas; c. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow.	No example provided.
Vegetation clearing, access and edge effects	

PO37 Development retains safe and convenient public access in a manner that does not result in the adverse edge effects or the loss or degradation of biodiversity values within the environment.	No example provided.
PO38 Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: a. providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation between a development and environmental areas; b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas ; c. restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of existing patches of native vegetation; d. ensuring that buildings and access (public and vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; e. landscaping with native plants of local origin. Editor's note - Edge effects are factors of development that go to detrimentally affecting the composition and density of natural populations at the fringe of natural areas. Factors include weed invasion, pets, public and vehicle access, nutrient loads, noise and light pollution, increased fire frequency and changes in the groundwater and surface water flow.	No example provided.
Landslide hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcomes, a site-specific geotechnical assessment report is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation of a geotechnical assessment report is provided in Planning scheme policy – Landslide hazard.	
PO39 Development: a. maintains the safety of people and property on a site and neighbouring sites from landslides; b. ensures the long-term stability of the site considering the full nature and end use of the development; c. ensures site stability during all phases of construction and development; d. minimises disturbance of natural drainage patterns of the site and does not result in the redirection or alteration of the existing flow if surface or groundwater e. minimises adverse visual impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents and provides a positive interface with the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO40	No example provided.

Buildings are designed to respond to sloping topography in the siting, design and form of buildings and structures by: a. minimising overuse of cut and fill to create single flat pads and benching; b. avoiding expanses of retaining walls, loss of trees and vegetation and interference with natural drainage systems; c. minimising any adverse visual impact on the landscape character ; d. Protect the amenity of adjoining properties.	
PO41 Development protects the safety of people, property and the environment from the impacts of landslide on hazardous chemicals manufactured, handled or stored by incorporating design measures to ensure: a. the long-term stability of the development site considering the full nature and end use of the development; b. site stability during all phases of construction and development; c. the development is not adversely affected by landslide activity originating on sloping land above the site; d. emergency access and access from the site for the public and emergency vehicles is available and is not at risk from landslide.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO42 Development within the Gas pipeline buffer: a. avoids attracting people in large numbers to live, work or congregate; b. avoids the storage of hazardous chemicals; c. maintains adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work; d. minimises risk of harm to people and property. Editor's note - The *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* (sections 807 and 808) requires that building or changes in surface level on pipeline land must not occur unless all the pipeline licence holders consent.	**E42** Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within the Gas pipeline buffer. Editor's note - The *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* (sections 807 and 808) requires that building or changes in surface level on pipeline land must not occur unless all the pipeline licence holders consent.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO43	No example provided.

Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	
PO44 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO45 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO46 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E46** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO47	**E47**

Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO48 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E48.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E48.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO49 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO50 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E50** 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.

Scenic amenity - Regionally significant (Hills) and Locally important (Coast) (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO51 Development: a. avoids being viewed as a visually conspicuous built form on a hill top or ridgeline; b. retain the natural character or bushland settings as the dominant landscape characteristic; c. is viewed as being visually consistent with the natural landscape setting and does not diminish the scenic and visual qualities present in the environment.	**E51** Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, buildings and structures are not: a. located on a hill top or ridge line; b. all parts of the building and structure are located below the hill top or ridge line.
PO52 Development: a. does not adversely detract or degrade the quality of views, vista or key landmarks; b. retains the natural character or bushland settings as the dominant landscape characteristic.	**E52** Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, driveways and accessways: a. go across land contours, and do not cut straight up slopes; b. follow natural contours, not resulting in batters or retaining walls being greater than 900mm in height.
PO53 Buildings and structures incorporate colours and finishes that: a. are consistent with a natural, open space character and bushland environment; b. do not produce glare or appear visual incompatible with the surrounding natural character and bushland environment; c. are not visually dominant or detract from the natural qualities of the landscape.	**E53.1** Where located in the Regionally significant (hills) scenic amenity overlay, roofs and wall surfaces of buildings and structures adopt the following colours:

Colours from Australian Standard AS2700s – 1996		
G12 – Holly	G54 – Mist Green	N 44 – Bridge Grey
G13 – Emerald	G55 – Lichen	N45 – Koala Grey
G14 – Moss Green	G56 – Sage Green	N52 – Mid Grey
G15 – Rainforest Green	G62 – Rivergum	N54 – Basalt
G16 – Traffic Green	G64 – Slate	N55 – Lead Grey
G17 – Mint Green	G65 – Ti Tree	X54 – Brown
G21 – Jade	N25 – Birch Grey	X61 – Wombat
G22 – Serpentine	N32 – Green Grey	X62 – Dark Earth
G23 – Shamrock	N33 – Lightbox Grey	X63 – Iron Bark
G24 – Fern Green	N35 – Light Grey	Y51 – Bronze Olive
G25 – Olive	N41 – Oyster	Y61 – Black Olive
G34 – Avocado	N42 – Storm Grey	Y63 – Khaki
G52 – Eucalyptus	N43 – Pipeline Grey	Y66 – Mudstone
G53 – Banksia		

E53.2

	Where located in the Regionally significant (hills) scenic amenity overlay, roofs and wall surfaces of buildings and structures are painted or finished such that reflectivity is less than 35%.

Figure 7.2.2.1: Woodfordia precincts

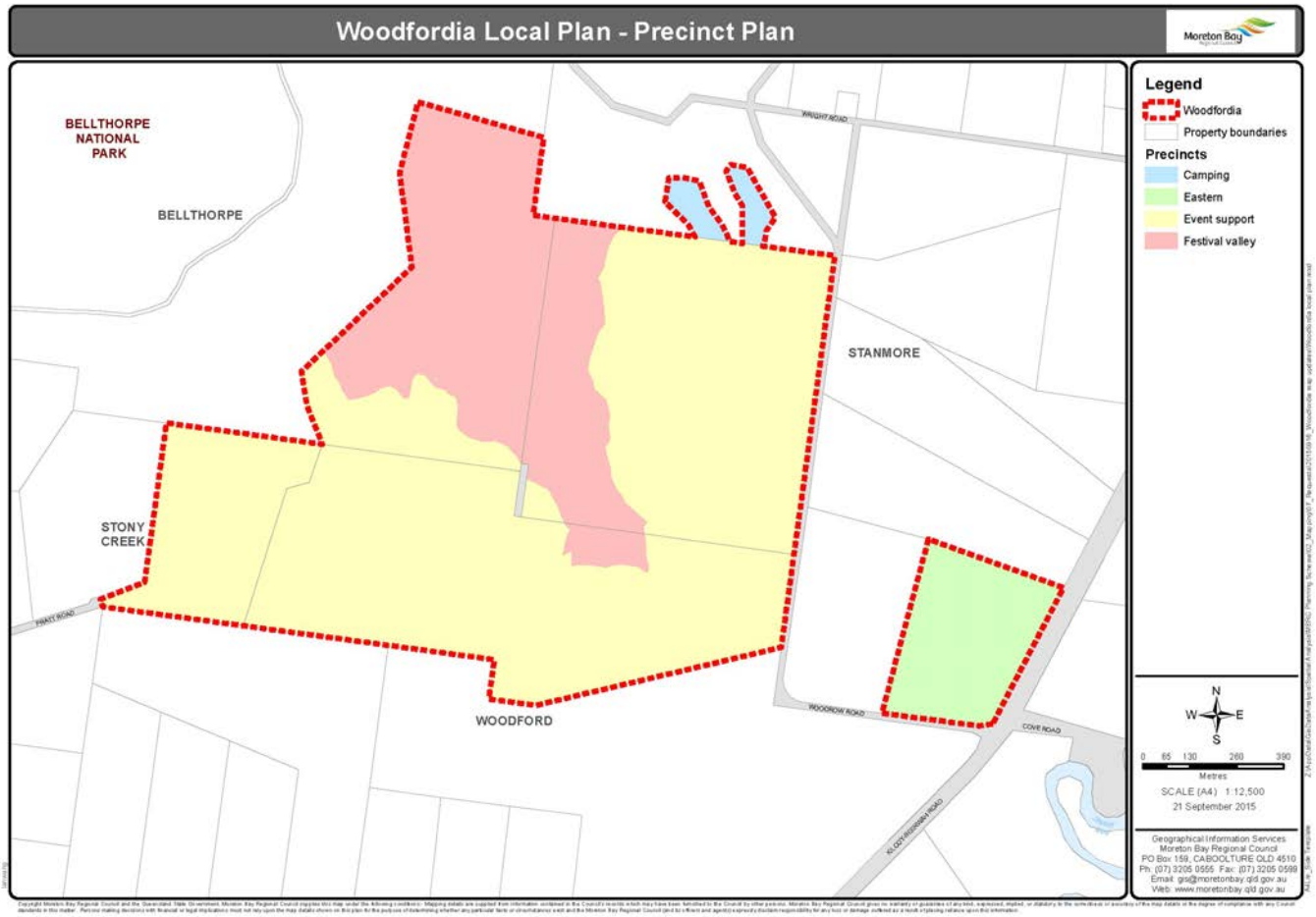
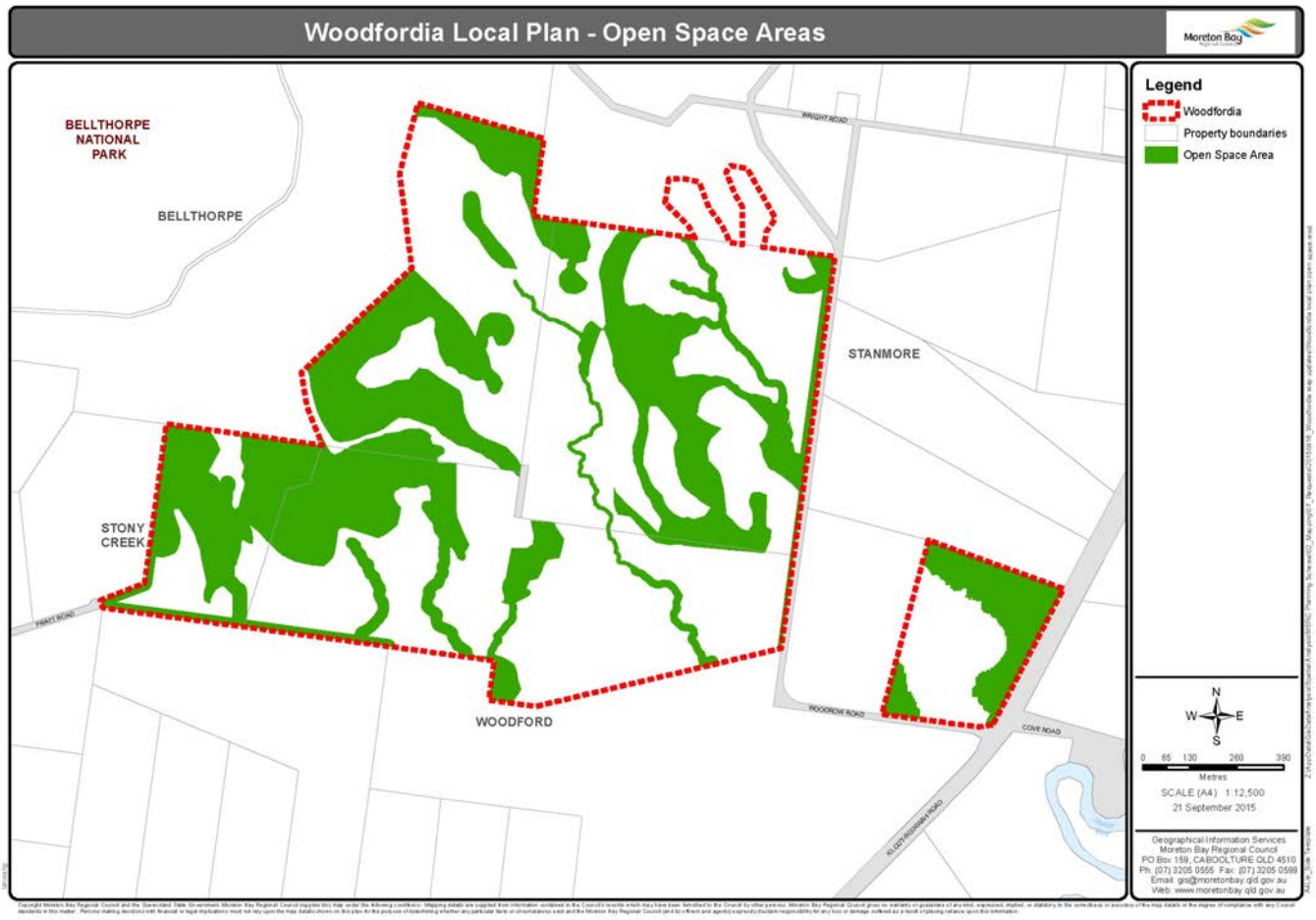


Figure 7.2.2.2: Woodfordia Open Space Areas



7.2.2.3 Woodfordia – Kilcoy-Beerwah / Woodrow Road Intersection upgrade

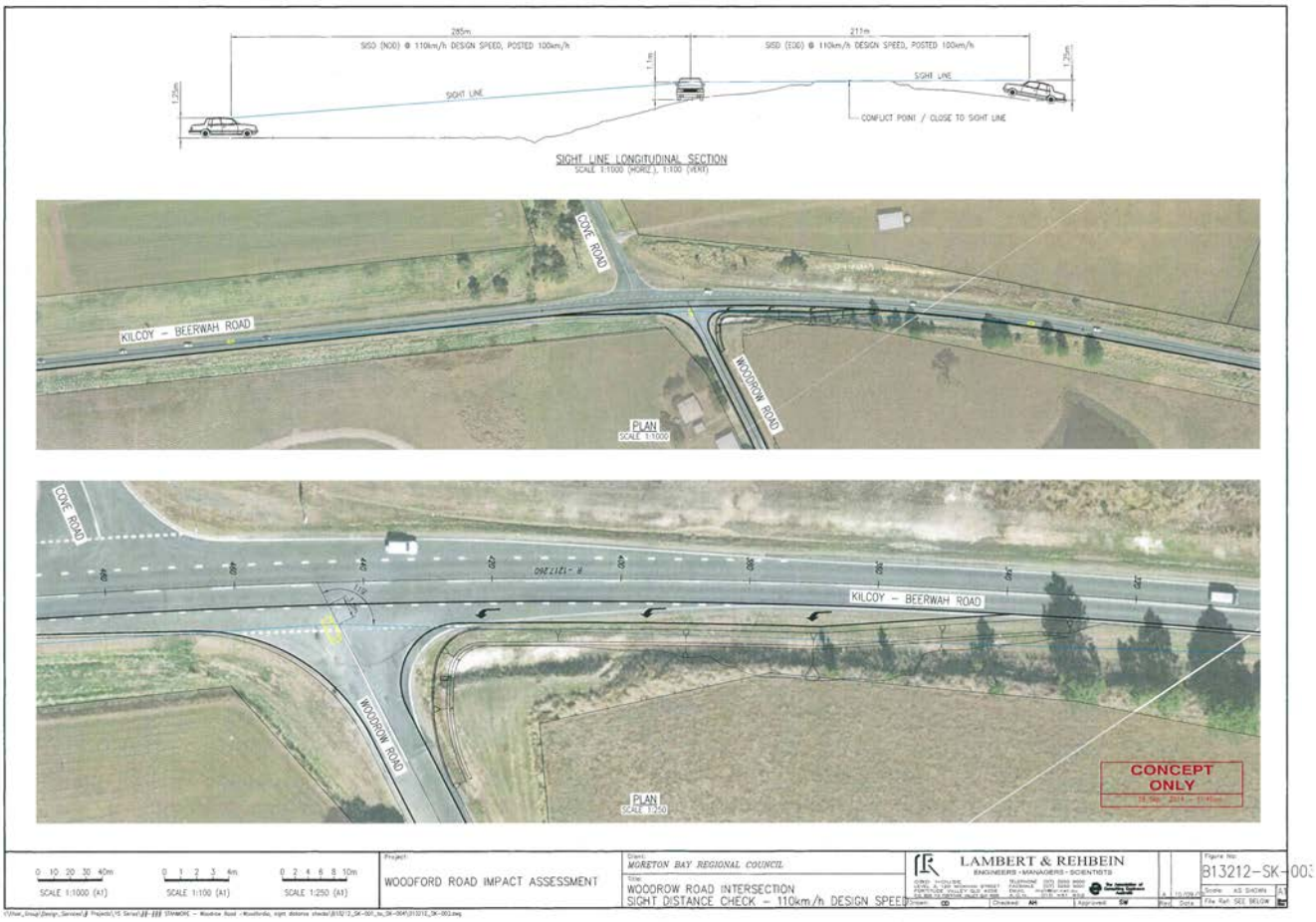


Figure 7.2.2.4 Woodfordia Directional signage

7.2.2.1 Reconfiguring a lot code

7.2.2.1.1 Application - Reconfiguring a lot code - Woodfordia local area plan

This code applies to undertaking development for Reconfiguring a lot in the Woodfordia local plan area shown within LPM-02 contained within Schedule 2 if:

1. the development has been categorised as ~~either accepted development subject to requirements or~~ assessable development - code assessment, and this code is identified as applicable to that development in the assessment benchmarks for assessable development ~~and requirements for accepted development column of a table of assessment~~ (Part 5);

2. the development has been categorised as assessable development - impact assessment (Part 5).

7.2.2.1.2 Purpose - Reconfiguring a lot code - Woodfordia local area plan

1. The purpose of the Reconfiguring a lot code is to support the growth of Woodfordia to become a major events venue of region, state and national significance supporting cultural, social and economic development in Australia. Woodfordia makes a significant contribution to the regional economy and landscape, diversity of cultural experiences, social infrastructure and outdoor recreation opportunities. Woodfordia is a cultural parkland and gathering place for all scale of events dedicated to cultural advancement, arts, humanities and folklore.

2. 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 Woodfordia local area, to achieve the Overall Outcomes.
3. 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 Woodfordia local area specific overall outcomes:

    a. Reconfiguring a lot achieves an appropriate size and dimension to undertake a range of rural uses while not adversely impacting on lawful uses, values or constraints present.

    b. Reconfiguring a lot meets the social, cultural and recreational needs of the community by facilitating:

        i. accessible commercial and local employment opportunities;

        ii. the creation of a sense of place commensurate with the intents for the applicable zone and precinct.

        iii. a street system designed to provide well-connected, safe and convenient movement and open space networks;

    c. Reconfiguring a lot creates a lot design and orientation that enables building design appropriate for the local climate and conditions.

    d. Reconfiguring a lot is sensitive to, and mitigates any adverse impacts on; natural hazard, local topography and landforms, natural ecosystems including significant vegetation and local fauna habitat, cultural heritage values, existing character, outlooks and local landmarks.

    e. Reconfiguring a lot achieves the intent and purpose of the Woodfordia Local Plan outcomes identified within Part 7.

4. 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.

5. 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.

7.2.2.1.3 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 Table 7.2.2.1.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Table 7.2.2.1.1, 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~~	~~Corresponding performance outcomes~~
~~RAD1~~	~~PO4~~
~~RAD2~~	~~PO4~~
~~RAD3~~	~~PO4~~
~~RAD4~~	~~PO4~~
~~RAD5~~	~~PO4~~
~~RAD6~~	~~PO4~~

~~**Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Woodfordia local area plan**~~

Table 7.2.2.1.1 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Woodfordia local area plan

~~**Requirements for accepted development**~~	
~~**General requirements**~~	
~~**Boundary realignment**~~	
~~**RAD1**~~	~~Boundary realignment:~~ a. ~~ensures that all service connections to water, sewer, electricity and other infrastructure are wholly contained within the lot they serve;~~

~~Requirements for accepted development~~	
	b. ~~ensures dedicated or constructed road access;~~ c. ~~does not require additional infrastructure connections or modification to existing connections.~~
~~RAD2~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme requirements.~~ ~~Note - examples may include but are not limited to:~~ a. ~~minimum lot size requirements;~~ b. ~~minimum or maximum required setbacks~~ c. ~~parking and access requirements;~~ d. ~~servicing and Infrastructure requirements;~~ e. ~~dependent elements of an existing or approved land use being separately titled, including but not limited to:~~ 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, the office(53) cannot be separately titled as it is considered part of the commercial or industrial use.~~
~~RAD3~~	~~Resulting lots have a minimum area of 100 ha.~~
~~RAD4~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in the creation of additional building development opportunities within a mapped buffer or separation area.~~
~~RAD5~~	~~No new boundaries are located within 2m of High Value Areas as identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.~~
~~RAD6~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in the clearing of any Habitat trees.~~

Criteria for assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Woodfordia local area plan

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Table 7.2.2.1.~~2~~1 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 7.2.2.1.2 Assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Woodfordia local area plan

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Lot size and design	
PO1	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Reconfiguring of a lot, including boundary realignment, maintains or enhances the existing low density, open area character of the zone and does not result in lot sizes of less than 100 hectares unless created to accommodate one of the following uses: a. road severance; b. Emergency services[25]; c. water cycle management infrastructure; d. a waste management facility; e. telecommunication infrastructure; f. electricity infrastructure; g. Cemetery[12] or Crematorium[18]; h. Detention facility[20]	
PO2 Lot layout minimises the impacts of cutting, filling and retaining walls on the visual and physical amenity of the streetscape and of adjoining lots.	**E2.1** Development ensures that any cutting, filling, retaining walls and earthworks have maximum vertical dimensions of 1.5m either as a single element or a step in a terrace or series of terraces.
	E2.2 Street alignment follows ridges or gullies or run perpendicular to slope.
PO3 All new lots have a minimum of road frontage of 100m to allow for safe and convenient access.	No example provided.
Boundary realignment	
PO4 Boundary realignment: a. does not result in the creation, or in the potential creation of, additional lots; b. is an improvement on the existing land use situation; c. do not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant with planning scheme criteria;	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
d. results in lots which have appropriate size, dimensions and access to cater for uses consistent with the zone; e. infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve; f. ensures the uninterrupted continuation of lots providing for their own private servicing.	
Reconfiguring a lot other than creating freehold lots	
PO5 Reconfiguring a lot which creates or amends a community title scheme as described in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is: a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the for accepted development requirements applying to those uses at the time that they were established. Note -An examples of land uses becoming unlawful includes, but are not limited to the following; land on which a building has been established is reconfigured in a way that precludes lawful access to required communal facilities by either incorporating some of those facilities into private lots or otherwise obstructing the normal access routes to those facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval. Editor's note - To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be a combined application for reconfiguring a lot and a material change of use or otherwise be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements.	No example provided.
Reconfiguring by Lease	
PO6 Reconfiguring a lot which divides land or buildings by lease in a way that allows separate occupation or use of those facilities is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is: a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the for accepted development requirements applying to those uses at the time that they were established.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - An example of a land use becoming unlawful is a building over which one or more leases have been created in a way that precludes lawful access to some of the required communal facilities. Some of the communal car parking facilities have been incorporated into lease areas while other leases are located in a way that obstructs the normal access routes to other communal facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval, but they are no longer freely available to all occupants of the building. Editor's note -To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements. Editor's note – Under the definition in Schedule 2 of the Act, the following do not constitute reconfiguring a lot and are not subject to this performance outcome: a. a lease for a term, including renewal options, not exceeding 10 years; and b. an agreement for the exclusive use of part of the common property for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.	
Volumetric subdivision	
PO7 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 zone and does not result in existing land uses on site becoming non-compliant. Note - Example include but are not limited to: a. Where a commercial or industrial land use contains an ancillary office, the office cannot be separately titled as it is considered part of the commercial or industrial use.	No example provided.
Road network	
PO8 Roads are designed and constructed to cater for: a. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; b. adequate on street parking; c. expected traffic speeds and volumes; d. utilities and stormwater drainage;	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
e. lot access, sight lines and public safety; f. emergency access and waste collection. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	
PO9 Access arrangements for lots do not affect the function, vehicle speeds, safety, efficiency and capacity of streets and roads. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	No example provided
Services	
PO10 Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure commensurate with the Rural zone. All services, including water supply, stormwater management, sewage disposal, drainage, electricity, gas and telecommunications are provided in a manner that: a. is efficient in delivery of service; 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 provided; e. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on natural and physical 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.	**E10** New lots are provided with: a. a connection to the reticulated water supply infrastructure network where available or otherwise potable water from an on-site water storage; b. a connection to the reticulated sewerage infrastructure network or otherwise an on-site effluent treatment and disposal system; c. a connection to the reticulated electricity infrastructure network or a separate electricity generation capacity; d. where available, access to a high speed telecommunication network.
PO11 Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a legal point of discharge.	**E11** 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.
Park(57) and open space	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
PO12 Park(57) and open space, where required, is provided of a size and design standard to meet the needs of the expected users. Note - To determine the size and design standards for Parks(57) refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Native vegetation where not located in Woodfordia Open Space Areas identified within Map 7.2.2.2	
PO13 No reconfiguring of a lot is to occur within 4m of an open space areas identified within Figure 7.2.2.2: Woodfordia Open Space Areas.	No example provided.
PO14 Reconfiguring a lot facilitates the retention of native vegetation by: 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; f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies.	No example provided
Noise	
PO15 Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. contribute to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E15** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Landslide (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO16 Lots ensure that: a. future building location is located in part of a site not subject to landslide risk; 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; d. earthworks does not: i. involve cut and filling having a height greater than 1.5m; ii. involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 1.5m;	**E16.1** Lots provides development footprint for all lots free from risk of landslide. **E16.2** Development footprints and driveways for a lot does not exceed 15% slope.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
iii. involve earthworks exceeding $50m^3$; iv. redirect or alter the existing flows of surface or groundwater.	
Bushfire hazard(refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO17 Lots are designed to: a. minimise the risk from bushfire hazard to each lot and provide safe sites for buildings and structures; 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.	**E17** 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: a. within an appropriate development footprint; b. within the lowest hazard locations on a lot; c. to achieve minimum separation from any source of bushfire hazard of 20m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; d. to achieve a minimum separation from any retained vegetation strips or small areas of vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (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.
PO18 Lots provide adequate water supply and infrastructure to support fire-fighting.	**E18** For water supply purposes, reconfiguring a lot ensures that: a. lots have access to a reticulated water supply provided by a distributer-retailer for the area; or b. where no reticulated water supply is available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres and located within a development footprint.
PO19 Lots are designed to :	**E19** Reconfiguring a lot ensures a new lot is provided with:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. promote safe site access by avoiding potential entrapment situations; b. promote accessibility and manoeuvring for fire fighting during bushfire.	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.
PO20 Lots ensure the road layout and design supports: a. safe and efficient emergency services access to sites; and manoeuvring within the subdivision; b. availability and maintenance of access routes for the purpose of safe evacuation.	**E20** Reconfiguring a lot provides a road layout which: a. includes a perimeter road that separating the new lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating by: i. a cleared width of 20m; 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. b. Or if the above is not practicable, a fire maintenance trail separates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating: 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.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	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 d. excludes dead-end roads.
Scenic amenity (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity 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.	
PO21 Lots are sited, designed and oriented to: a. maximise the retention of existing trees and land cover including the preservation of ridgeline vegetation and coastal trees; 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 1m in height.	No example provided.
Gas pipeline buffer (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 standards.	
PO22 New lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO23 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	No example provided.
PO24 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
PO25 Boundary realignments: 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.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO26 Development: 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.	No example provided.
PO27 Development: 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..	**E27** Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area. 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.
PO28 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	
PO29 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.	**E29** 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.
PO30 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E30.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E30.2** 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.
PO31 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Environmental areas (refer Overlay map - Environmental areas 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.	
PO32 No new boundaries are to be located within 4m of a High Value Area.	No example provided.
PO33 Lots are designed to: a. minimise the extent of encroachment into the MLES waterway buffer or a MLES wetland buffer; b. ensure quality and integrity of biodiversity and ecological values is not adversely impacted upon but are maintained and protected; c. incorporate native vegetation and habitat trees into the overall subdivision design, development layout, on-street amenity and landscaping where practicable; d. provide safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement; e. avoid creating fragmented and isolated patches of native vegetation; f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies. AND 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.	**E33** Reconfiguring a lot ensures that no additional lots are created within a Value Offset Area.
Riparian and wetland setbacks (refer Overlay map - Riparian and wetland setback to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO34	**E34**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Lots are designed to: a. minimise the extent of encroachment into the riparian and wetland setback; b. ensure the protection of wildlife corridors and connectivity; c. reduce the impact on fauna habitats; d. minimise edge effects; e. ensure an appropriate extent of public access to waterways and wetlands.	Reconfiguring a lot ensures that: a. no new lots are created within a riparian and wetland setback; b. new public roads are located between the riparian and wetland setback and the proposed new lots. Note - Riparian and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and wetland setbacks.

7.2.3 Caboolture West local plan code

7.2.3.1 Application - Caboolture West local plan

This code applies to development in the Caboolture West local plan area shown on LPM-03 contained within Schedule 2, if that development is identified as:

1. accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development, and this code is listed as an applicable code in the assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development column of a table of assessment (Part 5);

2. assessable development - impact assessable (Part 5).

When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.1 'Process for determining the category of development and category of assessment for assessable development' and, where applicable, section 5.3.2 'Determining the category of development and category of assessment'.

For accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development:

1. Part A of the code applies only to assessable development in the Urban living precinct, 7.2.3.1.1 'Next generation sub-precinct';

2. Part B of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.1 'Urban living precinct', 7.2.3.1.2 'Local centre sub-precinct';

3. Part C of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.1 'Urban living precinct', 7.2.3.1.3 'Light industry sub-precinct';

4. Part D of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.1 'Centre core sub-precinct';

5. Part E of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.2 'Mixed business sub-precinct';

6. Part F of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.3 'Teaching and learning sub-precinct';

7. Part G of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.4 'Residential north sub-precinct';

8. Part H of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.5 'Residential south sub-precinct';

9. Part I of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.6 'Open space sub-precinct';

10. Part J of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.6 'Open space sub-precinct';

11. Part K of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.8 'Light industry sub-precinct';

12. Part L of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.2 'Town centre precinct', 7.2.3.2.9 'Specialised centre sub-precinct';

13. Part M of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.3 'Enterprise and employment precinct', 7.2.3.3.1 'General industry sub-precinct';

14. Part N of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.3 'Enterprise and employment precinct', 7.2.3.3.2 'Light industry sub-precinct';

15. Part O of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.3 'Enterprise and employment precinct', 7.2.3.3.3 'Specialised centre sub-precinct';

16. Part P of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements development in the 7.2.3.4 'Green network precinct';

17. Part Q of the code applies only to assessable development in in the 7.2.3.4 'Green network precinct';

18. Part R of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements development in the 7.2.3.5 'Rural living precinct';

19. Part S of the code applies only to assessable development in the 7.2.3.5 'Rural living precinct'.

Editor's note - Context

The Caboolture West local plan area forms part of the Caboolture planning area (SF Map 3.13.2) within the Moreton Bay Region. It adjoins the existing urban footprint approximately 5km west of the Caboolture-Morayfield Principal Activity Centre (PAC), and is bounded by the D'Aguilar Highway to the north, Caboolture River Road to the south and low hills to the west of Old North Road. The local plan area has a total land area of approximately 3,480 hectares.

The Caboolture West topography is characterised by the Caboolture River and Wararba Creek alluvial flats, which rise and undulate up to the foothills of the D'Aguilar Range in the west. The existing landscape consists of detached housing set amongst predominately large areas of open rural grazing land and smaller parcels of agricultural cropping[(19)]. Existing rural residential type development is located around the Wamuran Township to the north and Caboolture River Road to the south.

The local plan area features natural areas which are important to the conservation of biodiversity in the region and which provide the basis of a green network precinct which can be consolidated, rehabilitated and enhanced as development occurs. Similarly, views towards the Glass House Mountains to the north and the D'Aguilar Range to the west create a distinct character specific to this part of the Moreton Bay Region consideration of which has been incorporated into the local plan.

The topography of the area has also been found to be capable of and suitable for urban development and this combined with the areas close proximity to the Caboolture-Morayfield PAC reinforce the potential of this area to become a new major long term growth area in Moreton Bay.

Planning Process

The Caboolture West Local Plan was prepared by Moreton Bay Regional Council in consultation with State Agencies following the Ministerial Declaration of the Caboolture West Master Planned Area in February 2012.

The planning process has been intensive and comprehensive, encompassing a wide range of issues and considerations including the following:

- Environmental and ecological values;
- Agriculture and strategic cropping[(19)] land;
- Housing needs;
- Future employment and business needs;
- Infrastructure requirements (public transport, roads, water, sewerage and stormwater);
- Parks, open space and community uses[(17)];
- Economic and financial impacts.

Urban design has been an integral part of the planning process from initial scenario development through to detailed master planning. Council's urban design goal has been to design places that work best for people, from the region as a whole to neighbourhoods and precincts and to individual public spaces, streets and buildings. The urban design of Caboolture West will affect its economic vitality, community well-being and environmental sustainability. It will influence how well its community will be able to respond positively to things such as climate change, changing lifestyles, innovative communications technology and an ageing community.

Input has been sought from key stakeholders through the multiple project stages and has assisted in forming the vision and strategies contained in the local plan. During the process, the community has been kept up-to-date through periodic updates on the Caboolture West webpage, public information sessions at halls in the area and Councillor newsletters distributed in the area.

The figures included in this Caboolture West Local Plan illustrate conceptually how Council intends the area will be developed. The Neighbourhood development plans are intended to show in detail the types, scale, timing and location of development and infrastructure prior to development occurring.

Key Features of the Caboolture West Local Plan

- Study Area approximately 6,663 ha
- Project time frame 40 + years
- Urban Population 68,700 residents
- Urban Dwellings 26,900
- Urban Employment 17,000 jobs
- Development Value est. 9,500 million
- Local Plan area 3,480 ha
- Local Plan urban area 1787 ha (51%) comprising:
    - Town centre 106 ha (6%)
    - Enterprise and employment 160 ha (9%)
    - Urban living 1,521 ha (85%)
    - 6 local centres
    - 13 neighbourhood hubs
    - TAFE and Private hospital[(36)]
    - 3 high schools
    - 9 primary schools
    - Rapid transit connection to Caboolture Central
- Green network 1070 ha (31%)
- Local Plan rural living area 622 ha (17%)

The local plan consists of 5 precincts and 15 sub-precincts (see Table 7.2.3.1). The location of the 15 sub-precincts is only shown conceptually in the local plan and is required to be planned in more detail in a Neighbourhood development plan.

7.2.3.1 Purpose - Caboolture West local plan

1. The purpose of the Caboolture West local plan code is to:
    a. Achieve the strategic outcomes of the Caboolture West growth area as set out in Part 3 Strategic Framework by specifying in detail the overall outcomes for the Caboolture West local plan and the purpose and outcomes for each of the precincts identified in the local plan.
    b. Provide for an Urban area.
    c. Guide the orderly, balanced, and sequenced planning and development of land use in the local plan area.
    d. Guide the staged planning and delivery of infrastructure necessary to service development.
    e. Require the preparation of neighbourhood development plans prior to development that:
        i. specify the geographic location of sub-precincts and the specific type, form, location and scale of other land use and development that meet the outcomes of the local plan code;
        ii. integrate and coordinate the type, form, scale, location and sequence of development with the location, timing and provision of infrastructure;

iii. ensure the land requirements required for the provision of community infrastructure to service the population of the area are not compromised by development;

iv. facilitate the provision of community infrastructure required by the population of the local plan area;

v. facilitate the planning and implementation of the Green network.

f. Establish the purpose, overall outcomes and performance outcomes for the preparation of Neighbourhood development plans.

2. The Caboolture West local plan includes 5 precincts, which have the following purpose:

a. Town centre precinct: The purpose of this precinct is to concentrate the highest order and greatest mix of specialised retail, commercial, civic and cultural activities, education, health and other Community uses(17), and the highest residential densities in a compact, highly accessible location with a high quality pedestrian, oriented public realm.

b. Urban living precinct: The Urban living precinct applies to most of the area intended for urban development in the Caboolture West local plan area. The precinct is intended to be developed as a series of next generation neighbourhoods, which are comprised of a mix of residential development types including detached dwellings on a variety of lot sizes, multiple residential dwellings and other residential and live work opportunities. Higher density development is predominately located within walking distance to centres, community facilities and high frequency public transport.

The Urban living precinct is also intended to accommodate a wide range of compatible non-residential activities to cater for the needs of all local residents. These other activities include:

- identifiable and accessible local centres and neighbourhood hubs;
- local employment areas providing locations for small scale, low impact industry(42) and business land uses;
- specific facilities and institutions such as Educational establishments(24), Child care centres(13) and community facilities;
- other community infrastructure necessary for an urban community to function.

c. Enterprise and employment precinct: The Enterprise and employment precinct is intended to be developed as the primary location for Low impact industry(42) to Medium impact industry(47) uses and industry employment within the Caboolture West local plan area, complementing the other industry places throughout the Caboolture city area. The precinct primarily provides high quality, fully serviced, accessible land for a compatible mix of low impact and medium impact industrial uses, a secondary function is to accommodate large format retail uses and indoor sport and recreation(38) along the main street boulevard. The primary and secondary functions are supported and complemented by smaller scale business uses providing a local function.

d. Rural living precinct: The precinct is generally located at the urban-rural fringe of the local plan area, comprising of single detached houses on semi-rural allotments. The purpose of the Rural living precinct is to provide for rural uses to continue, development of lower density rural residential development on large lots where infrastructure and services may not be provided, and retaining strategic environmental corridors around the Caboolture West local plan area.

e. Green network precinct: The purpose of the Green network precinct code is to provide for the protection and management of land having significant recreation and environmental values within the local plan area. The Green network seeks to consolidate and rehabilitate fragmented land, through development offsetting, and create a strong and connected network of quality environmental landscape areas having significant recreation, conservation, biodiversity and habitat values.

3. The development intent and urban design outcomes for each of the five precincts in the Caboolture West local plan area are further described through the sub-precinct provisions. Refer to the list of sub-precincts in Table 7.2.3.1 below. The location of each sub-precinct (shown conceptually in the local plan Figures) is to be determined in a Neighbourhood development plan (NDP) process as described in this local plan.

Table 7.2.3.1 Precincts and Sub-precincts

Column 1 Precincts	Column 2 Sub-precincts
Town centre	Centre core
	Mixed business
	Teaching and learning
	Residential north
	Residential south
	Open space
	Civic space
	Light industry
	Specialised centre
Enterprise and employment	General industry
	Light industry
	Specialised centre
Urban living	Next generation
	Local centre
	Light industry
Green network	Not applicable
Rural living	Not applicable

Note - For further information about Neighbourhood development plans refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design.

4. The purpose of the Caboolture West local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

a. Agricultural land and rural industries are protected from the intrusion of incompatible, premature development by ensuring the below urban activity separation distances are maintained between urban development and existing operational rural activities;

Table 7.2.3.2 Urban activities separation distances

Use or Activity	Minimum separation distance (metres)	Recommended buffer elements
Agriculture where chemical spray drift is an issue	300	Vegetation
Agriculture where odour is an issue	500	Not specified
Agriculture where dust, smoke or ash is an issue	150	Vegetation
Agriculture where none of the above are an issue	40	Dense vegetation

b. The form, pattern and structure of development delivers the following outcomes:

i. development recognises and strengthens the role and function of the Caboolture Morayfield Principal Activity centre;

ii. development contributes to increased levels of self-containment of business and industry employment opportunities in the Caboolture City Planning area;

iii. development delivers an urban structure that is consistent with the urban structure concept illustrated in Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, including a Town centre, Enterprise and employment area, an Urban living area, a Green network, and Rural living area.

iv. development delivers a major street network consistent with Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets;

v. development delivers a movement walking and cycling network consistent with Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling;

vi. development delivers a green network and open space consistent with Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space;

vii. development delivers centres, employment and schools consistent with Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools;

viii. development protects, frames and incorporates strong views from the hilltops identified in Figure 7.2.3.6 - Views;

ix. development responds to the site conditions, important features, and slope as identified on Figure 7.2.3.7 - Synthesised conditions, important features, and Figure 7.2.3.8 - Synthesised conditions, flood hazard and slope;

x. development delivers a series of walkable neighbourhoods providing housing and lot choice and diversity across the area, with higher densities and smaller lots focused around a network of local centres and neighbourhood hubs, community facilities and bounded by the green network.

c. Development delivers a network of centres consistent with the role and function of the centres as identified on the Caboolture West centres network table below (Table 7.2.3.2).

Table 7.2.3.3 Caboolture West - centres network

	Town Centre	Local Centre	Neighbourhood hub	Specialised Centre
Role/Function	- Key centre within the Caboolture West district. - Greatest mix of residential and non-residential activities to cater for the immediate needs of the Caboolture West district catchment.	- Focus for retail, commercial and community activities, servicing multiple neighbourhoods within the planning area.	- Focus for retail, commercial and community activities within a small neighbourhood catchment.	- Focus for large (bulky goods) showrooms[78].

Catchment	District	Local	Neighbourhood	Sub-Regional
Transport connectivity	- Major focal point for high frequency bus networks within the Caboolture West area. - Gateway for public transport into the Caboolture city.	Key focal point within the public transport system.	Stopping or transfer point for bus or train network.	Reliant on direct vehicular access due to the need to load and unload goods.
Retail activities	**Includes**: - Department stores (including discount department stores) - Showrooms(78) - Personal services - Full-line supermarkets - Full range of specialty stores **Excludes**: N/A	**Includes**: - A full-line supermarket - Personal services - Specialty stores - 5000-7000m^2 retail GFA **Excludes**: N/A	**Includes**: - Convenience stores - Personal services - Specialty stores - 1000-2000m^2 GFA **Excludes**: - Department stores (including discount department stores) - Showrooms(78) - Full-line supermarkets	**Includes:** - Bulky goods retailing **Excludes:** - Department stores (including discount department stores) - Supermarkets - Speciality stores - Personal services
Commercial activities	**Includes**: - Key administration centre - State and local government offices(53) - Professional and service businesses **Excludes**: N/A	**Includes**: - Intermediate level offices(53) - Local professional offices(53) **Excludes**: N/A	**Includes**: - Local professional offices(53) **Excludes**: - District level and above professional and government offices(53)	**Includes:** N/A **Excludes:** - All professional offices(53)
Residential activities	- High density, multi-storey, mixed use	N/A	N/A	- No residential activity other than caretakers
Community activities	- Artistic, social or cultural facilities - Child care - Education - Emergency services(25) - Health services - Religious activities - Social interaction or entertainment - Support services	- Artistic, social or cultural facilities - Child care - Education - Emergency services(25) - Health services - Religious activities - Social interaction or entertainment - Support services	- Artistic, social or cultural facilities - Child care - Education - Emergency services(25) - Health services - Religious activities - Social interaction or entertainment - Support services	- No community activities
Other activities	- District focus for health, education, cultural and entertainment facilities -District civic park	- Entertainment facilities - Local civic park	- Local civic park	- No other activities

d. Development contributes to and maintains a well-connected and accessible town that:

i. is connected by a series of 4 lane boulevards to the D'Aguilar Highway, Caboolture and Morayfield;

ii. is connected to the Caboolture Principal Activity centre by a public transport system, including a rapid transit corridor, shown indicatively utilising the main street network, a dedicated right of way alongside the major electricity transmission corridor and other transport corridors;

iii. delivers a network of neighbourhoods, a town centre and an enterprise and employment area linked by a network of neighbourhood connector streets based on an 800m grid, a local collector street network based on a 400m grid, and an active transport and local access street network based on a 200m grid;

iv. delivers a minimum gross density of 35 people and jobs per hectare across the Caboolture West urban area to support a high quality public transport system;

v. delivers a permeable, legible, street and pedestrian/cyclist network providing connectivity, and property access, walkable neighbourhoods, active transport and public transport services;

vi. delivers a safe and convenient movement network within the local plan area and to and from the surrounding areas;

vii. delivers a safe and attractive pedestrian friendly built environment.

Editor's note - The Caboolture West transport assessment forecasts strong demand for travel between Caboolture West and Caboolture/Morayfield as Caboolture West is developed. As such a range of transport infrastructure and service improvements are required to maintain good accessibility to employment, educational facilities etc. The transport strategy identified the need to provide a strong integrated public transport network to support growth in Caboolture West and the wider Caboolture/Morayfield area in addition to road improvements. A key aspect of the strategy is to provide public transport travel times that are competitive with private vehicles between Caboolture West and the Caboolture town centre. The preliminary transport study did not assess the relative merits of alternative modes for rapid transit, but identified benefits of providing a rapid transit link between Caboolture West and the Caboolture town centre from 2036. Further planning will be undertaken to identify the details of the public transport provision necessary to support the Caboolture West development and the funding mechanisms.
The proposed Caboolture West infrastructure requirements reflect current understanding. Council will work with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (including the TransLink authority) to facilitate further network or corridor studies for an integrated public transport system to serve all neighbourhoods and centres and to provide good access locally, to Caboolture/Morayfield and to other regional centres.
State expenditure for investment in infrastructure will be subject to consideration through normal budgetary processes and will be part of an approved state agency capital works program.

e. The development of infrastructure is:

i. located and designed to maximise efficiency, ease of maintenance, and minimum whole of life cycle cost;

ii. provided in a timely, orderly, coordinated and integrated manner to support urban uses and works;

iii. delivered in a manner that does not compromise the planned networks and hierarchies;

iv. co-located where reasonably practical;

v. located and designed to minimise impacts on natural environmental values and urban amenity;

vi. designed to create high quality living and working environments that are safe, convenient, attractive, comfortable and fit for purpose.

f. Development promotes the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance and safety of major infrastructure.

g. Development provides effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities.

h. Development minimises adverse impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential uses by mitigating noise, odour and air quality impacts on residents to a level consistent with the general amenity of the location in which the development is occurring.

i. Development protects the natural environment and landscape features of the area by ensuring development:

   i. delivers a total water cycle management solution by:

      A. satisfying best practice stormwater management targets outlined in State planning policy, Part D, Water Quality by utilising integrated solutions including bio-retention basins, green space areas, and wetlands;

      B. contributing to riparian revegetation of 3rd and 4th order streams within the Caboolture West local plan area.

   ii. delivers the green network identified in Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space by the direct contribution of land within the corridor, contribution to koala habitat and regional ecosystem offsets provided by Council, and by direct vegetation rehabilitation of corridors.

   iii. delivers an urban greenspace network that complements the major green network and integrates consideration of habitat and ecosystem values, stormwater management with the urban design outcomes sought by Council using natural and engineered solutions to achieve sustainable, safe, functional, and comfortable urban living environments.

   iv. protects, frames and makes a positive contribution to the strong views from key hill tops identified in the local plan in Figure 7.2.3.6. - Views and Figure 7.2.3.2.4 - Town centre, retained views.

j. Development occurs in accordance with an approved Neighbourhood development plan.

k. A Neighbourhood development Plan (NDP) specifies:

   i. the location of sub-precinct boundaries and the type, scale and location of land uses consistent with the sub-precinct provisions of the Local plan code;

   ii. the type, scale and location of other consistent and compatible land uses and development within the relevant precincts;

   iii. building height limitations;

   iv. minimum site densities for the Residential north sub-precinct and Residential south sub-precinct;

   v. view corridors to be maintained;

   vi. street layout, width and alignment;

   vii. the main street, collector street and local access street network (shown conceptually on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Urban design framework);

   viii. the public transport network;

   ix. the active transport network;

   x. the location of open space;

   xi. the green infrastructure network;

   xii. location of community facilities e.g. school site boundaries;

   xiii. major electricity infrastructure[43];

   xiv. the type, scale, location and timing of water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure;

xv. integration with the surrounding area;

xvi. Where possible and practicable, koala bushland and habitat trees, outside of the Green network precinct, to be retained and incorporated in the overall design as, but not limited to, parks and open space areas, street trees and urban landscaping.

Note - Neighbourhood development plans:

i. Will be approved by Council and included in the Local plan;

ii. Are required to be prepared before development other than transitional and interim development is approved;

iii. Will not vary the category of development or the category of assessment;

iv. Are prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design. The Planning scheme policy contains diagram showing indicative boundaries of the Neighbourhood development plans and intended phasing of these plans;

v. Will explore development opportunities and constraints in greater detail, refine precinct boundaries, allocate sub-precinct boundaries (including residential density mix), and provide clarity on delivery of infrastructure and required infrastructure funding and delivery arrangements. Further consultation with development interests will be needed as part of the process leading up to adopting each NDP;

vi. May refine the boundary of a precinct and determine the configuration of sub-precincts consistent with the urban structure concept illustrated on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework and Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework;

vii. Demonstrate how the relevant Local plan outcomes will be achieved.

Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for additional information and details.

Editor's note - Development of Caboolture West is expected to take 40+ years. The local plan is split into 8 smaller areas, for which a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) is required. A NDP might easily contain 3,000 or more dwellings – they are serious planning and design exercises in themselves.

During preparation of the local plan an illustrative masterplan was designed and drawn at 1:5000.

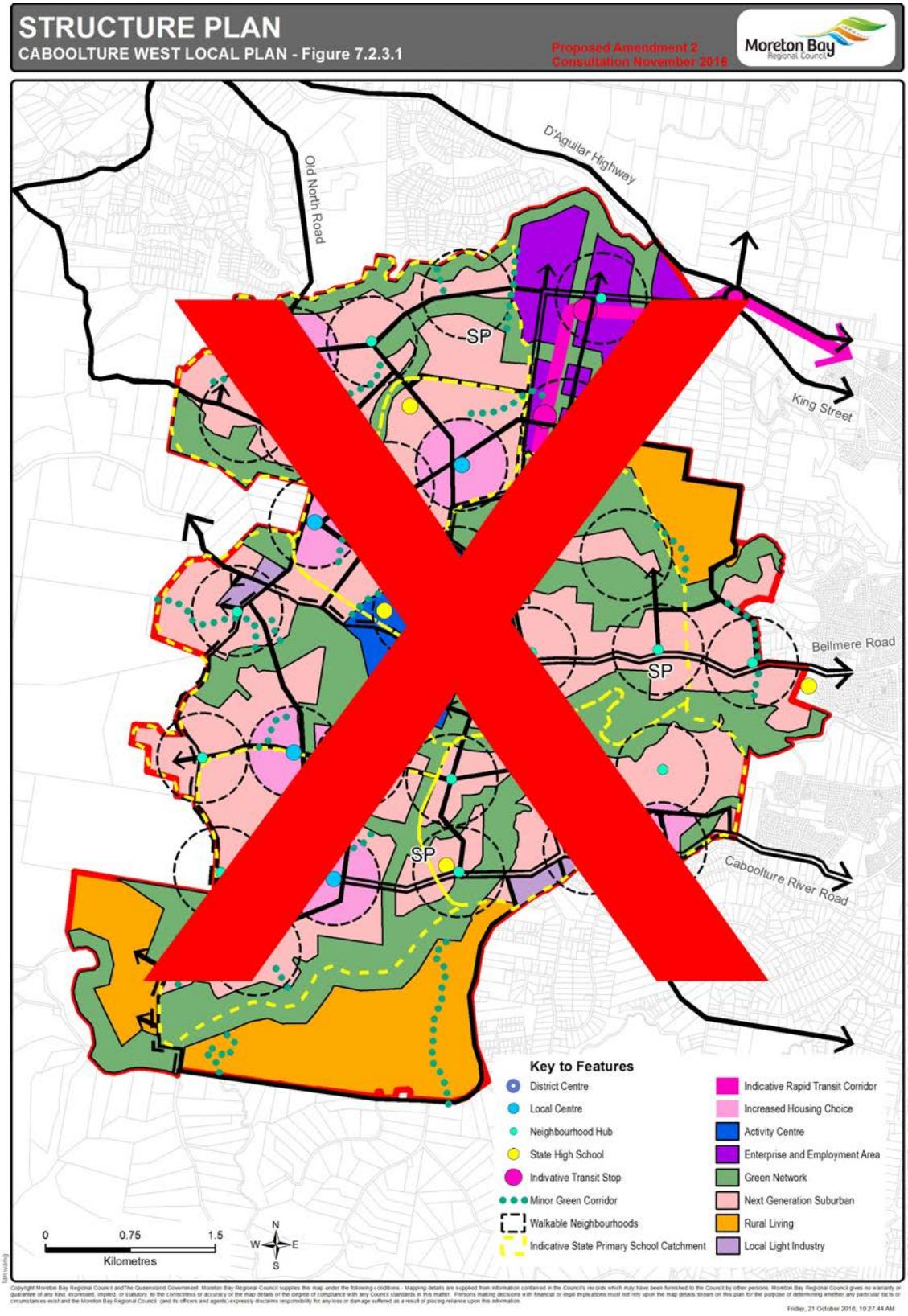
There are two important reasons for this output at this scale:

i. ‘Proof of concept’. The illustrative masterplan tested the broader scale local plan for viability.

ii. Illustration of preferred urban design outcomes at the neighbourhood scale, to guide future planners and developers. As such this output of work is included in the supporting reports but not in the statutory local plan.

While useful for an illustrative purpose, the illustrative masterplan is not resolved to a level that would enable it to be used as an ‘acceptable outcome’. Caboolture West Illustrative masterplan indicates a detailed urban design intent for each area, for refinement and resolution at NDP stage.

The NDP is the level of planning between local plan and a development application (e.g. reconfiguration of lots for housing). The NDP will detail local street networks, land uses (through the allocation of sub-precincts), open spaces, school site boundaries, sewer and water and other infrastructure. The NDP will show how the various sub-precincts, or the desired places within the sub-precincts are designed to form part of an integrated overall urban structure within the local plan area.


STRUCTURE PLAN
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.1
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
D'Aguilar Highway
Old North Road
King Street
Bellmere Road
Caboolture River Road
SP
SP
SP
Key to Features
District Centre
Local Centre
Neighbourhood Hub
State High School
Indicative Transit Stop
Minor Green Corridor
Walkable Neighbourhoods
Indicative State Primary School Catchment
Indicative Rapid Transit Corridor
Increased Housing Choice
Activity Centre
Enterprise and Employment Area
Green Network
Next Generation Suburban
Rural Living
Local Light Industry
0
0.75
1.5
Kilometres
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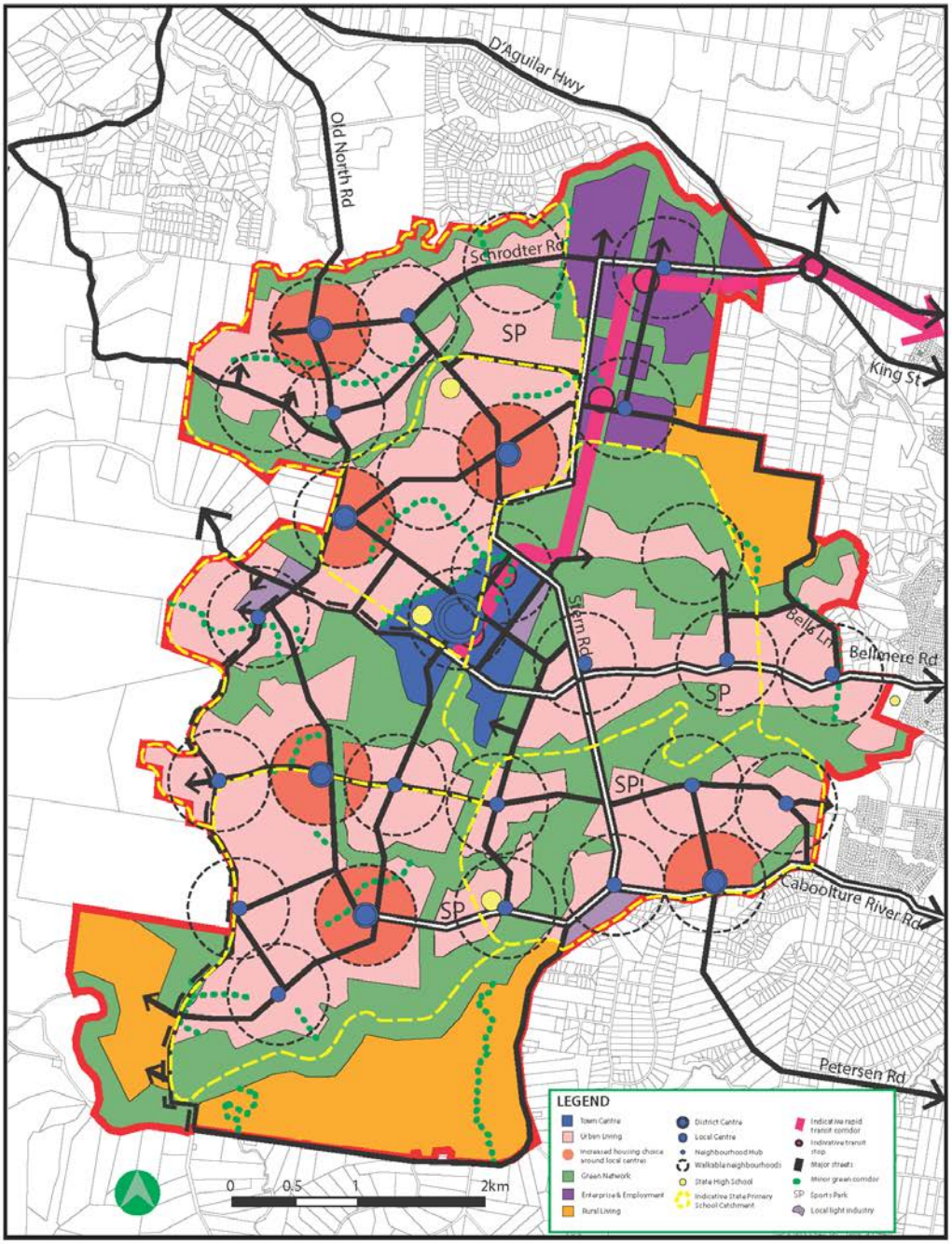
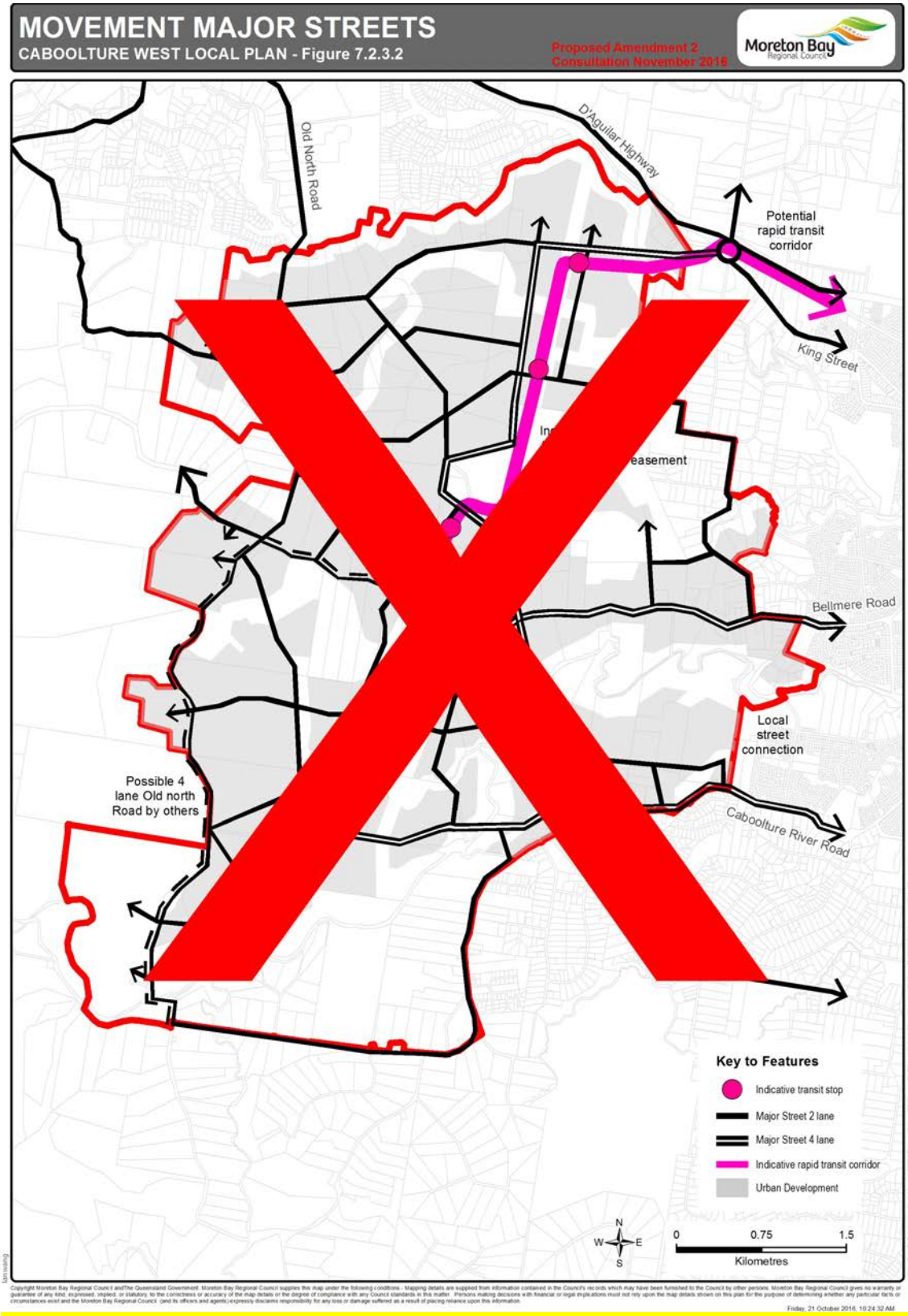
THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure 7.2.3.1 Caboolture West Structure Plan




MOVEMENT MAJOR STREETS
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.2
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
Old North Road
D'Aguilar Highway
Potential
rapid transit
corridor
King Street
Bellmere Road
Local
street
connection
Caboolture River Road
Possible 4
lane Old north
Road by others
Key to Features
Indicative transit stop
Major Street 2 lane
Major Street 4 lane
Indicative rapid transit corridor
Urban Development
N
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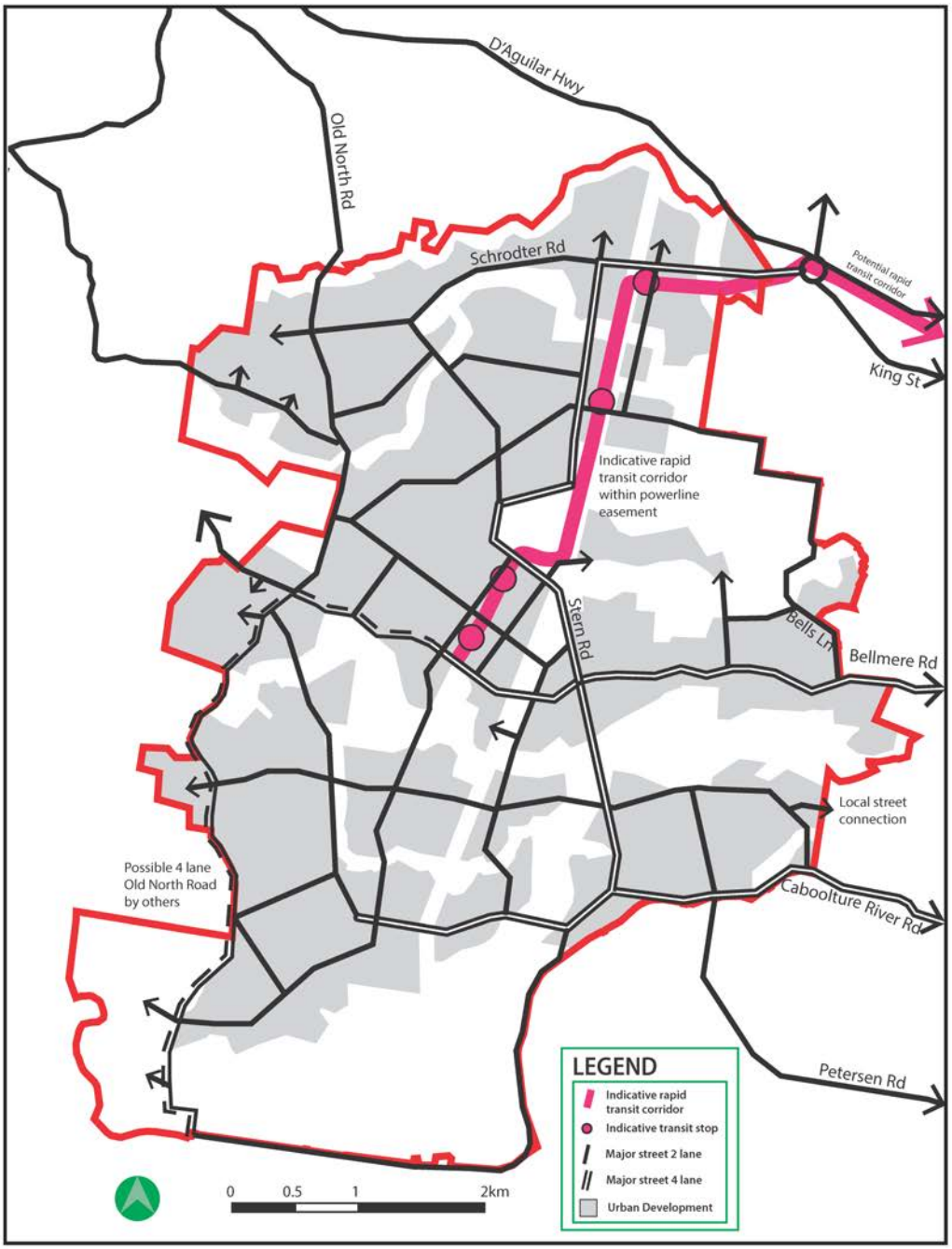
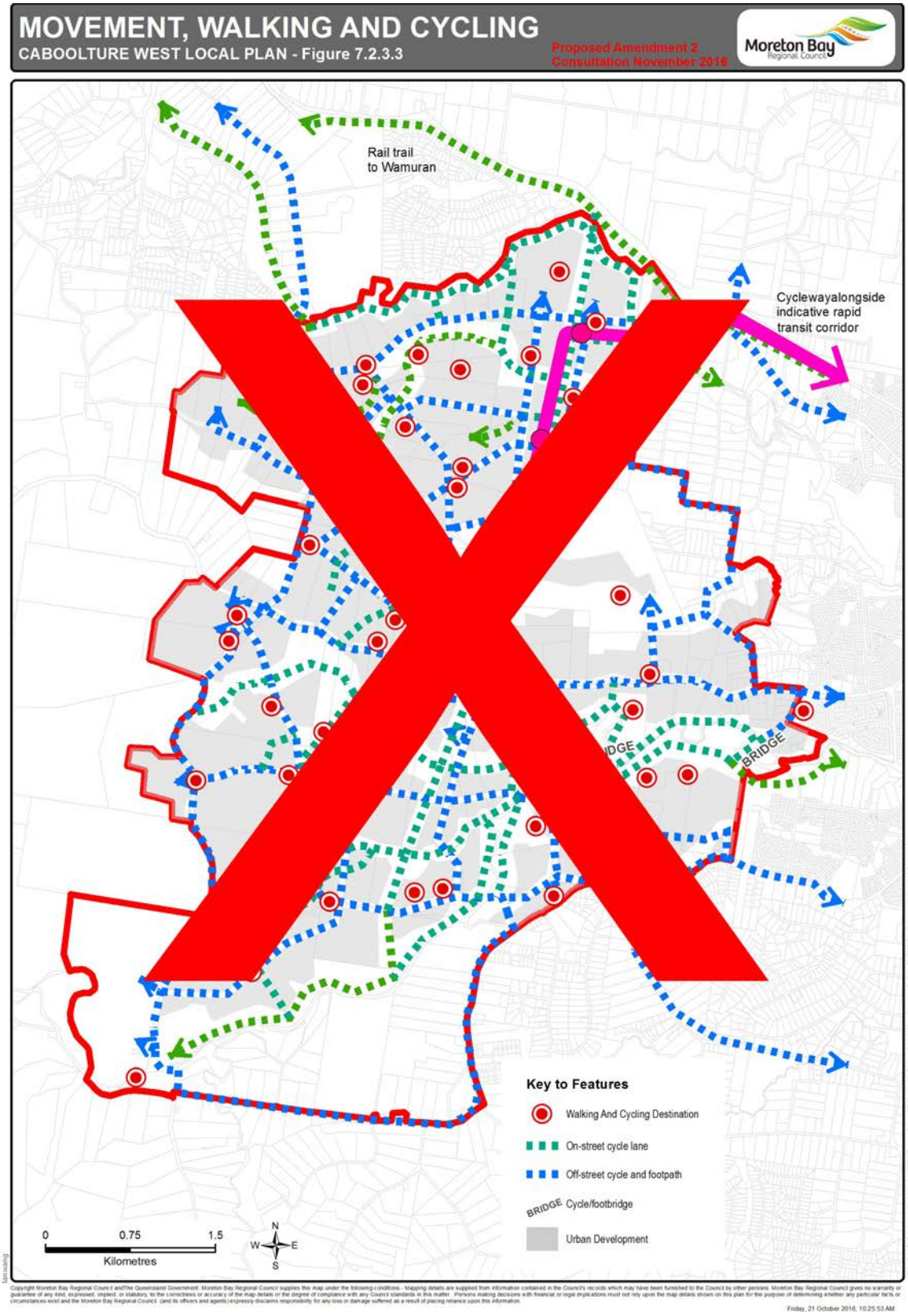
0.75
1.5
Kilometres

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets




MOVEMENT, WALKING AND CYCLING
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.3
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
Rail trail
to Wamuran
Cyclewayalongside
indicative rapid
transit corridor
BRIDGE
Key to Features
Walking And Cycling Destination
On-street cycle lane
Off-street cycle and footpath
BRIDGE Cycle/footbridge
Urban Development
0
0.75
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Kilometres
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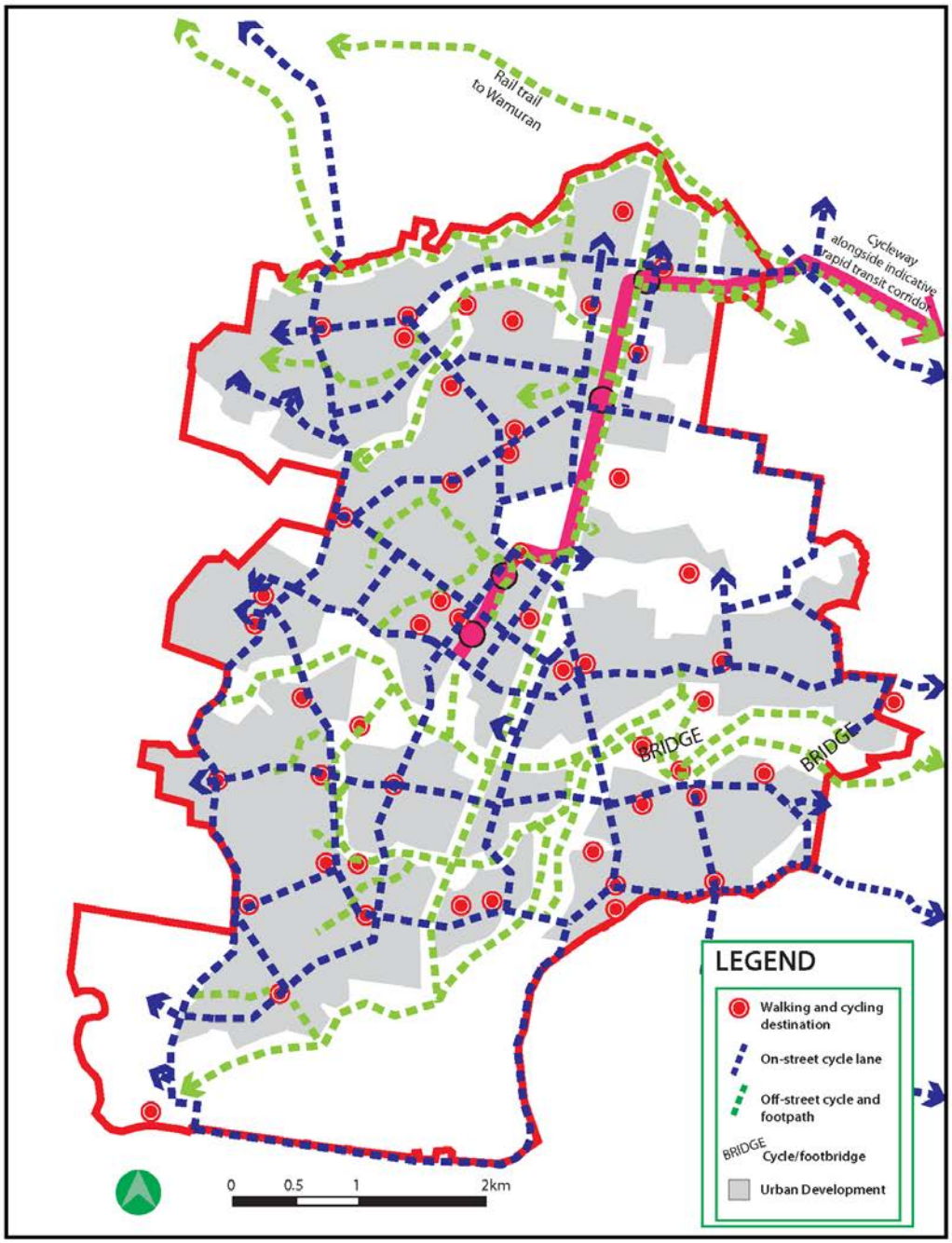
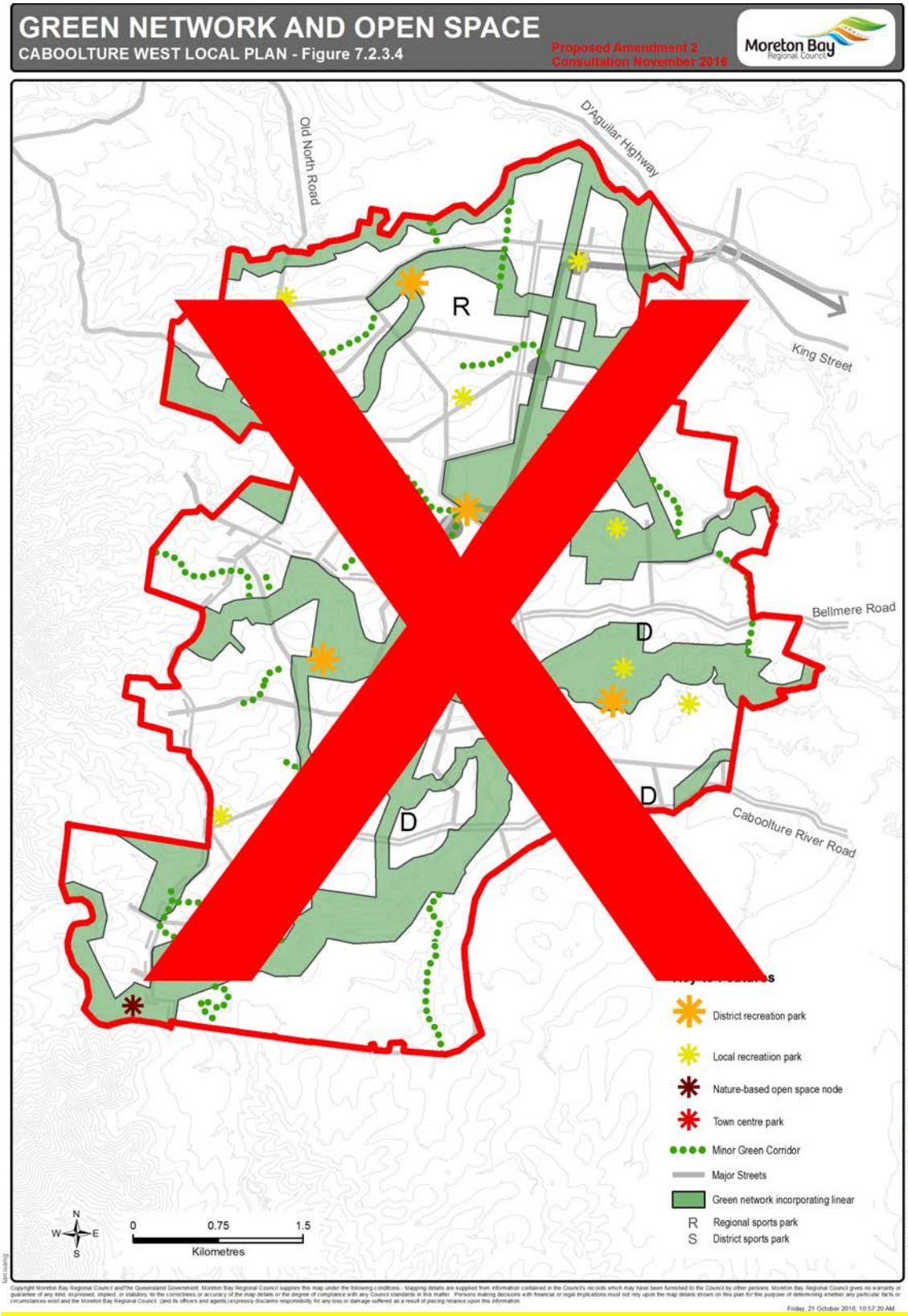
THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling




GREEN NETWORK AND OPEN SPACE
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.4
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
Old North Road
D'Aguilar Highway
King Street
Bellmere Road
Caboolture River Road
R
D
D
D
District recreation park
Local recreatiion park
Nature-based open space node
Town centre park
Minor Green Corridor
Major Streets
Green network incorporating linear
R Regional sports park
S District sports park
N
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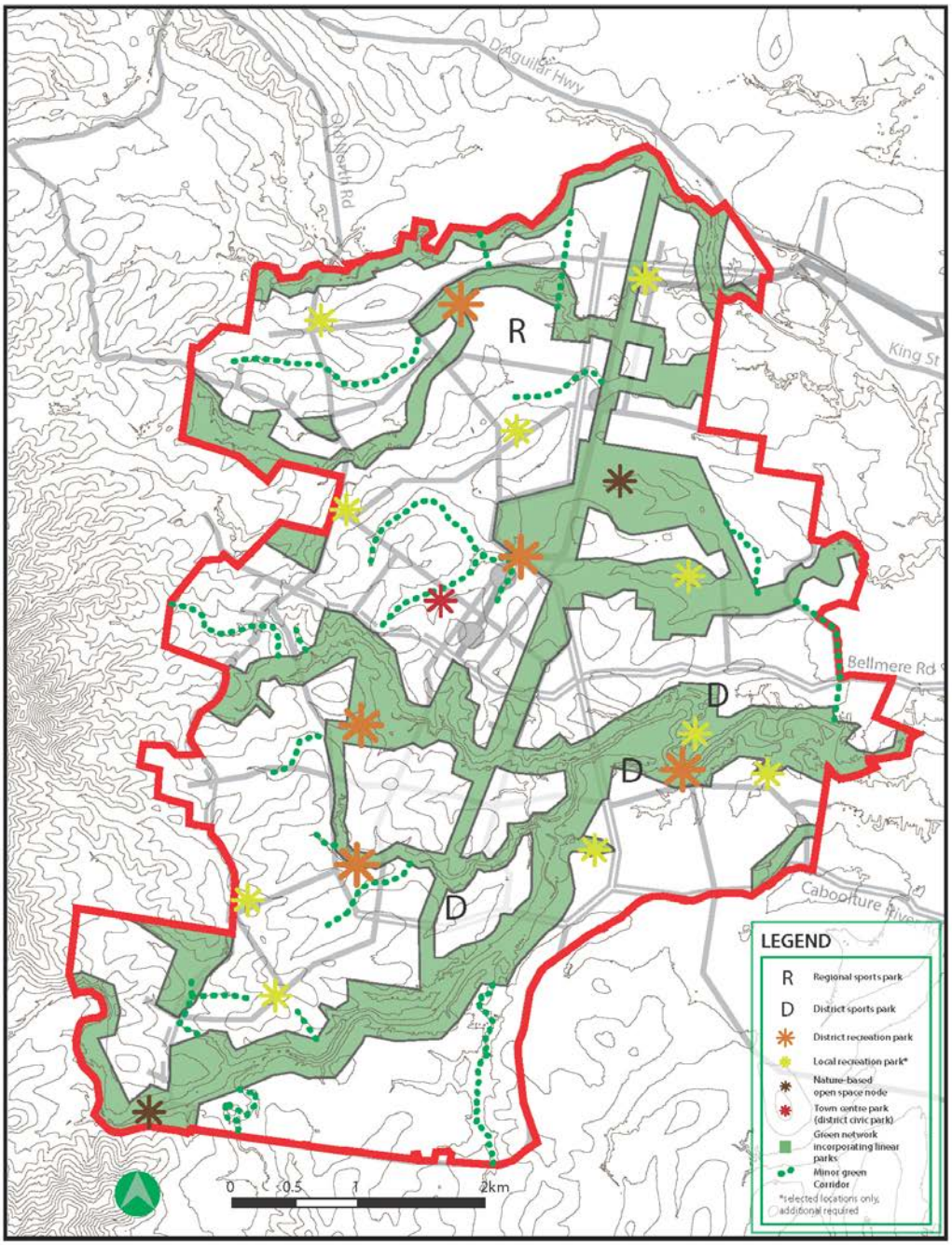
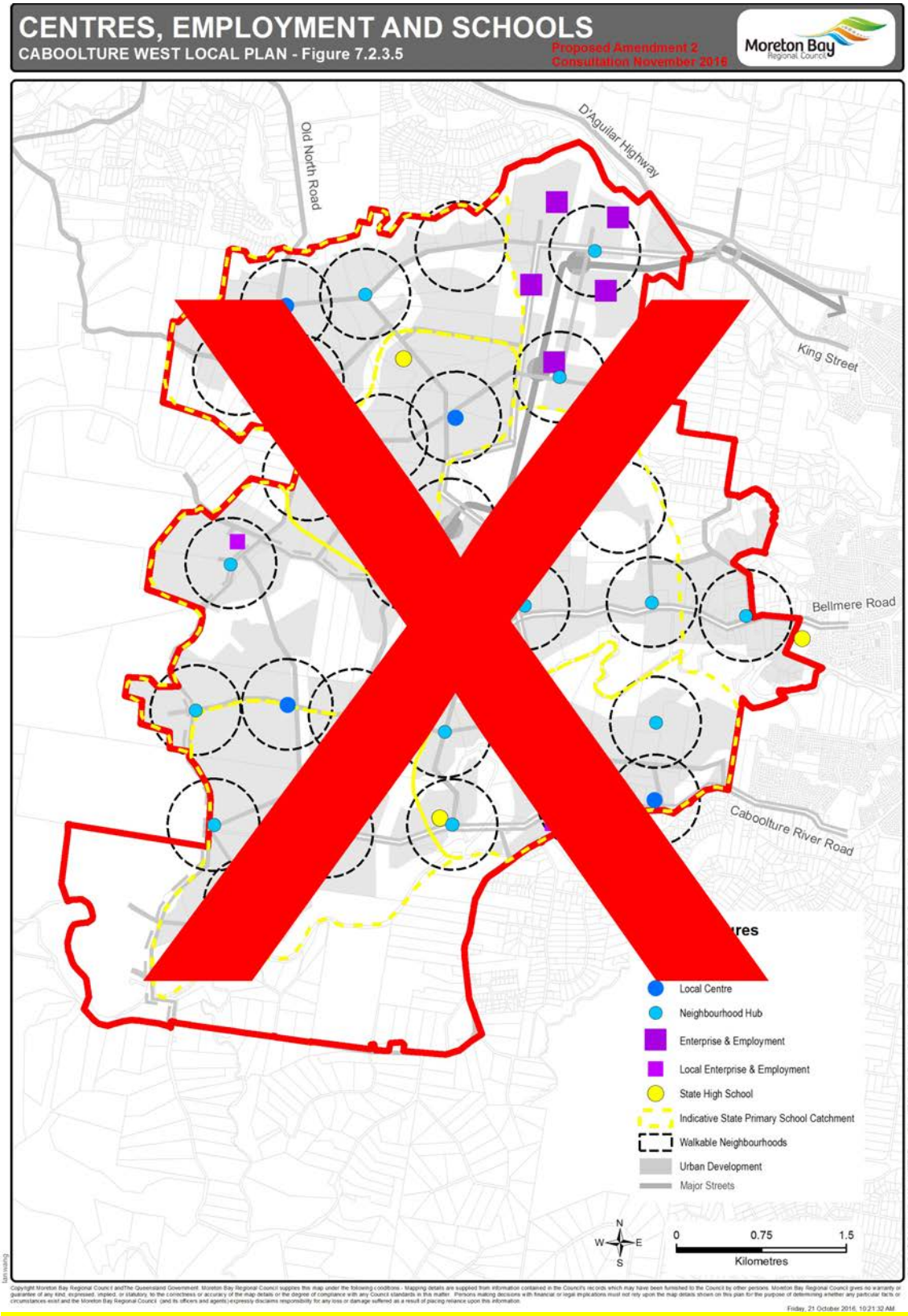
Kilometres

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space




CENTRES, EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOLS
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.5
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay Regional Council
Old North Road
D'Aguilar Highway
King Street
Bellmere Road
Caboolture River Road
Local Centre
Neighbourhood Hub
Enterprise & Employment
Local Enterprise & Employment
State High School
Indicative State Primary School Catchment
Walkable Neighbourhoods
Urban Development
Major Streets
N
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0.75
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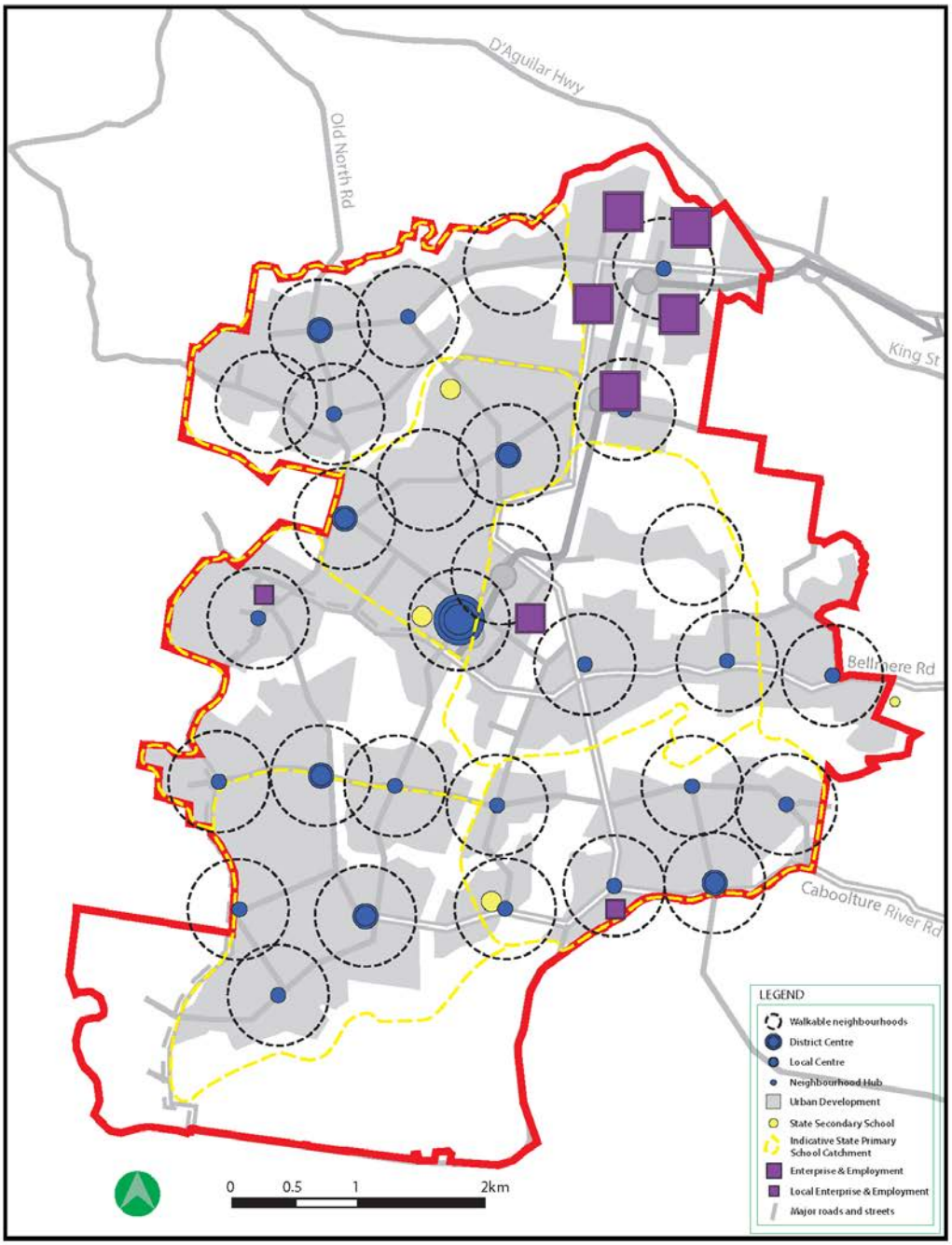
Kilometres

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools



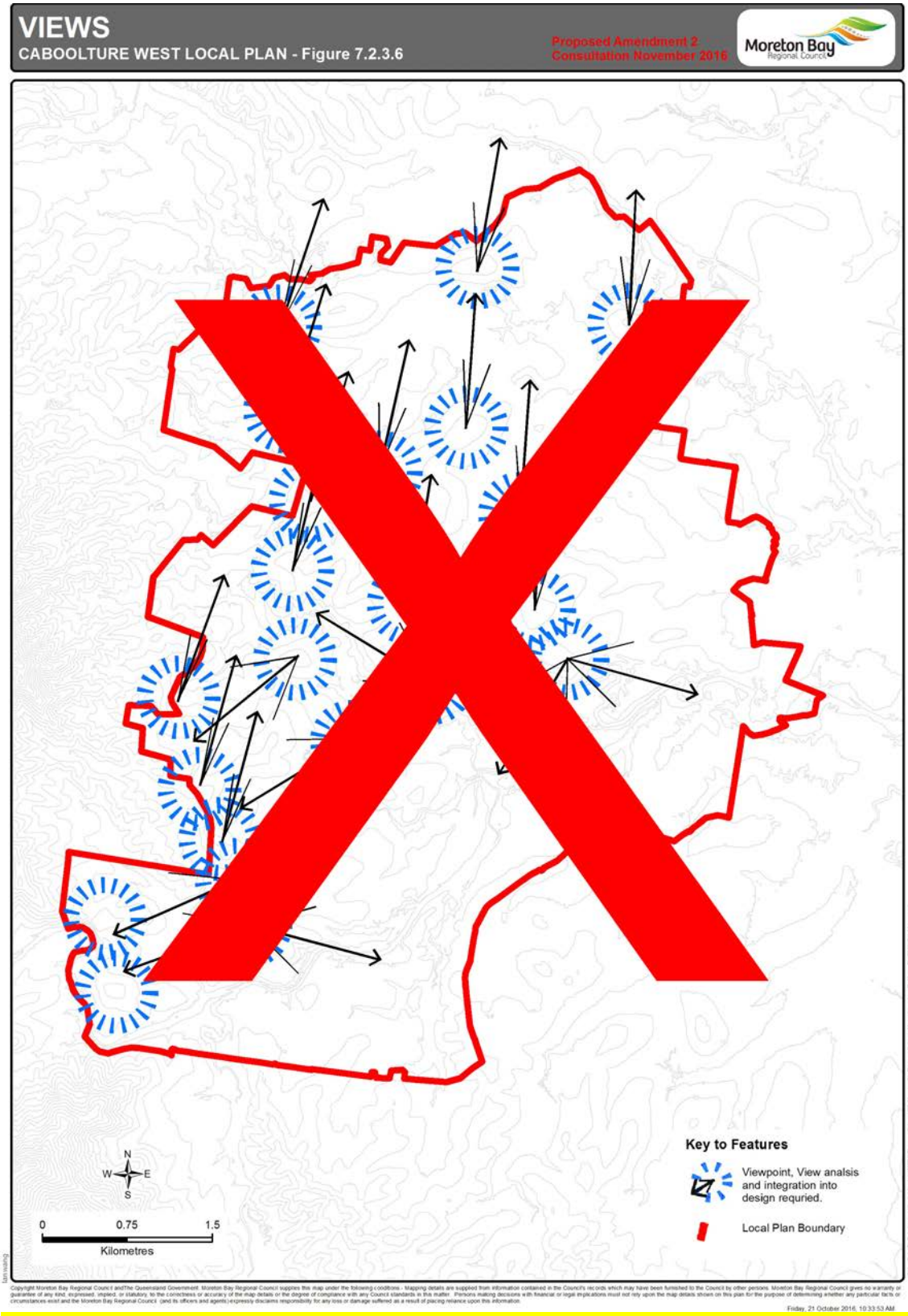

VIEWS
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.6
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
Key to Features
Viewpoint, View analsis and integration into design requried.
Local Plan Boundary
N
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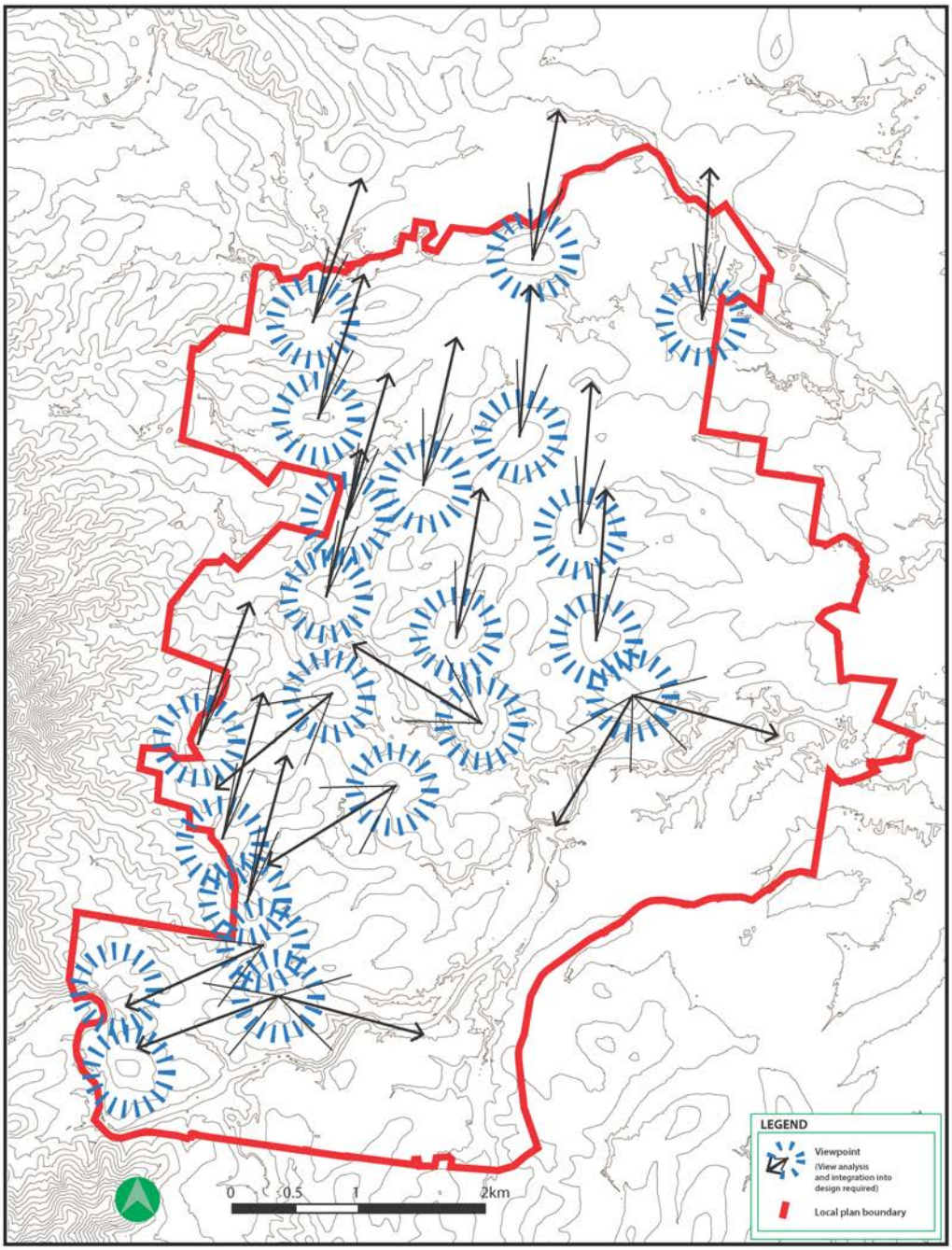
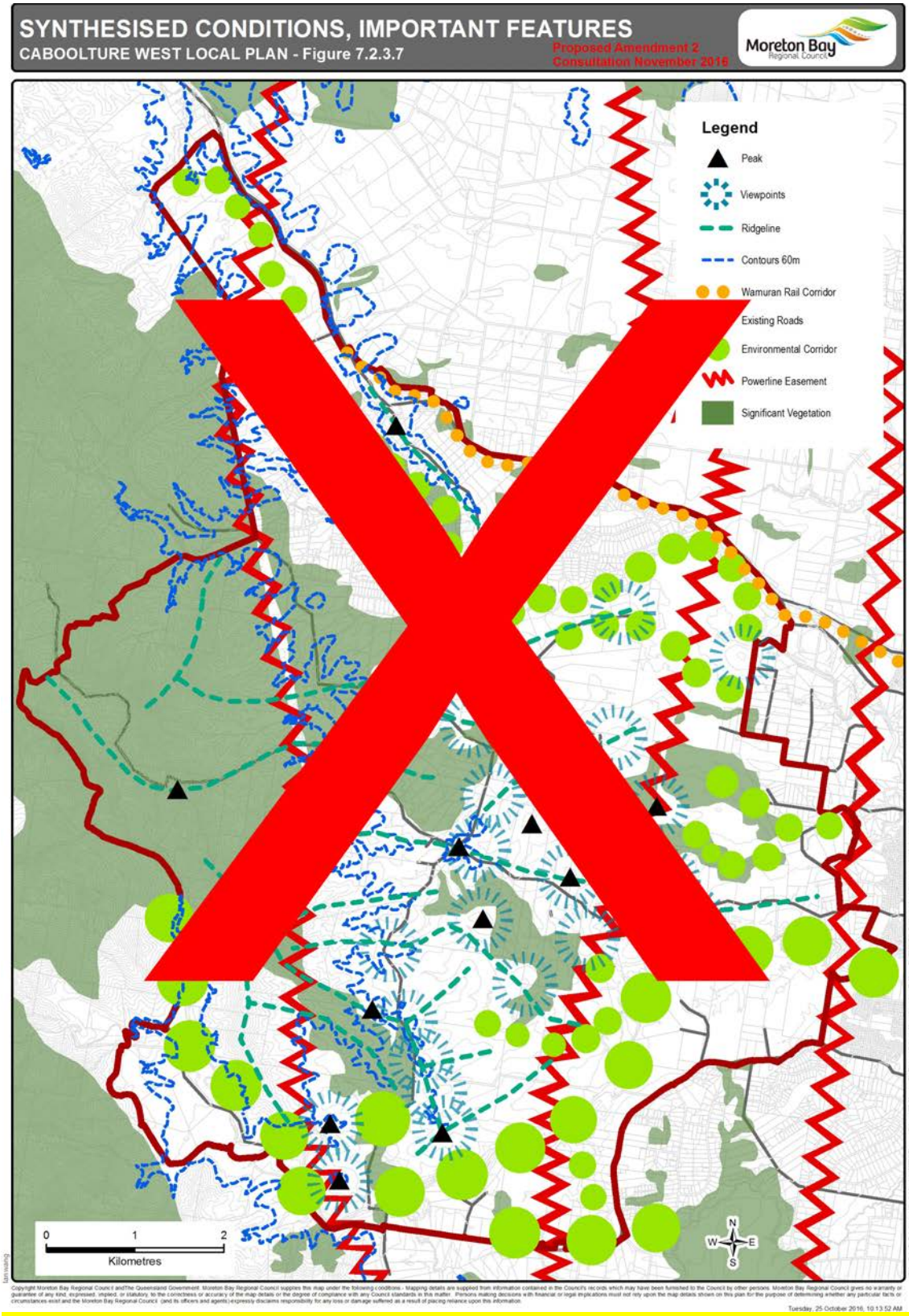
Figure 7.2.3.6 - Views




SYNTHESISED CONDITIONS, IMPORTANT FEATURES
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.7
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
Legend
Peak
Viewpoints
Ridgeline
Contours 60m
Wamuran Rail Corridor
Existing Roads
Environmental Corridor
Powerline Easement
Significant Vegetation
0
1
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Kilometres
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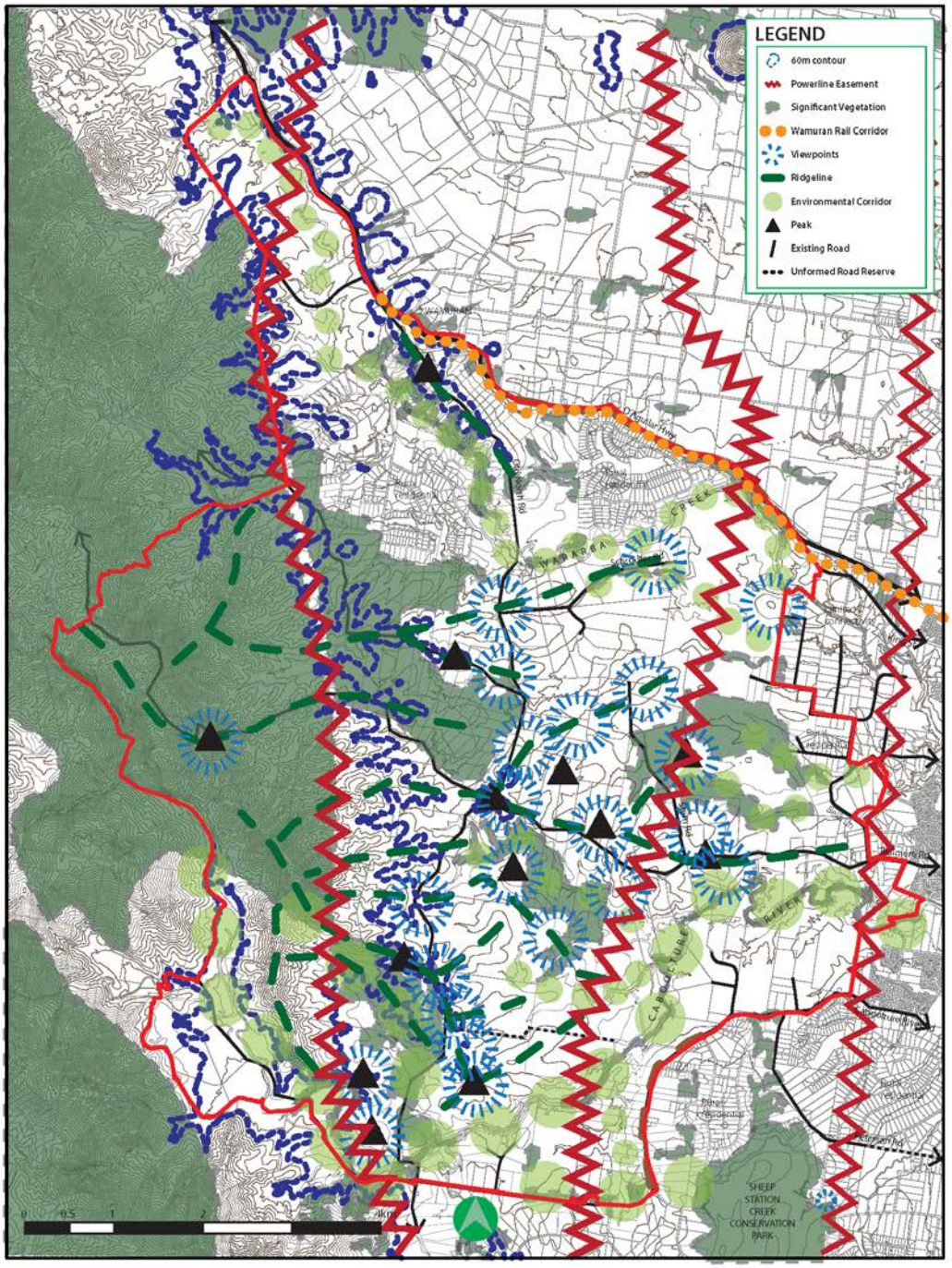
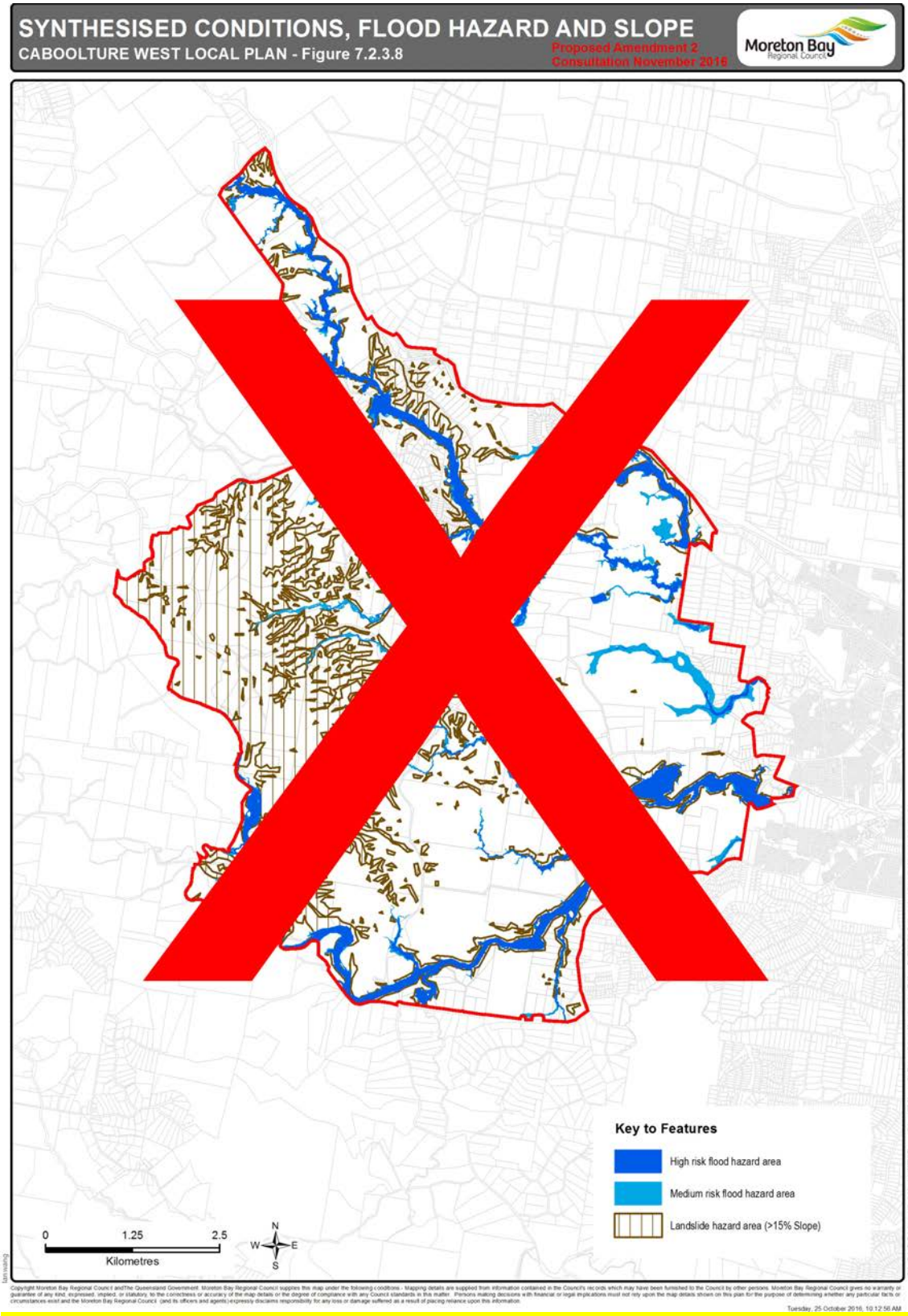
Figure 7.2.3.7 - Synthesised conditions, important features




SYNTHESISED CONDITIONS, FLOOD HAZARD AND SLOPE
CABOOLTURE WEST LOCAL PLAN - Figure 7.2.3.8
Proposed Amendment 2
Consultation November 2016
Moreton Bay
Regional Council
Key to Features
High risk flood hazard area
Medium risk flood hazard area
Landslide hazard area (>15% Slope)
0
1.25
2.5
Kilometres
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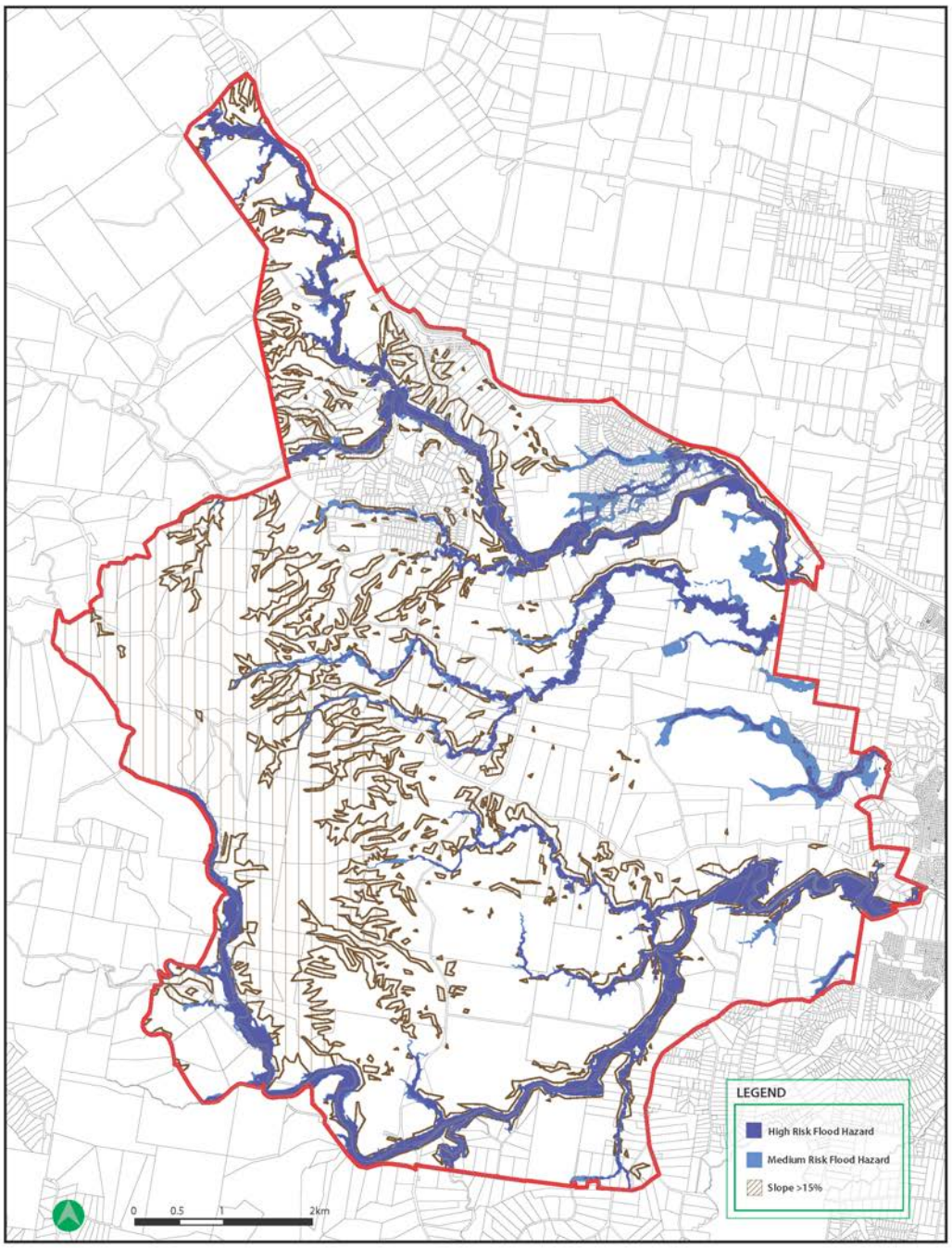
THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Figure 7.2.3.8 - Synthesised conditions, flood hazard and slope



7.2.3.1 Urban living precinct

7.2.3.1.1 Purpose - Urban living precinct

1. The Urban living precinct applies to most of the area intended for urban development in the Caboolture West local plan area. The precinct is to be developed as a series next generation neighbourhoods, that are comprised of a mix of residential development types including detached dwellings on a variety of lot sizes, multiple residential dwellings and other residential and live work opportunities. Higher density development is predominately located within walking distance to centres, community facilities and high frequency public transport.

2. The Urban living precinct has an overall net density of 22 dwellings per hectare (representing the combined mix of all development within the precinct) to support a diverse range of services, facilities and high frequency public transport.

   Note - Net density refers to the density of development of an area which includes land for local streets, local Parks(57) and developable land (i.e. Before development occurs). Council's density calculations for the Caboolture West Local Plan assume that 70% of an area is developable and that 30% of the area is taken up by local streets and parks(57).

   Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design, for average density calculation.

3. The Urban living precinct also accommodates a wide range of other non-residential activities to cater for the needs of all local residents. These other activities include:

   a. identifiable and accessible local centres and neighbourhood hubs;

   b. local employment areas providing locations for small scale, low impact and service industry land uses;

   c. specific facilities and institutions such as Educational establishments(24), Child care centres(13) and community facilities;

   d. community open space and recreation areas;

   e. other community infrastructure necessary for an urban community to function.

4. The Urban living precinct comprises a mix of the following sub-precincts, as identified on a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan). Each sub-precinct contributes a different primary function and focus as described below:

   a. Next generation sub-precinct - is the predominate form of development within the Urban living precinct consisting of mainly next generation residential activities supported by a mix of convenience retail, commercial, community, education, sporting, recreation and open space activities;

   b. Local centre sub-precinct - several local centres are required within the local plan area and are primary locations for a mix of convenience retail, commercial and community activities that service multiple next generation neighbourhood catchments. A local centre will typically contain one full-line supermarket, a wide range of speciality retail shops and commercial tenancies, health services and community facilities;

   c. Light industry sub-precinct - are primary locations for local low impact and service industry activities that are compatible with and complementary to adjacent uses in the Urban living precinct. The operation and viability of industrial activities in a Light industry sub-precinct are to be protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses, with the exception of caretaker's accommodation(10).

7.2.3.1.1 Next generation sub-precinct

7.2.3.1.1.1 Purpose - Next generation sub-precinct

Editor's note - Next generation neighbourhoods are a concept first canvassed in the Next Generation Planning handbook. They are a typology bringing together a range of planning and urban design objectives for residential areas for the South East Queensland context. The planning for Caboolture West is based on a series of walkable neighbourhoods. Each neighbourhood has a neighbourhood centre or 'hub' typically where major streets cross, or could centre on a local Park(57), and are based on a 400m or 5 minute walking catchment. Neighbourhood hubs are mixed use and 'mixed housing' typically containing convenience retail, commercial, community and residential activities. Three or four neighbourhoods are clustered around a local centre forming about a 1km catchment. Local centres are large enough for a full-line supermarket. They are strongly mixed use. Buildings and public life is oriented to the street (not car parks). They are walkable, comfortable, pleasant and safe. A local centre provides a focus for medium density residential development. A net residential density of 20 dwellings per hectare is targeted for next generation neighbourhoods, and the network of neighbourhood centres and local centres provide for 'day to day needs of residents' within easy walking distance. Where 3 or 4 neighbourhoods are clustered around a local centre, the local centre provides opportunity to locate medium density residential development thereby increasing the overall density of a suburb scaled unit to 22 dwellings per hectare. Home offices(53) and home businesses are also encouraged in next generation neighbourhoods. Such uses are particularly appropriate along the major streets, still residential but offering some exposure useful for live/work situations. Neighbourhood serving shops and services are located at the heart of the neighbourhood, where major streets cross. Attached houses and live/work buildings cluster around the centre/hub, and along the major through streets. Rear lanes are used to provide parking access. A local Park(57) and school are on the edge of the neighbourhood, still within easy walk. Alternatively a local Park(57) could provide a focus. Buses ply the major streets (the cross streets), spaced at 800m intervals to provide coverage without leaving the major streets. A 'tiled' grid of streets provides good access and connectivity while managing intersections.

1. The purpose of the Next generation sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. The Next generation sub-precinct is developed as a series of neighbourhoods consisting of a mix of residential, convenience retail, commercial, community, education, recreation and open space activities.

   b. Next generation residential development is the predominate form of development within each neighbourhood.

   c. The scale and density of development facilitates an efficient land use pattern that supports compact, walkable and sustainable communities that are well connected to local centres, neighbourhood hubs, schools, Community uses(17), Parks(57) and open space.

   d. The Next generation sub-precinct contains a mix of residential dwellings, tenure and densities providing housing and lot choice and affordability for different lifestyle choices and life stages to meet diverse community needs.

   e. Neighbourhoods have a safe and convenient movement network consisting of interconnected streets and active transport linkages that provide high levels of accessibility between residences, centres, open space areas, schools and places of activity.

   f. Development provides sufficient and appropriately located land for local centres, neighbourhood hubs, schools and open space activities.

   g. Residential dwelling mix in a Next generation sub-precinct is aimed at achieving a minimum net density of 20 dwellings per hectare.

      Note - Notwithstanding the target net residential density for the Next generation sub-precinct, it is acknowledged that early years of the development (i.e. 1st five years) of the Caboolture West local plan area are likely to commence with a predominance of detached lots in the 15 to 20 dwellings per hectare density range.

      Note - Net residential density refers to the density of development of an area which includes land for local streets, local Parks(57)(53) and developable land i.e. Before development occurs. Council's density calculations for the Caboolture West Local Plan assume that 70% of an area is developable and that 30% of the area is taken up by local streets and Parks(57).

      Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for density calculation.

   h. Development within 400m walking distance of a local centre sub-precinct must include a mix of low rise apartments, row houses and plexes to achieve a minimum net density of 30 dwellings per hectare.

   i. Development protects and preserves the cultural heritage significance of the Upper Caboolture Uniting Church and adjacent cemetery(12).

j. The design, siting and construction of residential activities:

i. contributes to a safe, attractive, pedestrian friendly streetscape;

ii. encourages passive surveillance of public spaces;

iii. results in separation of public and private spaces, privacy and residential amenity consistent with the density and residential character of the area;

iv. orientates to integrate with the street and surrounding neighbourhood;

v. provides a diverse and attractive built form where buildings are located closer to the street and encourage active frontages;

vi. incorporates sub-tropical urban design principles that respond to local climatic conditions;

vii. incorporates sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation;

viii. incorporates natural features and responds to site topography;

ix. locates car parking so as not to dominate the street;

x. caters for appropriate car parking and manoeuvring areas on site;

xi. provides urban services such as reticulated water, sewerage, sealed roads, Parks[(57)] and other identified infrastructure;

xii. ensures domestic outbuildings are subordinate in appearance and function to the dwelling.

k. Home based business can only be established where the scale and intensity of the activity does not detrimentally impact upon the character and amenity associated with the surrounding area. Specifically, Home based business does not include the sale or restoration of more than 4 vehicles in any calendar year or, undertake a mechanical repairs or panel beating activity associated with a business at the subject premises.

l. Community activities must:

i. be integrated into next generation neighbourhoods;

ii. form part of a local centre or neighbourhood hub or in a specific location in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools;

iii. be in a location serviced by public transport;

iv. not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape;

v. not undermine the viability of existing or future centres.

m. Corner stores may establish as a standalone use (not part of a neighbourhood hub) where:

i. the store is of a scale that remains subordinate to all centres and neighbourhood hubs within the local plan area;

ii. clear separation from existing neighbourhoods hubs and centres within the network are maintained to reduce catchment overlap. The corner store should not be within 1600m of another corner store, neighbourhood hub or centre measured from the centre of the corner store, neighbourhood hub or centre;

iii. they are appropriately designed and located to include active frontages.

n. Educational establishments[24] are located:

i. in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools;
or

ii. on connecting streets between neighbourhoods (not on cul-de-sacs), to maximise an equal catchment distribution among two or three neighbourhoods;

iii. along green network corridors to maximise the use of open space for sport and recreation purposes and to promote active travel as a means of transport to and from school.

Editor's note - State primary and high school locations have been identified in the Caboolture West local plan. School site boundaries and sizes are to be determined at Neighbourhood development plan stage in consultation with the Department of Education Training and Employment. The locational and design criteria proposed seeks to integrate schools into the design of the town. Non-government school locations are not identified and must adopt the same locational and design criteria as government schools.

o. Educational establishments[24] are designed:

i. to ensure the efficient use of land (e.g. compact built form where in proximity to a centre, share recreation space, buildings and sports fields with the community, council and other schools etc);

ii. to be pedestrian oriented and complement walkable and cycleable neighbourhoods by providing multiple access points;

iii. to maintain the safety of users accessing the Educational establishment[24].

p. Regional and district sports facilities:

i. are provided in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.

ii. are developed to:

A. maintain the ongoing viability and relevancy of existing and new indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities to meet community sport and recreation needs;

B. where applicable, be in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy or Management Plan under the Land Act 1994;

C. only include activities other than sports and recreation activities that have a nexus with or are ancillary to, sports and recreation activities where:

I. activities do not compete with similar uses in centres;

II. activities do not detract from the primary sports and recreation activity occurring on a site;

III. activities do not have adverse impacts on the character and amenity of the surrounding receiving environment, including noise, traffic generation, lighting, rubbish and waste disposal.

D. adopt a high standard of design and achieve quality buildings, and structures, including adopting the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED);

E. be compatible with the existing and intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area and does not appear visually dominant or overbearing;

F. adopt sensitive design and siting considerations when adjoining residential areas. Design measures such as landscaping, screening and separation are adopted to minimise the visual impact of buildings and hard surfaces and nuisance effects associated with lighting, noise, dust and rubbish disposal;

G. mitigate potential traffic impacts by:

I. locating on roads of a standard and capacity to accommodate traffic demand;

II. providing safe and accessible vehicle access points, on-site manoeuvring and parking areas;

III. providing for active transport opportunities.

Editor's note - Regional and district sports parks have been designed at the town scale and their locations and sizes identified in the Structure plan. A town centre Park[(57)] is also noted. District and some local recreation park locations are also identified, but detailed planning through the Neighbourhood Development Planning process is required to confirm the location, size and design of parks[(57)].

q. Retail and commercial activities (excluding Service stations) must:

i. cluster with other non-residential uses (excluding corner stores and activities associated with a regional or district sports facility) forming a neighbourhood hub;

ii. be centred around a main street central core, fostering opportunities for social and economic exchange;

iii. be of a small scale;

Note - Retail and commercial uses that will result in a new or existing hub expanding to a scale that exceeds what is appropriate for a neighbourhood hub are therefore more comparable to a local centre. Accordingly, development of this nature are to be assessed as if establishing a new local centre. Refer to the Centre zone code for relevant assessment benchmarks.

iv. not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape;

v. be subordinate in function and scale to all centres within the local plan area;

vi. not undermine the viability of existing or future centres or neighbourhood hubs.

r. Service stations:

i. establish where they will not disrupt, fragment or negatively impact active frontages (e.g. within a neighbourhood hub);

ii. establish on heavily trafficked roads where the amenity of surrounding residential uses is already subject to impacts by road vehicle noise;

iii. establish in locations that will not have a negative impact on the street environments intended to include active frontages (e.g. Neighbourhood hubs or centres);

iv. do not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape;

v. ancillary uses or activities only service the convenience needs of users.

s. The design, siting and construction of non-residential uses (excluding Educational establishments[(24)]):

i. contributes to a safe, attractive, pedestrian friendly streetscape;

ii. provides low rise development;

iii. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces (excluding Service stations);

iv. results in separation of public and private spaces, privacy and residential amenity consistent with the density and residential character of the area, and accessibility for business customers;

v. provides for active and passive surveillance of road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

vi. promotes active transport options and ensures an oversupply of car parking is not provided;

vii. locates car parking so as not to dominate the street;

viii. caters for appropriate car parking and manoeuvring areas on site;

ix. does not result in large internalised Shopping centres[76] (e.g. large blank external walls with tenancies only accessible from within the building) surrounded by expansive areas of surface car parking.

t. Neighbourhood hubs are established where:

i. it will service the immediate convenience needs of the local neighbourhood, providing an important activity node and is consistent with the centres network within the local plan area;

ii. it is of a scale that remains subordinate to all other centres within the local plan area;

Note - Retail and commercial uses that will result in a new or existing neighbourhood hub expanding to a scale and function more consistent with a Local centre are to be assessed as if establishing a new Local centre. Refer to the Centre zone code for relevant assessment criteria.

iii. the function and scale of uses and activities will not have a negative impact on the community;

iv. they are appropriately designed to include active frontages around a main street core, and are staged where relevant to retain key (highly accessible) sites for long-term development.

u. Neighbourhood hubs are located:

i. in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools;

ii. generally within a 400m walk of most residents;

iii. at the junction of main streets and public transport routes in accessible and visible locations;

iv. generally to the side of the intersection creating pedestrian focused main streets;

v. with clear separation from existing neighbourhood hubs and centres within the network to reduce catchment overlap.

v. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

w. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

x. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

y. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

z. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

aa. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

ab. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

ac. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

ad. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a ‘least risk, least impact’ approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

ae. Development in the Next generation sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Caretaker's accommodation(10)
• Child care centre(13)
• Club(14)
• Community care centre(15)
• Community residence(15)
• Community use(15)
• Dual occupancy(21)
• Dwelling house(22)
• Dwelling unit(23)
• Educational establishment(24)
• Emergency services(25)
• Health care services(32)
• Home based business(35)
• Multiple dwelling(49)
• Place of worship(60)
• Relocatable home park(62) - if within 800m walking distance of the Town centre precinct
	• Residential care facility(65) - if within 800m walking distance of the Town centre precinct
	• Retirement facility(67) - if within 800m walking distance of the Town centre precinct
	• Rooming accommodation(69) - if within 800m walking distance of the Town centre precinct
	• Sales office(72)
	• Shop(75) - if for a corner store
	• Short-term accommodation(77) - if within 800m walking distance of the Town centre precinct
		• Where in a neighbourhood hub:
		  • Food and drink outlet(28)
		  • Hardware and trade supplies(32)
		  • Health care services(33)
		  • Indoor sport and recreation - for a gymnasium
		  • Office(53)
		  • Service industry(73)
		  • Shop(75)
		  • Shopping centre
		  • Veterinary services(87)
		• Where in a regional or district sports facility:
		  • Food and drink outlet(28) (where ancillary to sports and recreation activities)
		  • Indoor sport and recreation(38)
		  • Market(46)
		  • Outdoor sport and recreation(55)

af. Development in the Next generation sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6)	• Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Low impact industry(42) • Marine industry(45)	• Research and technology industry(64) • Resort complex(66) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Showroom(78)

• Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Extractive industry(27) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) - if more than 250m^2 GFA • High impact industry(34)	• Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Renewable energy facility(63)	• Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

ag. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone test.

Requirements for assessment- Next generation sub-precinct

Part A - Criteria for assessable development - Next generation sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part A, Table 7.2.3.1.1.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.1.1.1 Assessable development - Next generation sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Neighbourhood structure	
PO1 Development within the Next generation sub-precinct is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, and includes: a. a series of compact and walkable neighbourhoods that have a mix of residential uses, tenure and densities on a variety of lot sizes; b. medium density neighbourhoods located within 400m walking distance of local centres;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
c. neighbourhoods that are well connected to centres, Community uses[17] and social infrastructure; d. appropriately located non-residential uses that contribute to the creation and ongoing function of a sustainable urban community; e. where possible and practicable, koala bushland and habitat trees to be retained and incorporated into the design of a neighbourhood development plan as, but not limited to, park and open space areas, street trees and urban landscaping.	
Density	
PO2 Development in the Next generation sub-precinct has a low to medium residential density in accordance with the minimum indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for density calculation.	No example provided.
Residential uses	
PO3 Residential uses are appropriately located within the sub-precinct having regard to: a. the housing diversity and mix sought within the sub-precinct; b. the proximity to existing centres, neighbourhood hubs, public open space and public transport nodes; c. the lot frontage; d. the order of road and street type. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E3** Residential uses are located in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
Building height (Residential uses)	
PO4 Buildings and structures have a height that:	**E4** Building height does not exceed:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. is consistent with the low to medium rise character of the Next generation sub-precinct; b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape, street conditions (e.g. street width) or adjoining properties; d. positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area; Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution. e. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	a. that mapped on Overlay map – Building heights; or b. for domestic outbuildings, including free standing carports and garages, 4m and a mean height not exceeding 3.5m.
Building height (Non-residential uses)	
PO5 ~~The height of buildings reflect the intended character of the area.~~The height of non-residential buildings does not adversely affect amenity of the area or of adjoining properties. and positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area. Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution.	**E5** Building heights do not exceed that mapped on a Neighbourhood development plan.
Setbacks (Residential uses)	
PO6 Residential buildings and structures are setback to:	**E6.1** Setbacks (excluding built to boundary walls) comply with Table 7.2.3.1.1.2 - Setback (Residential uses).

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. be consistent with the low to medium character intended for the area, where buildings are positioned closer to the footpath to create more active frontages and maximise private open space at the rear; b. result in development not being visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape and the adjoining sites; c. maintain private open space areas that are of a size and dimension to be usable and functional; d. maintain the privacy of adjoining properties; e. ensure parked vehicles do not restrict pedestrian and traffic movement and safety; f. limit the length, height and openings of boundary walls to maximise privacy and amenity on adjoining properties; g. provide adequate separation to particular infrastructure and waterbodies to minimise adverse impacts on people, property, water quality and infrastructure; h. ensure built to boundary walls do not create unusable or inaccessible spaces and do not negatively impact the streetscape character, amenity or functionality of adjoining properties. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E6.2** Buildings (excluding class 10 buildings and structures) ensure that built to boundary walls are: a. only established on lots having a primary frontage of 18m or less and where permitted in Table 7.2.3.1.1.3; b. of a length and height not exceeding that specified in Table 7.2.3.1.1.3; c. setback from the side boundary: i. ~~not more than 20mm; or~~ ii. if a plan of development ~~shows~~provides for only one built to boundary wall on the one boundary, not more than ~~150~~200mm; or iii. if a built to boundary wall may be built on each side of the same boundary, not more than 20mm d. on the low side of a sloping lot. Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.
Setbacks (Non-residential uses)	
PO7 Front setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces.	**E7.1** For the primary frontage buildings are constructed: a. to the property boundary; or b. setback a maximum of 3m from the property boundary, where for the purpose of outdoor dining.
	E7.2 For the secondary frontage, setbacks are consistent with an adjoining building.
PO8	**E8** No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Side and rear setbacks cater for driveway(s), services, utilities and buffers required to protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses and the development will not be visually dominant or overbearing with respect to adjoining properties.	
Site cover (Residential uses)	
PO9 Residential buildings and structures will ensure that site cover: a. does not result in a site density that is inconsistent with the intended low to medium character of the area; b. does not result in an over development of the site; c. does not result in other elements of the site being compromised (e.g. setbacks, open space etc). Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E9** Site cover (excluding eaves, sun shading devices, patios, balconies and other unenclosed structures) does not exceed the specified percentages in the table below. **Building height** / **Lot Size**: **300m² or less** / **301-400m²** / **401-500m²** / **501-1000m²** / **1001-2500m²** / **Greater than 2501m²** Less than 8.5m: 75% / 70% / 60% / 60% / 60% / 60% 8.5m -12.0m: 50% / 50% / 60% / 50% / 50% / 50% Greater than 12.0m: N/A / N/A / N/A / 50% / 40% / 40% Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for method of calculation.
Movement network	
PO10 Development is designed to connect to and form part of the surrounding neighbourhood by providing interconnected street, pedestrian and cyclist pathways to adjoining development, nearby centres, neighbourhood hubs, community facilities, public transport nodes and open space in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets and Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling.	No example provided.
Water sensitive urban design	
PO11 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites adjoining street frontages to mitigate impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Sensitive land use separation	
PO12 Sensitive land uses within 250m of land in the general industry sub-precinct must mitigate any potential exposure to industrial air, noise or odour emissions that impact on human health, amenity and wellbeing. 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.	**E12** Development is designed and operated to ensure that: a. it meets the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise; and b. the air quality objectives in the *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008*, are met.
Amenity	
PO13 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances	No example provided.
Cultural Heritage	
PO14 Development on Lot 48 S31711 (containing the Upper Caboolture Uniting Church and adjacent cemetery[12]) will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E14** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value.
Noise	
PO15	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	
PO16 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E16.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E16.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO17**~~	~~**E17**~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO18**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO19**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E20.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E20.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO21**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E21.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E21.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO22**~~	~~No example provided.~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	
Access	
PO23 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO24 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO25 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E25.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E25.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E25.3

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E25.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO26 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E26.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E26.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E26.3

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO27 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following; a. Where the through road provides an access or residential street function; i. intersecting road located on same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a local collector or district collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 250 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 100 metres. d. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 350 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres. e. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 500 metres in the Next generation neighbourhood precinct. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay may - Road hierarchy.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM. Note - Development is to provide roof and allotment (inter-allotment – QUDM level III) drainage, including bunds, to all lots that have a gradient less than 1 in 100 (for the whole of the allotment) to the road. The inter-allotment drainage system (including easements) is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO28 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO29 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO30	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	
PO31 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO32 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO33 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment;	**E33.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following:

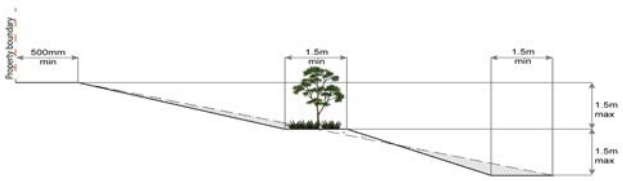
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E33.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E33.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E33.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO34 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E34** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO35 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3; a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E35.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E35.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E35.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

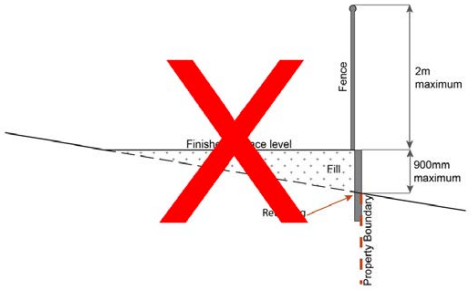
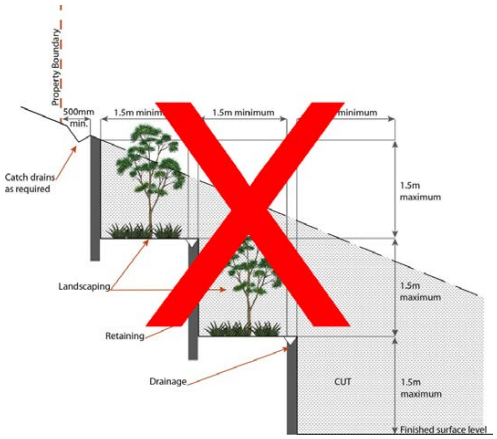
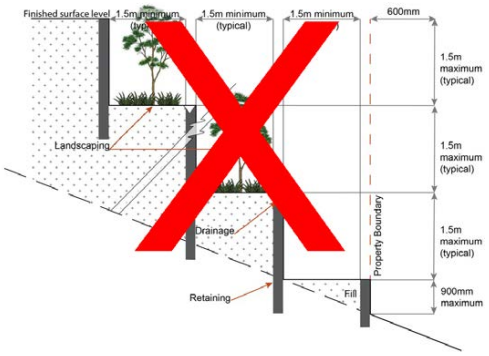
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO36 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E36** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO37 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works;	**E37.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.

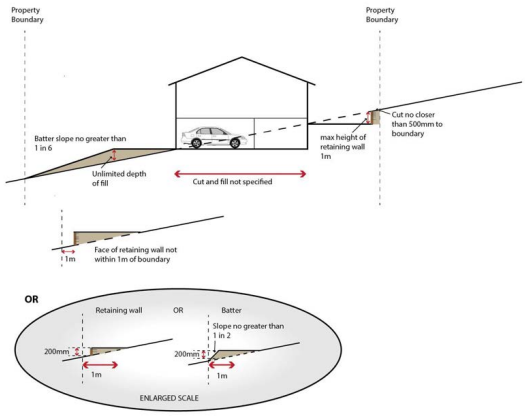
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E37.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO38 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO39 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability;	**E39.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E39.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E39.3 All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E39.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E39.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E39.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E39.7 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO40 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E40** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Figure - Embankment 
PO41 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E41.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he Sustainable Planning~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~2009~~. **E41.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO42 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO43 Filling or excavation does not result in	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO44 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E44** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	 c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~   Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO45	E45.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order.	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E45.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E45.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO46 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E46** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO47 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E47** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Dual occupancies[21]	
PO48 Dual occupancies[21]: a. are dispersed within the streetscape; b. contribute to the diversity of dwelling types and forms; c. are not the predominant built form. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for dispersal methods and calculation.	**E48** Dual occupancies[21] are dispersed within the streetscape in accordance with one or more of the following: a. no more than 20% of sites within a block contain an existing or approved Dual occupancy[21] and Dual occupancy lots (running along the street frontage) are separated by a minimum of one lot not containing an existing, approved or properly made application for a Dual occupancy; or

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	b. a Dual occupancy[21] is separated by a minimum of 6 lots (running along the street frontage) from another lot containing an existing or approved dual occupancy[21]; or c. a Dual occupancy[21] is not located within 100m (in all directions) of an existing or approved Dual occupancy[21]. Note - Laneway lots may contain Dual occupancies[21] (lofts) on the end two lots within a laneway. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for dispersal methods and calculation.
Educational establishments[24]	
PO49 Educational establishments[24] are located: a. in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools; or b. generally between neighbourhoods; c. on highly accessible sites along neighbourhood connecting streets; d. with close access to highly frequent public transport; e. generally along green network corridors to maximise the use of open space for sport and recreation purposes and to promote active travel as a means of transport to and from school; f. if a high school or major private school - on major connecting streets. Note - The urban design rationale for Caboolture West further outlines locational criteria for schools.	No example provided.
PO50 Educational establishments[24] are designed to: a. if adjacent to a local centre, promote development of a compact pedestrian oriented local centre, including an urban format that is (multi-storey	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
buildings, not a suburban campus format) and physically designed to have a pedestrian orientation to the street; b. enable shared recreation space and buildings with community out of hours; c. share sports fields with council and other schools where possible to reduce land requirements; d. provide adequate parking (including on and off street parking); e. provide access via slow speed environments to promote walking and cycling.	
Food and drink outlet[28] (where in a regional or district sports facility)	
PO51 Food and drink outlets[28] : a. remain secondary and ancillary to an open space, sport or recreation use; b. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose; c. do not appear, act or function as a separate and stand-alone commercial activity, and have a clearly expressed relationship with an open space, sport or recreation use; d. do not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust and odour on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties.	No example provided.
Home based business[35]	
PO52 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand and on-site manoeuvring without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the Dwelling house[22]; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensures employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties; g. ensures service and delivery vehicles do not negatively impact the amenity of the area.	
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	
PO53 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E53.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E53.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO54 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E54** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO55 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility:	**E55** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	
Market[46]	
PO56 Markets[46]: a. are temporary or periodic in nature; b. remain limited in size, scale and intensity to avoid adverse detrimental impacts on the character and amenity of an adjoining area, including vehicle access, traffic generation, on and off site car parking and pedestrian safety; c. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose; d. have minimal economic impact on established businesses on commercially zoned land in the immediate vicinity; e. do not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust, odour, hours and frequency of operation, on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties; f. do not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.	**E56.1** The Market[46] does not impact on the ability to undertake activities associated with the primary recreation and open space purpose of the site. **E56.2** Market[46] operates as follows: a. no more than 2 days in any week; b. no more than 50 individual stalls; c. all activities, including set-up and pack-up, occur within the hours of 7.00am and 3.00pm; d. no use of amplified music, public address systems and noise generating plant and equipment; e. waste containers are provided at a rate of 1 per food stall and 1 per 4 non-food stalls.
Sales office[72]	
PO57 The Sales office[72] is designed to: a. provide functional and safe access, manoeuvring areas and car parking spaces for the number and type of vehicles anticipated to access the site; b. complement the streetscape character while maintaining surveillance between buildings and public spaces; c. be temporary in nature. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for access and crossover requirements.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility[81]	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO58 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E58.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E58.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO59 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E59** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO60 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E60** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO61 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E61.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E61.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E61.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E61.4

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E61.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E61.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO62 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E62** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO63 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E63** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Regional and district sports facilities	
PO64 Regional and district sports facilities are located in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.	No example provided.
PO65	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
The development of Regional and district sports facilities is to: a. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding built environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land; b. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook; c. be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security; d. incorporate appropriate design responses, relative to the size and function of buildings, that acknowledge and reflect the region's sub-tropical climate; e. maintain the open space character as a visual contrast to urban development; or where a higher density of built form is anticipated, the visual appearance of building bulk is reduced through: i. design measures such as the provision of meaningful recesses and projections through the horizontal and vertical plane; ii. use of a variety of building materials and colours; iii. use of landscaping and screening. f. achieve the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
Retail, commercial and community uses	
PO66 Community activities: a. are located on allotments that have appropriate area and dimensions for the siting of: i. buildings and structures;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
ii. vehicle servicing, deliveries, parking, manoeuvring and circulation; iii. landscaping and open space including buffering. b. are of a small scale, having regard to the surrounding character; c. are serviced by public transport; d. do not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape; e. do not undermine the viability of existing or future centres or other neighbourhood hubs.	
PO67 Retail and commercial uses within a neighbourhood hub are of a scale that provide for the convenience needs or localised services of the immediate neighbourhood and do not constitute the scale or function of a Local centre. Note - Retail and commercial uses exceeding the thresholds above should be part of a local centre.	**E67** Retail and commercial uses within a neighbourhood hub consist of no more than: a. 1 small format supermarket with a maximum GFA of 1200m^2; b. 10 small format retail or commercial tenancies with a maximum GFA of 100m^2 each.
PO68 The establishment of a new neighbourhood hub must: a. be located in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools; b. adjoin or address a park, public open space or include privately owned civic or forecourt space having a minimum area of 400m^2; c. be located on the corner of neighbourhood connecting streets; d. form a 'Main street' having a maximum length of 200m; e. be centrally located within an 800m radial catchment. Note - Refer to Table 7.2.3.3 - Caboolture West centre network, for specific role and function criteria associated with a neighbourhood hub.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
PO69 Corner stores may establish as standalone uses where: a. having a maximum GFA of 250m^2; b. the building adjoins the street frontage and has its main pedestrian entrance from the street frontage; c. not within 1600m of another corner store, neighbourhood hub or centre.	No example provided.
PO Service stations are located, designed and orientated to: a. establish on heavily trafficked roads where the amenity of surrounding residential uses is already subject to impacts by road vehicle noise; b. be in proximity of a neighbourhood hub or centre; c. not negatively impact active streets, public spaces or hubs of activity where the pedestrian safety and comfort is of high importance (e.g. in neighbourhood hubs and centres); d. not result in the fragmentation of active streets (e.g. site where active uses are located on adjoining lots); e. ensure the amenity of adjoining properties is protected; f. reduce the visual impact of the Service station from the streetscape while maintaining surveillance from the site to the street; g. minimise impacts on adjoining residential uses, to a level suitable relative to expected residential amenity of the area. (e.g. high order road in urban or next generation neighbourhood, likely to be noisy and not like suburban); h. provide ancillary uses that meet the convenience needs of users.	**E** Service stations are located: a. adjoining or within 400m of: i. a neighbourhood hub identified on Overlay map - Community activities and neighbourhood hubs (not on a neighbourhood hub lot), or ii. a centre zone; b. on the corner lot of an arterial or sub-arterial road. **E** Service stations are designed and orientated on site to: a. include a landscaping strip having a minimum depth of 1m adjoining all road frontages; b. building and structures (including fuel pump canopies) are setback a minimum of 3m from the primary and secondary frontage and a minimum of 5m from side and rear boundaries; c. include a screen fence, of a height and standard in accordance with a noise impact assessment (Note - Noise impact assessments are to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Noise), on side and rear boundaries where adjoining land is able to contain a residential use; d. not include more than 2 driveway crossovers.
PO70 Non-residential uses (excluding a Service station) address and activate streets and public spaces by:	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontage(s), civic space and other areas of pedestrian movement; b. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of the primary frontage(s), civic space or public open space; c. locating car parking areas and drive through facilities behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; d. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colour, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing and maintaining human scale.	
Non-residential activities	
PO71 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale (e.g. cantilevered awning); e. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage; f. locate and orientate to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. incorporate appropriate acoustic treatments, having regard to any adjoining residential uses; h. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
PO72 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between the street frontage and the entrance to the building; b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active frontage and active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. is consolidated and shared with adjoining sites wherever possible.	No example provided.
PO73 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct route between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
PO74 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the site's proximity to public and active transport options; b. avoid an oversupply of car parking spaces; c. promote active and public transport options. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E74** Car parking is provided in accordance with Table 7.2.3.1.1.4. Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO75	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking.	
PO76 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas.	No example provided.
PO77 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc. Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role	**E77.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling All other residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking Non-residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E77.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure; c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3. Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E77.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E77.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>spaces provided thereafter</td><td>compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter</td><td>parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr></table> Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head. Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1). d. are provided with: i. a mirror located above each wash basin; ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment; iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin. Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
PO78 Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E78** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
PO79 On-site landscaping is provided, that: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. retains mature trees wherever possible;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
d. does not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas or interfering with sight lines; e. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sight lines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
PO80 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	**E80** No fencing is provided forward of the building line.
PO81 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety and minimise adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
PO82 The hours of operation minimise adverse amenity impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E82** Hours of operation do not exceed 6:00am to 9:00pm Monday to Sunday.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO83 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment;	**E83** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO84 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E84** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO85 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO86 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO87 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E87** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
PO88 Development within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer is located, designed and constructed to: a. protect the integrity of the bulk water supply infrastructure; b. Maintains adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the bulk water supply infrastructure.	**E88** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO89 Development: 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 other	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	
PO90 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO91 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO92 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E92** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO93 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E93** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
PO94 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E94.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E94.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO95 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO96 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E96** 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.

Table 7.2.3.1.1.2 Setbacks

Residential uses										
Height of wall	**Frontage primary**			**Frontage secondary to street**			**Frontage secondary to lane**	**Side non-built to boundary wall To OMP and wall**	**Rear To OMP and wall**	**~~Canal~~ Trafficable water bodyTo OMP and wall**
	To wall	**To OMP**	**To covered car parking space***	**To wall**	**To OMP**	**To covered car parking space***	**To OMP and wall**			
Less than 4.5m	Min 3m	Min 2m	Min 5.4m~~*~~	Min 2m	Min 1m	Min 5.4m~~*~~	Min 0.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 4.5m
4.5m to 8.5m	Min 3m	Min 2m	N/A	Min 2m	Min 1m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m	Min 2m	Min 4.5m
Greater than 8.5m	Min 6m	Min 5m	N/A	Min 3m	Min 2m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m up to 8.5m in height; plus 0.5m for every 3m in height (or storey) or part thereof over 8.5m	Min 5m	Min 4.5m

~~Note - * for Dwelling Houses(22) and Dual Occupancies(21) only.~~

Note - * Does not apply to basement car parking areas

Table 7.2.3.1.1.3 Built to boundary walls (Residential uses)

Lot frontage width	Mandatory / optional	Length and height of built to boundary wall
		Next generation neighbourhood
Less than 7.5m	Mandatory - both sides unless a corner lot	Max Length: 80% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 7.5m
7.5m to 12.5m	Mandatory - one side	Max Length: 60% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 7.5m
Greater than~~>~~12.5m to 18m	Optional: i. on 1 boundary only; ii. where the built to boundary wall adjoins a lot with a frontage less than 18m.	Max Length: the lesser of 15m or 60% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 7.5m
Greater than 18m	~~As per QDC~~Not permitted.	

Table 7.2.3.1.1.4 Car parking spaces

Site proximity	Land use	Maximum number of car spaces to be provided	Minimum number of car spaces to be provided
Within 800m walkable-~~Catchment*~~ walking distance of a higher order centre	Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 GFA	1 per 50m^2 GFA
	Residential – permanent/long term	1.5 per dwelling*	0.5 per dwelling*
	Residential – serviced/short term	1 per 2 dwellings* + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwelling* + staff spaces

Other (Wider catchment)	Non-residential	1 per 20m^2 GFA	1 per 30m^2 GFA
	Residential – permanent/long term	2.0 per dwelling*	0.75 per dwelling* unit
	Residential – serviced/short term	1 per dwelling* + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings* + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note - * Where Dwellings are not being established (e.g. beds and communal area) the car parking rate specified above is to be provided per Non-residential GFA.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Service~~s~~d/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

7.2.3.1.2 Local centre sub-precinct

7.2.3.1.2.1 Purpose - Local centre sub-precinct

Note - The location of local centres has been a key structural element in the development of the Caboolture West Local Plan. The establishment of local centres is important to delivering the overall vision for the Caboolture West Local Plan. Local centres:

i. are located at the intersection of neighbourhood connector streets;

ii. provide a focus for medium density residential neighbourhoods which are important to delivering the vision of housing choice and types distributed across the Urban living precinct;

iii. are centrally located to provide a range of convenience goods and services to 3 or 4 neighbourhoods and underpin the development of walkable neighbourhoods.

Where a local centre is shown conceptually at a hill top location in Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, planning for the local centre in a Neighbourhood development plan is required to take account of the strong views identified in Figure 7.2.3.6 - Views.

1. The purpose of the Local centre sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. The Local centre sub-precinct is the primary location for local convenience retail, commercial and community activities that service multiple neighbourhood catchments and will typically contain one full-line supermarket, a wide range of speciality retail shops, commercial tenancies, suburban offices, and a range of health services and community facilities.

   b. Local centres are located:

      i. in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept show indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools.

      ii. generally within a 1000m walking distance of most residents;

      iii. at the junction of main streets and public transport routes in accessible and visible locations;

      iv. generally to the side of the intersection creating pedestrian focused main streets.

   c. Local centres are established where:

      i. consistent in function and scale with the local centre provisions of Table 7.2.3.3 - Caboolture West centre network;

      ii. it is of an appropriate scale to service the surrounding local catchment providing an important local activity node;

      iii. clear separation from existing local centres within the network is maintained to reduce catchment overlap;

      iv. the function and scale of uses and activities will not have a negative impact on the community.

   d. Local centres contain a mix of uses that:

      i. are clustered with other compatible non-residential uses (excluding corner stores) forming a local centre having a compact urban form;

      ii. are of sufficient intensity and variety to support public transport, active transport, improve land efficiency and collectively support the viability of the local centre;

      iii. are centred around a main street central core fostering opportunities for social and economic exchange;

iv. are designed to encourage social activity through the provision of high quality civic and forecourt spaces;

v. ensure the safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas and the size, frequency and location of vehicle crossovers;

vi. ensure the amount of on-site car parking encourages the use of public and active transport, increases land use efficiency and does not negatively impact the streetscape;

vii. provide facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations;

viii. provide pedestrian connections to integrate the development with the street, public spaces and the surrounding area.

e. The design, siting and construction of local centre uses:

i. contributes to a high quality centre consistent with the desired character of the centre and surrounding area;

ii. does not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape;

iii. ensures adverse impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential uses are minimised by mitigating noise, odour and air quality impacts on residents to a level consistent with the location within or adjoining a local centre;

iv. maintains a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

v. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages and public spaces;

vi. provides for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces, road frontages and movement corridors;

vii. promotes active transport options and ensures an oversupply of car parking is not provided;

viii. does not result in large internalised Shopping centres[(76)] with large external blank walls with tenancies only accessible from within the building;

ix. locates tenancies at the street with car parking at the rear;

x. ensures expansive areas of surface car parking do not dominate road frontages or public spaces;

xi. ensures parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces.

f. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

g. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

h. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

i. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

j. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

k. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

l. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

m. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

n. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

o. Development in the Local centre sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Caretaker's accommodation(10)	• Food and drink outlet(28)	• Place of worship(60)

• Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Dwelling unit(23) • Emergency services(25)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) - if 250m^2 GFA or less • Health care services(33) • Home based business(35) • Low impact industry(42) - if not located adjoining a main street • Market(46) • Office(53)	• Service industry(73) • Shop(75) • Showroom(78) - if 250m^2 GFA or less

p. Development in the Local centre sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) - if more than 250m^2 GFA • High impact industry(34) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40)	• Landing(41) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) (where not part of a mixed use building) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63)	• Research and technology industry(63) • Resort complex(66) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) - if more than 250m^2 GFA • Special industry(79) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Winery(90)

q. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.1.2.2 Requirements for assessment

Part B - Criteria for assessable development - Local centre sub-precinct

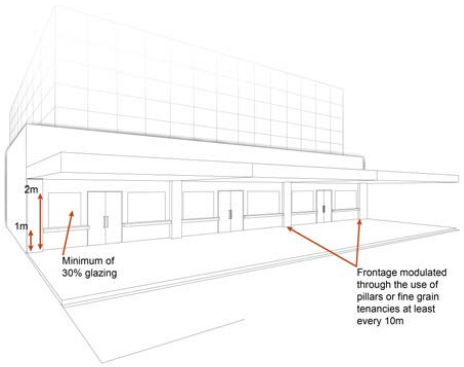
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part B, Table 7.2.3.1.2.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

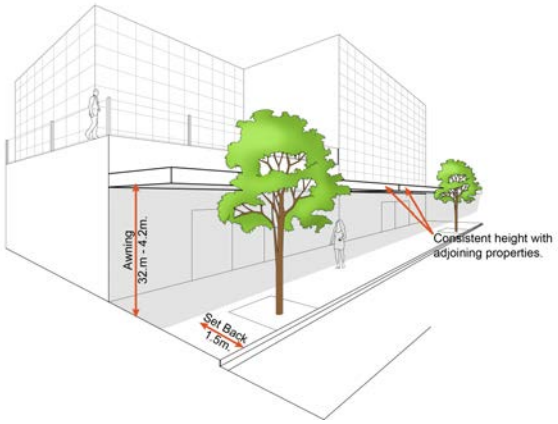
Table 7.2.3.1.2.1 Assessable development - Local centre sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
General criteria	
Local centre locations	
PO1 The location of a local centre is: a. in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.5 - Centres, employment and schools; b. on highly accessible sites along neighbourhood connecting streets; c. at the junction of through streets and public transport routes in accessible and visible locations; d. generally to the side of the intersection creating pedestrian focused main streets.	No example provided.
Centre network and function	
PO2 Development in the Local centre sub-precinct: a. is of a size, scale, range of services and location commensurate with the role and function of this sub-precinct within the centres network (e.g. A maximum of 1 full-line supermarket is located in each Local centre sub-precinct); b. is clustered with other local centre compatible uses forming a compact urban form. Note - Refer to Table 7.2.3.3 - Caboolture West centre network.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO3	**E3.1**

Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); b. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; c. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space; d. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	Development address the street frontage.
	E3.2 New buildings and extensions are built to the street alignment.
	E3.3 At-grade car parking: a. does not adjoin a main street or a corner; b. where at-grade car parking areas adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space does not not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
	E3.4 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. express strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
	E3.5 Development incorporates active uses adjacent to a street frontage, civic spaces, public open space or pedestrian thoroughfare.
	E3.6 The front facade of the building: a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. Note - This does not apply to Adult stores[(1)].

	Figure - Glazing 
	E3.7 Individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.
	E3.8 Large format retail uses (e.g. Showroom[78], supermarket or discount department store) are sleeved by smaller tenancies (e.g. retail and similar uses). Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
Setbacks	
PO4 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Site area	
PO5 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO6 The height of buildings reflect the intended low to medium character of the area.	**E6** Building heights do not exceed that mapped on a Neighbourhood development plan.
Public realm	

PO7 Developments incorporating a gross leasable area greater than 3,000m^2 include a public plaza on-site that: a. is integrated with adjacent development, in relation to built form, streetscape, landscaping and the street and pedestrian network; b. is directly accessible from adjacent development or tenancies and is easily and conveniently accessible to the public; c. is of a sufficient size and dimensions to cater for passive recreation activities (e.g. alfresco dining and temporary activities etc); d. includes greening (e.g. landscaping, planter boxes, street trees etc) that contributes to the identity of the centre; e. is lit and has adequate signage for way finding, ensuring adjoining and near by residential uses are not impacted by 'overspill'; f. is designed to achieve CPTED principles e.g. visible at all times. Note - For details and examples of civic space requirements refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
Streetscape	
PO8 Development contributes to an attractive and walkable street environment through the provision of streetscape features (e.g. footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	No example provided.
Built form	
PO9 Ground floor spaces are designed to enable the flexible re-use of floor area for commercial and retail activities.	**E9** The ground floor has a minimum ceiling height of 4.2m.
PO10	**E10** Buildings incorporate an awning that:

Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. no support poles).	a. is cantilevered b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible. **Figure - Awning requirements** 
PO11 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO12	No example provided.

Building entrances:

a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage;

b. add visual interest to the streetscape;

c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment;

d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage;

e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites;

f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance.

Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.

Car parking

PO13

The number of car parking spaces is managed to:

a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the site's proximity to public and active transport options;

b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.

E13

Car parking is provided in accordance with the table below.

Land use	Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided	Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided
Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 of GFA	1 per 50m^2 of GFA
Residential - Permanent/Long term	N/A	1 per dwelling
Residential - Services/short term	3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.

PO14 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO15 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	No example provided.
PO16 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E16** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1.
PO17 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO18 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and	**E18.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling

ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and

iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.

b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:

i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

All other residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking
Non-residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E18.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E18.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E18.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance

	to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
Loading and servicing	
PO19 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from any street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO20 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E20** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO21 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible;	No example provided.

e. contributes to quality public spaces and the micro climate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
PO22 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO23 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO24 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO25 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO26 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E26.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E26.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO27**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E27**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO28**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO29**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO30**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E30.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~

	~~**E30.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO31**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E31.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E31.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO32**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO33 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.

PO34 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO35 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E35.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E35.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E35.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E35.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO36 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E36.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;

	iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E36.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E36.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events.

	Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO37	**E** ~~No example provided.~~

~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA);	New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

• Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m² GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m² GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. **E** Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres.

c. Where the through road provides an arterial function:

i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres;

ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres;

d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. — The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E

	The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO38 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO39	No example provided.

Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	
PO40 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO41 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** | **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)**

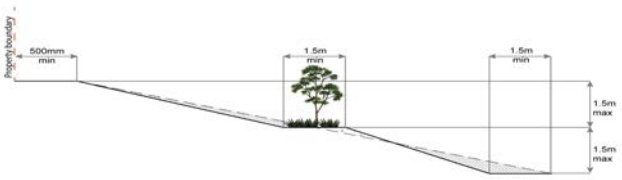
Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO42 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO43 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light;	**E43.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design

b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E43.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E43.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E43.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~

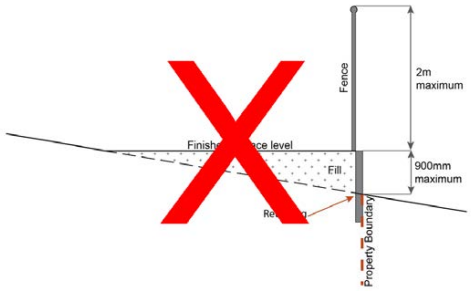
	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO44 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E44** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO45 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E45.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E45.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E45.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

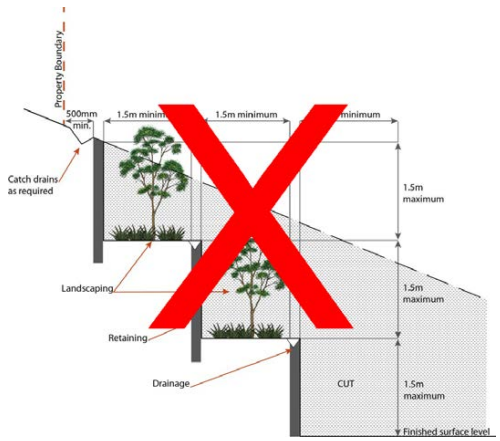
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO46 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E46** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO47 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises.	**E47.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E47.2**

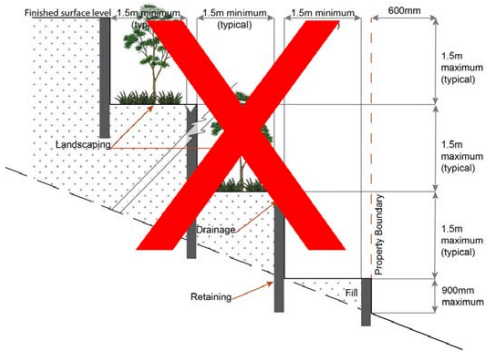
Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO48 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO49 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site;	**E49.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E49.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.

g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E49.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E49.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E49.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E49.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E49.7 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO50 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E50** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO51	**E51.1**

~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the* *Act* ~~*2009*~~.
	E51.2 Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO52 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO53 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.

PO	E
Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO54 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E54** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~





Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

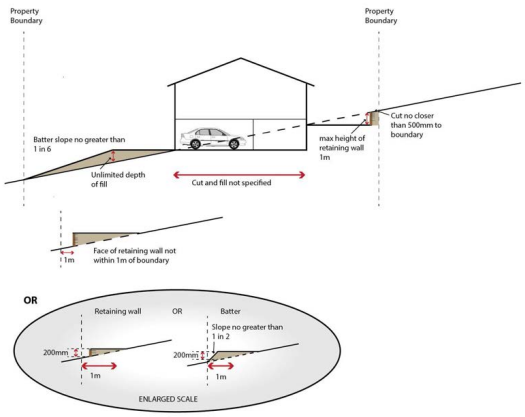
b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

	THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO55

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E55.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E55.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E55.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO56 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E56** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO57 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E57** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Home based business[35]	
PO58 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the Dwelling house[22]; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensures employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E58.1** A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers OR customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time. **E58.2** The Home based business[35] occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than $40m^2$ gross floor area.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	
PO59 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E59.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E59.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO60 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E60** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points;

	c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO61 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E61** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Residential uses	
PO62 Caretaker's accommodation(10) and Dwelling units(23) are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is: a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity; b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other Dwelling units(23) and centre uses; c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services; d. located to not compromise active frontages.	**E62** A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is: a. as per the table below; b. accessed from a living area; c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy; d. ground ~~level~~floor open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks; e. balconies orientate to the street; f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures, retaining structures and refuse storage areas). Note - Areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
PO63	**E63** The dwelling:

Use	Minimum Area	Minimum Dimension in all directions
Ground ~~level~~floor dwellings		
All dwelling types	16m²	4m
Above ground ~~level~~floor dwellings		
1 bedroom or studio	8m²	2.5m
2 or more bedrooms	12m²	3.0m

Caretaker's accommodation(10) and Dwelling units(23) are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses. Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses; b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services; c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site; d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use. Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO64 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E64.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures. **E64.2** If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO65 A new Telecommunications facility(81) is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E65** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO66 Telecommunications facilities(81) do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E66** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO67	**E67.1**

The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E67.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E67.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E67.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E67.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E67.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO68 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E68** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO69	**E69**

All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO70 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E70** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO71 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building;	**E71** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with

c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO72 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO73 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO74 Development within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer is located, designed and constructed to: a. protect the integrity of the water supply pipeline; b. maintain adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the water supply pipeline;	**E74** Development: a. does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer; b. involving a major hazard facility or environmentally relevant activity (ERA) is setback 30m from a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.
PO75 Development is located and designed to maintain required access to Bulk water supply infrastructure.	**E75** Development does not restrict access to Bulk water supply infrastructure of any type or size, having regard to (among other things): a. buildings or structures; b. gates and fences;

	c. storage of equipment or materials; d. landscaping or earthworks or stormwater or other infrastructure.
PO76 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer provides adequate buffers to high voltage electricity lines to protect amenity and health by ensuring development: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields in accordance with the principle of prudent avoidance; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and design so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E76** Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a High voltage electricity line buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO77 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO78 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO79	No example provided.

Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	
PO80 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E80** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO81 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E81** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO82 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E82.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E82.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO83 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;	No example provided.

b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO84 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E84** 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.

7.2.3.1.3 Light industry sub-precinct

7.2.3.1.3.1 Purpose - Light industry sub-precinct

Editor's note - Two small scale light industry areas (containing low impact(42) and service industry(73) activities) are located close to surrounding residential areas for convenience, but are designed to minimise amenity effects to nearby residents. The use of this land must be low impact and serving a local customer base. These areas include:

1. A location in the west of the Local Plan area that utilises an existing quarry and hardstand property, which is intended to be converted to local light industry over time.

2. A location in the southern part of the Local Plan area that utilises land adjoining Caboolture River Road and is located on the edge of the residential neighbourhoods, which is intended to serve the southern portion of the local plan area.

Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, conceptually shows the locations of the two light industry areas, however a Neighbourhood development plan will explore development opportunities and constraints in greater detail and further allocate Light industry sub-precinct boundaries.

1. The purpose of the Light industry sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Low impact(42) and service industry(73) activities are located on lots identified for Light industry purposes on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.

   b. Development for a use that is ancillary to a low impact industry(42) activity on the same site which directly supports industry and workers may be accommodated.

   c. The operation and viability of industry activities is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.

   d. Medium impact industry(47) purposes and Specialised centre uses are not established in the Light industry sub-precinct.

   e. Development provides a range of lot sizes to cater for industrial and employment needs and user requirements as indicated on a neighbourhood development plan.

   f. Activities within the Light industry sub-precinct are located, design and managed to:

      i. maintain the health and safety of people;

      ii. avoid significant adverse effects on the natural environment;

      iii. minimise the possibility of adverse impacts on surrounding non-industrial uses.

   g. Development incorporates a range of building materials, vertically and horizontally articulated facades, landscaping, promotion of customer entry points, and safe and legible pedestrian access.

   h. Development encourages public transport patronage and active transport choices through the increased provision of appropriate end of trip facilities.

   i. Low impact(42) and service industry(73) activities which involve a high level of contact with the general public are located along a main street and provide a high quality built form and landscaped environment to the street.

   j. Development protects and preserves the cultural heritage significance of the Upper Caboolture Uniting Church and adjacent cemetery(12).

   k. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

l. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

m. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

n. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

o. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

p. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

q. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

r. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

s. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a ‘least risk, least impact’ approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

t. Development in the Light industry sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Child care centre(13) • Emergency services(25) • Food and drink outlet(28)(where not exceeding 100m^2 GFA)	• Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Low impact industry(42) • Research and technology industry(64) • Service industry(73) • Service station(74) • Substation(80)	• Telecommunication facility(81) • Transport depot(85) • Utility installation(86) • Warehouse(88)

u. Development in the Light industry sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Cemetery(12) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22)	• Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Health care services(33) • High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Market(46) • Medium impact industry(47) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51)	• Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Shop(75) • Shopping centre(76) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist park(84) • Veterinary services(87)

• Dwelling unit(23) • Educational establishment(24) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) (where exceeding 100m^2 GFA) • Function facility(29) • Funeral parlour(30)	• Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58)	• Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

v. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.1.3.2 Requirements for assessment

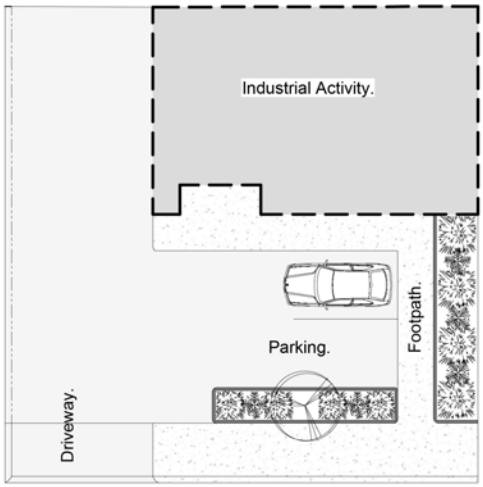
Part C - Criteria for assessable development - Light industry sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part C, Table 7.2.3.1.3.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

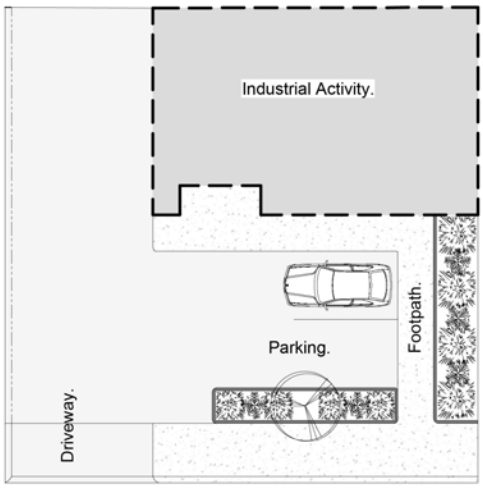
Table 7.2.3.1.3.1 Assessable development - Light industry sub-precinct

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Light industry location	
PO1 The Light industry sub-precinct is located in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.	No example provided.
Site cover	
PO2 Building site cover allows for adequate on-site provision of: a. car parking; b. vehicle access and manoeuvring;	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. setbacks to boundaries; d. landscaped areas.	
Building height	
PO3 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the sub-precinct.	**E3** Building height do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan.
Setbacks	
PO4 Street boundary setbacks: a. minimise building bulk and visual dominance from the street; b. provide areas for landscaping at the front of the site; c. allow for customer parking to be located at the front of the building. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.  	**E4** Buildings maintain a minimum setback of : a. 6m to the street frontage; b. 3m to the secondary street frontage; c. 5m to land not included Light industry precinct.
PO5	**E5**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Side and rear boundary setbacks maintain views, privacy, access to natural light and the visual amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	Where a development adjoins the Urban living precinct, the building is setback a minimum of 3m from the property boundary and includes landscaping along the boundary appropriate for screening with a mature height of at least 3m. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels of landscaping for screening purposes.
Building appearance and design	
PO6 Building on highly visible sites incorporate a high standard of industrial design and construction, which adds visual interest to the streetscape and reduces the perceived bulk of the building from the street. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	**E6** Where fronting a main street, or visible from a Park[(57)] or Neighbourhood hub lot, buildings provide a high level of architectural design, by incorporating: a. a range of building materials, colours and features; b. facade articulation along street frontages; c. design features to promote customer entry points; d. materials that are not highly reflective.
PO7 Buildings on highly visible corner allotments: a. address both street frontages; b. contain building openings facing both street frontages; c. do not present blank unarticulated walls to either frontage.	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	
Staff recreation area	
PO8 Development provides an on-site recreation area for staff that: a. includes seating, tables and rubbish bins; b. is adequately protected from the weather; c. is safely accessible to all staff; d. is separate and private from public areas; e. is located away from a noisy or odorous activity.	No example provided.
Landscaping	
PO9 Landscaping is provided on the site to: a. visually soften the built form, areas of hardstand, storage areas and mechanical plant associated with the on-site activities; b. complement the existing or desired streetscape; c. minimise the impact of industrial development on adjoining lots not zoned for industrial purposes.	**E9** Landscaping is provided and maintained in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Fencing	
PO10	**E10**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
The provision of fencing on street frontages does not dominate the streetscape or create safety issues. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	Where fencing is provided on the street frontage, it has a minimum transparency of 70%.
Public access	
PO11 The use has a safe, clearly identifiable public access separated from service and parking areas. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.  	**E11.1** Pedestrian linkages are provided from the street and customer car parking areas directly to the main entrance of the building. **E11.2** The public access is separated from industrial service areas.
Car parking	
PO12	**E12**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Car parking is provided on-site to meet the anticipated demand of employees and visitors and avoid adverse impacts on the external road network. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	Car parking is provided in accordance with the table below: **Location** / **Maximum number of car spaces to be provided** / **Minimum number of car spaces to be provided** Where within 400m of a Local centre sub-precinct or Neighbourhood hub / 1 per 30m^2 of GFA / 1 per 50m^2 of GFA All other areas / Refer to Schedule 7 - Car parking.
PO13 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; c. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E13** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO14 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or	**E14.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided at a rate of 1 bicycle parking space for every 3 vehicles parking spaces required by Schedule 7 – Car parking. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E14.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc. Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3. Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This examples is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E14.3 For non-residential uses, storage lockers: a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number); b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth). Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E14.4 For non-residential uses, changing rooms: a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces; b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view; c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome

<table>
<tr><th>Bicycle spaces provided</th><th>Male/ Female</th><th>Change rooms required</th><th>Showers required</th><th>Sanitary compartments required</th><th>Washbasins required</th></tr>
<tr><td>1-5</td><td>Male and female</td><td>1 unisex change room</td><td>1</td><td>1 closet pan</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-19</td><td>Female</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1 closet pan</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">20 or more</td><td>Male</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1 closet pan</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>1</td><td>2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter</td><td>2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td><td>1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>1</td><td>2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter</td><td>1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter</td><td>1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr>
</table>

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

Loading and servicing	
PO15	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Service areas including loading/unloading facilities, plant areas and outdoor storage areas are screened from the direct view from public areas and non-Light industry sub-precinct land. Note - If landscaping is proposed for screening purposes, refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels.	
Waste	
PO16 Bins and bins storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E16** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Environmental impacts	
PO17 Where a use is not an environmentally relevant activity under the Environmental Protection Act, the release of any containment that may cause environmental harm is mitigated to an acceptable level.	**E17** Development achieves the standard listed in Schedule 1 Air Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.
Lighting	
PO18 Lighting is directed and shielded to not cause unreasonable disturbance to any person on adjoining land.	**E18** Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - 'Curfewed hours' are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Hazardous Chemicals Note - To assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance outcomes, a Hazard Assessment Report may be required to be prepared and submitted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'. Terms used in this section are defined in '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'.	
PO19	**E19.1**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.	Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of land zoned for vulnerable or sensitive land uses as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E20.1 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 0.5 x 10-6/year.
	E19.2 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of a commercial or community activity land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E20.2 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 5 x 10-6/year.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E19.3 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of an industrial land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E20.3 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 50 x 10-6/year.
PO20 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person.	**E20** Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event.
PO21 Common storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain releases, including fire fighting media.	**E21** Storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum of the total aggregate capacity of all packages plus the maximum operating capacity of any fire protection system for the storage area(s) over a minimum of 60 minutes.
PO22 Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government “flood hazard area” are located and designed in a manner to minimise the likelihood of inundation of flood waters from creeks, rivers, lakes or estuaries.	**E22.1** The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area’s flood hazard area. Alternatively: a. bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and b. tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E22.2 The lowest point of any storage area for packages >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively, package stores are provided with impervious bund walls or racking systems higher than the relevant flood height level.
Noise	
PO23 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO24 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E24.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E24.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E25**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO27**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO28**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E28.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E28.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO29**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E29.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage~~

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	~~Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E29.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO30**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO31 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO32 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO33	**E33.1**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E33.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E33.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E33.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO34 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E34.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E34.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E34.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO35 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~	**E35** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m² Gross Floor Area (GFA);	of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
• Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m² GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m² GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO36 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO37 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO38 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO39	**E**

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcome</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td><td>~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.</td><td>E

"As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided.

Note - Documentation is to include:

a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage;

b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan;

c. date of the final inspection.</td></tr>
</table>

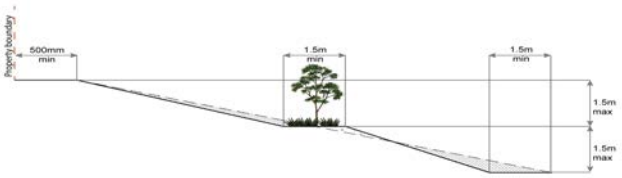
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Site works and construction management	
PO40 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO41 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E41.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E41.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E41.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E41.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO42 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E42** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO43 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre.	**E43.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E43.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E43.3**

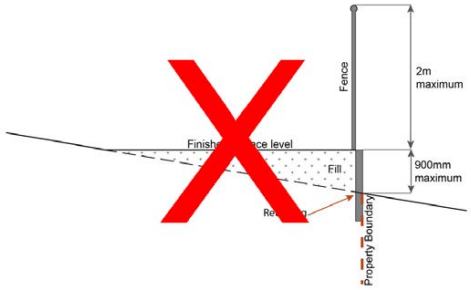
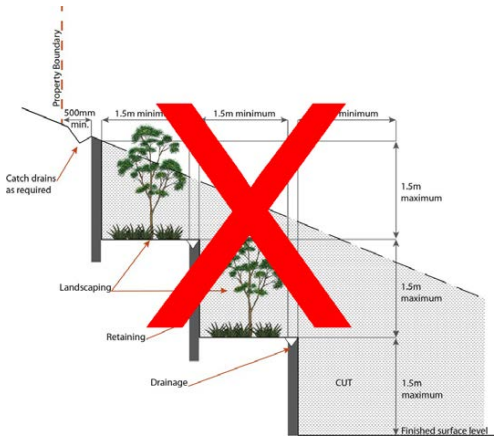
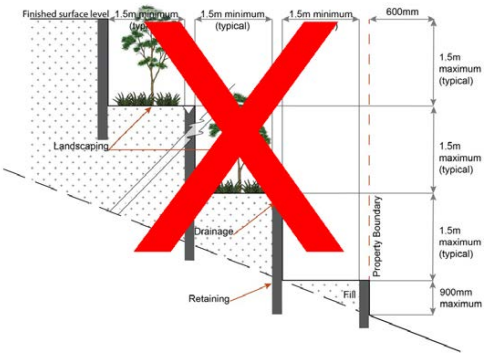
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO44 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E44** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~

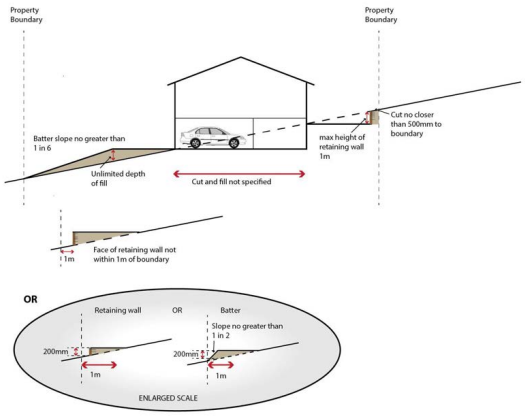
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO45 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E45.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E45.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO46 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO47 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E47.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E47.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E47.3 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E47.4 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E47.5 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E47.6

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO48 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E48** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO49 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E49.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E49.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO50 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability.	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	
PO51 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO52	**E52** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~   Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO53	E53.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order.	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E53.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E53.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO54 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E54** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO55 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E55** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Industrial land uses	
PO56 Ancillary Office[53], administration functions, retail sales and customer service components do not compromise the primary use of the site for industrial purposes or compromise the viability, role or function of the Caboolture West's centres network.	**E56** The combined area of ancillary non-industrial activities, including but not limited to Offices[53], administration functions, display and retail sale of commodities, articles or goods resulting from the industrial processes on-site, does not exceed 30% of the GFA or 500m^2, whichever is the lesser.
PO57 Buildings directly adjoining non-Light industry sub-precinct land: a. are compatible with the character of the adjoining area;	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. minimise overlooking and overshadowing; c. maintain privacy; d. do not cause significant loss of amenity to neighbouring residents by way of noise, vibration, odour, lighting, traffic generation and hours of operation.	
PO58 Non-industrial components of buildings (including Offices[53] and retail areas) are designed as high quality architectural features and incorporate entry area elements such as forecourts, awnings and the architectural treatment of roof lines and fascias.	No example provided.
Non-industrial land uses	
PO59 With the exception of Caretaker's accommodation[10], residential and other sensitive land uses do not establish within the sub-precinct.	No example provided.
PO60 Non-industrial uses: a. are consolidated with existing non-industrial uses in the sub-precinct; b. do not compromise the viability, role or function of Caboolture West's centres network; c. are not subject to adverse amenity impacts or risk to health from industrial activities; d. do not constrain the function or viability of future industrial activities in Light industry sub-precinct. Note - The submission of a Economic Impact Report or Hazard and Nuisance Mitigation Plan may be required to justify compliance with this outcome.	No example provided.
PO61 Traffic generated by non-industrial uses does not detrimentally impact the operation and functionality of the external road network.	No example provided.
PO62	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Where located on a local street, non-industrial uses provide only direct convenience retail or services to the industrial workforce.	
PO63 The design of non-industrial buildings in the sub-precinct: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, a consistent building line, blank walls that are visible from public places are treated to not negatively impact the surrounding amenity); b. contributes to a safe environment (e.g. through the use of lighting and not resulting in concealed recesses or potential entrapment areas); c. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale (e.g. awnings).	No example provided.
PO64 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.	**E64.1** The main entrance to the building is clearly visible from and addresses the primary street frontage. **E64.2** Where the building does not adjoin the street frontage, a dedicated and sealed pedestrian footpath is provided between the street frontage and the building entrance.
PO65 Development of Caretaker's accommodation[(10)]: a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale;	**E65** Caretaker's accommodation[(10)]: a. has a maximum GFA is 80m^2; b. does not gain access from a separate driveway to that of the industrial use;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive on the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	c. provides a minimum 16m^2 of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room; d. provides car parking in accordance with the car parking rates table.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO66 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E66.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E66.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO67 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E67** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO68 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E68** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81)	

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO69 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E69.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E69.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO70 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E70** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO71 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E71** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO72 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E72.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E72.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E72.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E72.4

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E72.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E72.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO73 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E73** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO74 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E74** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO75 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E75** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO76 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E76** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO77 Demolition and removal is only considered where:	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO78 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO79 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E79** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
PO80 Development within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer is located, designed and constructed to: a. protect the integrity of the bulk water supply infrastructure; b. Maintains adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the bulk water supply infrastructure.	**E80** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.
PO81 Development is located and designed to maintain required access to Bulk water supply infrastructure.	**E81** Development does not restrict access to Bulk water supply infrastructure of any type or size, having regard to (among other things): a. buildings or structures;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. gates and fences; c. storage of equipment or materials; d. landscaping or earthworks or stormwater or other infrastructure.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO82 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO83 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	**E83** No example provided.
PO84 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO85 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E85** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO86 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E86** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO87 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E87.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E87.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO88 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park[57]	
PO89 Development for a Park[57] ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E89** 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.

7.2.3.2 Town centre precinct

7.2.3.2.1 Purpose - Town centre precinct

1. The Town centre precinct is centrally located within the Caboolture West local plan area.

2. The purpose of this precinct is to concentrate the highest order and greatest mix of specialised retail, commercial, civic and cultural activities, education, health and other community uses[17], and the highest residential densities in a compact, highly accessible location with a high quality pedestrian oriented public realm.

3. The precinct is located on a grid of main streets and major streets with the two highest order parallel main streets on ridgelines; being a western main street (which directly connects the retail core to a high density residential area through the civic centre) and an eastern main street (which provides a direct link between a bulky goods retail area, a mixed use area and a service industry[73] area) and two significant transit stops forming part of the public transport system. The highest order main streets, the two transit stops and the secondary major streets running perpendicular to the highest order main streets tie the precinct together and are key structural elements of the Town centre. The two transit stops, one central to the southern part of the precinct and one central to the northern part, provide two focal-points one business and one residential along a central public transport spine providing two-way public transport access into and out of the centre.

4. The precinct is bordered by multi functional green space, consisting of linear parks, open space and the Green network precinct. This green space forms an edge to the precinct that differentiates the town centre from adjoining precincts and acts as a buffer to different land uses.

5. Development within the Town centre precinct has multiple clusters of compatible land uses arranged to form sub-precincts which perform complementary roles within the centre. They are designed to work as an integrated whole offering in one place, a diverse range of facilities and services required by the residential and business communities of the local plan area.

6. The Town centre precinct comprises the following sub-precincts as identified on the Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Urban design framework. Each sub-precinct has a different primary function/desired place outcome and focus as described below:

    a. Centre core sub-precinct - is the primary location of the highest order and broadest range of specialised retail and business activities in the local plan area and these are located centrally to the centre's main street boulevard (western main street), adjoining the Civic space sub-precinct and incorporating the southern transit stop. Retail activities are to be located on the ground floor and lower levels of multi storey buildings, mixed with office and residential uses above to promote activity, enable casual surveillance and economic exchange. The distribution of retail activities at different scales is vital, with key retail uses forming 'anchor stores', strategically located to facilitate pedestrian flow paths and movement economies to support smaller tenancies and speciality shops located in between 'anchor stores'.

    b. Mixed business sub-precinct – is the primary location for mixed use buildings accommodating small scale specialised commercial and convenience retail services as ground level with residential uses above and a mix of uses arranged to form a continuous active street frontage along the main street. The sub-precinct runs generally in a north-south direction along main street boulevard (eastern main street), adjacent to the Light industry sub-precinct to the east forming a mixed business and light industry spine.

    c. Teaching and learning sub-precinct – is the primary location of secondary and tertiary educational activities. This sub-precinct is located on the fringe of the Town centre core, with high levels of access to the major street network, the Centre core, the Civic space and through the Open space to surrounding residential areas. Educational activities may co-locate with other complementary, supporting uses and facilities to promote a compact, knowledge-based environment. The development within the sub-precinct is intended to provide active frontages to the major streets rather than a traditional campus style development and to maximise the use of surrounding open space to provide for any required sport and recreation functions.

    d. Residential north sub-precinct – is the primary location of high density residential activities that will achieve a minimum site density of 60 dwellings per ha, supporting the retail and commercial activities within the town centre precinct. Central to this sub-precinct is a transit stop near the intersection of main street (west) and a major east-west street which provides a focal point for the movement system and non-residential

uses in the sub-precinct. Small scale convenience and speciality retail and commercial uses in mixed use developments may be located within this sub-precinct at street level with active frontages to the main street which connects this sub-precinct to the Civic sub-precinct and the Town centre core;

e. Residential south sub-precinct - is the primary location of medium - high density residential activities that will achieve a site density between 30 to 60 dwellings per hectare, supporting the activities with in the Town centre. The sub-precinct may be supported by a corner store that is centrally located within the sub-precinct to cater only for the convenience needs of the neighbourhood.

f. Open space sub-precinct – is the primary location for for green space and outdoor recreational activities. This sub-precinct is a mix of individual green spaces including; signature tree lined streets and boulevards, landscaped areas with visual impact, recreation facilities, pathways and statement pieces; and ecologically significant areas remaining in their natural state.

g. Civic sub-precinct – is the primary location for civic, government, cultural and entertainment activities.

h. Light industry sub-precinct – is the the primary location of low impact**(42)** and service industry**(73)** activities that are compatible with and complementary to adjacent uses in the town centre. The operation and viability of industrial activities in this area is to be protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses, with the exception of caretaker's accommodation**(10)**.

i. Specialised centre sub-precinct – This sub-precinct is situated next to the mixed business precinct to the north, the main street boulevard (eastern main street) to the west and Bellmere road to the south providing a high level of exposure and access to quality transport infrastructure. This is the primary location for large footprint bulky goods retail, hardware and trade supplies**(32)** activities in the Caboolture West growth area which due to their size, location or servicing requirements, are not located within the Centre core sub-precinct within the Town centre. This sub-precinct balances the need to diversify the retail offering available within the Town centre without compromising the planning intent of creating a compact highly accessible Town centre core with a high quality public realm

7. The form, pattern and structure of development within the Town centre delivers the following outcomes:

a. development recognises and strengthens the role and function of the Caboolture Morayfield Principal Activity centre;

b. development contributes to increased levels of self-containment of business and industry employment opportunities in the Local plan area;

c. development delivers a Town centre urban structure consistent with Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework;

d. development delivers a major street network consistent with Figure 7.2.3.2.2 - Town centre indicative street network and Figure 7.2.3.2.5 - Town centre driveway crossover restrictions;

e. development delivers a movement walking and cycling network consistent with Figure 7.2.3.2.3 - Town centre movement, key streets and connections;

f. development delivers an open space network consistent with Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework;

g. development protects, frames and incorporates strong views from the hilltops identified in Figure 7.2.3.2.4 - Town centre retained views;

h. development responds to the site conditions as identified on Figure 7.2.3.2.6 - Synthesised conditions, important features (Town centre existing conditions).

Editor's note - An urban design framework has been prepared for the Town centre to define the sub-precincts of the Town centre that are to be provided through development. These sub-precincts are shown conceptually on the Town centre figures contained in this Local Plan and are to be read collectively rather than in isolation as they describe an integrated set of considerations that are necessary to achieve the outcomes envisaged for the Town centre. These sub-precincts will be further refined through the development of a Neighbourhood development plan.

Caboolture West town centre will be:

i. A place of mixed uses and mixed ownerships. A variety of sub-precincts will emerge within the town centre;

ii. A place of good access from all directions, provided by an integrated public transport system;

iii. A place with a focus on a civic heart (buildings and open space) and two high amenity main streets;

iv. A place for local jobs and services, reducing travel requirements on the community;

v. A walking place, with comfortable and safe streets and a fine grain gridded block structure;

vi. A place with a green edge, and feature strong views to the Glasshouse Mountains and the D'Aguilar Range.

The Town centre Neighbourhood development plan, once developed, will provide the specific location for sub-precincts that are desired places within and forming part of the town centre. The Neighbourhood development plan will be in accordance with the Local Plan and developed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design.

8. The purpose of the precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development occurs in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework;

   b. Development does not adversely affect the role, function or viability of other centres in the Moreton Bay network particularly the Caboolture and Morayfield higher order centres;

   c. Development is consistent with the role and function of the Town centre, as identified on the Caboolture West centre network Table 7.2.3.1.

   d. The town centre is configured into a block structure with a nominal 200m grid pattern of two main streets and intersecting major streets. Blocks are to be of a length and include breaks that respond to the intended use of the precinct. (e.g. the Centre core sub-precinct should consist of longer blocks to be more pedestrian friendly while blocks in the Residential north sub-precinct should be of a finer grain (e.g. shorter with more frequent breaks) to provide better accessibility and connectivity).

   e. Development in the Town centre precinct is to be serviced by a public transport system, including two transit stops. The integrated public transport system is to provide high frequency public transport connections to the Town centre as well as the Caboolture city and the wider region.

   f. The public transport right of way is to be designed and located to:

      i. reduce conflicts with the street network and pedestrian environment (e.g by locating the corridor below ground level in a tunnel or channel);

      ii. be separated from streets, boulevards and places of activity;

      iii. not include active frontages.

   Note - Refer to Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework for indicative location for the public transport right of way, or for specific location, alignment and width refer to the Town centre Neighbourhood development plan for the location of the public transport right of way.

   g. The development of transit stops within the precinct must:

i. be centrally located to the 2 catchment areas (north and south) they service. The northern transit stop is to primarily service residential activities and commuter travel to the rest of the region. The southern transit stop will primarily service the town centres working population and activities occurring within the Teaching and learning sub-precinct

ii. consist of prominent, high quality buildings and structures that include a high level of visual amenity and provide convenient and safe access to the street network

iii. provide an aesthetically pleasing, safe and comfortable environment for users

iv. not include park and ride facilities.

Editors note - Refer to a Neighbourhood development plan for the location of transit stops (indicatively shown on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 – Town centre urban design framework).

Editor's note - Much of the town centre is elevated and north facing. The site features two broad ridges which descend gently towards Stern Road, South Wararba Creek and surrounding forest. In the centre of the town centre, long distance views north to the Glasshouse Mountains and west to the range are to be incorporated into the design of the town centre, its streets, buildings and landscape. Shorter, local views within and through the town centre - along streets and to local open spaces, for example – are designed to be a feature of this place.

Editor's note - Town Centre Neighbourhood development plan.

Development of the town centre will come at a later stage of development, and further detailed planning (e.g. building heights, active frontages, mixed uses, public realm) in the form of a neighbourhood development plan will be required at that time (the town centre is a Neighbourhood Development Area). An urban design framework has been prepared to inform and direct future planning. The urban design framework also forms part of the structure plan and statutory local plan.

The large mixed use town centre lies at the heart of Caboolture West local plan. It is intended to be a vibrant, prosperous, interesting and pleasant place, that supports the broader vision and sustainability objectives of Caboolture West.

Key design considerations built into the town centre concept are:

1. Creating:

   a. a focus of community and business life;

   b. a street-based centre;

   c. a pleasant, regional, modern, outside, public ownership, leafy, arty, local, interesting. well designed place;

   d. a mixed up place - shopping, community services, businesses, service trades, big boxes, TAFE, school(s);

   e. diversity of development and business opportunities;

   f. variety of urban precincts residential and business opportunities within town centre;

   g. opportunities for mixed use ownership.

2. Incorporating:

   a. town centre core of 4-6 blocks, scaled for supermarket or department (discount or otherwise) store and sleeved by mixed use. These blocks are to be scaled for walking (i.e. blocks 100-120m, 180-200m grid);

   b. attractive leafy main streets boulevards with active frontages linking residential areas to the retail core and business and industry areas;

   c. a civic space and main street;

   d. quality buildings, streets, and spaces;

   e. strong views to the Glasshouse Mountains and the D'Aguilar Range into the design of the centre;

   f. local green space.

3. Providing:

   a. direct connections north/south/east/west;

   b. 400m grid major streets;

   c. main street(s) – parallel or perpendicular to major routes;

   d. design for walking, cycling and public transport;

   e. a rapid transit corridor as part of city-wide public transport network;

   f. consolidated parking;

   g. local jobs and services as an alternative to long trips to access more remote jobs and services

Refer to the illustrative masterplan of the proposed Caboolture West Town centre contained in Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design. The illustrative masterplan shows indicative building footprints as well as land uses, streets, space and prominent features. It was prepared to illustrate the intent of the Town centre design.

Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Urban design framework

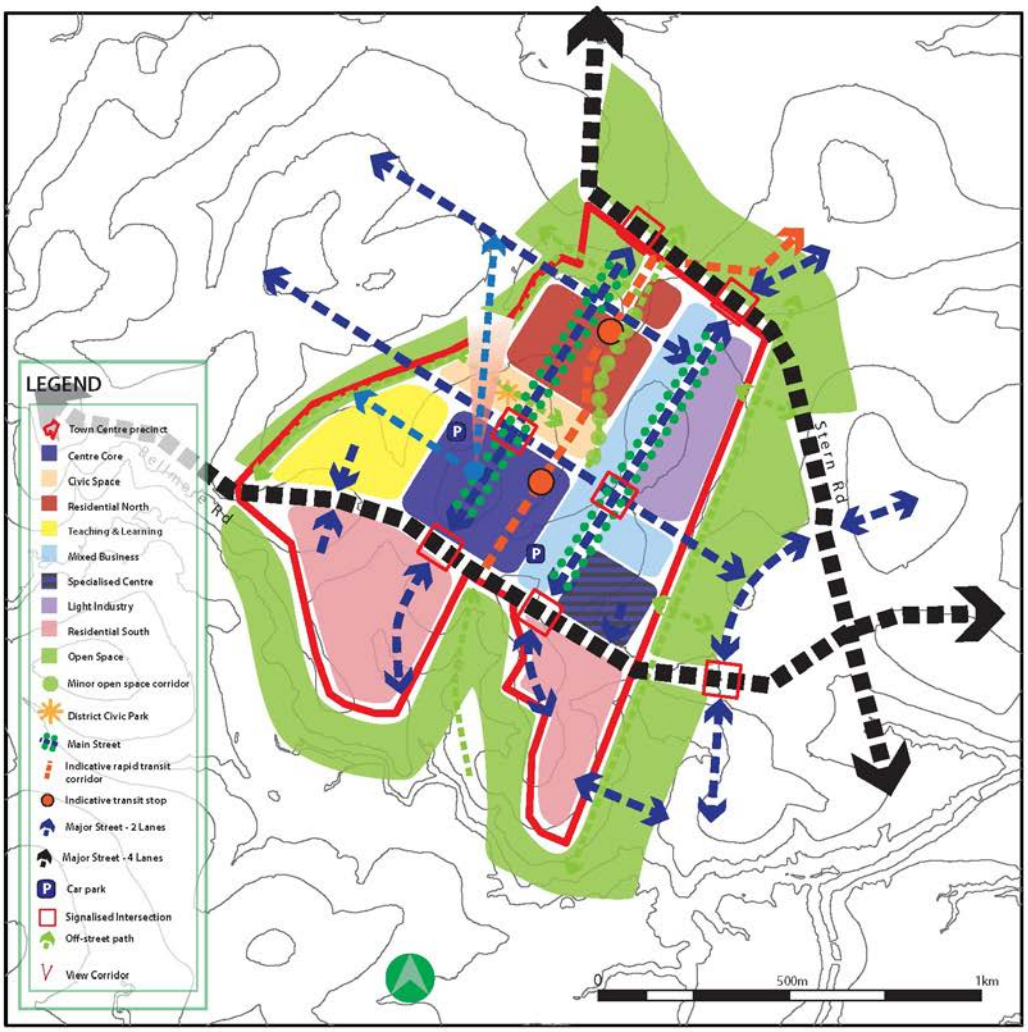


Figure 7.2.3.2.2 - Indicative street network

Figure 7.2.3.2.3 - Movement, key streets and connections

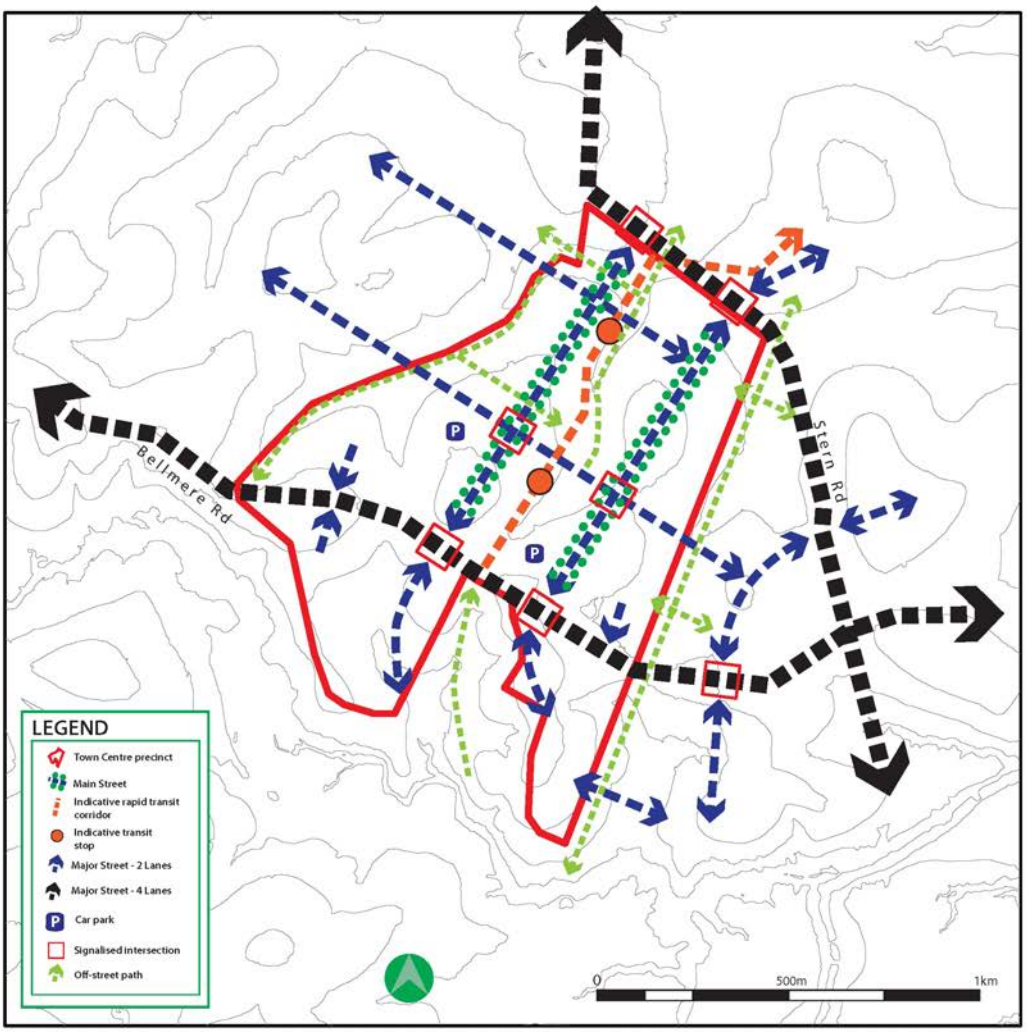


Figure 7.2.3.2.4 - Retained views

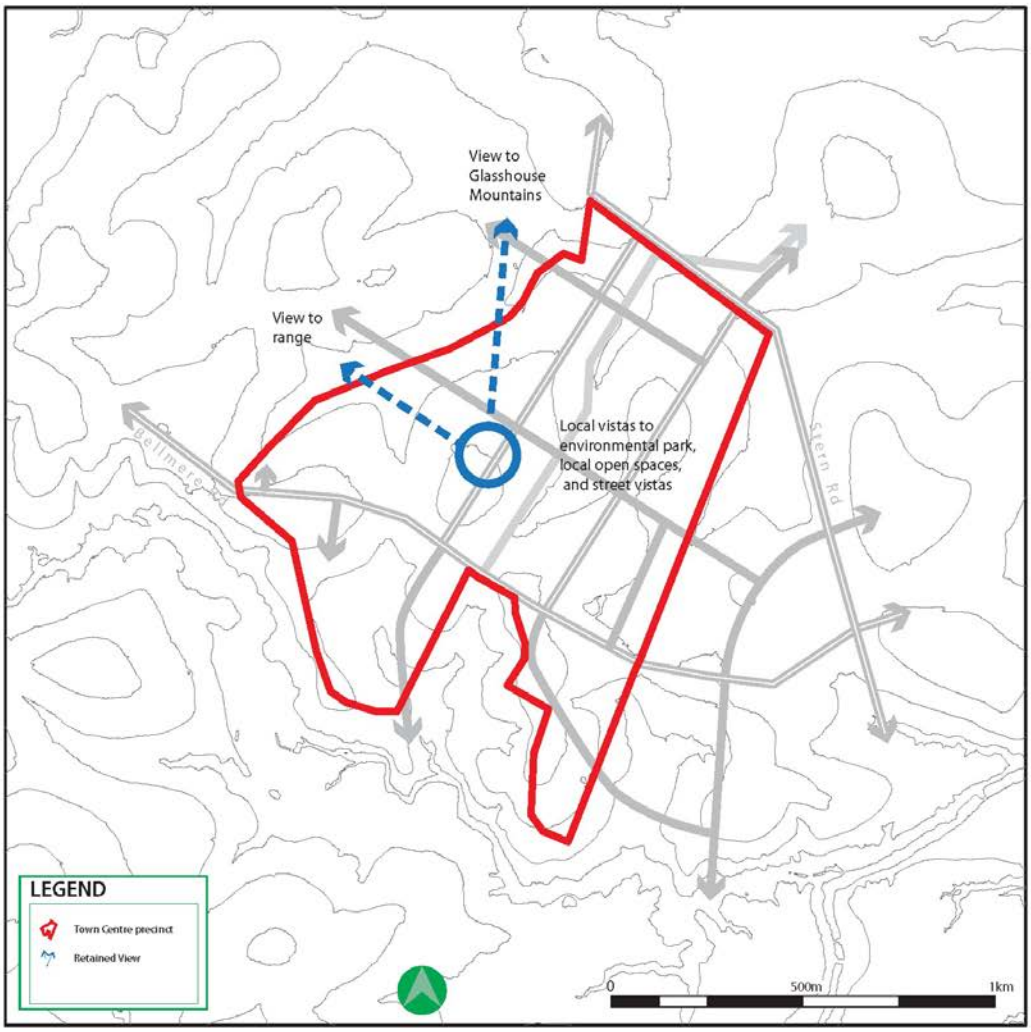


Figure 7.2.3.2.5 - Driveway crossover restrictions

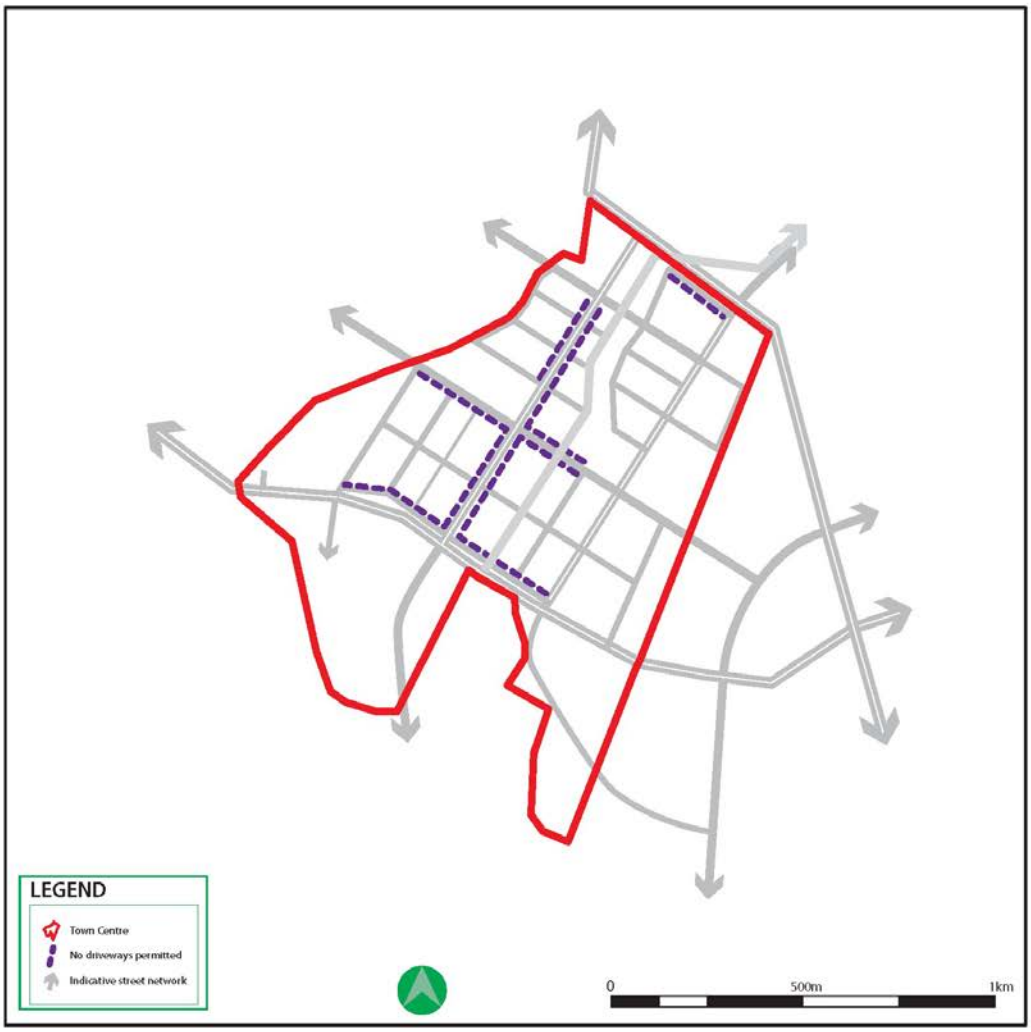
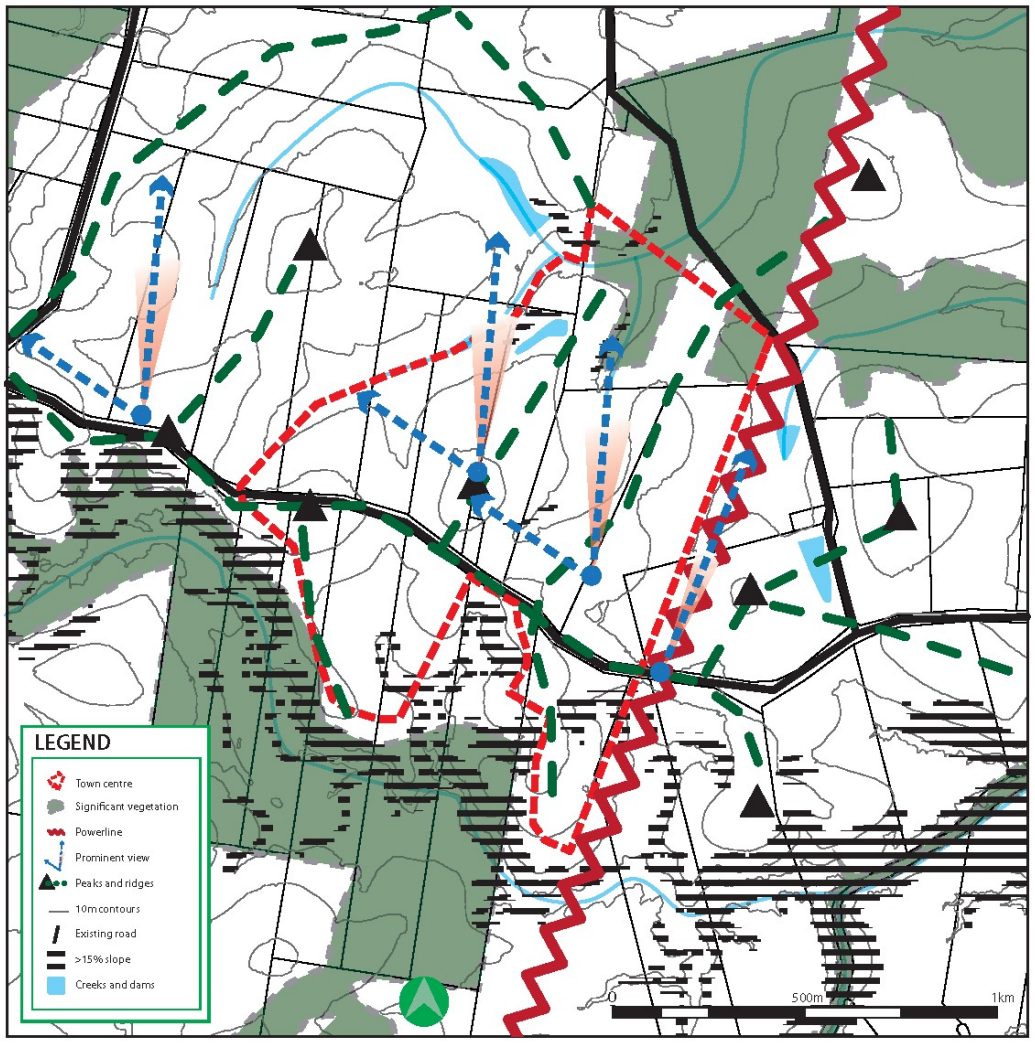


Figure 7.2.3.2.6 - Synthesised conditions, important features (Town centre existing conditions)



7.2.3.2.1 Centre core sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.1.1 Purpose - Centre core sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Centre core sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development reinforces the Centre core sub-precinct as the main location for higher order and the broadest range of speciality retail and commercial tenancies and functions within the town centre.

   b. Development creates a main street based town centre with active frontages to the main street identified a neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework.

   c. Development is of sufficient intensity and land use mix to support high frequency public transport, improve land efficiency and support centre facilities.

   d. Retail and commercial activities must:

      i. be centrally located within the precinct around the centre's main street boulevard adjacent to the civic space as shown on a neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework);

      ii. co-locate to create a centre, not just a shopping centre[(76)] through horizontal and vertical mixing of uses, concentrated in a compact urban form;

      iii. be located on the ground floor and lower levels of multi storey buildings, whether or not mixed with residential uses above to promote activity, enable casual surveillance and economic exchange;

      iv. be integrated with the transit stop;

      v. where for a key retail use (e.g. major grocery shopping, discount department stores etc), they act as 'anchor stores' within the town centre core and are strategically located to support pedestrian flow paths and smaller speciality shops and are designed and oriented to have a clear opening onto the main street boulevard between 'anchor stores'.

      vi. be designed, sited and constructed to:

         A. contribute to a high quality centre consistent with the desired character of the centre and surrounding area;

         B. maintain a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

         C. be centred around a main street;

         D. provide attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages and public spaces;

         E. provide for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces, road frontages and movement corridors;

         F. locate tenancies at the street frontage with car parking located at the rear, behind active uses or below ground floor ~~level~~;

         G. not result in internalised shopping centres[(76)] with large external blank walls and tenancies only accessible from within the building;

         H. ensure expansive areas of surface car parking do not dominate road frontages or public spaces;

         I. ensure parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces;

J. include buffers or other treatments or measures to respond to the interface with residential zoned land;

K. incorporate CPTED principles to ensure the safety and security of people and property;

L. place an emphasis on ground floor activation to support adaptability, economic change and amenity over time.

M. frame and makes a positive contribution to the strong views to the Glass House Mountains and the D'Aguilar Range identified in the local plan in Figure Town centre - retained views.

e. Residential activities must:

i. achieve a minimum site density of 60 dwellings/ha;

ii. form part of a mixed use multi-storey building, with active retail or commercial uses at the ground level;

iii. be designed, sited and constructed to:

A. contribute to an attractive streetscape with priority given to pedestrians;

B. encourage passive surveillance of public spaces;

C. provide a diverse and attractive built form where buildings are located closer to the street and encourage active frontages;

D. incorporate sub-tropical urban design principles that respond to local climatic conditions;

E. incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation.

f. The centre is developed predominantly as a pedestrian environment.

g. The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas and the size, frequency and location of vehicle crossovers.

h. Vehicle crossovers are limited as shown a neighbourhood development plan (shown conceptually on Figure 7.2.3.2.5 - Driveway crossover restrictions.

i. The amount of on-site car parking:

i. encourages the use of public and active transport and on-street parking;

ii. increases land use efficiency through the use of shared parking arrangements and parking stations[(58)] that are centrally located either side of the Centre core to support the adjoining teaching and learning and mixed business sub-precincts as shown on a neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework;

iii. does not negatively impact the streetscape.

Note - Refer to Figure 7.2.3.2.1 – Town centre urban design framework for indicative parking station[(58)] locations.

j. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

k. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the street, public spaces and the surrounding area.

l. Development protects, frames and makes a positive contribution to view corridors to strong scenic views of the Glasshouse Mountains and the D'Aguilar Range, as indicated on a neighbourhood development plan (shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.4 - Retained views).

m. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

n. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

o. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

p. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

q. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

r. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

s. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

t. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

u. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;

B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;

C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;

D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;

E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;

II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

v. Development in the Centre core sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Bar(7) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Dwelling unit(23) • Emergency services(25) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) - if 250m^2 GFA or less	• Health care services(33) • Home based business(35) • Hotel(37) • Market(46) • Multiple dwelling(49) - if in a mixed use building • Office(53) - if above ground floor ~~level~~ • Place of worship(60)	• Rooming accommodation(69) - where in a mixed use building • Sales office(72) • Service industry(73) • Shop(75) • Short term accommodation(77) - if in a mixed use building • Showroom(78) - if 250m^2 GFA or less

w. Development in the Centre core sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20)	• High impact industry(34) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	• Relocatable home park(62) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Showroom(78)- if greater than 250m^2 GFA • Special industry(79) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85)

• Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) - if including a drive through • Hardware and trade supplies(32) - if greater than 250m^2 GFA	• Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61)	• Winery(90)

x. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.1.2 Requirements for assessment

Part D — Criteria for assessable development - Centre core sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part D, Table 7.2.3.2.1.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

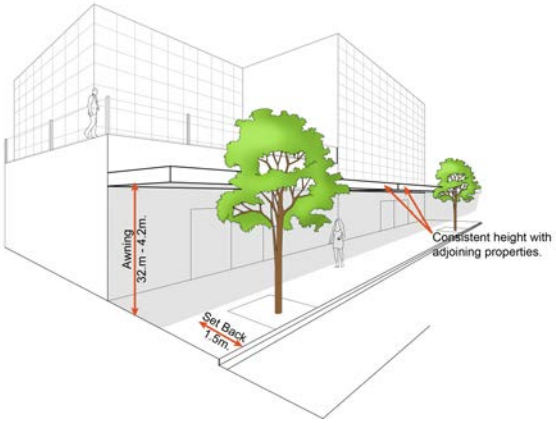
Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.1.1 Assessable development - Centre core sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development in the Centre core sub-precinct is of a size, scale, range of services and location commensurate with the role and function of this sub-precinct in the centres network. Note - Refer to Table 7.2.3.3 Caboolture West - centres network.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO2 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); b. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement;	**E2.1** Development address the street frontage. **E2.2** New buildings and extensions are built to the street alignment. **E2.3** At-grade car parking:

c. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space; d. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	a. does not adjoin a main street or a corner; b. where at-grade car parking adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
	E2.4 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. expresses strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
	E2.5 Development incorporates active uses adjacent to a street frontage, civic spaces, public open space or pedestrian thoroughfare.
	E2.6 The front facade of the building: a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum area of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. Note - This does not apply to Adult stores(1).
	E2.7 Individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.
	E2.8 Large format retail uses (e.g. Showroom(78), supermarket or discount department store) are sleeved by smaller tenancies (e.g. retail and similar uses). Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
Setbacks	
PO3	No example provided.

Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	
Site area	
PO4 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO5 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the centre.	**E5** Building heights are in accordance with the minimums and maximums mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Streetscape	
PO6 Development contributes to an attractive and walkable street environment in the centre through the provision of streetscape features (e.g. footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	No example provided.
Built form	
PO7 Ground floor spaces are designed to enable the flexible re-use of floor area for commercial and retail activities.	**E7** The ground floor has a minimum ceiling height of 4.2m.
PO8 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~ floor fronting pedestrian footpaths and public spaces. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street;	**E8** Buildings incorporate an that: a. is cantilevered b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level;

c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. No support poles).	d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible. **Figure - Awning requirements** 
PO9 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO10 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment;	No example provided.

d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage; e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	
Car parking	
PO11 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the site's proximity to public and active transport options; b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E11** Car parking is provided in accordance with the table below. **Land use** / **Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided** / **Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided** Non-residential / 1 per 30m^2 of GFA / 1 per 50m^2 of GFA Residential - Permanent/Long term / N/A / 1 per dwelling Residential - Services/short term / 3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces / 1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number. Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer. Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67). Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77). Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO12 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO13 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking.	No example provided.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	
PO14 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E14** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO15 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO16 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:	**E16.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling All other residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking Non-residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a

i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E16.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E16.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E16.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This examples is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in

	the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
Loading and servicing	
PO17 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from any street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO18 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E18** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are designed, located and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO19 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the micorclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

PO20 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO21 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO22 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other nuisance.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO23 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO24 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E24.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E24.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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.

	b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E25**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO27**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO28**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E28.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E28.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~

~~**PO29**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E29.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E29.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO30**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO31 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO32 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

PO33 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E33.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E33.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E33.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E33.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO34 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E34.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.

	E34.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E34.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E34.4 The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events.

	Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO35 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~	**E35** ~~No example provided.~~

a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces.	New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres;

	ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads;

	• 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.

	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO36 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO37 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site.	No example provided.

Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	
PO38 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO39 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m

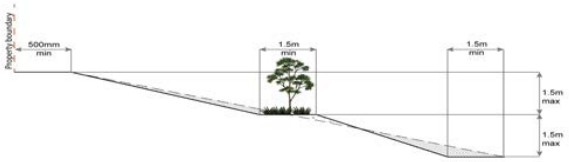
Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	**E** No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO40 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO41 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E41.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~

	e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E41.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E41.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO42 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~

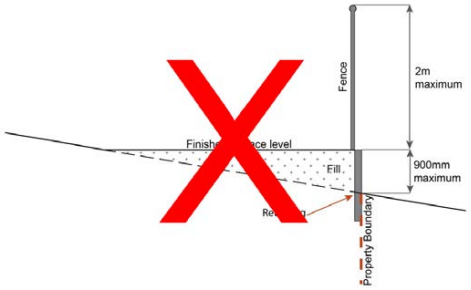
	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO43 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m³, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m³; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m³ per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E43.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E43.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E43.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. **E** Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works.

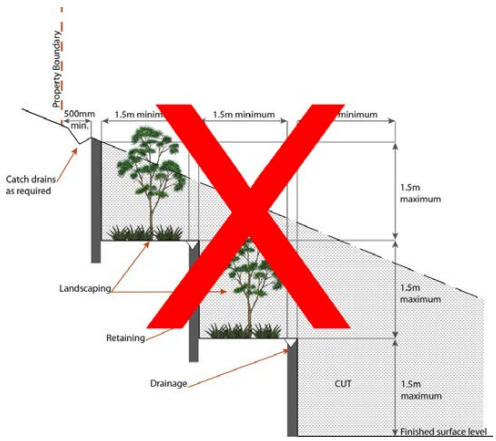
	Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO44 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E44** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO45 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E45.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E45.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times:

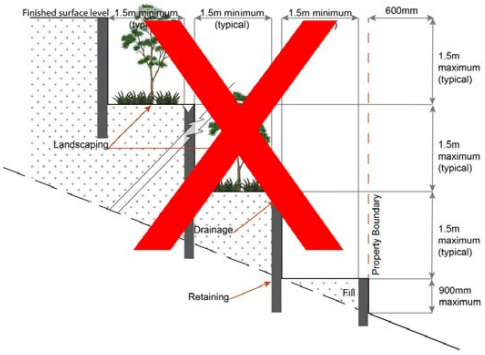
	a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO46 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO47 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E47.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E47.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E47.3 All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E47.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E47.5 All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E47.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E47.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E47.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO48 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E48** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO49 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E49.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E49.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site:

Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO50 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO51 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or

	b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO52 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E52** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~





Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

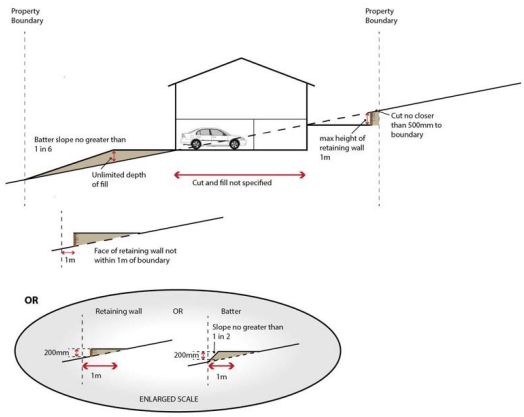
b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

	THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO53

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E53.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks[(84)] or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales[(54)], processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales[(54)], outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E53.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

	E53.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO54 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E54** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO55 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E55** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

	Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Home based business(35)	
PO56 The scale and intensity of the Home based business(35): a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house(22); e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensures employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E56.1** A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers OR customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time. **E56.2** The Home based business(35) occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than 40m^2 gross floor area.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO57 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E57.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E57.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO58	**E58** Access control arrangements:

Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO59 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E59** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Residential uses	
PO60 Development contributes to greater housing choice and affordability by: a. contributing to the range of dwelling types and sizes in the area; b. providing greater housing density within the Town centre precinct; c. forming part of mixed-use buildings with residential uses above ground floors and podiums.	No example provided.
PO61 Dwellings are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is: a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity; b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other dwelling units[23] and centre uses; c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services; d. located to not compromise active frontages.	**E61** A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is: a. as per the table below; b. accessed from a living area; c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy; d. ground ~~level~~ floor open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks;

Use	Minimum Area	Minimum Dimension
Ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings		
All dwelling types	16m^2	4m
Above ground ~~level~~ floor dwellings		
1 bedroom or studio,	8m²	2.5m
2 or more bedrooms	12m²	3.0m

	e. balconies orientate to the street; f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures, retaining structures and refuse storage areas). Note - Areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. Separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
PO62 Dwellings are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses. Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E62** The dwelling: a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses; b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services; c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site; d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use. Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.
Retail and commercial uses	
PO63 The Centre core sub-precinct remains the primary location for significant retail activity in the Town centre precinct and the Caboolture west local plan area.	**E63** Development on-sites with a frontage to a main street boulevard, incorporates retail uses on the ground floor directly accessible from the boulevard.
PO64 The Caboolture centre precinct retains a strong retail and commercial focus, with residential activities provided only where part of a mixed use building and not located at the ground ~~level~~ floor or within a podium.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	

PO65 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E65.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E65.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO66 A new Telecommunications facility(81) is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E66** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO67 Telecommunications facilities(81) do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E67** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO68 The Telecommunications facility(81) does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E68.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E68.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E68.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E68.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.

	E**68.5** The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E68.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO69 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E69** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO70 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E70** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints criteria

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.

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

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.

PO71 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E71** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO72 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO73 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO74 Development: 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 other	No example provided.

premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	
PO75 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	**E75** No example provided.
PO76 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO77 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E77** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO78 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E78** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO79	**E79.1**

Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E79.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO80 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO81 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E81** 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.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO82	**E82**

Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

7.2.3.2.2 Mixed business sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.2.1 Purpose - Mixed business sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Mixed business sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development reinforces the Mixed business sub-precinct as the main sub-precinct for specialised commercial and convenience retail services at ground and lower levels with office[53] and residential uses above.

   b. Development forms an active street frontage along the main street as shown on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Urban design framework, Figure 7.2.3.2.2 - Indicative street network, and Figure 7.2.3.2.3 - Movement, key street and connections.

   c. Commercial activities must:

      i. be centrally located along the Town centre's eastern main street boulevard and provide active frontages;

      ii. cluster with other business and administrative activities;

      iii. be designed, sited and constructed to:

         A. maintain a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

         B. provide attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

         C. are centred around a main street;

         D. provide for active and passive surveillance of road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

         E. promote active transport options and ensures an oversupply of car parking is not provided;

         F. not result in large internalised shopping centres[76] (e.g. large blank external walls with tenancies only accessible from within the building) surrounded by expansive areas of surface car parking.

   d. Residential activities must:

      i. achieve a minimum net density of 60 dwellings/ha;

      ii. form part of a mixed use multi-storey building, with active retail or commercial uses at the ground and lower level;

      iii. be designed, sited and constructed to:

         A. contribute to an attractive streetscape with priority given to pedestrians;

         B. encourage passive surveillance of public spaces;

         C. provide a diverse and attractive built form where buildings are located closer to the street and encourage active frontages;

         D. incorporate sub-tropical urban design principles that respond to local climatic conditions;

         E. incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation.

   e. Retail activities must:

i. be located at the ground floor adjoining the main street boulevard, fostering opportunities for social and economic exchange;

ii. be of a small scale, ancillary to the business function of the sub-precinct;

iii. not negatively impact the streetscape;

iv. not undermine the role or viability of Centre core sub-precinct as the main retail sub-precinct in the Town centre precinct; or existing or future centres or neighbourhood hubs;

v. be designed, sited and constructed to:

A. maintain a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

B. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

C. provides for active and passive surveillance of road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

D. promotes active transport options and ensures an oversupply of car parking is not provided;

E. not result in large internalised shopping centres[76] (e.g. large blank external walls with tenancies only accessible from within the building) surrounded by expansive areas of surface car parking.

f. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

g. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

h. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

i. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

j. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

k. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

l. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

m. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

n. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

o. Development in the Mixed business sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Health care services(33) • Multiple dwelling(49) - if above ground ~~level~~ floor • Office(53)	• Sales office(72)	• Service industry(73)

p. Development in the Mixed business sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Brothel(8) • Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12)	• High impact industry(34) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44)	• Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71)

• Child care centres(13) • Club(14) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) - if including a drive through • Function facility(29) • Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Market(46) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63)	• Shop(75) - if for a supermarket, department or discount department store or having a GFA greater than 100m^2 • Shopping centre(76) - if including a supermarket, department or discount department store or a shop having a GFA greater than 100m^2 • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Winery(90)

q. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.2.2 Requirements for assessment

Part E — Criteria for assessable development - Mixed business sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part E, Table 7.2.3.2.2.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

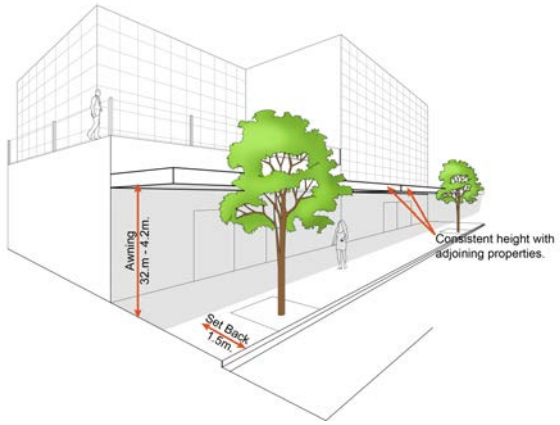
Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.2.1 Assessable development - Mixed business sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development in the Mixed business sub-precinct is of a size, scale, range of services and location commensurate with the role and function of this sub-precinct in the centres network.	No example provided.

Note - Refer to Table 7.2.3.3 Caboolture West - centres network.	
Active frontage	
PO2 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); b. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; c. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space; d. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	**E2.1** New buildings and extensions adjacent to street frontages are built to the street alignment.
	E2.2 At-grade car parking: a. does not adjoin a main street or a corner; b. where at grade car parking adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.
	E2.3 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. express strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
	E2.4 The front facade of the building: a. is made up of a minimum of 50% windows or glazing between a height of 1m and 2m; b. the minimum amount of window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. Note - This does not apply to Adult stores[(1)].
	E2.5 Where adjoining the main street frontage, individual tenancies do not exceed a frontage length of 20m.
Setbacks	
PO3 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to:	No example provided.

a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	
Site area	
PO4 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO5 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the centre.	**E5** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Streetscape	
PO6 Development contributes to an attractive and walkable street environment in the centre through the provision of streetscape features (e.g. Footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	No example provided.
Built form	
PO7 Ground floor spaces are designed to enable the flexible re-use of floor area for commercial and retail activities.	**E7** The ground floor has a minimum ceiling height of 4.2m.
PO8 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~ floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. No support poles).	**E8** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible.

	Figure - Awning requirements 
PO9 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO10 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage; e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	No example provided.
Car parking	

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PO11

The number of car parking spaces is managed to:

a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the sites proximity to public and active transport options;
b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.

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E11

Car parking is provided in accordance with the table below.

Land use	Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided	Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided
Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 of GFA	1 per 50m^2 of GFA
Residential - Permanent/Long term	N/A	1 per dwelling
Residential - Services/short term	3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.

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PO12

Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.

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No example provided.

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PO13

Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.

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No example provided.

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PO14

The design of car parking areas:

a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network;

b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.

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E14

All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1.

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PO15 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.

Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities

Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.

PO16

a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include:

   i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and

   ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and

   iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.

b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:

   i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

   ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

   iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

E16.1

Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number).

Use	Minimum Bicycle Parking
Residential uses comprised of dwellings	Minimum 1 space per dwelling
All other residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking
Non-residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E16.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E16.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E16.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required

1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

Loading and servicing	
PO17 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from any street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites where possible.	No example provided.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
Waste	
PO18 Bins and bins storage ~~areas are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E18** ~~Bins and bins storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO19 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO20 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO21 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO22 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	

PO23 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO24 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E24.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E24.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.

P~~O25~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~E25~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~PO26~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~PO27~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~PO28~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~E28.1~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~E28.2~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~PO29~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~E29.1~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~E29.2~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~PO30~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~

Access	
PO31 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO32 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO33 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E33.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E33.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E33.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.

	E33.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO34 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E34.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E34.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E34.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

	E34.4 The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement;	No example provided.

c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO35 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~	**E35** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable.

ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing

	will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO	**E**

Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

PO36 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO37 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO38 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface,	No example provided.

<table>
<tr><td>groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.

Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PO39

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td><td>E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Site works and construction management</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO40

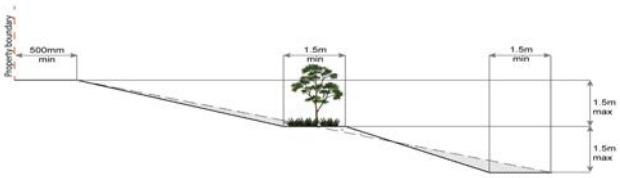
The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
</table>

PO41	E41.1
All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E41.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E41.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E

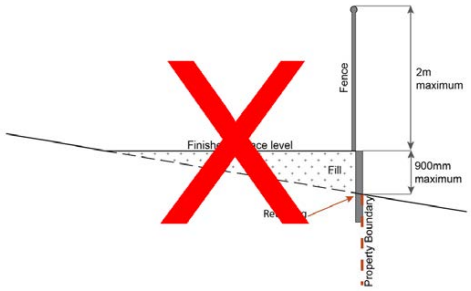
	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO42 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO43 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E43.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E43.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E43.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

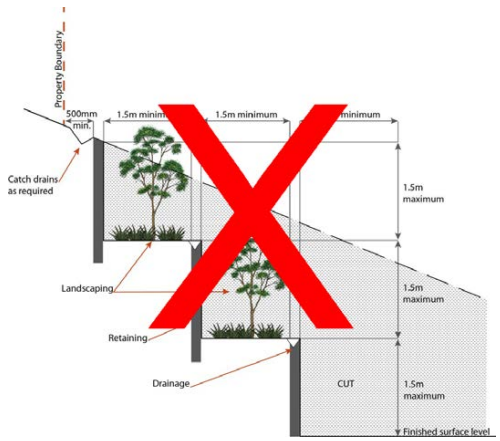
	Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO44 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E44** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO45 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works;	**E45.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles of storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.

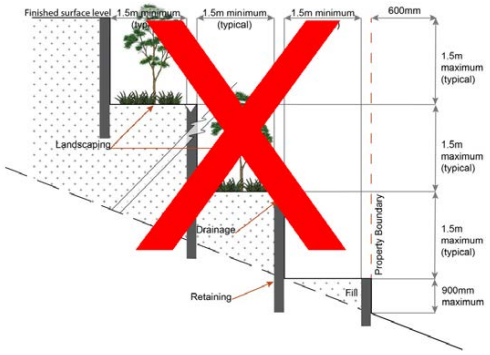
b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E45.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO46 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO47 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential)	**E47.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E47.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E47.3**

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E47.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E47.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E47.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E47.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E47.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO48 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E48** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 

PO49 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E49.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the* *Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E49.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO50 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO51 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.

PO	E
Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO52 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E52** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~





Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

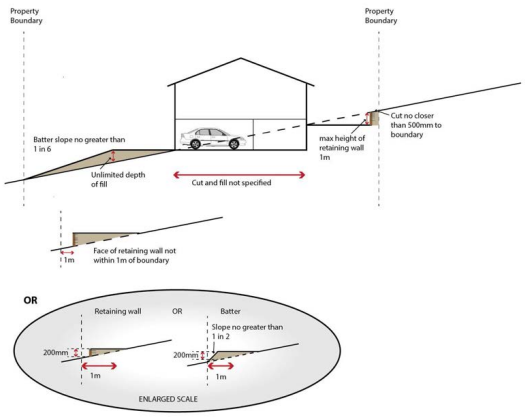
b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

	THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO53

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E53.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E53.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E53.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO54 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E54** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO55 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E55** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Home based business[35]	
PO56 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape or road safety; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house[22]; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensures employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties.	**E56.1** A maximum of 1 employee (not a resident) OR 2 customers OR customers from within 1 Small rigid vehicle (SRV) or smaller are permitted on the site at any one time. **E56.2** The Home based business[35] occupies an area of the existing dwelling or on-site structure not greater than $40m^2$ gross floor area.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	
PO57 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E57.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E57.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO58 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E58** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points;

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>c. provide safe vehicular access to the site;
d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO59

All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility:

a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or
b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.</td><td>E59

All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Residential uses</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO60

Residential uses form part of mixed-use buildings are in the form of:

a. a Dwelling unit(23) located above a retail or commercial use or

b. a Medium-density development achieving a minimum site density of 60 dwellings per ha.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO61

Dwellings are provided with adequate functional and attractive private open space that is:

a. directly accessible from the dwelling and is located so that residents and neighbouring uses experience a suitable level of amenity;

b. designed and constructed to achieve adequate privacy for occupants from other dwelling units(23) and centre uses;

c. accessible and readily identifiable for residents, visitors and emergency services;

d. located to not compromise active frontages.</td><td>E61

A dwelling has a clearly defined, private outdoor living space that is:

a. as per the table below;

<table>
<tr><th>Use</th><th>Minimum Area</th><th>Minimum Dimension in all directions</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Ground level dwellings</td></tr>
<tr><td>All dwelling types</td><td>16m²</td><td>4m</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Above ground level dwellings</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 bedroom or studio</td><td>8m²</td><td>2.5m</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 or more bedrooms</td><td>12m²</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
</table>

b. accessed from a living area;

c. sufficiently screened or elevated for privacy;

d. ground level open space is located behind the main building line and not within the primary or secondary frontage setbacks;

e. balconies orientate to the street;

f. clear of any non-recreational structure (including but not limited to air-conditioning units, water tanks, clothes drying facilities, storage structures, retaining structures and refuse storage areas).</td></tr>
</table>

	Note - Areas for clothes drying are not visible from street frontages or public areas (e.g. Separate clothes drying areas are provided that are oriented to the side or rear of the site or screening is provided).
PO62 Dwellings are provided with a reasonable level of access, identification and privacy from adjoining residential and non-residential uses. Note - Refer to State Government standards for CPTED. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E62** The dwelling: a. includes screening to a maximum external transparency of 50% for all habitable room windows that are visible from other dwellings and non-residential uses; b. clearly displays the street number at the entrance to the dwelling and at the front of the site to enable identification by emergency services; c. is provided with a separate entrance to that of any non-residential use on the site; d. where located on a site with a non-residential use the dwelling is located behind or above the non-residential use. Note - External fixed or movable screening, opaque glass and window tinting are considered acceptable forms of screening.
Retail and commercial uses	
PO63 The Mixed business sub-precinct remains the primary location for significant commercial activity in the Town centre precinct and the Caboolture West Local plan area.	No example provided.
PO64 Retail activities are provided only where of a small scale, forming an ancillary function and serving the immediate needs of the working population.	**E64** Retail uses within the mixed business sub-precinct consists of no more than: a. 1 small format supermarket with a maximum gfa of 500m^2; b. 10 small format retail or commercial tenancies with a maximum gfa of 100m^2 each.
PO65 Retail and Food and drink outlets(28) are located on lots or tenancies adjacent to a street frontage, civic spaces, public open space, main street boulevard or pedestrian thoroughfare.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility(81)	

Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.

PO66 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E66.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E66.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO67 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E67** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO68 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E68** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO69 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E69.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E69.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E69.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E69.4

	All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E69.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E69.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO70 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E70** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO71 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E71** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints criteria

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.

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

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO72 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E72** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO73 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO74 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

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.	
PO75 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO76 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	**E76** No example provided.
PO77 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO78 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E78** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.

PO79 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E79** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO80 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E80.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E80.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO81 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO82 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised;	**E82** 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.

b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO83 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E83** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

7.2.3.2.3 Teaching and learning sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.3.1 Purpose - Teaching and learning sub-precinct

Note - The Teaching and learning sub-precinct assumes a high school and a TAFE or university campus (both being urban campuses of multi-storey buildings).

1. The purpose of the Teaching and learning sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development reinforces the Teaching and learning sub-precinct as the main sub-precinct for secondary and tertiary educational uses and functions within the town centre.

   b. Education activities must:

      i. be located in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Town centre urban design framework;

      ii. be developed as an urban campus including multi-storey buildings;

      iii. provide active frontages to the major street network.

   c. Retail and commercial activities must:

      i. be located at the ground floor, adjoining main streets and pedestrian thoroughfares, fostering opportunities for social and economic exchange;

      ii. be of a small scale, ancillary to the education and health function of the sub-precinct;

      iii. not negatively impact the streetscape;

      iv. not undermine the role or viability of the Centre core sub-precinct or the Mixed business sub-precinct as the main retail and commercial sub-precincts in the Town centre precinct; or existing or future centres or neighbourhood hubs;

      v. be designed, sited and constructed to:

         A. maintain a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

         B. provide attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along street frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

         C. provide active and passive surveillance of road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

         D. promote active transport options and ensures an oversupply of car parking is not provided;

         E. not result in large internalised shopping centres[(76)] with large blank external walls with tenancies only accessible from within the building.

   d. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

e. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

f. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

g. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

h. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

i. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

j. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

k. Development in the Teaching and learning sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Educational establishment(24)	• Health care services(33) - If associated with educational activities	• Research and technology industry(64) - If associated with educational activities

l. Development in the Teaching and learning sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Air services(3)	• High impact industry(34)	• Retirement facility(67)

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centres(13) • Club(14) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dwelling unit(23) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) - if including a drive through • Function facility(29) • Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Home based business(35) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Market(46) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Resort complex(66)	• Roadside stall(68) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Shop(75) - if for a supermarket, department or discount department store or having a GFA greater than 100m^2 • Shopping centre(76) - if including a supermarket, department or discount department store or a shop having a GFA greater than 100m^2 • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Winery(90)

m. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.3.2 Requirements for assessment

Part F — Criteria for assessable development - Teaching and learning sub-precinct

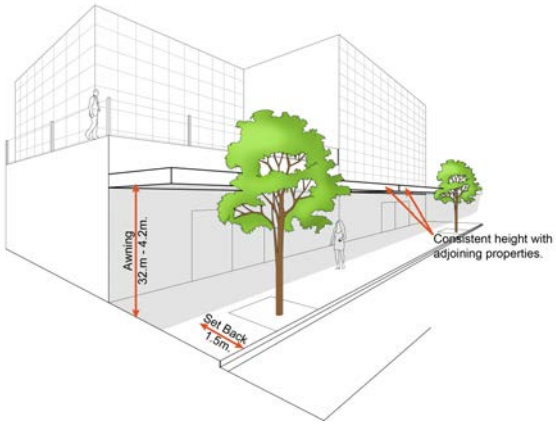
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part F, Table 7.2.3.2.3.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.3.1 Assessable development - Teaching and learning sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Development in the Teaching and learning sub-precinct: a. reflects the prominence of the sub-precinct as a key focal point within the Town centre for education; b. includes activities that have a synergy with the above; c. does not undermine the viability, role or function of the Centre core or Mixed business sub-precincts within the Town centre; d. does not undermine the viability, role or function of other centres in the Caboolture west area. Note - Refer to Table 7.2.3.3 Caboolture West - Centre network.	No example provided.
PO2 Development maximises the efficient use of land and provides for future growth within the precinct by increasing the GFA and land use intensity within the precinct boundaries forming a compact urban campus.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO3 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); b. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; c. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space; d. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	**E3.1** Development addresses the street frontage. **E3.2** New buildings and extensions are built to the street alignment. **E3.3** At-grade car parking: a. does not adjoin a main street or a corner; b. where at-grade car parking adjoin a street (other than a main street) or civic space it does not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage.

	Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and hub design for details and examples.
	E3.4 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. expresses strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
Setbacks	
PO4 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Site area	
PO5 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO6 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the centre.	**E6** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Streetscape	
PO7 Development contributes to an attractive and walkable street environment through the provision of streetscape features (e.g. footpaths, lighting, bins, furniture, landscaping, pedestrian crossings etc), as outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Editor's note - Additional approvals may be required where works are required within road reserves.	No example provided.
Built form	
PO8	**E8** The ground floor has a minimum ceiling height of 4.2m.

Ground floor spaces that adjoin major streets are designed to enable the flexible re-use of floor area for commercial and retail activities.	
PO9 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. No support poles).	**E9** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and a maximum height of 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible. **Figure - Awning requirements** 
PO10 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale; e. treat or break up blank walls that are visible from public areas; f. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage, located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.

PO11 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage; e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. Provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO12 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. provide for the parking of visitors and employees that is appropriate to the use and the site's proximity to public and active transport options; b. not include an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E12** Car parking is provided in accordance with the table below. **Land use** / **Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided** / **Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided** Non-residential / 1 per 30m^2 of GFA / 1 per 50m^2 of GFA Residential - Permanent/Long term / N/A / 1 per dwelling Residential - Services/short term / 3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces / 1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number. Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer. Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67). Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77). Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO13 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.

PO14 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	No example provided.
PO15 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E15** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO16 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO17 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and	**E17.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling

ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and

iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.

b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:

i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

All other residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking
Non-residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA

Editor's note - The example for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E17.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E17.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E17.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance

	to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
Loading and servicing	
PO18 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from any street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO19 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E19** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are designed, located and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO20 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

PO21 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO22 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO23 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other nuisance.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO24 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO25 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E25.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E25.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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.

	b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E26**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO27**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO28**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO29**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E29.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E29.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~

~~**PO30**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E30.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E30.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO31**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO32 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO33 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

PO34 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E34.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E34.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E34.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E34.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO35 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E35.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.

	E35.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E35.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E35.4 The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO36 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for~~	~~**E36**~~ No example provided.

~~guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~

~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~

~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~

i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~

ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs:

- Development is near a transport sensitive location;
- Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion;
- Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection;
- Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings;
- Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA);
- Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA;
- Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA;
- On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces.

The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study.

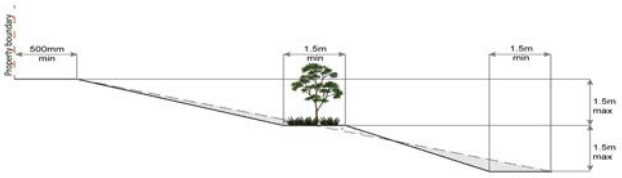
Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
Stormwater	
PO37 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO38 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO39 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or	No example provided.

c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	
PO40 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO41 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO42 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light;	**E42.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design

b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E42.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E42.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
PO43 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	No example provided.
PO44	**E44.1**

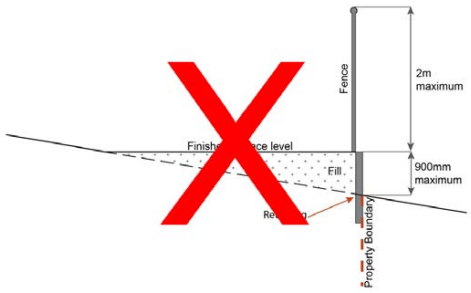
All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3; a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E44.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E44.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
PO45 All disturbed areas are rehabilitated at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E45** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO46 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works;	**E46.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.

b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E46.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO47 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO48 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E48.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E48.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E48.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E48.4** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining. **E48.5** All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E48.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E48.7**~~ ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E48.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO49 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E49** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO50 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E50.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E50.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site:

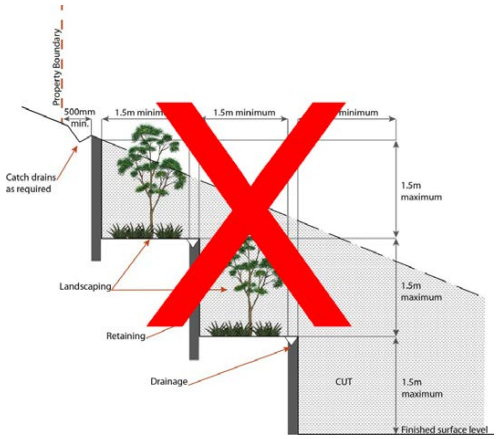
Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~; and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO51 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO52 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO53 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E53** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~

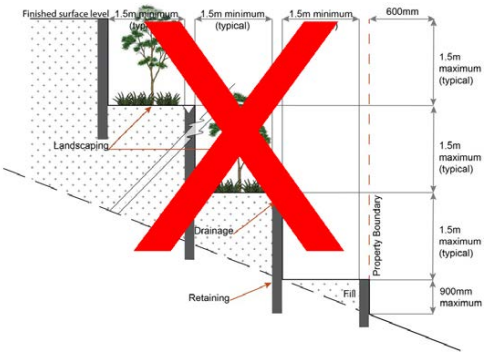
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.



c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~

d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

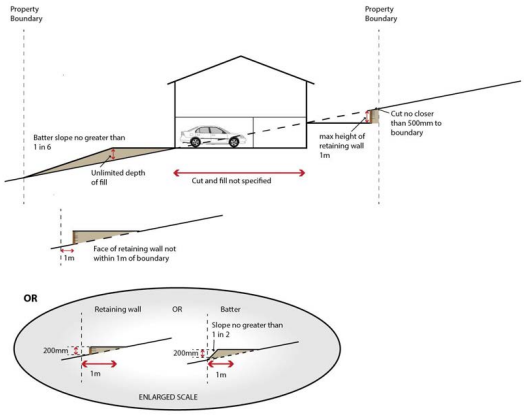




Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

	c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO54 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order.	**E54.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales[(54)], processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales[(54)], outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E54.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E54.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO55 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E55** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO56 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E56** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO57 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E57.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E57.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.

PO58 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E58** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO59 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E59** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Retail and commercial uses	
PO60 Retail and commercial activities are provided only where of a small scale, forming an ancillary function and serving the immediate needs of the working population.	**E60** Retail and commercial uses within the teaching and learning sub-precinct consists of no more than: a. 1 small format supermarket with a maximum gfa of 500m^2; b. 10 small format retail or commercial tenancies with a maximum gfa of 100m^2 each.
PO61 Retail and food and drink outlets(28) are located on lots or tenancies adjacent to a street frontage, civic spaces, public open space, main street boulevard or pedestrian thoroughfare.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO62 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E62.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E62.2

	If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO63 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E63** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO64 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E64** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO65 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E65.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E65.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E65.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E65.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E65.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E65.6

	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO66 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E66** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO67 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E67** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO68 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building;	**E68** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value.

b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO69 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO70 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO71 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO72 Development:	**E72** No example provided.

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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO73 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO74 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E74** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO75 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E75** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO76 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained.	**E76.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A;

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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E76.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO77 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO78 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E78** 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.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO79 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields;	**E79** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	

7.2.3.2.4 Residential north sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.4.1 Purpose - Residential north sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Residential north sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development in the Residential north sub-precinct will comprise a high density and high quality neighbourhood that will achieve a minimum net density of 60 dwellings per ha.

   b. Residential development will be supported by small scale convenience retail and commercial activities within the sub-precinct.

   c. The neighbourhood will have a mix of residential uses (e.g. medium-high rise apartments, plexes and row/terrace) and tenures, providing housing choice and affordability.

   d. Residential activities must:

      i. where part of a mixed use multi-storey building, with active retail and commercial uses at the ground ~~level~~ floor where adjoining the main street boulevard, residential activities are to be located above the non-residential uses with a separate residential access or with frontage to a secondary street;

      ii. be designed, sited and constructed to:

         A. provide small building setbacks to the street;

         B. contribute to an attractive streetscape with priority given to pedestrians;

         C. encourage passive surveillance of public spaces;

         D. result in privacy and residential amenity consistent with a medium to high density residential character;

         E. orientate to integrate with the street and surrounding neighbourhood;

         F. provide a diverse and attractive built form where buildings are located closer to the street and encourage active frontages;

         G. provide an attractive streetscape with street trees for shade and hard footpaths for walking;

         H. incorporate sub-tropical urban design principles that respond to local climatic conditions;

         I. incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation;

         J. be of a scale and density consistent with the medium to high density residential character of the area (e.g. 3-5 storey buildings).

   e. Home based business can only be established where the scale and intensity of the activity does not detrimentally impact upon the character and amenity associated with the surrounding area. Specifically, Home based business does not include the sale or restoration of more than 4 vehicles in any calendar year or, undertake a mechanical repairs or panel beating activity associated with a business at the subject premises.

   f. Retail and commercial activities must:

      i. be small scale and provide convenience, speciality services that are ancillary in function to residential activities in the sub-precinct;

ii. be located within the precinct on the main street boulevard, at street level with active frontages to the main street which connects this sub-precinct to the Civic space sub-precinct and the Centre core sub-precinct;

iii. be located on the ground floor and lower levels of multi-storey buildings, to promote activity, enable casual surveillance and economic exchange.

g. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

h. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

i. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

j. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

k. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

l. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

m. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

n. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

o. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a ‘least risk, least impact’ approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;

B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;

C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;

D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

p. Development in the Residential north sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Food and drink outlet(28) - if part of a mixed use building	• Home based business(35) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Residential care facility(65) • Retirement facility(67) • Rooming accommodation(69)	• Shop(75) - if part of a mixed use building • Short-term accommodation(77)

p. Development in the Residential north sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(15) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19)	• Emergency services(25) • Extractive industry(27) • Health care services(33) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • High impact industry(34) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature-based tourism(50)	• Office(53) • Permanent plantation(59) • Place of worship(60) • Port services(61) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Rural industry(70) • Service industry(73) • Service Station - if standalone use(74) • Special industry(79) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85)

• Detention facility[20] • Dual Occupancy[21] • Dwelling house[22] • Educational establishment[24]	• Nightclub entertainment facility[51] • Non-resident workforce accommodation[52]	• Veterinary services[87] • Warehouse[88] • Wholesale nursery[89] • Winery[90]

q. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.4.2 Requirements for assessment

Part G - Criteria for assessable development - Residential north sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part G, Table 7.2.3.2.4.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.4.1 Assessable development - Residential north sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Density	
PO1 The creation of dwellings ~~Development~~ in the Residential north sub-precinct ~~has~~ results in a high residential density of at least 45 dwellings per hectare (site density) ~~in accordance with the minimum indicated on a neighbourhood development plan~~.	No example provided.
Efficient use of land	
PO Development maximises the efficient use of land through appropriate built form and land use intensity and does not constitute underdevelopment given the sites proximity to services and public transport aspects.	No example provided
Residential uses	
PO2 Dual occupancies[21] and low density residential uses are not located in this precinct.	No example provided.
Building height (Residential uses)	
PO3	**E3**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Buildings and structures have a height that: a. is of a bulk and scale that is consistent with the medium to high rise character of the Residential north sub-precinct; Note - There are circumstances where the Residential north sub-precinct is intended to have a low rise character. These circumstances are identified as having a maximum building height less than 21m on Overlay map - Building heights. Alternatives are to be considered in relation to the intended low rise character for that specific area. b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape, street conditions (e.g. street width) or adjoining properties; d. positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area; Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution. e. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	Building height does not exceed: a. that mapped on Overlay map – Building heights; or b. for domestic outbuildings, including free standing carports and garages, 4m and a mean height not exceeding 3.5m.
Building height (Non-residential uses)	
PO4 The height of non-residential buildings does not adversely affect amenity of the area or of adjoining properties and positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area. Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution.	**E4** Building heights accord with the minimums and maximums mapped on the Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights except for architectural features associated with religious expression on Place of worship[60] and Educational establishment[24] buildings.
Setbacks (Residential uses)	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO5 Residential buildings and structures are set back to: a. be consistent with medium to high density Residential north sub-precinct character where buildings are positioned close to the footpath to create active frontages; b. result in development not being visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape and the adjoining sites; c. maintain private open space areas that are of a size and dimension to be usable and functional; d. maintain the privacy of adjoining properties; e. ensure parked vehicles do not restrict pedestrian and traffic movement and safety; f. limit the length, height and openings of boundary walls to maximise privacy and amenity on adjoining properties; g. ensure built to boundary walls do not create unusable or inaccessible spaces and do not negatively impact the streetscape character, amenity or functionality of adjoining properties; h. ~~P~~provide adequate separation to particular infrastructure and water bodies to minimise adverse impacts on people, property, water quality and infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E5.1** Setbacks (excluding built to boundary walls) comply with Table 7.2.3.2.4.2 - Setback (Residential uses). **E5.2** Buildings (excluding class 10 buildings and structures) ensure that built to boundary walls are: a. only established on lots having a primary frontage of 18m or less and where permitted in Table 7.2.3.2.4.3; b. of a length and height not exceeding that specified in Table 7.2.3.2.4.3; c. setback from the side boundary: i. ~~not more than 20mm; or~~ ii. if a plan of development ~~shows~~ provides for only one built to boundary wall on the boundary, not more than ~~150~~ 200mm; or iii. if a built to boundary wall may be built on each side of the same boundary, not more than 20mm d. on the low side of a sloping lot. Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.
Setbacks (Non-residential uses)	
PO6 Front setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces.	**E6.1** For the primary street frontage buildings are constructed: a. to the property boundary; or b. setback a maximum of 3m from the property boundary, where for the purpose of outdoor dining. **E6.2** For the secondary frontage, setbacks are consistent with an adjoining building.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO7 Side and rear setbacks cater for driveway(s), services, utilities and buffers required to protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses and the development will not be visually dominant or overbearing with respect to adjoining properties.	No example provided.
Site cover (Residential uses)	
PO8 Residential buildings and structures will ensure that site cover: a. does not result in a site density that is inconsistent with the character of the area; b. does not result in an over development of the site; c. does not result in other elements of the site being compromised (e.g. Setbacks, open space etc); d. ensures that buildings and structures reflect the attached medium to high density urban character. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E8** Site cover (excluding eaves, sun shading devices, patios, balconies and other unenclosed structures) does not exceed the specified in the table below. **Building height** / **Lot Size** **300m² or less** / **301-400m²** / **401-500m²** / **501-1000m²** / **1001-2500m²** / **Greater than 2501m²** Less than 8.5m: N/A / N/A / N/A / 60% / 60% / 60% >8.5m to 12.0m: N/A / N/A / N/A / 50% / 50% / 50% >12.0m to 21m: N/A / N/A / N/A / 50% / 40% / 40% >21m to 27m: N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / 35% / 35% Greater than 27m: N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / 25% / 25% Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.
Movement network	
PO9 Development is designed to connect to and form part of the surrounding neighbourhood by providing interconnected street, pedestrian and cyclist pathways to adjoining development, sub-precincts (e.g. Civic space sub-precinct and Mixed business sub-precinct), public transport nodes and open space.	No example provided.
Water sensitive urban design	
PO10	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites adjoining street frontages to mitigate impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
Sensitive land use separation	
PO11 Sensitive land uses within 250m of land in the General industry sub-precinct must mitigate any potential exposure to industrial air, noise or odour emissions that impact on human health, amenity and wellbeing. 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.	**E11** Development is designed and operated to ensure that: a. it meets the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy - Noise; and b. the air quality objectives in the *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008*, are met.
Amenity	
PO12 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO13 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO14 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E14.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E14.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO15**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E15**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO16**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO17**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO18**~~	~~**E18.1**~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E18.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO19**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E19.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E19.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO21 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	
PO22 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO23 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E23.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E23.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E23.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E23.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO24 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E24.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E24.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E24.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E24.4 The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO25 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	**E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM. Note - Development is to provide roof and allotment (inter-allotment – QUDM level III) drainage, including bunds, to all lots that have a gradient less than 1 in 100 (for the whole of the allotment) to the road. The inter-allotment drainage system (including easements) is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO26 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO27 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO28	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	
PO29 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter: Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side) Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO30 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO31 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment;	**E31.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following:

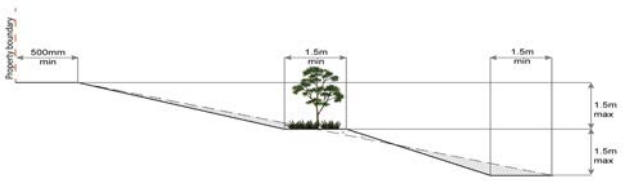
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E31.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E31.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO32 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E32.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E32.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E32.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works.

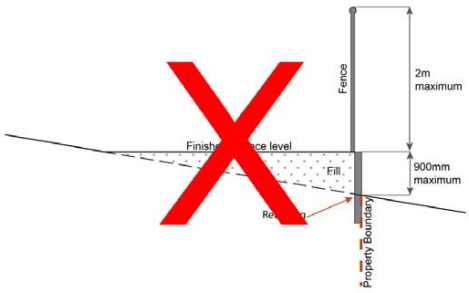
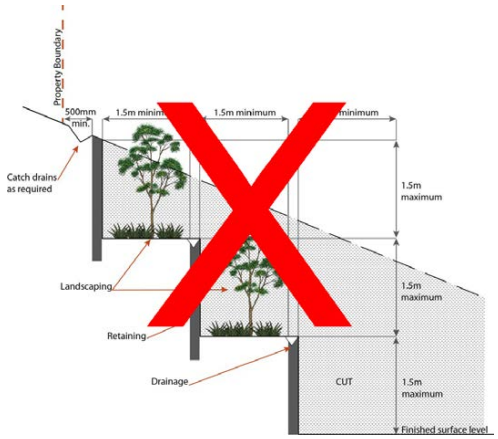
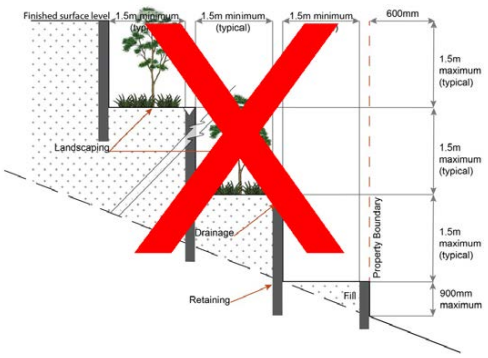
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO33 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO34 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E34** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO35 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises.	**E35.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.
	E35.2

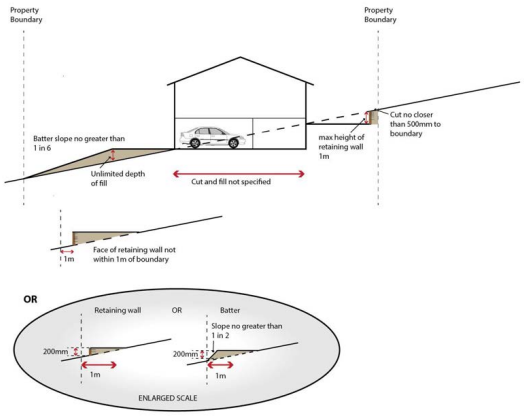
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO36 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO37 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils;	**E37.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E37.2**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E37.3 All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E37.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E37.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E37.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E37.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E37.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO38 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E38** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Figure - Embankment 
PO39 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E39.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E39.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO40 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO41 Filling or excavation does not result in	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO42 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E42** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	 c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~   Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO43	E43.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E43.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E43.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO44 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E44** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided);

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO45 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E45** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Home based business[35]	
PO46 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand without negatively impacting the streetscape; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensures employees and visitors to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties; g. ensures service and delivery vehicles do not negatively impact the amenity of the area.	
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO47 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E47.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E47.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO48 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E48** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO49 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility:	**E49** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	
Sales office[72]	
PO50 The Sales office[72] is designed to: a. provide functional and safe access, manoeuvring areas and car parking spaces for the number and type of vehicles anticipated to access the site; b. complement the streetscape character while maintaining surveillance between buildings and public spaces; c. be temporary in nature. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for access and crossover requirements.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO51 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E51.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E51.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO52 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E52** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO53	**E53**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO54 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E54.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E54.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E54.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E54.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E54.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E54.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO55 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E55** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO56 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E56** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Retail and commercial activities	
PO57 Retail and commercial activities do not establish in this precinct unless adjoining: a. the main street boulevard (West street) or b. the transit stop.	No example provided.
PO58 Retail and commercial uses within the sub-precinct are of a small scale and are subordinate to the residential activities within the Residential north sub-precinct (approximate ratio 80% residential 20% retail or commercial)	**E58** Retail and commercial uses have a maximum GFA of $100m^2$ each.
PO59 Non-residential uses address and activate streets and public spaces by: a. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontage(s), civic space and other areas of pedestrian movement; b. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of the primary street frontage(s), civic space or public open space; c. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; d. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving);	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colour, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing and maintaining human scale.	
PO60 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale (e.g. cantilevered awning); e. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage; f. locate and orientate to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. incorporate appropriate acoustic treatments, having regard to any adjoining residential uses; h. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO61 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between the street frontage and the entrance to the building; b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. is consolidated and shared with adjoining sites wherever possible.	No example provided.
PO62	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct route between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	
PO63 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. avoid significant impacts on the safety and efficiency of the road network; b. avoid an oversupply of car parking spaces; c. avoid the visual impact of large areas of open car parking from road frontages and public areas; d. promote active and public transport options; e. promote innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E63.1** Car parking is provided in accordance with table 7.2.3.2.4.4. Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards. **E63.2** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking .
PO64 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:	**E64.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling All other residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking Non-residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc. Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E64.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure; c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3. Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E64.3** For non-residential uses, storage lockers: a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number); b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth). Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E64.4 For non-residential uses, changing rooms: a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces; b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view; c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
PO65 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from the street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. where possible loading and servicing areas are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites.	No example provided.
PO66 Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E66** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are designed, located and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
PO67 On-site landscaping is provided, that: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. retains mature trees wherever possible; d. does not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas or interfering with sight lines; e. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sight lines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO68 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	**E68** No fencing is provided forward of the building line.
PO69 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety and minimise adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
PO70 The hours of operation minimise adverse amenity impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO71 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes;	**E71** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	
PO72 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO73 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO74 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO75 Development: a. maintains the conveyance of overland flow predominantly unimpeded through the premises for	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO76 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO77 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E77** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO78 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E78** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO79 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained.	**E79.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E79.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO80 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO81 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E81** 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.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO82 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields;	**E82** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	

Table 7.2.3.2.4.2 Setbacks

Residential uses										
Height of wall	**Frontage primary**			**Frontage secondary to street**			**Frontage secondary to lane**	**Side non-built to boundary wall To OMP and wall**	**Rear To OMP and wall**	**~~Canal~~ Trafficable water body To OMP and wall**
	To wall	**To OMP**	**To covered car parking space***	**To wall**	**To OMP**	**To covered car parking space***	**To OMP and wall**			
Less than 4.5m	Min 1m	Min 1m	Min 5.4m~~*~~	Min 1m	Min 1m	Min 5.4m~~*~~	Min 0.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 4.5m
4.5 to 8.5m	Min 1m	Min 1m	N/A	Min 1m	Min 1m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m	Min 2m	Min 4.5m
Greater than 8.5m	Min 5m	Min 3m	N/A	Min 2m	Min 1m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m up to 8.5m in height; plus 0.5m for every 3m in height (or storey) or part thereof over 8.5m	Min 5m	Min 4.5m
~~Note - * for Dwelling Houses(22) and Dual Occupancies(21) only~~ Note - * Does not apply to basement car parking areas										

Table 7.2.3.2.4.3 Built to boundary walls (Residential uses)

Lot frontage width	Mandatory / Optional	Length and height of built to boundary wall
		Urban neighbourhood precinct
Less than 7.5m	Mandatory - both sides unless a corner lot	Max Length: 80% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 8.5m
7.5m to 12.5m	Mandatory - one side	Max Length: 70% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 10.5m

Greater than ~~>~~12.5m to 18m	Optional: i. on 1 boundary only; ii. where the built to boundary wall adjoins a lot with a frontage less than 18m.	Max Length: the lesser of 15m or 60% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 10.5m
Greater than 18m	~~As per QDC~~ Not permitted.	

Table 7.2.3.2.4.4 Car parking spaces

Site proximity	Land use	Maximum number of car spaces to be provided	Minimum number of car Spaces to be provided
Within 800m ~~walkable Catchment*~~ walking distance of a higher order centre	Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 GFA	1 per 50m^2 GFA
	Residential – permanent/long term	N/A	1 per dwelling*
	Residential – serviced/short term	3 per 4 dwellings* + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings* + staff spaces
Other (Wider catchment)	Non-residential	1 per 20m^2 GFA	1 per 30m^2 GFA
	Residential – permanent/long term	N/A	1 per dwelling*
	Residential – serviced/short term	1 per dwelling* + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings* + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note -* Where Dwellings are not being established (e.g. beds and communal area) the car parking rate specified above is to be provided per Non-residential GFA.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Service~~s~~d/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

7.2.3.2.5 Residential south sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.5.1 Purpose - Residential south sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Residential south sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. The Residential south sub-precinct will comprise a medium to high density neighbourhood that will achieve a minimum net density of 30 dwellings per ha, supporting the retail and commercial activities within the town centre precinct.

   b. Residential development will be supported by small scale convenience retail and commercial activities within the sub-precinct.

   c. The Residential south neighbourhood will have a mix of residential uses (e.g. low-medium rise walk up apartments, plexes, row/terrace housing etc), tenure and densities on a variety of lot sizes providing housing choice and affordability for different lifestyle choices and life stages to meet diverse community needs.

   d. Residential activities are designed, sited and constructed to:

      i. provide small building setbacks to the street;

      ii. contribute to an attractive streetscape with priority given to pedestrians;

      iii. encourage passive surveillance of public spaces;

      iv. result in privacy and residential amenity consistent with the medium to high density residential character of the area;

      v. orientate to integrate with the street and surrounding neighbourhood;

      vi. provide a diverse and attractive built form where buildings are located closer to the street and encourage active frontages;

      vii. provide an attractive streetscape with street trees for shade and hard footpaths for walking;

      viii. incorporate sub-tropical urban design principles that respond to local climatic conditions;

      ix. incorporate sustainable practices including maximising energy efficiency and water conservation;

      x. incorporate natural features and respond to site topography;

      xi. be of a scale and density consistent with the medium to high density residential character of the area;

      xii. locate car parking so as not to dominate the street;

      xiii. cater for appropriate car parking and manoeuvring areas on-site;

      xiv. provide urban services such as reticulated water, sewerage, sealed roads, parks and other identified infrastructure.

   e. Home based business can only be established where the scale and intensity of the activity does not detrimentally impact upon the character and amenity associated with the surrounding area. Specifically, Home based business does not include the sale or restoration of more than 4 vehicles in any calendar year or, undertake a mechanical repairs or panel beating activity associated with a business at the subject premises.

   f. Retail and commercial activities must:

      i. be small scale and provide convenience, speciality services that are ancillary function to residential activities in the sub-precinct;

      ii. be located within the precinct on or at the intersection of the major street network,

iii. where part of a mixed use development be at street level with active frontages to the major streets;

iv. be appropriately designed and located to include active frontages;

v. not negatively impact adjoining residents or the streetscape;

vi. the design, siting and construction of non-residential uses:

A. maintains a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

B. provides attractive, active frontages that maximise pedestrian activity along road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

C. provides for active and passive surveillance of road frontages, movement corridors and public spaces;

D. promotes active transport options and ensures an oversupply of car parking is not provided.

g. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

h. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

i. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

j. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

k. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

l. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

m. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

n. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

o. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

p. Development in the Residential south sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Community residence(16) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Home based business(35) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Relocatable home park(62) - if within 800m walking distance of a higher order or district centre	• Residential care facility(65)- if within 800m walking distance of a transit stop • Retirement facility(67) - if within 800m walking distance of a transit stop • Rooming accommodation(69)- if within 800m walking distance of a transit stop	• Sales office(72) • Shop(75) - if for a corner store • Short-term accommodation(77)- if within 800m walking distance of a transit stop

q. Development in the Residential south sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Health care services(33) • High impact industry(34) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Marine industry(45)	• Place of worship(60) • Port services(61) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers accommodation(71)

• Brothel(8) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Educational establishment(24) • Extractive industry(27) • Emergency services(25) • Food and drink outlet(28)	• Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Permanent plantation(59)	• Service Industry(73) • Service Station(74) - if standalone use • Shop(75) - if not for a corner store • Shopping centre(76) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Transport depot(85) • Veterinary services(87) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

r. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.5.2 Requirements for assessment

Part H — Criteria for assessable development - Residential south sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part H, Table 7.2.3.2.5.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.5.1 Assessable development - Residential south sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Density	
PO1 ~~Development~~ The creation of dwellings in the Residential south sub-precinct ~~has~~results in a medium to high residential density of at least 45 dwellings her hectare (site density) ~~in accordance with the minimum indicated on a neighbourhood development plan~~.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Efficient use of land	
PO Development maximises the efficient use of land through appropriate built form and land use intensity and does not constitute underdevelopment given the sites proximity to services and public transport aspects.	No example provided
Residential uses	
PO2 Residential uses are appropriately located within the precinct having regard to: a. the housing diversity and mix sought within the precinct; b. the proximity to existing centres, neighbourhood hubs, public open space and train stations; c. the lot frontage; d. the order of road and street type. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	**E2.1** Residential uses adjoining Bellmere road consist of 2-3 storey town houses that face Bellmere road and gain vehicle access from the rear. **E2.2** Residential uses south of those adjoining Bellmere road comprise a mix of built forms and tenures.
Building height (Residential uses)	
PO3 Buildings and structures have a height that: a. is of a bulk and scale that is consistent with the low to medium rise character of the Residential south sub-precinct; Note - There are circumstances where the Residential south sub-precinct is intended to have a low rise character. These circumstances are identified as having a maximum building height less than 21m on Overlay map - Building heights. Alternatives are to be considered in relation to the intended low rise character for that specific area. b. responds to the topographic features of the site, including slope and orientation; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape, street conditions (e.g. street width) or adjoining properties; d. positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area;	**E3** Building height does not exceed: a. that mapped on Overlay map – Building heights; or b. for domestic outbuildings, including free standing carports and garages, 4m and a mean height not exceeding 3.5m.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution. e. responds to the height of development on adjoining land where contained within another precinct or zone. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	
Building height (Non-residential uses)	
PO4 The height of non-residential buildings does not adversely affect amenity of the area or of adjoining properties and positively contributes to the intended built form of the surrounding area. Note - To demonstrate compliance with the above a visual impact assessment may be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Residential design. Visual impact assessments will require the consideration of all built form matters (e.g. height, setbacks, site cover, building bulk and mass, articulation, roof form and other design aspects) from a variety of perspectives to ascertain if the proposal will result in a positive contribution.	**E4** Building heights do not exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights except for architectural features associated with religious expression on Place of worship[60] and Educational establishment[24] buildings.
Setbacks (Residential uses)	
PO5 Residential buildings and structures are setback to: a. be consistent with the low to medium density next generation neighbourhood character intended for the area, where buildings are positioned closer to the footpath to create more active frontages and maximise private open space at the rear; b. result in development not being visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the streetscape and the adjoining sites; c. maintain private open space areas that are of a size and dimension to be usable and functional; d. maintain the privacy of adjoining properties; e. ensure parked vehicles do not restrict pedestrian and traffic movement and safety;	**E5.1** Setbacks (excluding built to boundary walls) comply with Table 7.2.3.2.5.2 - Setback (Residential uses). **E5.2** Buildings (excluding class 10 buildings and structures) ensure that built to boundary walls are: a. only established on lots having a primary frontage of 18m or less and where permitted in Table 7.2.3.2.5.3; b. of a length and height not exceeding that specified in Table 7.2.3.2.5.3; c. setback from the side boundary: i. ~~not more than 20mm; or~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
f. limit the length, height and openings of boundary walls to maximise privacy and amenity on adjoining properties; g. provide adequate separation to particular infrastructure and waterbodies to minimise adverse impacts on people, property, water quality and infrastructure; h. ensure built to boundary walls do not create unusable or inaccessible spaces and do not negatively impact the streetscape character, amenity or functionality of adjoining properties. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.	ii. if a plan of development ~~shows~~provides for only one built to boundary wall on the one boundary, not more than ~~150~~200mm; or iii. if a built to boundary wall may be built on each side of the same boundary, not more than 20mm d. on the low side of a sloping lot. Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.
Setbacks (Non-residential uses)	
PO6 Front setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces.	**E6.1** For the primary frontage buildings are constructed: a. to the property boundary; or b. setback a maximum of 3m from the property boundary, where for the purpose of outdoor dining. **E6.2** For the secondary frontage, setbacks are consistent with an adjoining building.
PO7 Side and rear setbacks cater for driveway(s), services, utilities and buffers required to protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses and the development will not be visually dominant or overbearing with respect to adjoining properties.	**E7** No example provided.
Site cover (Residential uses)	
PO8 Residential buildings and structures will ensure that site cover: a. does not result in a site density that is inconsistent with the character of the area; b. does not result in an over development of the site;	**E8** Site cover (excluding eaves, sun shading devices, patios, balconies and other unenclosed structures) does not exceed the specified percentages in accordance with the table below: **Building height** | **Lot Size**

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>c. does not result in other elements of the site being compromised (e.g. Setbacks, open space etc);

d. reflects the low to medium density character intended for the area.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for details and examples.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>300m^2 or less</th><th>301-400m^2</th><th>401-500m^2</th><th>501-1000m^2</th><th>1001-2500m^2</th><th>Greater than 2501m^2</th></tr>
<tr><td>Less than 8.5m</td><td>75%</td><td>70%</td><td>60%</td><td>60%</td><td>60%</td><td>60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.5m -12.0m</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td><td>60%</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Greater than 12.0m</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td><td>50%</td><td>40%</td><td>40%</td></tr>
</table>
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for method of calculation.
</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Movement network</th></tr>
<tr><td>PO9

Development is designed to connect to and form part of the surrounding neighbourhood by providing interconnected street, pedestrian and cyclist pathways to adjoining development, nearby sub-precincts, public transport nodes and open space.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Water sensitive urban design</th></tr>
<tr><td>PO10

Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (SWD) is incorporated within development sites adjoining street frontages to mitigate impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Sensitive land use separation</th></tr>
<tr><td>PO11

Sensitive land uses within 250m of land in the General industry sub-precinct must mitigate any potential exposure to industrial air, noise or odour emissions that impact on human health, amenity and wellbeing.

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.</td><td>E11

Development is designed and operated to ensure that:

a. it meets the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy - Noise; and

b. the air quality objectives in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008, are met.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Amenity</th></tr>
<tr><td>PO12

The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other nuisance.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
</table>

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Noise	
PO13 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO14 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E14.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E14.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	
~~**PO15**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E15**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO16**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO17**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO18**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E18.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E18.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO19**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E19.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E19.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	~~of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO21 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO22 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO23 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E23.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E23.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E23.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E23.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO24 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E24.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E24.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E24.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E24.4 The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO25 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces.	Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM. Note - Development is to provide roof and allotment (inter-allotment – QUDM level III) drainage, including bunds, to all lots that have a gradient less than 1 in 100 (for the whole of the allotment) to the road. The inter-allotment drainage system (including easements) is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO26 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO27 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO28 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO29	**E**

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td><td>~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.</td><td>E

"As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided.

Note - Documentation is to include:

a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage;

b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan;

c. date of the final inspection.</td></tr>
</table>

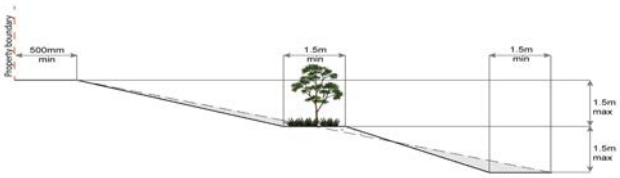
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Site works and construction management	
PO30 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO31 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E31.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E31.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E31.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO32 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO33 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO.	**E33.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E33.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E33.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E**

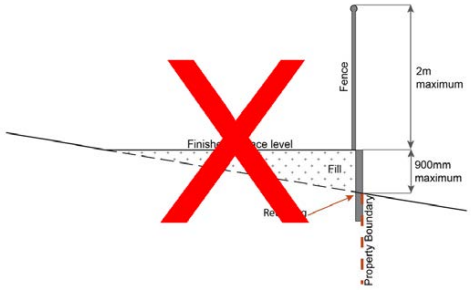
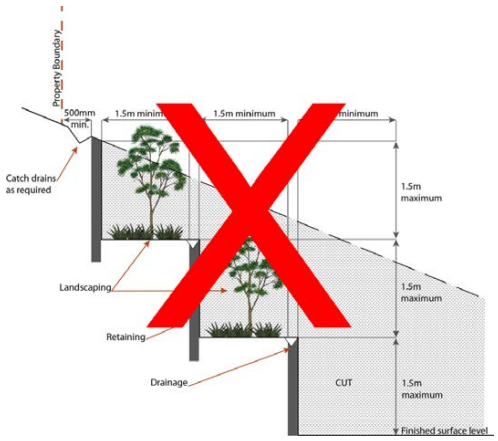
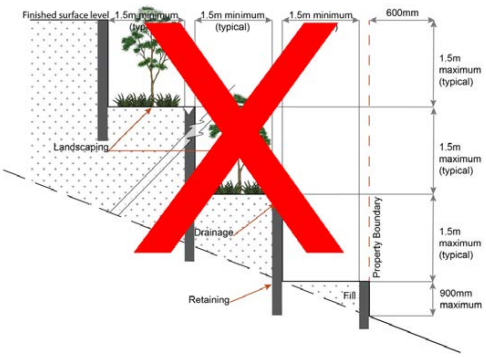
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO34 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E34** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas.	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

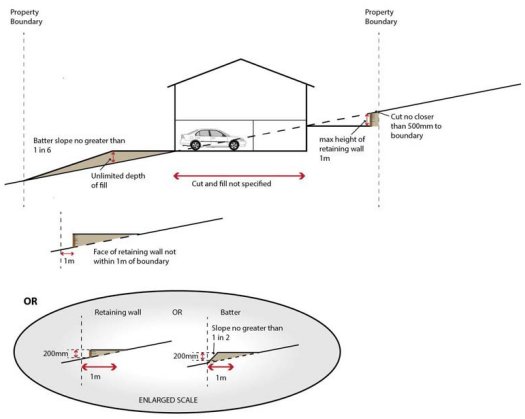
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	
PO35 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E35.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E35.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO36 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	
Earthworks	
PO37 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E37.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E37.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E37.3 All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E37.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E37.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E37.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E37.7

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E37.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO38 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E38** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO39 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E39.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E39.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO40 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO41 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO42 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E42** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~   Filling and excavation does not:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO43	E43.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E43.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E43.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO44 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E44** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used);

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO45 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E45** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Dual occupancies[21]	
PO46 Dual Occupancies[21]: a. are dispersed within the streetscape; b. contribute to the diversity of dwelling types and forms; c. are not the predominant built form.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for dispersal methods and calculation.	
Home based business[35]	
PO47 The scale and intensity of the Home based business[35]: a. is compatible with the physical characteristics of the site and the character of the local area; b. is able to accommodate anticipated car parking demand and on-site manoeuvring without negatively impacting the streetscape; c. does not adversely impact on the amenity of the adjoining and nearby premises; d. remains ancillary to the residential use of the dwelling house[22]; e. does not create conditions which cause hazards or nuisances to neighbours or other persons not associated with the activity; f. ensure employees and visitor to the site do not negatively impact the expected amenity of adjoining properties; g. ensure service and delivery vehicles do not negatively impact the amenity of the area.	No example provided.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	
PO48 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E48.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E48.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO49 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E49** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO50 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E50** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Sales office(72)	
PO51 The sales office(72) is designed to: a. provide functional and safe access, manoeuvring areas and car parking spaces for the number and type of vehicles anticipated to access the site; b. complement the streetscape character while maintaining surveillance between buildings and public spaces; c. be temporary in nature. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for access and crossover requirements.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO52 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E52.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E52.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO53 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E53** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO54 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E54** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO55 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E55.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E55.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E55.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E55.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E55.5

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E55.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO56 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E56** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO57 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E57** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Retail and commercial activities	
PO58 Corner stores may establish as standalone uses where: a. having a maximum GFA of 250m^2; b. the building adjoins the street frontage and has its main pedestrian entrance from the street frontage; c. not within 1600m of another corner store, neighbourhood hub or centre.	No example provided.
PO59 Non-residential uses address and activate streets and public spaces by: a. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontage(s), civic space and other areas of pedestrian movement;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of the primary frontage(s), civic space or public open space; c. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; d. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. The use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. Windows or glazing, variation in colour, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing and maintaining human scale.	
PO60 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, cantilevered awning); b. enables differentiation between buildings; c. contributes to a safe environment; d. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale (e.g. cantilevered awning); e. includes building entrances that are readily identifiable from the road frontage; f. locate and orientate to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; g. incorporate appropriate acoustic treatments, having regard to any adjoining residential uses; h. facilitate casual surveillance of all public spaces.	No example provided.
PO61 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between the street frontage and the entrance to the building;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. is consolidated and shared with adjoining sites wherever possible.	
PO62 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct route between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.
PO63 The number of car parking spaces is managed to: a. avoid significant impacts on the safety and efficiency of the road network; b. avoid an oversupply of car parking spaces; c. avoid the visual impact of large areas of open car parking from road frontages and public areas; d. promote active and public transport options; e. promote innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E63.1** Car parking is provided in accordance with table 7.2.3.2.5.4 . Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards. **E63.2** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO64 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking.	No example provided.
PO65	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas.	

PO66

a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include:

i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and

ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and

iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.

b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:

i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

E66.1

Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number).

Use	Minimum Bicycle Parking
Residential uses comprised of dwellings	Minimum 1 space per dwelling
All other residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking
Non-residential uses	Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E66.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E66.3 For non-residential uses, storage lockers: a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number); b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth). Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E66.4 For non-residential uses, changing rooms: a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces; b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view; c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>provided thereafter</td><td>closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter</td><td>provided thereafter</td></tr>
</table>

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:
i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO67

Loading and servicing areas:

a. are not visible from the street frontage;

b. are integrated into the design of the building;

c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses;

d. where possible loading and servicing areas are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites;

e. waste and waste storage areas are managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO68

Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.</td><td>E68

<s>Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.</s></td></tr>
</table>

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
PO69 On-site landscaping is provided, that: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. retains mature trees wherever possible; d. does not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas or interfering with sight lines; e. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sight lines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO70 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	**E70** No fencing is provided forward of the building line.
PO71 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety and minimise adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
PO72 The hours of operation minimise adverse amenity impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E72** Hours of operation do not exceed 6:00am to 9:00pm Monday to Sunday.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO73 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E73** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO74 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO75 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO76 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO77 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO78 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO79 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E79** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO80 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E80** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO81 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E81.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E81.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO82 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park[57]	
PO83 Development for a Park[57] ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E83** 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.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO84 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E84** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

Table 7.2.3.2.5.2 Setbacks

Residential uses										
Height of wall	**Frontage primary**			**Frontage secondary to street**			**Frontage secondary to lane**	**Side non-built to boundary wall To OMP and wall**	**Rear To OMP and wall**	**~~Canal~~ Tidal water body To OMP and wall**
	To wall	**To OMP**	**To covered car parking space***	**To wall**	**To OMP**	**To covered car parking space***	**To OMP and wall**			
Less than 4.5m	Min 3m	Min 2m	Min 5.4m~~*~~	Min 2m	Min 1m	Min 5.4m~~*~~	Min 0.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 1.5m	Min 4.5m
4.5m to 8.5m	Min 3m	Min 2m	N/A	Min 2m	Min 1m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m	Min 2m	Min 4.5m
Greater than 8.5m	Min 6m	Min 5m	N/A	Min 3m	Min 2m	N/A	Min 0.5m	Min 2m up to 8.5m in height; plus 0.5m for	Min 5m	Min 4.5m

								every 3m in height (or storey) or part thereof over 8.5m		

~~Note - * for Dwelling Houses(22) and Dual Occupancies(21) only~~
Note - * Does not apply to basement car parking areas

Table 7.2.3.2.5.3 Built to boundary walls (Residential uses)

Lot frontage width	Mandatory / optional	Length and height of built to boundary wall
		Next generation neighbourhood
Less than 7.5m	Mandatory - both sides unless a corner lot	Max Length: 80% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 7.5m
7.5m to 12.5m	Mandatory - one side	Max Length: 60% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 7.5m
Greater than ~~>~~12.5m to 18m	Optional: i. on 1 boundary only; i. where the built to boundary wall adjoins a lot with a frontage less than 18m.	Max Length: the lesser of 15m or 60% of the length of the boundary Max Height: 7.5m
Greater than 18m	~~As per QDC~~Not permitted.	

Table 7.2.3.2.5.4 Car parking spaces

Site proximity	Land use	Maximum number of car spaces to be provided	Minimum number of car spaces to be provided
Within 800m ~~walkable Catchment*~~ walking distance of a higher order centre	Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 GFA	1 per 50m^2 GFA
	Residential – permanent/long term	N/A	1 per dwelling*
	Residential – serviced/short term	3 per 4 dwellings* + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings* + staff spaces
Other (Wider catchment)	Non-residential	1 per 20m^2 GFA	1 per 30m^2 GFA
	Residential – permanent/long term	N/A	1 per dwelling*
	Residential – serviced/short term	1 per dwelling* + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings* + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note -* Where Dwellings are not being established (e.g. beds and communal area) the car parking rate specified above is to be provided per Non-residential GFA.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Service~~s~~d/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

7.2.3.2.6 Open space sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.6.1 Purpose - Open space sub-precinct

Note - A key feature of the Town centre Concept is the incorporation of a green perimeter to the town centre providing a legible transition between town centre land uses and densities, and neighbouring suburbs.

1. The purpose of the Open space sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development in this precinct forms part of a green space network surrounding the Town centre and is made up of a combination of signature tree lined streets and boulevards, landscaped areas with visual impact, recreation facilities, pathways and statement pieces and ecologically significant areas remaining in their natural state.

   b. Development is an appropriate size, scale and intensity and having minimal adverse impacts on the use, enjoyment, function and operation of the Council's open space network.

   c. Small scale commercial activities having a nexus with, and ancillary to, sport and recreation uses establish where they complement the social, leisure and recreation experience of open space users.

   d. Where applicable, development is undertaken in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy or Management Plan under the Land Act 1994.

   e. Recreation and open space areas remain well connected, diverse, functional, safe, secure and accessible to the general public and include:

      i. well designed and quality passive and active recreation and open spaces areas and facilities;

      i. the adoption of principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED);

      ii. a high level of connectivity of the open space and community green space areas to the active transport network; and

      iii. appropriate design considerations, separation, buffering, siting and operation of facilities and infrastructure to reduce adverse or nuisance impact on surrounding land uses.

   f. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);
      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
         C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
         D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

      iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

   g. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

   h. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

i. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

j. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

k. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

l. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

m. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

n. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

o. Development in the Open space sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Environment facility(26)	• Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	• Park(57)

p. Development in the Open space sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4)	• Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41)	• Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67)

• Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12) • Community residence(16) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Extractive industry(27) • Funeral parlour(30) • Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36)	• Low impact industry(42) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59) • Place of worship(60) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63)	• Roadside stall(68) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Service industry(73) • Shop(75) • Shopping centre(76) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Transport depot(85) • Veterinary services(87) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

q. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.6.2 Requirements for assessment

Part I — Criteria for assessable development - Open space sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part I, Table 7.2.3.2.6.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.6.1 Assessable development - Open space sub-precinct

Performance Outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome

General criteria	
Built form outcomes for all development	
PO1 Development will: a. maintain the open and unbuilt character of a site,uncluttered by building and maintaining the availability of a site for unobstructed outdoor recreational use; b. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding built environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land; c. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook; d. be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security; e. incorporate appropriate design response, relative to size and function of buildings, that acknowledge and reflect the region's sub-tropical climate; f. reduce the visual appearance of building bulk through: i. design measures such as the provision of meaningful recesses and projections through the horizontal and vertical plane; ii. use of a variety of building materials and colours; iii. use of landscaping and screening. g. maintain the open space character as a visual contrast to urban development; h. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E1.1** Site cover does not exceed 10%. **E1.2** Building and structures are set back 10m from all boundaries. **E1.3** Building height does not exceed that on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building height.
Amenity	
PO2 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO3	**E3**

Lighting is directed and shielded to not cause unreasonable disturbance to any person on adjoining land.	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Landscaping and screening	
PO4 Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that: a. achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to adjoining properties and when viewed from the street; b. reduces the visual impact of building bulk and presence and hard surface areas on the local character and amenity of adjoining properties and from the street; c. creates a secure and safe environment by incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design; d. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E4.1** A minimum area of 20% of the site is provided for landscaping. **E4.2** Outdoor storages areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination to at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Loading and servicing	
PO5 Waste storage, recycling, disposal and bin washout facilities are provided in locations which: a. are appropriately screened from public areas of the site and adjacent land; b. do not have an adverse effect on the amenity of the users of the site or the occupants of adjacent land; c. are readily accessible by waste collection vehicles.	**E5** Refuse storage areas are designed and serviced in accordance with Council Planning scheme policy - Waste.
Car parking	
PO6 On-site car parking associated with an activity provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E6** On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Noise	

PO7 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO8 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E8.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E8.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Waste	
PO Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.	**E** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Works criteria	

Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO9**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E9**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO10**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO11**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO12**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E12.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E12.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO13**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E13.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	E~~13.2~~

	~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO14**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO15 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO16 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO17 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E17.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).

	E17.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E17.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E17.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO18 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E18.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E18.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and

	d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E18.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E18.4 The driveway construction across the verge conforms to the relevant standard drawing for the classification of the road in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO19 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable.

~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study.	Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres;

d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

	Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.

	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO20 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO21 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site.	No example provided.

Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	
PO22 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m² or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO23 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO24 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO25 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E25.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~

	e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E25.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E25.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO26 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO27	**E27.1**

All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape.

~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~

Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and:

a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or

b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or

c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre.

Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO.

Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

All works on-site and the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape.

Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.

Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.

E27.2

All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~

E27.3

Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.

E

Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes.

Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

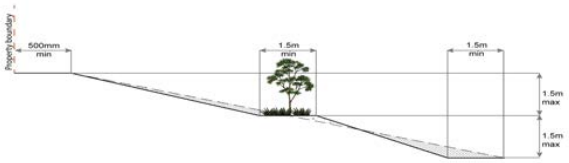
E

Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works.

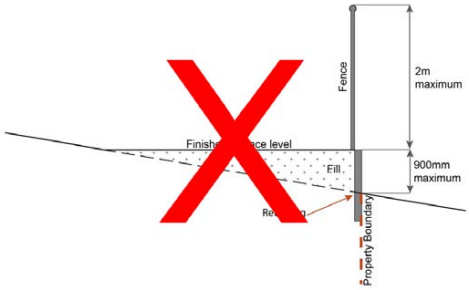
Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.

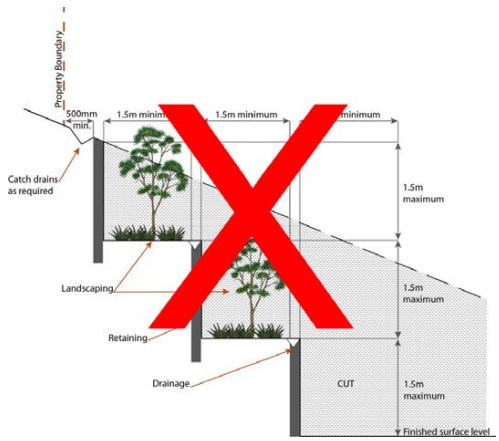
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO28 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E28** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO29 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E29.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E29.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.

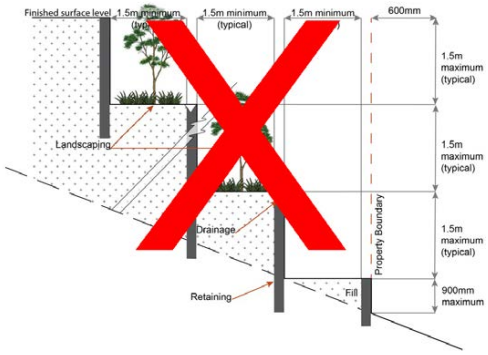
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO30 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO31 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E31.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E31.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E31.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E31.4** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining. **E31.5** All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E31.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E31.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E31.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO32 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E32** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO33 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E33.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E33.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site:

Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO34 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO35 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or

	b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO36 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E36** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~





Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

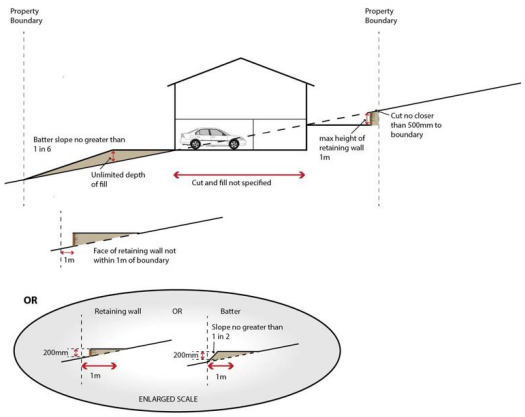
b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

	THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO37

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E37.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E37.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;

	c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E37.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO38 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E38** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO39	**E39**

Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
PO40 Development for a Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive on the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E40** Development for Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. a caretaker's accommodation(10) has a maximum GFA of 80m^2; b. no more than 1 caretaker's accommodation(10) is established per site; c. does not gain access from a separate driveway from a road frontage.
Food and drink outlet(28)	
PO41 Food and drink outlets(28): a. remain secondary and ancillary to an open space, sport or recreation use; b. do not restrict or inhibit the ability for a recreation and open space area to be used for its primary sport and recreation purpose; c. not appear, act or function as a separate and stand-alone commercial activity but has a clearly expressed relationship with an open space, sport or recreation use; d. not generate nuisance effects such as noise, dust and odour on the character and amenity of the recreation and open space areas or on adjoining properties; e. any liquor or gambling activities associated with a food and drink outlet(28) is a secondary and minor component.	**E41.1** The GFA does not exceed 150m^2. **E41.2** Operates in conjunction with a recreation or open space use occurring on the same site. **E41.3** Does not have a liquor or gambling licence.

Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO42 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E42.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E42.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO43 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E43** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO44 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E44** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO45 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E45.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.

	E45.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO46 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E46** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO47 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E47** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO48 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E48.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E48.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E48.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E48.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E48.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.

	E48.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO49 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E49** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO50 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E50** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO51 Development will:	**E51** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value.

a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO52 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO53 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO54 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO55 Development:	**E55** No example provided.

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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO56 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO57 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E57** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO58 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E58** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO59 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development does not increase	**E59.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A;

the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E59.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO60 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO61 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E61** 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.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO62 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields;	**E62** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	

7.2.3.2.7 Civic space sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.7.1 Purpose - Civic space sub-precinct

Note - A key feature of the Town Centre concept is a civic precinct incorporating a civic building (e.g. library and community hub) and a town centre park.

1. The purpose of the Civic space sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. The Civic space sub-precinct provides a central gathering and meeting place for civic, cultural and community events.

   b. Development reinforces the Civic space sub-precinct as the main sub-precinct for government, cultural and community activities within the Town centre precinct.

   c. Development provides and maintains direct, safe, attractive and comfortable main street and active transport connectivity between the Residential north sub-precinct and the Centre core sub-precinct.

   d. The Civic space sub-precinct includes a centrally located Town centre park[(57)] with views to the Glasshouse Mountains and is overlooked by civic buildings.

   e. Civic activities must:

      i. be located to adjoin and have clear access to the Centre core sub-precinct;

      ii. be located on land that maximises view corridors to the Glasshouse Mountains and D'Aguilar Range;

      iii. contribute to a high level of open space amenity within the precinct;

      iv. create a destination for community gathering and interaction;

      v. encourage social activity through the provision of high-quality spaces;

      vi. be designed and configured on land as well-integrated, compact, land efficient urban buildings.

   f. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
         C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
         D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

      iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

   g. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

   h. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

   i. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

j. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

k. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

l. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

m. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

n. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

o. Development in the Civic space sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Community care centre(15) • Community use(17) • Function facility(29) • Indoor sport and recreation(38)	• Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Market(46)	• Office(53) - if for State or Local Government offices • Park(57) • Place of worship(60) • Theatre(82)

p. Development in the Civic space sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3)	• High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36)	• Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64)

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12) • Community residence(16) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Extractive industry(27) • Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61)	• Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers accommodation(71) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

q. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.7.2 Requirements for assessment

Part J - Criteria for assessable development - Civic space sub-precinct

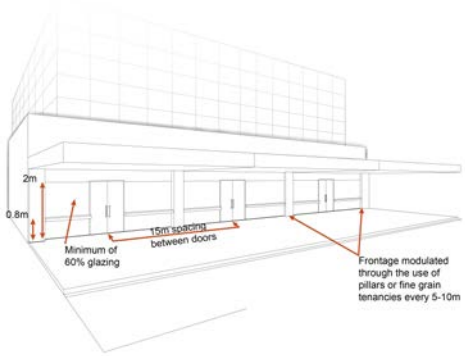
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part J, Table 7.2.3.2.7.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.7.1 Assessable development - Civic space sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Role of Civic space sub-precinct	

PO1 Development in the Civic space sub-precinct: a. primarily consists of civic buildings and activities (e.g. library, markets[46]) and a Town centre park[57]; b. reflects the prominence of the Town centre precinct as a key focal point for the Caboolture west area; c. is of a size, scale, range of services and location commensurate with the role and function of this sub-precinct in the centres network. Note - Refer to Caboolture West - centres network Table 7.2.3.3.	No example provided.
PO2 The Civic space sub-precinct retains a strong cultural and entertainment focus, with: a. commercial activities provided only where for a community or government function; b. food and drink outlets[28] provided only where of a small scale, where they adjoin open space areas and include areas for alfresco dining; c. large open areas suitable for large numbers of people to congregate or to accommodate temporary activities d. landscaped areas and street trees, with mature trees retained wherever possible.	No example provided.
PO3 Development maximises the efficient use of land and provides for future growth within the sub-precinct by increasing the GFA and land use intensity within the precinct boundaries to promote economic development, cultural exchange and interaction. Note - Development within the Civic space sub-precinct is expected to capitalise on its strategic location and access to high quality public transport by; including co-location with other businesses and government administration and maximising the efficient use of land. Activities that are land intensive, but do not promote economic development or social interaction, such as open car parks, are discouraged.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO4 Development incorporates transit oriented development principles and encourages active and public transport usage, by:	No example provided.

a. contributing to attractive, highly walkable street environments, through streetscape upgrades and enhancements (e.g wide footpaths, furniture, art, street trees etc.); b. prioritising pedestrian and cycle safety and movement over private vehicle access and movement. Note - Streetscape upgrades are to be designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
PO5 Buildings are designed and oriented to address and activate areas of pedestrian movement, to: a. promote vitality, interaction and casual surveillance; b. concentrate and reinforce pedestrian activity; c. avoid opaque facades to provide visual interest to the street frontage.	**E5** Development on-sites shown on Figure 6.2.1.1.1 as requiring a frontage type A incorporates: a. a minimum of 60% of the length of the street frontage glazed between 0.8m and 2.0m above finished ground level; b. external doors which directly adjoin the street frontage at least every 15m; c. modulation in the facade, by incorporating a change in tenancy or the use of pillars or similar elements every 5-10m; d. the minimum window or glazing is to remain uncovered and free of signage. **Figure - Frontage Type A** 
PO6 Building frontages encourage streetscape activity, by providing pedestrian protection from solar exposure and inclement weather.	**E6** Buildings incorporate an awning, which: a. is cantilevered; b. extends for the full width of the site; c. is a minimum of 3.2m and maximum 4.2m above the pavement height;

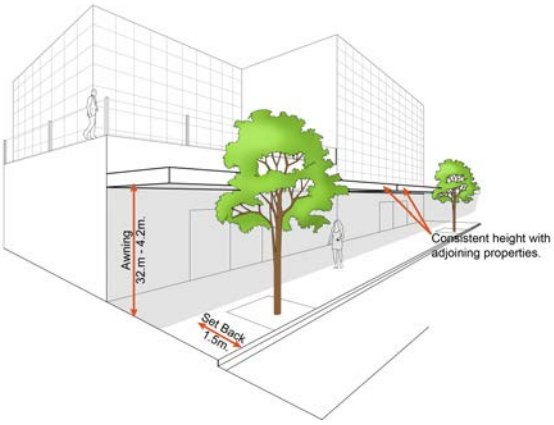
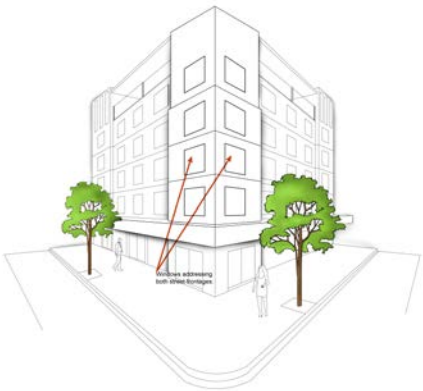
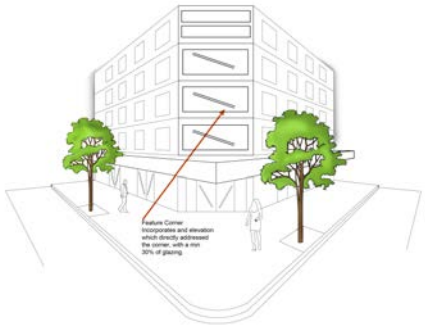
	d. aligns with adjoining sites to provide continuous shade and shelter for pedestrians; e. is constructed from high quality, low maintenance materials; f. is set back 1.5m from the kerb line to accommodate mature street trees. **Figure - Awning requirements** 
PO7 Buildings on highly visible and accessible street corners incorporate design measures on the corners to assist in legibility of the street environment and promote activity on the street frontage. Note - Design measures will vary depending on the building and location, however may include the following: a. increasing the height of the building on the corner; b. stepping back the building on the corner to create an additional face; c. including prominent building entrances and windows on the corners; d. the use of a focal point, such as a tower, visual display or artwork on the corner.	**E7** Buildings located on a street corner incorporate: a. windows which address both street frontages; or **Figure - Prominent corner requirements**  b. incorporate an elevation which directly faces the corner and has a minimum of 30% glazing.

	Figure - Feature corner requirements 
Setbacks	
PO8 Front building setbacks ensure buildings address and actively interface with streets and public spaces.	No example provided.
Site area	
PO9 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO10 Building height: a. reflects the prominence of the Civic space sub-precinct as a key focal point for the Town centre; b. maximises land use intensity in proximity to the southern transit stop; c. allows for distinctive and innovative design outcomes on prominent sites; d. maintains important view corridors to the Glasshouse Mountains and D'Aguilar Range and within the Town centre.	**E10** Minimum and maximum building heights are in accordance with Neighbourhood development plan map - Building height. Note - Development on prominent street corners may incorporate an increased building height on the corner, if the building: a. provides high quality and unique architectural design outcomes that emphasise the prominence of the street corner; b. positively contributes to the cityscape; c. Does not negatively impact important view corridors.
PO11 Taller buildings incorporate a podium which provides a human-scaled, strong and continuous frontage to the street.	**E11** For buildings that include a podium:

	a. The podium has a maximum height of 12m; b. all parts of the building that are greater than 12m in height are setback a minimum of 6m.
Built form	
PO12 Buildings are designed to be adaptable to accommodate a variety of uses over the life of the building.	**E12.1** Buildings incorporate a minimum floor to ceiling height of 4.2m for the ground ~~level~~ floor.
	E12.2 Where a building incorporates a podium, the minimum floor to ceiling height for podium levels is 3.3m.
PO13 Buildings are designed and constructed to: a. incorporate a mix of colours and high quality materials to add diversification to treatments and finishes; b. articulate and detail the building facade at street level and respond to the human scale; c. visually integrate with the surrounding area and adjoining buildings through appropriate design and materials; d. avoid blank walls through articulation and architectural treatments to create visual interest; e. avoid highly reflective finishes; f. avoid the visual dominance of plant and equipment on building roofs.	No example provided.
PO14 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; c. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; d. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites;	No example provided.

e. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance; f. are adequately lit to ensure public safety and security. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance outcome.	
Accessibility and permeability	
PO15 Development contributes to greater permeability within the Civic space sub-precinct by facilitating a network of convenient and safe pedestrian walkways and mid-block connections. Note - Walking connections are to be designed in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles to ensure they are safe and enjoyable places for pedestrians to utilise at all times. Ensuring buildings and uses overlook the walking connection is critical to ensuring a safe and well-utilised public space.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO16 The provision of car parking spaces is appropriate to the use and avoids an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E16** Car parking is provided in accordance with the table below.

Land use	Maximum number of Car Spaces to be Provided	Minimum Number of Car Spaces to be Provided
Non-residential	1 per 30m^2 of GFA	1 per 50m^2 of GFA
Residential - Permanent/Long term	N/A	1 per dwelling
Residential - Services/short term	3 per 4 dwellings + staff spaces	1 per 5 dwellings + staff spaces

Note - Car parking rates are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note - Allocation of car parking spaces to dwellings is at the discretion of the developer.

Note - Residential - Permanent/long term includes: Multiple dwelling(49), Relocatable home park(62), Residential care facility(65), Retirement facility(67).

Note - Residential - Services/short term includes: Rooming accommodation(69) or Short-term accommodation(77).

	Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO17 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO18 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	No example provided.
PO19 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E19** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO20 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or	**E20.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the table below (rounded up to the nearest whole number). **Use** — **Minimum Bicycle Parking** Residential uses comprised of dwellings — Minimum 1 space per dwelling All other residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 2 car parking spaces identified in Schedule 7 – car parking Non-residential uses — Minimum 1 space per 200m2 of GFA Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or

iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters.

Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.

Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.

E20.2

Bicycle parking is:

a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*;

b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff;

d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors.

Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3.

Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E20.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E20.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;

b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;

c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;

ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;

iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

Loading and servicing	
PO21	No example provided.

Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from the street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites, where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	
Waste	
PO22 Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E22** ~~Bins and bin storage area/s are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping	
PO23 On-site landscaping is provided, that: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - Landscaping is to be provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Environmentally sensitive design	

PO24 Development incorporates energy efficient design principles, including: a. maximising internal cross-ventilation and prevailing breezes; b. maximising the effect of northern winter sun and screening undesirable northern summer sun and western sun; c. reducing demand on non-renewable energy sources for cooling and heating; d. maximising the use of daylight for lighting; e. retaining existing established trees on-site where possible.	No example provided.
PO25 Best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is incorporated within development sites to mitigate the impacts of stormwater run-off in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Crime prevention through environmental design	
PO26 Development contributes to a safe public realm by incorporating crime prevention through environmental design principles including: a. orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces and providing clear sightlines to public spaces to allow opportunities for casual surveillance; b. ensuring the site layout, building design and landscaping does not result in potential concealment or entrapment areas; c. ensuring high risk areas, including stairwells, arcades, walkways and concealed car parking areas have adequate surveillance to reduce risk or able to be secured outside of business hours. Note - Further information is available in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: Guidelines for Queensland, State of Queensland, 2007.	No example provided.
Lighting	
PO27	No example provided.

Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	
Amenity	
PO28 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other nuisance.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO29 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO30 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E30.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E30.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.

	Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO31**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E31**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO32**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO33**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO34**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E34.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E34.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO35**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E35.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~

	~~**E35.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO36**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO37 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO38 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO39 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E39.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway.

	Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E39.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E39.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E39.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO40 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E40.1** ~~Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway.~~ ~~Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway.~~ ~~Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities - Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS2890.2 - Parking facilities - Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRoads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard

	drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E40.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E40.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.

	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO41 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion

b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~

c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~

~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~

~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~

~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~

i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~

ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs:

- Development is near a transport sensitive location;
- Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion;
- Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection;
- Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings;
- Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA);
- Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA;
- Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA;
- On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces.

of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable.

Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

E

Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable.

Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

E

The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres;

ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres;

d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads.

	Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E

	Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO42 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO43 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.

PO44 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO45 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m

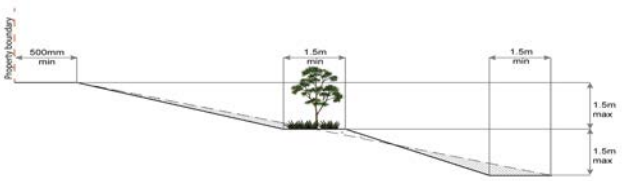
Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO46 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO47 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E47.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions;

	b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E47.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E47.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO48 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.

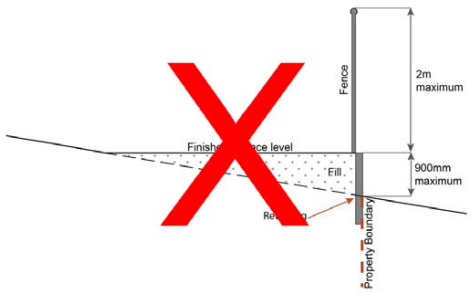
PO49 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E49.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E49.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E49.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. **E** Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works.

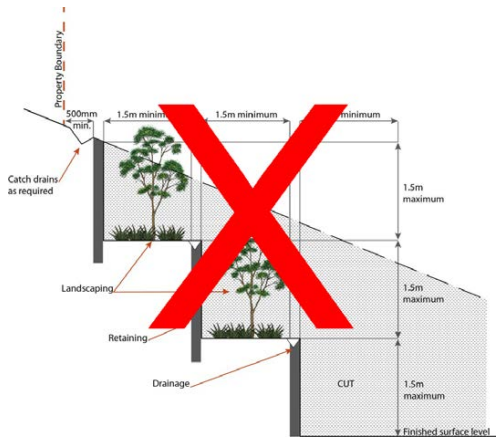
	Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO50 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E50** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO51 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E51.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E51.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site.

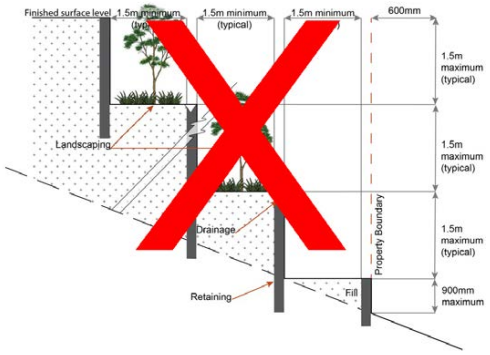
	Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO52 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO53 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E53.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E53.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E53.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E53.4** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.

	E53.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E53.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E53.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E53.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO54 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E54** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO55 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that:	**E55.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity.

a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in t~~he Sustainable Planning~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~2009~~. **E55.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO56 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO57 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO	**E**

Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO58 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E58** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~





Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

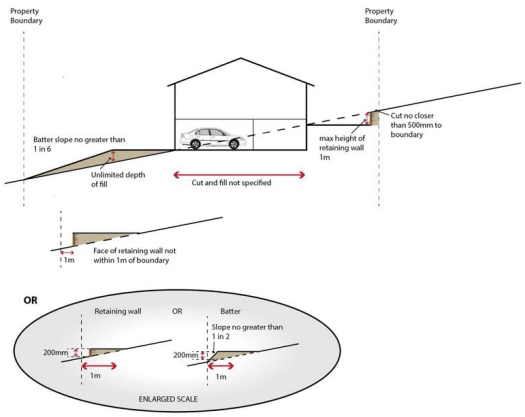
b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

	THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
~~**PO59**~~ ~~All earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site provide for live and dead loads associated with the current occupancy and intended use of the adjoining lots.~~	~~No example provided.~~
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.
Fire Services Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:	

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO60

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E60.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;

d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E60.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;

	b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E60.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO61 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E61** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO62	**E62**

Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO63 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E63.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E63.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO64 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E64** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO65 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E65** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81)	

Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.

PO66 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E66.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E66.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO67 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E67** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO68 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E68** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO69 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E69.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E69.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E69.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E69.4

	All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E69.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E69.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO70 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E70** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO71 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E71** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.

Values and constraints criteria

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.

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

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO72 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E72** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO73 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO74 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

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.	
PO75 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO76 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	**E76** No example provided.
PO77 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO78 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E78** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.

PO79 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E79** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO80 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E80.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E80.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO81 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and acceptable outcomes. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO82 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised;	**E82** 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.

b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO83 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E83** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

7.2.3.2.8 Light industry sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.8.1 Purpose - Light industry sub-precinct

Note - The Town centre light industry sub-precinct is intended to serve local and short term needs close to the town centre community, with good access and low amenity impacts.

1. The purpose of the Light industry sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. The Light industry sub-precinct will facilitate and maintain the long term viability of a range of low impact and low intensity industry, service and business activities which are compatible with the adjacent Mixed business sub-precinct, and nearby Residential north sub-precinct.

   b. Development for a use that is ancillary to a low impact industry[(42)] activity on the same site which directly supports industry and workers may be accommodated.

   c. The operation and viability of low impact industry[(42)] activities is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.

   d. Low impact industry[(42)] activities are located, designed and managed to:

      i. maintain the health and safety of people;

      ii. avoid significant adverse effects on the natural environment;

      iii. minimise the possibility of adverse impacts on surrounding non-industrial uses.

   e. Development incorporates a range of building materials, vertically and horizontally articulated facades, landscaping, promotion of customer entry points, and safe and legible pedestrian access.

   f. Development encourages public transport patronage and active transport choices through the increased provision of appropriate end of trip facilities.

   g. Low impact industry[(42)] activities which involve a high level of contact with the general public are located along a main street and provide a high quality built form and landscaped environment to the street.

   h. Development fronting the main street is of a scale, character and built form that will positively contribute to a high standard of visual amenity along main street (East Street).

   i. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
         C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
         D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

      iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

   j. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

   k. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

l. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

m. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

n. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

o. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

p. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

q. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

r. Development in the Light industry sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Agricultural supplies store(2) • Animal husbandry(4) • Aquaculture(6) (where in a building) • Bulk landscape supplies(9)	• Emergency services(25) • Food and drink outlet(28)(where not exceeding 100m^2 GFA) • Garden centre(31)	• Low impact industry(42) • Outdoor sales(54) • Research and technology industry(64) • Sales office(72)

• Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Car wash(11) • Educational establishment(24) (where for technical and trade related education only)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) (if not within 100m walking distance of the Centre core sub-precinct)	• Service industry(73) • Service station(74) • Warehouse(88)

s. Development in the Light industry sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Air services(3) • Animal keeping(5) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Educational establishment(24) (where not for technical and trade related education) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27)	• Food and drink outlet(28) - if greater than 100m^2 GFA • Function facility(29) • Funeral parlour(30) • Health care services(33) • High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Market(46) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52)	• Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Veterinary services(87) • Winery(90)

t. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.8.2 Requirements for assessment

Part K - Criteria for assessable development - Light industry sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part K, Table 7.2.3.2.8.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

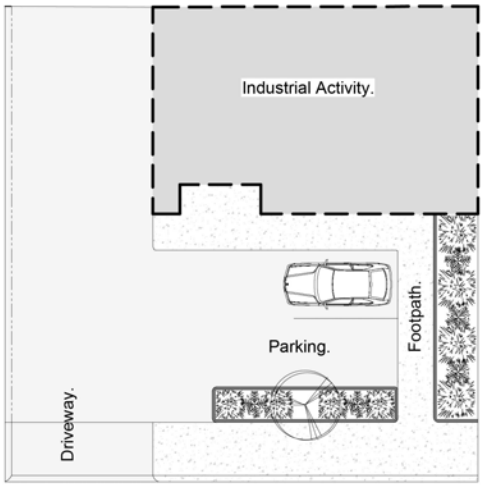
Table 7.2.3.2.8.1 Assessable development - Light industry sub-precinct

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Site cover	
PO1 Building site cover allows for adequate on-site provision of: a. car parking; b. vehicle access and manoeuvring; c. setbacks to boundaries; d. landscaped areas.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO2 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the precinct.	**E2** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Setbacks	
PO3 Development addresses and activates streets and public spaces by: a. establishing and maintaining interaction, pedestrian activity and casual surveillance through appropriate land uses and building design (e.g. the use of windows or glazing and avoiding blank walls with the use of sleeving); b. ensuring buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement; c. new buildings adjoin or are within 3m of a primary street frontage, civic space or public open space; d. locating car parking areas behind or under buildings to not dominate the street environment; e. providing visual interest to the façade (e.g. windows or glazing, variation in colours, materials, finishes, articulation, recesses or projections); f. establishing or maintaining human scale.	**E3.1** New buildings and extensions adjacent to street frontages are built to the street alignment. **E3.2** At grade car parking: a. does not adjoin a main street or a corner; b. where at grade car parking areas adjoins a street (other than a main street) or civic space they should not take up more than 40% of the length of the street frontage. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E3.3 Development on corner lots: a. addresses both street frontages; b. express strong visual elements, including feature building entries.
	E3.4 Where adjoining the main street frontage, individual tenancies do not exceed 20m in length.
PO4 Side and rear boundary setbacks maintain views, privacy, access to natural light and the visual amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E4** Where development adjoins non-Light industry sub-precinct land, the building is setback a minimum of 3m from the property boundary and includes landscaping along the boundary appropriate for screening with a mature height of at least 3m. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels of landscaping for screening purposes.
Building appearance and design	
PO5 Building on highly visible sites incorporate a high standard of industrial design and construction, which adds visual interest to the streetscape and reduces the perceived bulk of the building from the street. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	**E5** Where fronting a main street, or visible from a residential use or Mixed business sub-precinct lot, buildings provide a high level of architectural design, by incorporating: a. a range of building materials, colours and features; b. facade articulation along street frontages; c. design features to promote customer entry points; d. materials that are not highly reflective.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO6 Buildings on highly visible corner allotments: a. address both street frontages; b. contain building openings facing both street frontages; c. do not present blank unarticulated walls to either frontage. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	No example provided.
Staff recreation area	
PO7 Development provides an on-site recreation area for staff that: a. includes seating, tables and rubbish bins; b. is adequately protected from the weather; c. is safely accessible to all staff; d. is separate and private from public areas; e. is located away from a noisy or odorous activity.	No example provided.
Landscaping	
PO8 Landscaping is provided on the site to:	**E8** Landscaping is provided and maintained in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. visually soften the built form, areas of hardstand, storage areas and mechanical plant associated with the on-site activities; b. complement the existing or desired streetscape; c. minimise the impact of industrial development on adjoining lots not within an industrial precinct or sub-precinct.	
Fencing	
PO9 The provision of fencing on street frontages does not dominate the streetscape or create safety issues. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	**E9** Where fencing is provided on the street frontage, it has a minimum transparency of 70%.
Public access	
PO10 The use has a safe, clearly identifiable public access separated from service and parking areas. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.	**E10.1** Pedestrian linkages are provided from the street and customer car parking areas directly to the main entrance of the building. **E10.2**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	The public access is separated from industrial service areas.
Car parking	
PO11 Car parking is provided on-site to meet the anticipated demand of employees and visitors and avoid adverse impacts on the external road network. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E11** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
PO12 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; c. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E12** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO13 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses;	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO14 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc.	**E14.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided at a rate of 1 bicycle parking space for every 3 vehicles parking spaces required by Schedule 7 – Car parking. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E14.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure; c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3. Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E14.3

For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number);

b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth).

Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities.

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E14.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>provided thereafter</td><td>closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter</td><td>provided thereafter</td></tr></table> Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head. Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1). d. are provided with: i. a mirror located above each wash basin; ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment; iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin. Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
Loading and servicing	
PO15 Service areas including loading/unloading facilities, plant areas, bin storage and outdoor storage areas are screened from the direct view from public areas and non-Light industry sub-precinct land. Note - If landscaping is proposed for screening purposes, refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels.	No example provided.
PO16 Waste and waste storage areas are designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO	**E**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Environmental impacts	
PO17 Where a use is not an environmentally relevant activity under the Environmental Protection Act, the release of any containment that may cause environmental harm is mitigated to an acceptable level.	**E17** Development achieves the standard listed in Schedule 1 Air Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.
Lighting	
PO18 Lighting is directed and shielded to not cause unreasonable disturbance to any person on adjoining land.	**E18** Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours' are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Noise	
PO19 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO20 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E20.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E20.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO21**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E21**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO22**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO23**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO24**~~	~~**E24.1**~~

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E24.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E25.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E25.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO27 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options;	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	
PO28 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO29 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E29.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E29.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E29.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E29.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO30 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E30.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with:

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E30.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E30.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO	**E**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences;	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO31 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.	**E31** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function:

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO	**E**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation**: Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. **Minimum construction**: Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO32 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO33 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO34 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area,	No example provided.

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcome</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.

Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PO35

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td><td>E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO</td><td>E</td></tr>
</table>

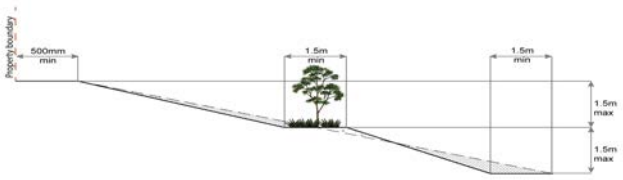
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	"As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO36 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO37 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E37.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E37.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E37.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO38 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO39 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).	**E39.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E39.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

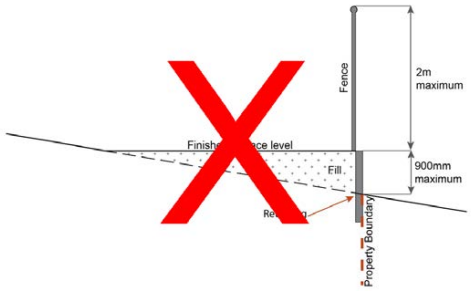
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E39.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO40 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction.	**E40** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be:

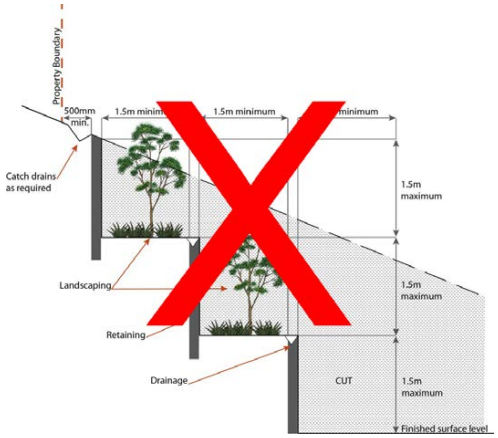
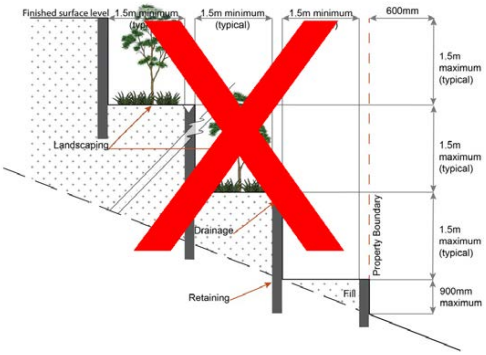
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO41 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E41.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E41.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times:

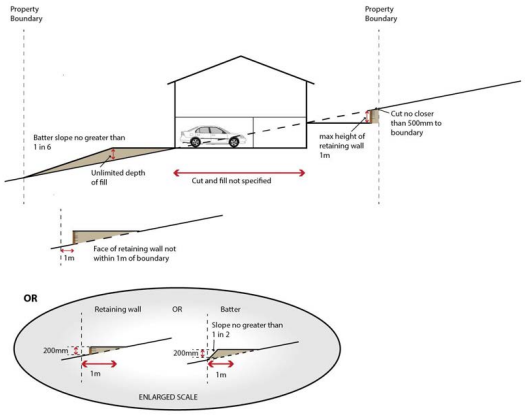
Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO42 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO43 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E43.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E43.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E43.3 All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E43.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E43.5 All fill placed on-site is:

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E43.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E43.7 ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E43.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO44 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E44** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO45 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that:	**E45.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E45.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~; and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO46 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO47 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO48 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E48** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	  Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Fire Services Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if: a. the development is for, or incorporates: i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials. AND b. none of the following exceptions apply: i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site. Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.	
PO49 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	**E49.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E49.2

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E49.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO50 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E50** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO51 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E51** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Industrial land uses	
PO52 Ancillary office[53], administration functions, retail sales and customer service components do not compromise the primary use of the site for industrial purposes or compromise the viability, role or function of the Caboolture West centres network.	**E52** The combined area of ancillary non-industrial activities, including but not limited to offices[53], administration functions, display and retail sale of commodities, articles or goods resulting from the industrial processes on-site, does not exceed 30% of the GFA or 500m^2, whichever is the lesser.
PO53 Buildings directly adjoining non-Enterprise and employment precinct land: a. are compatible with the character of the adjoining area; b. minimise overlooking and overshadowing; c. maintain privacy; d. do not cause significant loss of amenity to neighbouring residents by way of noise, vibration, odour, lighting, traffic generation and hours of operation.	No example provided.
PO54 Non-industrial components of buildings (including offices and retail areas) are designed as high quality architectural features and incorporate entry area elements such as forecourts, awnings and the architectural treatment of roof lines and fascias.	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Non-industrial land uses	
PO55 With the exception of caretaker's accommodation[10], residential and other sensitive land uses do not establish within the sub-precinct.	No example provided.
PO56 Non-industrial uses: a. are consolidated with existing non-industrial uses in the sub-precinct; b. do not compromise the viability, role or function of the Caboolture West's centres network; c. are not subject to adverse amenity impacts or risk to health from industrial activities; d. do not constrain the function or viability of future industrial activities in Enterprise and employment precinct. Note - The submission of an Economic Impact Report or Hazard and Nuisance Mitigation Plan may be required to justify compliance with this outcome.	No example provided.
PO57 Where located on a Local street, non-industrial uses provide only direct convenience retail or services to the industrial workforce.	No example provided.
PO58 Traffic generated by non-industrial uses does not detrimentally impact the operation and functionality of the external road network.	No example provided.
PO59 The design of non-industrial buildings in the Light industry sub-precinct: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, a consistent building line, blank walls that are visible from public places are treated to not negatively impact the surrounding amenity);	No example provided.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. contributes to a safe environment (e.g. through the use of lighting and not resulting in concealed recesses or potential entrapment areas); c. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale (e.g. awnings).	
PO60 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.	**E60.1** The main entrance to the building is clearly visible from and addresses the primary street frontage. **E60.2** Where the building does not adjoin the street frontage, a dedicated and sealed pedestrian footpath is provided between the street frontage and the building entrance.
PO61 Development of caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive on the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E61** Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. has a maximum GFA is 80m^2; b. does not gain access from a separate driveway to that of the industrial use; c. provides a minimum 16m^2 of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room; d. provides car parking in accordance with the car parking rates table.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO62 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive;	**E62.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line;

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E62.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO63 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E63** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO64 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E64** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO65 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E65.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures. **E65.2** If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO66	**E66**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO67 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E67** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO68 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E68.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E68.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E68.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E68.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E68.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E68.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses.

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO69 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E69** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO70 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E70** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO71 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building;	**E71** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO72 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO73 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO74 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO75	**E75**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO76 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO77 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E77** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO78 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E78** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO79	**E79.1**

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E79.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO80 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO81 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E81** 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.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

Performance outcome	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO82 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E82** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

7.2.3.2.9 Specialised centre sub-precinct

7.2.3.2.9.1 Purpose - Specialised centre sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Specialised centre sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development of uses that support and complement the role and function of the Specialised centre and provide a local function may be accommodated.

   b. The operation and viability of the Specialised centre are protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.

   c. The design, siting and construction of buildings for large footprint bulky goods retail, hardware and trade supplies and complementary activities:

      i. maintain a human scale, through appropriate building heights and form;

      ii. provides attractive frontages that address internal and external public spaces and adjoining main streets;

      iii. improve pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations within and external to the site through public realm improvements;

      iv. ensure the safety, comfort and enjoyment of residents, visitors and workers;

      v. provide for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces and road frontages;

      vi. ensure parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces.

   d. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
         C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
         D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

      iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

   e. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

   f. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

   g. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

   h. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

   i. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

j. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

k. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

l. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

m. Development in the Specialised centre sub-precinct is for one or more of the uses identified below:

• Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Car wash(11) • Emergency services(25)	• Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Outdoor sales(54) • Showroom(78)

n. Development in the Specialised centre sub-precinct does not include one or more of the following uses:

• Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Cemetery(12)	• Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Low impact industry(42) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Market(46)	• Rooming accommodation(69) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71)

• Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Educational Establishment(24) • Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) - if including a drive through • Function facility(29) • Health care services(33) • High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36)	• Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65)	• Sales office(72) • Service industry(73) • Shop(75) - if for a supermarket, department or discount department store or having a gfa less than 500m^2 • Shopping centre(76) - if including a supermarket, department or discount department store or a shop having a gfa less than 500m^2 • Short-term accommodation(77) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Winery(90)

o. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the zone.

7.2.3.2.9.2 Requirements for assessment

Part L - Criteria for assessable development - Specialised centre sub-precinct

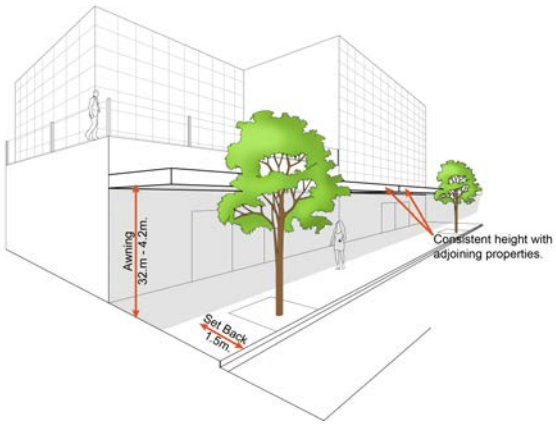
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part L, Table 7.2.3.2.9.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.2.9.1 Assessable development - Specialised centre sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	

Centre network and function	
PO1 Development in the Specialised centre sub-precinct: a. is of a size, scale, range of services and location commensurate with the role and function of this sub-precinct in the centres network; b. provides for bulky retail and commercial activities. Note - Refer to Table 7.2.3.3 Caboolture West - centres network.	No example provided.
Active frontage	
PO2 Buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement.	No example provided.
Setbacks	
PO3 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Site area	
PO4 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO5 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the centre.	**E5** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Built form	
PO6 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~ floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather;	**E6** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building;

b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles.	c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and not more than 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible. **Figure - Awning requirements** 
PO7 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, a consistent building line, blank walls that are visible from public places are treated to not negatively impact the surrounding amenity); b. contributes to a safe environment (e.g. through the use of lighting and not resulting in concealed recesses or potential entrapment areas); c. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale.	No example provided.
PO8 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites;	No example provided.

e. Include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. provide a dedicated, sealed pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	
Car parking	
PO9 The provision of car parking spaces is: a. appropriate for the use; b. avoids an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E9** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO10 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking on the streetscape.	No example provided.
PO11 Car parking design includes innovative solutions including on-street parking and shared parking areas. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	No example provided.
PO12 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; c. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site; d. interconnects with car parking areas on adjoining sites wherever possible.	**E12** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO13 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are:	No example provided.

a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	
Loading and servicing	
PO14 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from any street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO15 Bins and bin storage area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E15** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO16 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible;	No example is provided.

e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
PO17 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example is provided.
Lighting	
PO18 Lighting is designed to provide adequate levels of illumination to public and communal spaces to maximise safety while minimising adverse impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO19 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other nuisance.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO20 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO21 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E21.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E21.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO22**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E22**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO23**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO24**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E25.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~

	~~**E25.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E26.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E26.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO27**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO28 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.

PO29 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO30 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E30.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E30.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E30.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E30.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO31 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E31.1** ~~Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway.~~ ~~Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway.~~ ~~Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

	a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities - Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS2890.2 - Parking facilities - Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRoads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E31.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E31.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO	**E**

Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement.	No example provided.

Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO32 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location;	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

• Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres.

b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function:

i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres;

ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres.

c. Where the through road provides an arterial function:

i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres;

ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres;

d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. **E** Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM. **E** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO	**E**

Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO33 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road	No example provided.

infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	
PO34 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO35 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO36 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

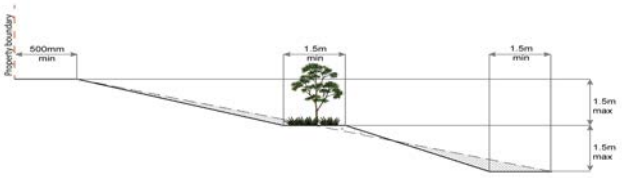
~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	**Pipe Diameter** / **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter / 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter / 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter / Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side) Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO37 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO38 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E38.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind;

	c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E38.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E38.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO39 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E** ~~No example provided~~ No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO40	**E40.1**

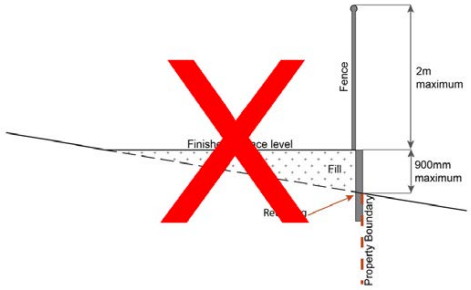
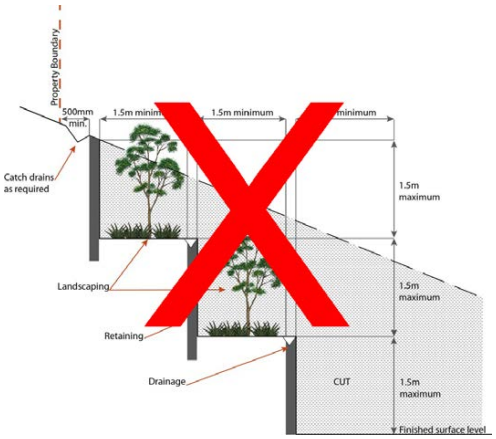
All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E40.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E40.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. **E** Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.

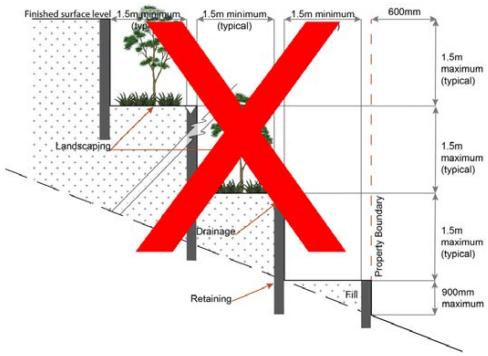
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO41 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E41** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO42 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E42.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E42.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO	**E**

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO43 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO44 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E44.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E44.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E44.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E44.4** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining. **E44.5** All fill placed on-site is:

	a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E44.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	~~**E44.7**~~ ~~Materials used for structural fill are in accordance with AS3798.~~
	E44.8 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO45 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E45** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO46 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E46.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the *Sustainable Planning Schedule 2 of the*~~ *Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E46.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site:

Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO47 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO48 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or

	b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO49 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E49** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below:~~ 



Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

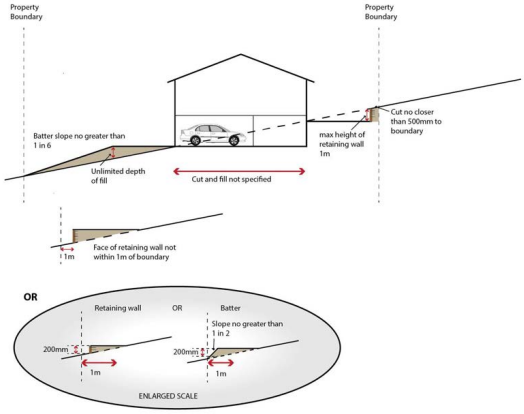
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

   i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

   ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO50

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area;
d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another;
e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site;
f. is maintained in effective operating order.

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.

E50.1

External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable:

a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative;
b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:
    i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
    ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
    iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities;
d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.

E50.2

A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land:

a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m;
b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance;
d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

E50.3

	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO51 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E51** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO52 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E52** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Use specific criteria	
Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
PO53 With the exception of caretaker's accommodation(10), residential and other sensitive land uses do not establish within the Specialised centre sub-precinct.	No example provided.
PO54 Development of caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive of the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E54** Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. has a maximum GFA of 80m^2; b. does not gain access from a separate driveway to that of the industrial use; c. provides a minimum 16m^2 of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room; d. provides car parking in accordance with the car parking rates table.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO55 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E55.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E55.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO56 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E56** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.

PO57 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E57** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO58 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E58.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures. **E58.2** If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO59 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E59** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO60 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E60** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO61 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line;	**E61.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape. **E61.2**

e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E61.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E61.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E61.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E61.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO62 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E62** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO63 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E63** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria	

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.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO64 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E64** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO65 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO66	No example provided.

Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO67 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO68 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	~~E68~~ No example provided.
PO69 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.

PO70 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E70** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO71 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E71** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO72 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E72.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E72.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO73 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park[57]	

PO74 Development for a Park[57] ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E74** 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.
Infrastructure buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO75 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E75** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.

7.2.3.3 Enterprise and employment precinct

7.2.3.3.1 Purpose – Enterprise and employment precinct

Editor's note - A major enterprise and employment area is located on flat land in the north-east, near D'Aguilar Highway. Intended uses include a major concentration of employment-generating development, dominated by low and medium impact industries and a degree of large format retail (e.g. hardware) is also expected along the four lane main street between King Street (a major access point to Caboolture West) and Stern Road/Town centre. Each of these intended developments is assigned a sub-precinct.

The dedicated public transport right of way enters the sub-precinct passing behind industry land before turning south along the powerline corridor towards the Town centre. Two transit stops are proposed and neighbourhood hubs may also emerge at these locations to service workers with food and drink and other essential business activities.

A mix of lot sizes, from 2000m2 to 5ha, is expected. Low impact industry(42) is located close to surrounding residential areas to minimise amenity effects to nearby residents. A loose grid of streets is designed to maximise block regularity as well as access. Cul-de-sacs are not preferred due to turning and congestion difficulties. Street connections to surrounding areas are provided although through traffic must be carefully managed.

Open space is extensive due to the number of significant waterways as well as the north-south powerline corridor, also used for the dedicated public transport right of way and paths and potentially active open space uses. Open space corridors range in width from 50m to 200m wide.

1. The Enterprise and employment precinct is generally established in the north-east quadrant of the Caboolture West local plan area and is intersected by the Green network precinct.

2. The Enterprise and employment precinct is intended to be developed as the primary location for low to medium impact industry uses and industry employment within the Caboolture West local plan area, complementing the other Industry places throughout the Caboolture City area. The precinct primarily provides high quality, fully serviced, accessible land for a compatible mix of Low impact industry(42) and Medium impact industry(47) uses, a secondary function is to accommodate large format retail uses and Indoor sport and recreation(38) along the main street boulevard. The primary and secondary functions are supported and complemented by smaller scale business uses providing a local function.

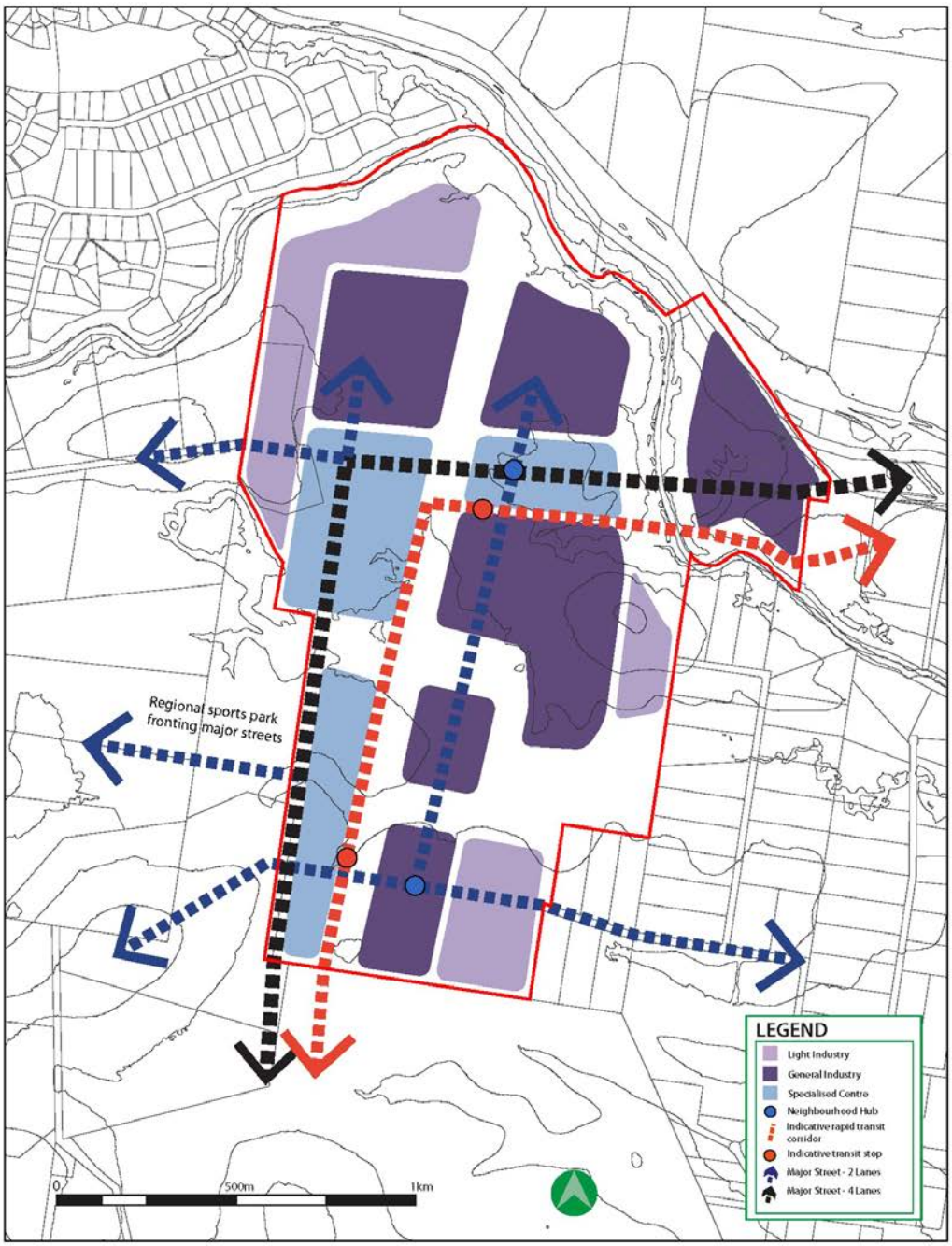
3. The Enterprise and employment precinct comprises the following sub-precincts as identified on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework. Each sub-precinct has a different primary function and focus as described below:

    a. The General industry sub-precinct is developed as a high quality industry employment area west of Caboolture providing for low and medium impact industries and serving the general industry needs of the wider Caboolture City area. It also includes a neighbourhood hub providing a limited line supermarket, a limited range of speciality retail shops(75) and commercial premises, health services and community facilities to the business and employed persons within the Enterprise and employment precinct.

    b. The Light industry sub-precinct will facilitate the long term viability of a range of low impact and low intensity industrial and business activities which are compatible with adjacent specialised centre, general industry and residential areas.

    c. The Specialised centre sub-precinct comprises large bulky goods retail and commercial activities which serve a specific retail and business purpose. It also includes a neighbourhood hub located on the main street boulevard providing a limited line supermarket, a limited range of speciality retail shops(75) and commercial premises, health services and community facilities to the business and employed persons within the Enterprise and employment precinct.

Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework



7.2.3.3.1 General industry sub-precinct

7.2.3.3.1.1 Purpose - General industry sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the General industry sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Land is developed for General industry purposes on lots identified as General industry sub-precinct on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework.

   b. The sub-precinct is the only location available for Medium impact industry[47] in the Caboolture West local plan area and only development that is compatible with the long term viability of the sub-precinct for a range of low-medium impact industry activities will be supported.

   c. Development for a use that is ancillary to a low-medium impact industry activity on the same site that directly supports industry and workers may be accommodated.

   d. The General industry sub-precinct includes a neighbourhood hub located on a major street providing convenience retail and commercial support functions to the businesses and employed persons within the Enterprise and employment precinct.

   e. Neighbourhood hubs are located:

      i. at the junction of main streets and public transport routes in accessible and visible locations;

      ii. generally to the side of the intersection creating pedestrian focused main streets;

      iii. where it will service the immediate convenience needs of the employment and industry workforce;

      iv. in locations shown on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework.

   f. The operation and viability of low-medium impact industry activities is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.

   g. Development provides for a range of lot sizes to cater for varying industrial and employment needs and user requirements as indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan.

   h. The built form of development located adjoining the main street boulevard and at the intersection with the D'Aguilar Highway forms a gateway into the Enterprise and employment precinct and the Caboolture West local plan area having a high quality and distinctive design.

   i. Uses provided within the sub-precinct do not compromise the purpose and outcomes sought for the nearby Town centre precinct, local centres and neighbourhood hubs which are the convenience hubs for adjacent residential neighbourhoods.

   j. Non-industrial uses are of a scale that provides a convenience service or support role to industries and employees within the precinct only.

   k. Retail or commercial uses are not established unless subordinate to and associated with the low-medium impact industry activities on site.

   l. Development of a type, scale and intensity of development which may give rise to the possibility of adverse effects on sensitive receptors may be located within the precinct provided the location and activity is indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan and sufficiently buffered from surrounding activities by environmental management areas, open space, low impact industrial uses and non-industrial uses.

   m. Low-medium impact industry activities are located, designed and managed to:

      i. maintain the health and safety of people;

ii. avoid significant adverse effects on the natural environment; and

iii. minimise the possibility of adverse impacts on sensitive land uses.

n. Development incorporates a range of building materials, vertically and horizontally articulated facades, landscaping, promotion of customer entry points, and safe and legible pedestrian access.

o. The scale, character and built form of development and the resulting streetscape contribute to a high standard of visual and physical amenity and incorporates crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles.

p. Development is designed to incorporate sustainable practices where possible, including water sensitive design and energy efficient building design.

q. Development is accessed by a network of industrial streets as shown on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework.

r. Development does not compromise the integrity and efficiency of the identified public transport corridor.

s. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

t. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

u. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

v. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

w. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

x. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

y. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

z. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

aa. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

ab. Development in the General industry sub-precinct includes one or more of the following:

• Agricultural supplies store(2)
• Bulk landscape supplies(9)
• Caretakers accommodation(10)
• Emergency services(25)
	• Low impact industry(42)
	• Medium impact industry(47)
	• Research and technology industry(64)
	• Service industry(73)
		• Substation(80)
		• Telecommunication facility(81)
		• Utility installation(86)
		• Warehouse(88)
		• Where in a neighbourhood hub:
		  • Food and drink outlet(28)
		  • Office(53)
		  • Shop(75)
		  • Veterinary services(87)

ac. Development in the General industry sub-precinct does not include any of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Health care services(33) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36)	• Permanent plantation(59) • Place of worship(60) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63)

• Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Duel occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Education establishment(24) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27) • Function facility(29) • Funeral parlour(30) • Garden centre(31)	• Hotel(37) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Market(46) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58)	• Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Shopping centre(75) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist park(84) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

ad. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the sub-precinct.

7.2.3.3.1.2 Requirements for assessment

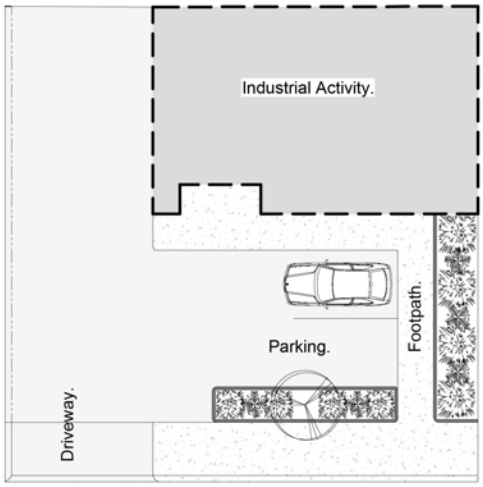
Part M - Criteria for assessable development - General industry sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part M, Table 7.2.3.3.1.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

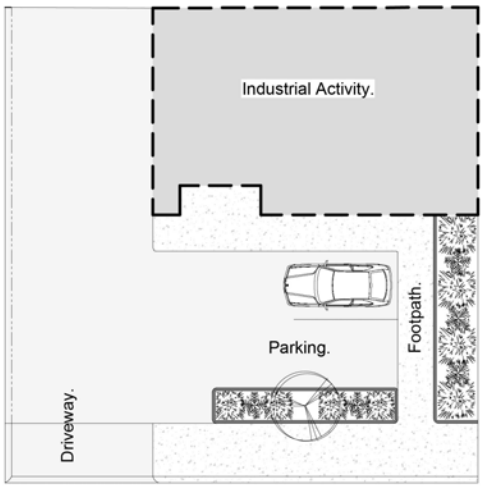
Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.3.1.1 Assessable development - General industry sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Site cover	
PO1 Building site cover allows for adequate on-site provision of: a. car parking; b. vehicle access and manoeuvring; c. setbacks to boundaries; d. landscaped areas.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO2 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the precinct.	**E2** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Setbacks	
PO3 Street boundary setbacks: a. minimise building bulk and visual dominance from the street; b. provide areas for landscaping at the front of the site; c. allow for customer parking to be located at the front of the building. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.	**E3** Buildings maintain a minimum setback of: a. 6m to the street frontage; b. 3m to the secondary street frontage; c. 5m to land not included in the Enterprise and employment precinct.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	
PO4 Side and rear boundary setbacks maintain views, privacy, access to natural light and the visual amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E4** Where a development adjoins Urban living precinct or Rural living precinct land, the building is setback a minimum of 3m from the property boundary and includes landscaping along the boundary appropriate for screening with a mature height of at least 3m. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels of landscaping for screening purposes.
Building appearance and design	
PO5 Building on highly visible sites incorporate a high standard of industrial design and construction, which adds visual interest to the streetscape and reduces the perceived bulk of the building from the street. Note - The following examples illustrate an acceptable design response to this outcome.	**E5** Where fronting a main street, or visible from a neighbourhood hub, buildings provide a high level of architectural design, by incorporating: a. a range of building materials, colours and features; b. facade articulation along street frontages;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	c. design features to promote customer entry points; d. materials that are not highly reflective.
Staff recreation	
PO6 Development provides an on-site recreation area for staff that: a. includes seating, tables and rubbish bins; b. is adequately protected from the weather; c. is safely accessible to all staff; d. is separate and private from public areas; e. is located away from a noisy or odorous activity.	No example provided.
Landscaping	
PO7 Landscaping is provided on the site to: a. visually soften the built form, areas of hardstand, storage areas and mechanical plant associated with the on-site processes; b. complement the existing or desired streetscape; c. minimise the impact of industrial development on adjoining lots not within the Enterprise and employment precinct.	**E7** Landscaping is provided and maintained in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Fencing	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO8 The provision of fencing on street frontages does not dominate the streetscape or create safety issues. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	**E8** Where fencing is provided on the street frontage, it has a minimum transparency of 70%.
Public access	
PO9 The use has a safe, clearly identifiable public access separated from service and parking areas. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.  	**E9.1** Pedestrian linkages are provided from the street and customer car parking areas directly to the main entrance of the building. **E9.2** The public access is separated from industrial service areas.
Car parking	
PO10	**E10**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Car parking is provided on-site to meet the anticipated demands of employees and visitors and avoid adverse impacts on the external road network. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
PO11 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; c. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E11** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO12 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or	**E12.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided at a rate of 1 bicycle parking space for every 3 vehicles parking spaces required by Schedule 7 – Car parking. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E12.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc. Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3. Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E12.3 For non-residential uses, storage lockers: a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number); b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth). Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
	E12.4 For non-residential uses, changing rooms: a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces; b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view; c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome

<table>
<tr><th>Bicycle spaces provided</th><th>Male/ Female</th><th>Change rooms required</th><th>Showers required</th><th>Sanitary compartments required</th><th>Washbasins required</th></tr>
<tr><td>1-5</td><td>Male and female</td><td>1 unisex change room</td><td>1</td><td>1 closet pan</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-19</td><td>Female</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1 closet pan</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">20 or more</td><td>Male</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1 closet pan</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>1</td><td>2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter</td><td>2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td><td>1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>1</td><td>2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter</td><td>1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter</td><td>1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter</td></tr>
</table>

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

d. are provided with:

i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin.

Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities

Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

Loading and servicing	
PO13	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Service areas including loading/unloading facilities, plant areas and outdoor storage areas are screened from the direct view from public areas and land not included in the Enterprise and employment precinct. Note - If landscaping is proposed for screening purposes, refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels.	
Waste	
PO14 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	~~No example provided.~~ **E14** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Environmental impacts	
PO15 Where a use is not an environmentally relevant activity under the Environmental Protection Act, the release of any containment that may cause environmental harm is mitigated to an acceptable level.	**E15** Development achieves the standard listed in Schedule 1 Air Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.
Lighting	
PO16 Lighting is directed and shielded to not cause unreasonable disturbance to any person on adjoining land.	**E16** Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Hazardous Chemicals Note - To assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance outcomes, a Hazard Assessment Report may be required to be prepared and submitted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'. Terms used in this section are defined in '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'.	
PO17	**E17.1**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.	Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of land zoned for vulnerable or sensitive land uses as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E18.1 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 0.5 x 10-6/year.
	E17.2 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of a commercial or community activity land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E18.2 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 5 x 10-6/year.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E17.3 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of an industrial land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E18.3 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 50 x 10-6/year.
PO18 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person.	**E18** Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event.
PO19 Common storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain releases, including fire fighting media.	**E19** Storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum of the total aggregate capacity of all packages plus the maximum operating capacity of any fire protection system for the storage area(s) over a minimum of 60 minutes.
PO20 Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government “flood hazard area” are located and designed in a manner to minimise the likelihood of inundation of flood waters from creeks, rivers, lakes or estuaries.	**E20.1** The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area’s flood hazard area. Alternatively: a. bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and b. tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E20.2 The lowest point of any storage area for packages >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively, package stores are provided with impervious bund walls or racking systems higher than the relevant flood height level.
Noise	
PO21 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO22 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E22.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E22.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO23**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E23**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO24**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO25**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E26.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E26.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO27**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E27.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	~~Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E27.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO28**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO29 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO30 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO31	**E31.1**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E31.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E31.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E31.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO32 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E32.1** ~~Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway.~~ ~~Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway.~~ ~~Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities - Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS2890.2 - Parking facilities - Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Austroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E32.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: ~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E32.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO33 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs:	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
• Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation**: Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. **Minimum construction**: Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO34 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO35 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO36 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area,	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	
PO37 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter — Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side) Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	

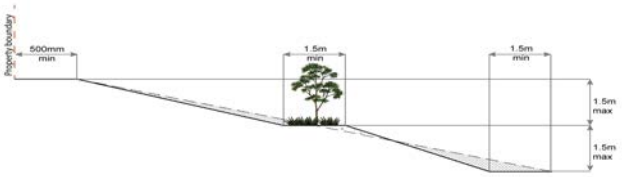
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO38 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO39 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E39.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E39.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E39.3

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E39.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO40 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E40** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO41 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre.	**E41.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E41.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E41.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.

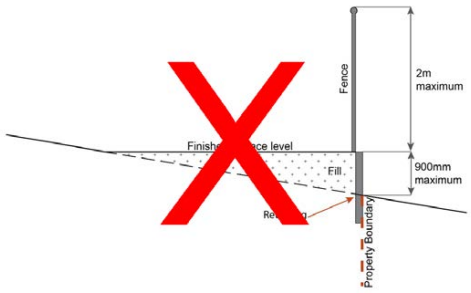
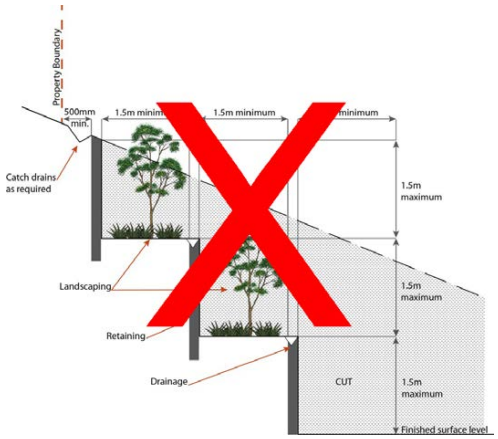
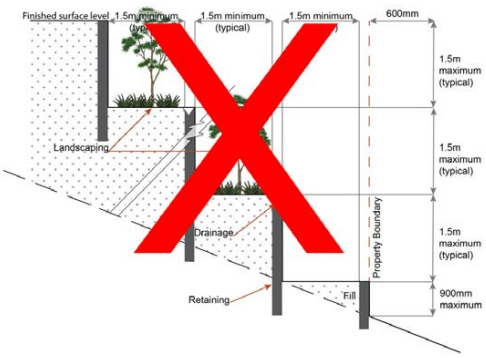
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO42 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E42** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas.	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

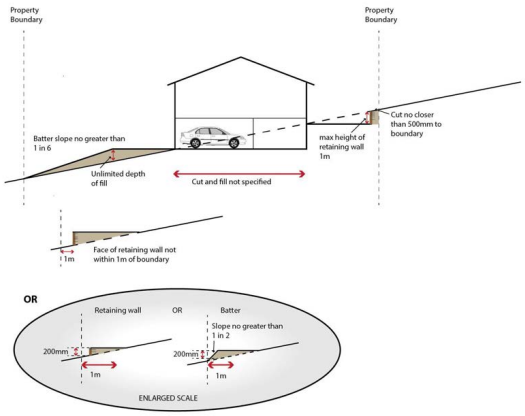
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	
PO43 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E43.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E43.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO44 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	
Earthworks	
PO45 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E45.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
	E45.2 Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.
	E45.3 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E45.4 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E45.5 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E45.6 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO46 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E46** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO47 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E47.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in the ~~*Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E47.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO48 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO49 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO50 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E50** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	 c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~   Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO51	E51.1
Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order.	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E51.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E51.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO52 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E52** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO53 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E53** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Industrial uses	
PO54 Ancillary Office[53], administration functions, retail sales and customer service components do not compromise the primary use of the site or industrial activities in the precinct.	**E54** The combined area of ancillary non-industrial activities, including but not limited to Offices[53] and administration functions, does not exceed 10% of the GFA or 200m^2, whichever is the lesser.
PO55 Ancillary retail or showroom areas do not compromise the primary use of the site or industrial activities in the precinct and does not affect the viability, role or function of the region's activity centre network.	**E55** The combined area for the display and retail sale of commodities, articles or goods resulting from the industrial processes on the site does not exceed 5% of the GFA or 100m^2, whichever is the lesser.
PO56	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Buildings directly adjoining non-Enterprise and employment precinct land: a. are compatible with the character of the adjoining area; b. minimise overlooking and overshadowing; c. maintain privacy; d. do not cause significant loss of amenity to neighbouring residents by way of noise, vibration, odour, lighting, traffic generation and hours of operation.	
PO57 Low impact and service industry(73) activities: a. do not constrain the function or viability of future Medium impact industry(47) in the sub-precinct; b. do not generate excessive non-industrial traffic; c. do not adversely affect the amenity, health or safety of employees and visitors of the surrounding uses; d. do not adversely affect the amenity, health or safety of nearby sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
PO58 Medium impact industry(47) uses: a. are located at least 250m from a sensitive land use or sensitive zone or precinct; b. do not constrain the function or viability of future uses in the sub-precinct; c. do not adversely affect the amenity, health or safety of employees and visitors of the surrounding uses; d. do not adversely affect the amenity, health or safety of nearby sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
PO59 Non-industrial components of buildings (including Offices(53) and retail areas) are designed as high quality architectural features and incorporate entry area elements such as forecourts, awnings and the architectural treatment of roof lines and fascias.	No example provided.
Non-industrial uses	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO60 With the exception of Caretaker's accommodation[10], residential and other sensitive land uses do not establish within the precinct.	No example provided.
PO61 Non-industrial uses: a. are consolidated with existing non-industrial uses in the precinct; b. do not compromise the viability, role or function of the region's activity centre network; c. are not subject to adverse amenity impacts, or risk to health from industrial activities; d. do not constrain the function or viability of existing or future industrial activities in the surrounding area; e. are not located on local streets.	No example provided.
PO62 Traffic generated by non-industrial uses does not detrimentally impact upon the operation and functionality of the external road network.	No example provided.
PO63 Development of Caretaker's accommodation[10]: a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive of the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E63** Caretaker's accommodation[10]: a. has a maximum GFA of 80m^2; b. does not gain access from a separate driveway to that of the industrial use; c. provides a minimum 16m^2 of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room; d. provides car parking in accordance with the car parking rates table.
Retail and commercial activities	
PO64 Retail and commercial uses within a neighbourhood hub consists of no more than:	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. 1 small format supermarket with a maximum gfa of 1000m^2; b. 10 small format retail or commercial tenancies with a maximum gfa of 100m^2 each.	
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO65 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E65.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E65.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO66 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E66** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO67 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E67** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO68 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E68.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E68.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO69 A new Telecommunications facility(81) is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E69** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO70 Telecommunications facilities(81) do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E70** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO71 The Telecommunications facility(81) does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E71.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E71.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E71.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E71.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E71.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E71.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO72 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E72** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO73 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E73** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO74	**E74**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO75 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E75** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO76 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO77 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO78 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E78** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO79 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO80 Development: a. maintains the conveyance of overland flow predominantly unimpeded through the premises for	**E80** No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO81 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO82 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E82** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO83 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E83** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO84 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained.	**E84.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E84.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO85 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO86 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E86** 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.

7.2.3.3.2 Light industry sub-precinct

7.2.3.3.2.1 Purpose - Light industry sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Light industry sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Land is developed for Light industry purposes on lots identified as Light industry sub-precinct on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework.

   b. Development for a use that is ancillary to a low impact industry(42) activity on the same site which directly supports industry and workers may be accommodated.

   c. Where the Light industry sub-precinct provides a buffer between the adjacent General industry sub-precinct and other non-industrial uses as indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework a range of Low impact industry(42) activities which are of a low intensity and scale are established in the buffer.

   d. The operation and viability of low impact industry(42) activities is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.

   e. Medium impact industry(47) purposes and Specialised centre uses are not established in the Light industry sub-precinct.

   f. Development provides a range of lot sizes to cater for industrial and employment needs and user requirements as indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan.

   g. Low impact industry(42) activities are located, design and managed to:

      i. maintain the health and safety of people;

      ii. avoid significant adverse effects on the natural environment;

      iii. minimise the possibility of adverse impacts on surrounding non-industrial uses.

   h. Development incorporates a range of building materials, vertically and horizontally articulated facades, landscaping, promotion of customer entry points, and safe and legible pedestrian access.

   i. Development encourages public transport patronage and active transport choices through the increased provision of appropriate end of trip facilities.

   j. Low impact industry(42) activities which involve a high level of contact with the general public are located along a main street and provide a high quality built form and landscaped environment to the street.

   k. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);
      ii. the development manages stormwater to:

         A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
         B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
         C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
         D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

      iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

l. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

m. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

n. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

o. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

p. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

q. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

r. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

s. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

t. Development in the Light industry sub-precinct includes one or more of the following:

• Agricultural supplies store(2) • Animal husbandry(4) • Aquaculture(6) (where in a building) • Bulk landscape supplies(9)	• Emergency services(25) • Food and drink outlet(28)(where not exceeding 100m^2 GFA) • Hardware and trade supplies(32)	• Research and technology industry(64) • Service industry(73) • Service station(74) • Substation(80)

• Caretakers accommodation(10) • Car wash(11) • Child care centre(13) • Educational establishment(24) (where technical and trade related education)	• Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Low impact industry(42) • Outdoor sales(54)	• Telecommunication facility(81) • Transport depot(85) • Utility installation(86) • Warehouse(88)

u. Development in the Light industry sub-precinct does not include any of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Cemetery(12) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Education establishment(24) (where not for technical and trade related education) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Health care services(33) • High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Market(46) • Medium impact industry(47) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	• Parking station(58) • Permanent plantation(59) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Shop(75) • Shopping centre(76) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist park(84) • Veterinary services(87) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

• Function facility[29] • Funeral parlour[30] • Garden centre[31]		

v. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the sub-precinct.

7.2.3.3.2.2 Requirements for assessment

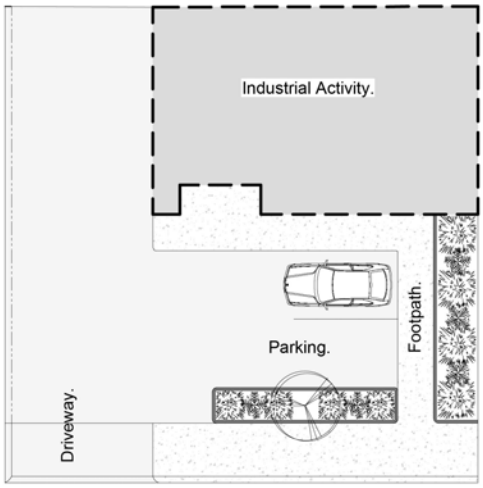
Part N - Criteria for assessable development - Light industry sub-precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part N, Table 7.2.3.3.2.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

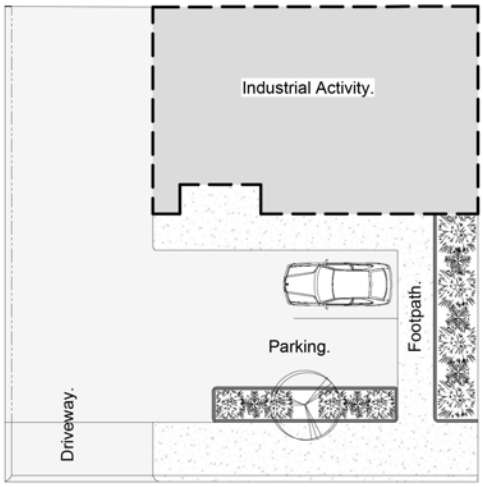
Table 7.2.3.3.2.1 Assessable development - Light industry sub-precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Site cover	
PO1 Building site cover allows for adequate on-site provision of: a. car parking; b. vehicle access and manoeuvring; c. setbacks to boundaries; d. landscaped areas.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO2 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the precinct.	**E2** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Setbacks	
PO3 Street boundary setbacks: a. minimise building bulk and visual dominance from the street;	**E3** Buildings maintain a minimum setback of: a. 6m to the street frontage;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. provide areas for landscaping at the front of the site; c. allow for customer parking to be located at the front of the building. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.  	b. 3m to the secondary street frontage; c. 5m to land not included Enterprise and employment precinct.
PO4 Side and rear boundary setbacks maintain views, privacy, access to natural light and the visual amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	**E4** Where a development adjoins the Urban living precinct, the building is setback a minimum of 3m from the property boundary and includes landscaping along the boundary appropriate for screening with a mature height of at least 3m. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels of landscaping for screening purposes.
Design and sitting	
PO5 Building on highly visible sites incorporate a high standard of industrial design and construction, which adds visual interest to the streetscape and reduces the perceived bulk of the building from the street. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.	**E5** Where fronting a main street, or visible from a park, Neighbourhood hub or Local centre lot, buildings provide a high level of architectural design, by incorporating: a. a range of building materials, colours and features; b. facade articulation along street frontages;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	c. design features to promote customer entry points; d. materials that are not highly reflective.
PO6 Buildings on highly visible corner allotments: a. address both street frontages; b. contain building openings facing both street frontages; c. do not present blank unarticulated walls to either frontage. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	No example provided.
Staff recreation area	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO7 Development provides an on-site recreation area for staff that: a. includes seating, tables and rubbish bins; b. is adequately protected from the weather; c. is safely accessible to all staff; d. is separate and private from public areas; e. is located away from a noisy or odorous activity.	No example provided.
Landscaping	
PO8 Landscaping is provided on the site to: a. visually soften the built form, areas of hardstand, storage areas and mechanical plant associated with the on-site activities; b. complement the existing or desired streetscape; c. minimise the impact of industrial development on adjoining lots not within an industrial precinct or sub-precinct.	**E8** Landscaping is provided and maintained in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Fencing	
PO9 The provision of fencing on street frontages does not dominate the streetscape or create safety issues. Note - The following example illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome. 	**E9** Where fencing is provided on the street frontage, it has a minimum transparency of 70%.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Public access	
PO10 The use has a safe, clearly identifiable public access separated from service and parking areas. Note - The following diagram illustrates an acceptable design response to this outcome.  	**E10.1** Pedestrian linkages are provided from the street and customer car parking areas directly to the main entrance of the building. **E10.2** The public access is separated from industrial service areas.
Car parking	
PO11 Car parking is provided on-site to meet the anticipated demand of employees and visitors and avoid adverse impacts on the external road network. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E11** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
PO12 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; c. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site.	**E12** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Building work to which this code applies constitutes Major Development for purposes of development requirements for end of trip facilities prescribed in the Queensland Development Code MP 4.1.	
PO13 a. End of trip facilities are provided for employees or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include: i. adequate bicycle parking and storage facilities; and ii. adequate provision for securing belongings; and iii. change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors. b. Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to: i. the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or ii. whether it would be practical to commute to and from the building on a bicycle, having regard to the likely commute distances and nature of the terrain; or iii. the condition of the road and the nature and amount of traffic potentially affecting the safety of commuters. Editor's note - The intent of b above is to ensure the requirements for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities are not applied in unreasonable circumstances. For example these requirements should not, and do not apply in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone etc. Editor's note - This performance outcome is the same as the Performance Requirement prescribed for end of trip facilities under the Queensland Development Code. For development incorporating building work, that Queensland Development Code performance requirement cannot be altered by a local planning instrument and has been reproduced here solely for information purposes. Council's assessment in its building work concurrence agency role for end of trip facilities will be against the performance requirement in the Queensland Development Code. As it is subject to change at any time, applicants for development incorporating building work should	**E13.1** Minimum bicycle parking facilities are provided at a rate of 1 bicycle parking space for every 3 vehicles parking spaces required by Schedule 7 – Car parking. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is a combination of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E13.2** Bicycle parking is: a. provided in accordance with *Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking*; b. protected from the weather by its location or a dedicated roof structure; c. located within the building or in a dedicated, secure structure for residents and staff; d. adjacent to building entrances or in public areas for customers and visitors. Note - Bicycle parking structures are to be constructed to the standards prescribed in AS2890.3. Note - Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities provided for residential and non-residential activities may be pooled, provided they are within 100 metres of the entrance to the building. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council. **E13.3** For non-residential uses, storage lockers:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
ensure that proposals that do not comply with the examples under this heading meet the current performance requirement prescribed in the Queensland Development Code.	a. are provide at a rate of 1.6 per bicycle parking space (rounded up to the nearest whole number); b. have minimum dimensions of 900mm (height) x 300mm (width) x 450mm (depth). Note - Storage lockers may be pooled across multiple sites and activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities. Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.

E13.4

For non-residential uses, changing rooms:

a. are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
b. are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
c. are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) and wash basin(s) in accordance with the table below:

Bicycle spaces provided	Male/ Female	Change rooms required	Showers required	Sanitary compartments required	Washbasins required
1-5	Male and female	1 unisex change room	1	1 closet pan	1
6-19	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
20 or more	Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	Female	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	2 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter
	Male	1	2, plus 1 for every 20 bicycle spaces provided thereafter	1 urinal and 1 closet pans, plus 1 sanitary compartment at the rate of 1 closet pan or 1 urinal for every 60 bicycle space provided thereafter	1, plus 1 for every 60 bicycle parking spaces provided thereafter

Note - All showers have a minimum 3-star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) rating shower head.

Note - All sanitary compartments are constructed in compliance with F2.3 (e) and F2.5 of BCA (Volume 1).

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	d. are provided with: i. a mirror located above each wash basin; ii. a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment; iii. a socket-outlet located adjacent to each wash basin. Note - Change rooms may be pooled across multiple sites, residential and non-residential activities when within 100 metres of the entrance to the building and within 50 metres of bicycle parking and storage facilities Editor's note - The examples for end of trip facilities prescribed under the Queensland Development Code permit a local planning instrument to prescribe facility levels higher than the default levels identified in those acceptable solutions. This example is an amalgamation of the default levels set for end of trip facilities in the Queensland Development Code and the additional facilities required by Council.
Loading and servicing	
PO14 Service areas including loading/unloading facilities, plant areas and outdoor storage areas are screened from the direct view from public areas and land not included in the Enterprise and employment precinct. Note - If landscaping is proposed for screening purposes, refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining acceptable levels.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO15 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	~~No example provided.~~ **E15** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Environmental impacts	
PO16 Where a use is not an environmentally relevant activity under the Environmental Protection Act, the release of any containment that may cause environmental harm is mitigated to an acceptable level.	**E16** Development achieves the standard listed in Schedule 1 Air Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.
Lighting	
PO17	**E17**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Lighting is directed and shielded to not cause unreasonable disturbance to any person on adjoining land.	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day
Hazardous Chemicals Note - To assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance outcomes, a Hazard Assessment Report may be required to be prepared and submitted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'. Terms used in this section are defined in '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'.	
PO18 Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.	**E18.1** Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of land zoned for vulnerable or sensitive land uses as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E19.1 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 0.5 x 10-6/year.
	E18.2 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of a commercial or community activity land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E19.2 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 5 x 10-6/year.
	E18.3 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of an industrial land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E19.3 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 50 x 10-6/year.
PO19 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person.	**E19** Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event.
PO20	**E20**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Common storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain releases, including fire fighting media.	Storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum of the total aggregate capacity of all packages plus the maximum operating capacity of any fire protection system for the storage area(s) over a minimum of 60 minutes.
PO21 Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government "flood hazard area" are located and designed in a manner to minimise the likelihood of inundation of flood waters from creeks, rivers, lakes or estuaries.	**E21.1** The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively: a. bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and b. tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.
	E21.2 The lowest point of any storage area for packages >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively, package stores are provided with impervious bund walls or racking systems higher than the relevant flood height level.
Noise	
PO22 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO23 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E23.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise.
	E23.2 Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO24**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E24**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO27**~~	~~**E27.1**~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E27.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO28**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E28.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E28.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO29**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO30 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	
PO31 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO32 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E32.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E32.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E32.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E32.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO33 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E33.1** ~~Site access and driveways are designed and located in accordance with:~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. ~~Where for a Council-controlled road, AS/NZS2890.1 section 3; or~~ b. ~~Where for a State-Controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRoads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.~~ Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS2890.1 - Parking facilities - Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS2890.2 - Parking facilities - Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRoads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E33.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: ~~-~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E33.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO34 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide~~	**E34** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres; d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation**: Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. **Minimum construction**: Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO35 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO36 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO37 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	
PO38 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~ Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter — Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)

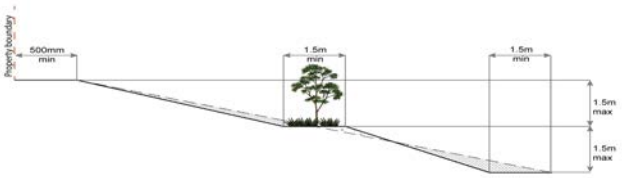
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO39 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO40 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E40.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E40.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E40.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E40.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO41 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E41** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO42 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~	**E42.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E42.2

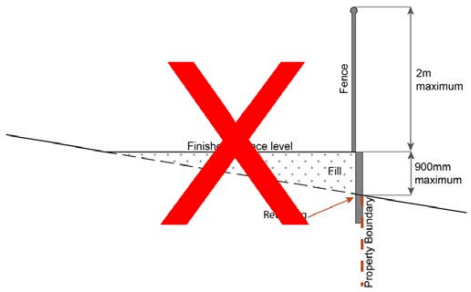
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E42.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO43	**E43**

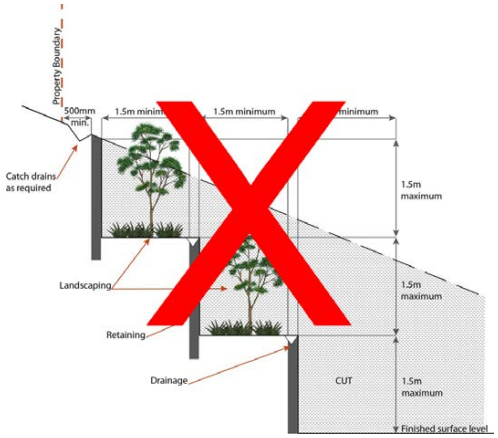
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO44 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E44.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E44.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times:

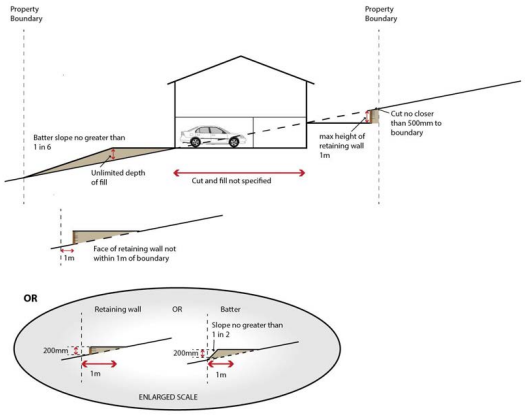
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO45 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO46 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E46.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E46.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E46.3** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining. **E46.4** All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E46.5 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E46.6 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO47 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E47** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO48 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E48.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~*the Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~.
	E48.2 Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO49 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO50 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO51 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E51** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	 Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Fire Services Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if: a. the development is for, or incorporates: i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials. AND b. none of the following exceptions apply: i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site. Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.	
PO52 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	**E52.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E52.2

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E52.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO53 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E53** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO54 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E54** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Industrial uses	
PO55 Ancillary Office(53), administration functions, retail sales and customer service components do not compromise the primary use of the site for industrial purposes or compromise the viability, role or function of the Caboolture West centres network.	**E55** The combined area of ancillary non-industrial activities, including but not limited to Offices(53), administration functions, display and retail sale of commodities, articles or goods resulting from the industrial processes on-site, does not exceed 30% of the GFA or 500m^2, whichever is the lesser.
PO56 Buildings directly adjoining non-Enterprise and employment precinct land: a. are compatible with the character of the adjoining area; b. minimise overlooking and overshadowing; c. maintain privacy; d. do not cause significant loss of amenity to neighbouring residents by way of noise, vibration, odour, lighting, traffic generation and hours of operation.	No example provided.
PO57 Non-industrial components of buildings (including offices and retail areas) are designed as high quality architectural features and incorporate entry area elements such as forecourts, awnings and the architectural treatment of roof lines and fascias.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Non-industrial land uses	
PO58 With the exception of Caretaker's accommodation(10) and Child care centre(13), residential and other sensitive land uses do not establish within the precinct.	No example provided.
PO59 Non-industrial uses: a. are consolidated with existing non-industrial uses in the sub-precinct; b. do not compromise the viability, role or function of the Caboolture West centres network; c. are not subject to adverse amenity impacts or risk to health from industrial activities; d. do not constrain the function or viability of future industrial activities in Enterprise and employment precinct. Note - The submission of a Economic Impact Report or Hazard and Nuisance Mitigation Plan may be required to justify compliance with this outcome. Note - An Economic Impact Assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with part of the outcome/s above. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Economic impact assessment for information required.	No example provided.
PO60 Where located on a Collector or Local road, non-industrial uses provide only direct convenience retail or services to the industrial workforce.	No example provided.
PO61 Traffic generated by non-industrial uses does not detrimentally impact the operation and functionality of the external road network.	No example provided.
PO62 The design of non-industrial buildings in the precinct:	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, a consistent building line, blank walls that are visible from public places are treated to not negatively impact the surrounding amenity); b. contributes to a safe environment (e.g. through the use of lighting and not resulting in concealed recesses or potential entrapment areas); c. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale (e.g. awnings).	
PO63 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this outcome.	**E63.1** The main entrance to the building is clearly visible from and addresses the primary street frontage. **E63.2** Where the building does not adjoin the street frontage, a dedicated and sealed pedestrian footpath is provided between the street frontage and the building entrance.
PO64 Development of Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive on the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E64** Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. has a maximum GFA is 80m^2; b. does not gain access from a separate driveway to that of the industrial use; c. provides a minimum 16m^2 of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room; d. provides car parking in accordance with the car parking rates table.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO65	**E65.1**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls.
	E65.2 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO66 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E66** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO67 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E67** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO68 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E68.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E68.2

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO69 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E69** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO70 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E70** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO71 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E71.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E71.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E71.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E71.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E71.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E71.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO72 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E72** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO73 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E73** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO74 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment;	**E74** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO75 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E75** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO76 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO77 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO78 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E78** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO79 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO80 Development: 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. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development	**E80** No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO81 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO82 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E82** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO83 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E83** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO84 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E84.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E84.2**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO85 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO86 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E86** 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.

Minimum class of service vehicle

Land use	Minimum service vehicle class
Agricultural supplies store(2)	Small rigid vehicle
Bulk landscape supplies(9)	Articulated vehicle
Garden centre(31)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Hardware and trade supplies(32)	Articulated vehicle
High impact industry(34)	Articulated vehicle

Land use	Minimum service vehicle class
Low impact industry(42)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Marine industry(45)	Articulated vehicle
Medium impact industry(47)	Articulated vehicle
Outdoor sales(54)	Articulated vehicle
Research and technology industry(64)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Sales office(72)	Small rigid vehicle
Service industry(73)	Small rigid vehicle
Service station(74)	Articulated vehicle
Showroom(78)	Articulated vehicle
Utility installation(86)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Warehouse(88) (where self-storage)	Medium rigid vehicle
Warehouse(88) (other)	Articulated vehicle
Wholesale nursery(89)	Heavy rigid vehicle

Note - Service vehicle classes are defined in AS2890.2 - Offstreet parking, Part 2: Commercial vehicles

Service vehicle requirements

Site area	Service vehicle requirement
Less than 1,000m^2	a. Demonstrate that the development can accommodate the particular design vehicle but a separate service bay and associated manoeuvring area is not required. b. Where is can be demonstrated that loading and unloading can take place within the road reserve consistent with MUTCD bay requirements. c. Otherwise service vehicle requirements for a 1,000m^2 - 2,000m^2 site applies.
1,000m^2 - 2,000m^2	a. Service bay for heavy rigid vehicle is required on-site, where a heavy rigid vehicle is identified in the design service vehicle in Table X. b. Restricted manoeuvring allowed on-site for heavy rigid vehicle and articulated vehicle. c. Full on-site manoeuvring for all other classes of service vehicle is required.
2,001m^2 - 4,000m^2	a. A service bay is required for the design service vehicles identified in Table X. b. Restricted manoeuvring permitted on-site for articulated vehicles. Full on-site manoeuvring is required for all other classes of service vehicle.
Greater than 4,000m^2	Service bays and full on-site manoeuvring is required for all classes of service vehicles identified in Table X.

Note -

a. Restricted manoeuvring is defined as a single point reverse manoeuvre in order to access a service loading bay on-site. This manoeuvre may be performed from the kerbside lane on a minor road where it is clearly demonstrated that the design vehicle can achieve such a manoeuvre to access the service loading bay.

b. Minor road is a cul-de-sac or road carrying predominately local traffic.

c. MUTCD: Transport and Main Roads - Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

7.2.3.3.3 Specialised centre sub-precinct

7.2.3.3.3.1 Purpose - Specialised centre sub-precinct

1. The purpose of the Specialised centre sub-precinct will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Land is developed for Specialised centre purposes on lots identified as Specialised centre sub-precinct on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework.

   b. Development of uses that support and complement the role and function of the Specialised centre and provide a local function may be accommodated.

   c. Bulky retail and commercial activities are consolidated along the main street boulevard of the Enterprise and employment precinct.

   d. The Specialised centre sub-precinct includes a neighbourhood hub located on the main street boulevard providing convenience retail and commercial support functions to the businesses and employed persons within the Enterprise and employment precinct.

   e. Neighbourhood hubs are located:

      i. at the junction of main streets and public transport routes in accessible and visible locations;

      ii. generally to the side of the intersection creating pedestrian focused main streets;

      iii. where it will service the immediate convenience needs of the employment and industry workforce;

      iv. in locations shown on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3.1 - Enterprise and employment urban design framework.

   f. The operation and viability of the Specialised centre are protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses.

   g. Development does not constrain the operation or viability of low impact industry[(42)] activities or low to medium impact industry[(47)] activities in the Enterprise and employment precinct.

   h. Where the Specialised centre sub-precinct provides a buffer between the adjacent General industry sub-precinct and other non-industrial uses as indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan a range of uses which will have reverse amenity impacts on the General industry sub-precinct or adverse impacts on the non-industrial uses are established in the buffer.

   i. Low impact industry[(42)] and Medium impact industry[(47)] are not established in the sub-precinct.

   j. Development provides a range of lot sizes to cater for business and employment needs and user requirements as indicated on a Neighbourhood development plan.

   k. The design, siting and construction of buildings for large footprint bulky goods retail, Hardware and trade supplies[(32)] and complementary activities:

      i. adjoins the main street boulevard;

      ii. provides attractive frontages that address internal and external public spaces and adjoining main streets;

      iii. improves pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destination s within and external to the site through public realm improvements;

      iv. ensures the safety, comfort and enjoyment of residents, visitors and workers;

v. provides for active and passive surveillance of the public spaces and road frontages;

vi. ensure parking, manoeuvring and servicing areas are designed, located and aesthetically treated to not be visually dominant features from the streetscape and public spaces

l. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and future needs of users of the site, including roads, street lighting services, telecommunications and reticulated electricity, water and sewerage (where available);

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

m. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

n. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

o. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

p. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

q. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

r. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

s. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

t. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a ‘least risk, least impact’ approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;

B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;

C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;

D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;

E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

u. Development in the Specialised centre sub-precinct includes one or more of the following:

• Caretaker's accommodation(10)
• Car wash(11)
• Emergency services(25)
• Food and drink outlet(28)
• Garden centre(31)
• Hardware and trade supplies(32)
	• Outdoor sales(54)
	• Service station(74)
	• Showroom(78)
	• Substation(80)
	• Telecommunication facility(81)
	• Utility installation(86)
		• Where in a neighbourhood hub:
		  • Food and drink outlet(28)
		  • Office(53)
		  • Shop(75)
		  • Veterinary services(87)

v. Development in the Specialised centre sub-precinct does not include any of the following:

• Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(7) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18)	• High impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Low impact industry(42) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment(44) facility • Marine industry(45) • Market(46) • Medium impact industry(47) • Multiple dwelling(49)	• Permanent plantation(59) • Place of worship(60) • Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Service industry(73) • Shopping centre(76)

• Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Duel occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Education establishment(24) • Environment facility(26) • Extractive industry(27) • Function facility(29) • Funeral parlour(30) • Health care services(33)	• Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58)	• Short-term accommodation(77) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

w. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merits where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the sub-precinct.

7.2.3.3.3.2 Requirements for assessment

Part O - Criteria for assessable development - Specialised centre sub-precinct

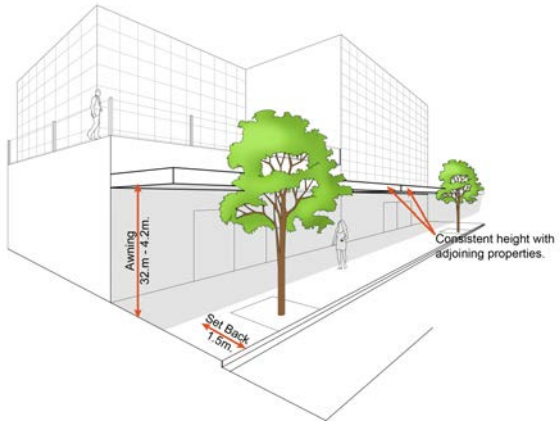
Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part O, Table 7.2.3.3.3.1, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.3.3.1 Assessable development - Specialised centre precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Centre network and function	
PO1 Uses and activities: a. provide large bulky goods retail to the general public; b. provide a convenience and support role to the local industrial workforce in the form of a neighbourhood hub.	No example provided.
Active frontage	

PO2 Buildings and individual tenancies address street frontages and other areas of pedestrian movement.	No example provided.
Setbacks	
PO3 Side and rear setbacks are of a dimension to: a. cater for required openings, the location of loading docks and landscaped buffers etc.; b. protect the amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses.	No example provided.
Site area	
PO4 The development has sufficient area and dimensions to accommodate required buildings and structures, vehicular access, manoeuvring and parking and landscaping.	No example provided.
Building height	
PO5 The height of buildings reflect the individual character of the precinct.	**E5** Building heights do not to exceed that mapped on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights.
Built form	
PO6 Awnings are provided at the ground ~~level~~ floor fronting pedestrian footpaths. Awnings: a. provide adequate protection for pedestrians from solar exposure and inclement weather; b. are integrated with the design of the building and the form and function of the street; c. do not compromise the provision of street trees and signage; d. ensure the safety of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. no support poles).	**E6** Buildings incorporate an awning that: a. is cantilevered; b. extends from the face of the building; c. has a minimum height of 3.2m and not more than 4.2m above pavement level; d. does not extend past a vertical plane of 1.5m inside the kerb line to allow for street trees and regulatory signage; e. aligns with adjoining buildings to provide continuous shelter where possible.

	Figure - Awning requirements 
PO7 All buildings exhibit a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape (e.g. variation in materials, patterns, textures and colours, a consistent building line, blank walls that are visible from public places are treated to not negatively impact the surrounding amenity); b. contributes to a safe environment (e.g. through the use of lighting and not resulting in concealed recesses or potential entrapment areas); c. incorporates architectural features within the building facade at the street level to create human scale.	No example provided.
PO8 Building entrances: a. are readily identifiable from the road frontage; b. add visual interest to the streetscape; c. are designed to limit opportunities for concealment; d. are located and oriented to favour active and public transport usage by connecting to pedestrian footpaths on the street frontage and adjoining sites; e. include footpaths that connect with adjoining sites; f. provide a dedicated, seal pedestrian footpath between the street frontage and the building entrance. Note - The design provisions for footpaths outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design may assist in demonstrating compliance with this Performance Outcome.	No example provided.

Car parking	
PO9 The provision of car parking spaces is: a. appropriate for the use; b. avoids an oversupply of car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E9** Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. Note - The above rates exclude car parking spaces for people with a disability required by Disability Discrimination Act 1992 or the relevant disability discrimination legislation and standards.
PO10 Car parking is designed to avoid the visual impact of large areas of surface car parking.	No example provided.
PO11 Car parking design includes innovative solutions, including on-street parking and shared parking areas on the streetscape. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples of on-street parking.	No example provided.
PO12 The design of car parking areas: a. does not impact on the safety of the external road network; b. ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the site; c. interconnects with car parking areas on adjoining sites wherever possible.	**E12** All car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street car parking.
PO13 The safety and efficiency of pedestrian movement is prioritised in the design of car parking areas through providing pedestrian paths in car parking areas that are: a. located along the most direct pedestrian routes between building entrances, car parks and adjoining uses; b. protected from vehicle intrusion through the use of physical and visual separation (e.g. wheel stops, trees etc); c. are of a width to allow safe and efficient access for prams and wheelchairs.	No example provided.

Loading and servicing	
PO14 Loading and servicing areas: a. are not visible from any street frontage; b. are integrated into the design of the building; c. include screening and buffers to reduce negative impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites where possible. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design.	No example provided.
Waste	
PO15 Bins and bin storage ~~areas are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.~~ area/s are designed, located and managed to prevent amenity impacts on the locality.	**E15** ~~Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.~~ Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Landscaping and fencing	
PO16 On-site landscaping: a. is incorporated into the design of the development; b. reduces the dominance of car parking and servicing areas from the street frontage; c. incorporates shade trees in car parking areas; d. retains mature trees wherever possible; e. contributes to quality public spaces and the microclimate by providing shelter and shade; f. maintains the achievement of active frontages and sightlines for casual surveillance. Note - All landscaping is to accord with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E16.1** Where adjoining land is contained within the Urban living precinct a 3m deep landscaping strip is provided for the length of the boundary. Landscaping must have a mature height of at least 3m. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for species, details and examples. **E16.2** Trees are provided in car paring areas at a rate of 1 tree per 10 car parking spaces. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for species, details and examples. **E16.3** Development includes the provision of street trees. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for species, details and examples.

PO17 Surveillance and overlooking are maintained between the road frontage and the main building line.	No example is provided.
Lighting	
PO18 Lighting is directed and shielded to not cause unreasonable disturbance to any person on adjoining land.	**E18** Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Amenity	
PO19 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, chemicals and other nuisance.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO20 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO21 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing to safe and usable public spaces, through maintaining high levels of surveillance of parks, streets and roads that serve active transport	**E21.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E21.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

purposes (e.g. existing or future pedestrian paths or cycle lanes etc); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~**PO22**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E22**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO23**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO24**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO25**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E25.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~

	~~**E25.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO26**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E26.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E26.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO27**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO28 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.

PO29 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO30 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	**E30.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E30.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E30.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E30.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO31 Safe access facilities are provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E31.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;

	iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E31.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:– Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; and c. the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E31.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events.

	Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Street design and layout	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	No example provided.
PO32	**E** ~~No example provided.~~

~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA);	New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.
	E Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.
	E The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

• Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m² GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m² GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres.

c. Where the through road provides an arterial function:

i. intersecting road located on the same side = 300 metres;

ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres;

iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres;

d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres.

Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distances required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and resent/forecast turning and through volumes.

PO

All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

E

Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:

Situation	Minimum construction
Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR	Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. — The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E

	The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO33 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO34	No example provided.

Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	
PO35 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO36 ~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~ a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~ b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~ ~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** | **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)**

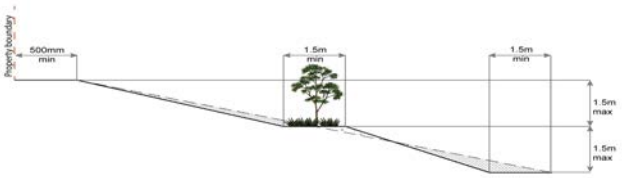
Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes. Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	<table><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table> Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO37 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO38 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E38.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~

	e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E38.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E38.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E38.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO39 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E39** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO40	**E40.1**

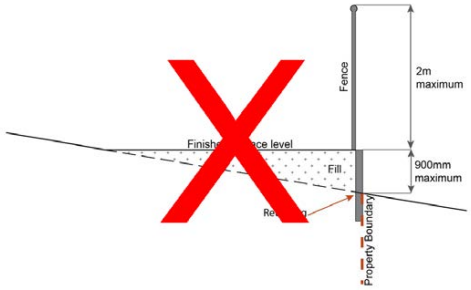
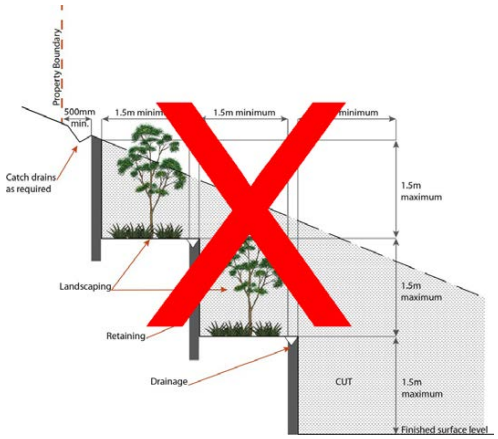
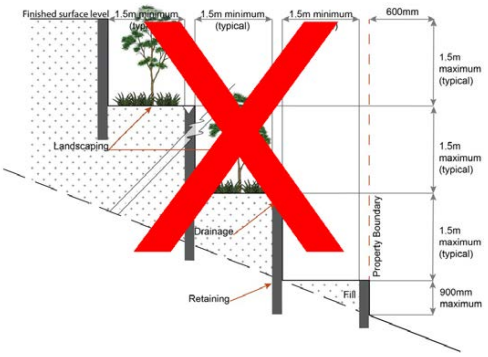
All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3; a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E40.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~ **E40.3** Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. **E** Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. **E** Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.

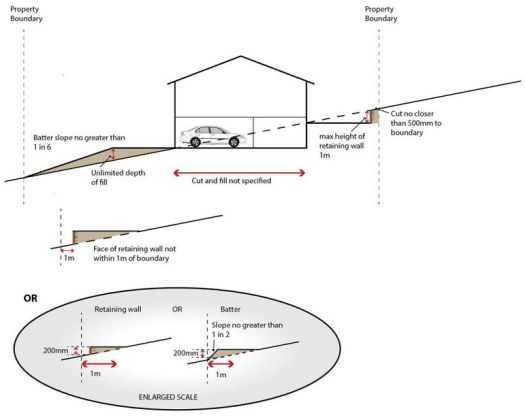
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO41 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E41** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO42 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E42.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E42.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO	**E**

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO43 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO44 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E44.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E44.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E44.3** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining. **E44.4** All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.

	E44.5 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E44.6 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO45 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E45** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO46 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E46.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~. **E46.2** Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.

	Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO47 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO48 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO49 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E49** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~   Filling and excavation does not:

	a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO50 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order.	**E50.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales[(54)], processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales[(54)], outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E50.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E50.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO51 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E51** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO52 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E52** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Retail and commercial activities	
PO53 Retail and commercial uses within a neighbourhood hub consists of no more than: a. 1 small format supermarket with a maximum gfa of $1000m^2$; b. 10 small format retail or commercial tenancies with a maximum gfa of $100m^2$ each.	No example provided.
Caretaker's accommodation(10)	
PO54 With the exception of Caretaker's accommodation(10), residential and other sensitive land uses do not establish within the sub-precinct.	No example provided.

PO55 Development of Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. does not compromise the productivity of the use occurring on-site and in the surrounding area; b. is domestic in scale; c. provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive of the primary use of the site; d. is safe for the residents; e. has regard to the open space and recreation needs of the residents.	**E55** Caretaker's accommodation(10): a. has a maximum GFA of 80m^2; b. does not gain access from a separate driveway to that of the industrial use; c. provides a minimum 16m^2 of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room; d. provides car parking in accordance with the car parking rates table.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO56 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E56.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E56.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO57 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E57** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO58 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility:	**E58** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO59 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E59.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E59.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO60 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E60** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO61 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E61** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO62 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity;	**E62.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E62.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E62.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to:

h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E62.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E62.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E62.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO63 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E63** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO64 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E64** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	

Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO65 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E65** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO66 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E66** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO67 Demolition and removal is only considered where:	No example provided.

a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO68 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO69 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E69** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO70 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO71 Development:	No example provided.

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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO72 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO73 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E73** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO74 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E74** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO75 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained.	**E75.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A;

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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E75.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO76 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO77 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**PO77** 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.

Minimum class of service vehicle

Land use	Minimum service vehicle class
Agricultural supplies store(2)	Small rigid vehicle
Bulk landscape supplies(9)	Articulated vehicle
Garden centre(31)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Hardware and trade supplies(32)	Articulated vehicle
High impact industry(34)	Articulated vehicle

Land use	Minimum service vehicle class
Low impact industry(42)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Marine industry(45)	Articulated vehicle
Medium impact industry(47)	Articulated vehicle
Outdoor sales(54)	Articulated vehicle
Research and technology industry(64)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Sales office(72)	Small rigid vehicle
Service industry(73)	Small rigid vehicle
Service station(74)	Articulated vehicle
Showroom(78)	Articulated vehicle
Utility installation(86)	Heavy rigid vehicle
Warehouse(88) (where self-storage)	Medium rigid vehicle
Warehouse(88) (other)	Articulated vehicle
Wholesale nursery(89)	Heavy rigid vehicle

Note - Service vehicle classes are defined in AS2890.2 - Offstreet parking, Part 2: Commercial vehicles

Service vehicle requirements

Site area	Service vehicle requirement
Less than 1,000m^2	a. Demonstrate that the development can accommodate the particular design vehicle but a separate service bay and associated manoeuvring area is not required. b. Where is can be demonstrated that loading and unloading can take place within the road reserve consistent with MUTCD bay requirements. c. Otherwise service vehicle requirements for a 1,000m^2 - 2,000m^2 site applies.
1,000m^2 - 2,000m^2	a. Service bay for heavy rigid vehicle is required on-site, where a heavy rigid vehicle is identified in the design service vehicle in Table X. b. Restricted manoeuvring allowed on-site for heavy rigid vehicle and articulated vehicle. c. Full on-site manoeuvring for all other classes of service vehicle is required.
2,001m^2 - 4,000m^2	a. A service bay is required for the design service vehicles identified in Table X. b. Restricted manoeuvring permitted on-site for articulated vehicles. Full on-site manoeuvring is required for all other classes of service vehicle.
Greater than 4,000m^2	Service bays and full on-site manoeuvring is required for all classes of service vehicles identified in Table X.

Note -

a. Restricted manoeuvring is defined as a single point reverse manoeuvre in order to access a service loading bay on-site. This manoeuvre may be performed from the kerbside lane on a minor road where it is clearly demonstrated that the design vehicle can achieve such a manoeuvre to access the service loading bay.

b. Minor road is a cul-de-sac or road carrying predominately local traffic.

c. MUTCD: Transport and Main Roads - Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

7.2.3.4 Green network precinct

7.2.3.4.1 Purpose - Green network precinct

Note - The Green Network is a key feature of the Caboolture West Local Plan and central to a long term vision to develop green network that provides urban as well as environmental sustainability. The green network and vision was devised with both local and regional dimensions in mind. The Green Network is:

i. An area designed around flood risk; current and future environmental values; steep slopes; property boundaries; and sensibly designed land use boundaries. Its design suggests a practical 'no-development' area that can be linked to categories of development or the categories of assessment and other regulations (it is not the result of a 'sieving' exercise.) Conversely, land outside the green network can be made relatively easy to develop, as it has been assessed as having no or only minor constraints.

ii. Multi-purpose – environmental protection, waterways, stormwater conveyance and treatment, recreation and urban infrastructure are suitable uses.

iii. Designed to function as the receive site for environmental offsets as development occurs within the Local Plan area.

iv. Frames neighbourhoods and provides significant amenity value, buffering and for active transport.

v. Supplemented by minor environmental corridors. These are narrow linear green spaces of 30-50m wide. It is not possible to designate precise boundaries of these corridors at this stage. Instead this is to be resolved in Neighbourhood Development Plans. Minor environmental corridors typically follow minor gullies; a few exist as green links or as buffers to the enterprise and employment area.

1. The purpose of the Green network precinct is to provide for the protection and management of land having significant recreation and environmental values within the local plan area. The Green network precinct seeks to consolidate and rehabilitate fragmented land, through development offsetting, and create a strong and connected network of quality environmental landscape areas having significant recreation, conservation, biodiversity and habitat values. The precinct seeks to implement the policy direction as set out in Part 3, Strategic Framework.

2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development proceeds in accordance with the Caboolture West structure plan (Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan) and any Neighbourhood development plan.

   b. Development achieves a multi-functioning network system comprising natural areas, recreational areas, infrastructure and services and utilities. Semi-natural and engineered components, such as wildlife movement infrastructure, stormwater management (bio-retention) systems, revegetation projects and recreation uses are established.

   c. Development maintains and enhances environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, aquatic, hydrological and amenity values through revegetation projects and landscaping and facilitating safe wildlife movement and habitat connectivity through the environment.

   d. Quality environmental linkages to significant environmental areas are established, including Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park and the D'Aguilar Mountain Range.

   e. A range of formal and informal, active and passive sports and recreation opportunities are provided to meet community needs in locations identified in a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.

   f. Development:

      i. does not adversely affect the flood-storage capacity or flood-carrying capacity of a waterway;

      ii. protects the hydraulic characteristics of the floodplain.

   g. Development does not result in vegetation clearing within the precinct, except for the purpose of:

      i. infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development;

ii. utilities;

iii. parks[57] and open space areas;

iv. environmental and recreational facilities;

v. revegetation projects.

h. Development offsets, provided by way of development levy for urban development in the Urban living precinct, are:

i. provided in suitable locations within the precinct;

ii. contribute to the maintenance and rehabilitation of land and vegetation within the geomorphic stream channel;

iii. to result in increase patch size, more regular patch boundaries and strategic linkages between habitat patches;

iv. strategically located and managed in order to link areas of retained and established habitat to increase koala population size and connectivity.

i. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. a high standard of electricity, telecommunications, roads, sewerage, water supply and street lighting services are provided to new development to meet the current and future needs of users of the site;

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;

B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;

C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;

D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

j. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

k. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

l. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

m. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

n. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

o. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

p. Facilities, infrastructure and public realm improvements are provided to support active transport usage and contribute to improved pedestrian connectivity and walkability between key destinations.

q. Pedestrian connections are provided to integrate the development with the surrounding area as well as the street and public spaces.

r. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

s. Development in the Green network precinct includes one or more of the following :

• Environment facility(26) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	• Park(57) • Permanent plantation(59)	• Telecommunication facility(81)

t. Development in the Green network precinct does not include any of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Animal keeping(5) • Aquaculture(6) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Caretaker's accommodation(10)	• Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Health care services(33) • High Impact industry(34) • Home based business(35) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Intensive animal industry(39)	• Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Roadside stall(68)

• Car wash(11) • Cemetery(12) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Community residence(16) • Community use(17) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling house(22) • Dwelling unit(23) • Educational establishment(24) • Emergency services(25) • Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Function facility(29) • Funeral parlour(30) • Garden centre(31)	• Intensive horticulture(40) • Landing(41) • Low impact industry(42) • Major electricity infrastructure(43) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Market(46) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) • Parking station(58) • Place of worship(60)	• Rooming accommodation(69) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Service industry(73) • Service station(74) • Shop(75) • Shopping centre(76) • Short-term accommodation(77) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Veterinary services(87) • Warehouse(88) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

u. Development not listed in the tables above above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

7.2.3.4.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part P, Table 7.2.3.4.1. Where the development does not meet requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part P, Table 7.2.3.4.1, it becomes 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 (PO)
RAD1	PO5

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes (PO)
RAD2	PO6
RAD3	PO7
RAD4	PO8
RAD5	PO8
RAD6	PO8
RAD7	PO11-PO15
RAD8	PO18
RAD9	PO18
RAD10	PO21
RAD11	PO24
RAD12	PO25
RAD13	PO27
RAD14	PO29
RAD15	PO30
RAD16	PO27
RAD17	PO31
RAD18	PO31-PO36
RAD19	PO35
RAD20	PO37
RAD21	PO37
RAD22	PO37
RAD23	PO38
RAD24	PO39
RAD25	PO40
RAD26	PO40
RAD27	PO44
RAD28	PO44
RAD29	PO44
RAD30	PO45
RAD31	PO44
RAD32	PO46
RAD33	PO48
RAD34	PO49
RAD35	PO50

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes (PO)
RAD36	PO50
RAD37	PO50
RAD38	PO50
RAD39	PO52
RAD40	PO53
RAD41	PO54
RAD42	PO55
RAD43	PO56
RAD44	PO57
RAD45	PO58-PO59
RAD46	PO58-PO59
RAD47	PO61
RAD48	PO62
RAD49	PO64-PO66, PO68-PO70
RAD50	PO64-PO66, PO68-PO70
RAD51	PO64-PO66, PO68-PO70
RAD52	PO67
RAD53	PO71

Part P — Requirements for accepted development - Green network precinct

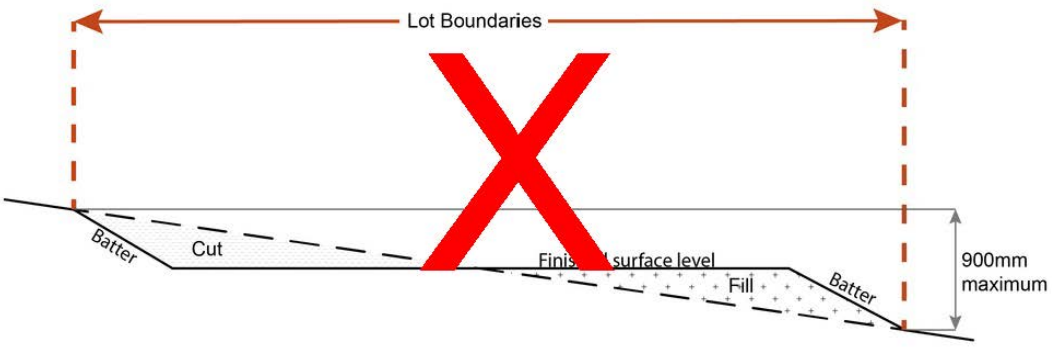
Table 7.2.3.4.1 Requirements for accepted development - Green network precinct

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Structure plan and Neighbourhood development plan	
RAD1	Development occurs in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space: a. the provision of infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development; b. utilities; c. parks[(57)] and open space; d. environmental and recreational facilities.
Lighting	
RAD2	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the

	recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.
Car parking	
RAD3	On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Vegetation clearing and environmental offset	
RAD4	No vegetation clearing is permitted except for: a. the provision of infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development; b. utilities; c. Parks[57] and open space; d. environmental and recreational facilities.
RAD5	Vegetation clearance in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.
RAD6	Any vegetation clearing is to be offset and that offset is located within the Green network precinct.
Works requirements	
Utilities	
RAD7	~~Each use or tenancy is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply (where an electricity supply is required as part of the operation of the use or tenancy);~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband (where telecommunications and broadband are required as part of the operation of the use or tenancy);~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage (if available);~~ d. ~~reticulated water (if available).~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
Access	
RAD8	Any new or changes to existing~~Site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:

	i. AS/NZS2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities - Off street car parking; ii. AS/NZS2890.2 - Parking facilities - Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;~~ or~~ iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in AustRoads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD9	Any new or changes to existing i~~I~~nternal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS2890.1 Parking Facilities – Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements.
Stormwater	
RAD10	Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
Site works and construction management	
RAD11	The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD12	Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD13	Construction traffic, including contractor car parking, is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
RAD14	All vegetation to be retained on-site is clearly identified and fenced or protected prior to development works commencing. Note - Refer to value and constraint requirements for accepted development in this table for classes of vegetation to be retained for accepted development subject to requirements.
RAD15	Any damage to council land or infrastructure is to be repaired or replaced, with the same materials prior to plan sealing or final building classification.
RAD16	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
Earthworks	
RAD17	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
RAD18	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~

Cut and Fill



~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~

Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

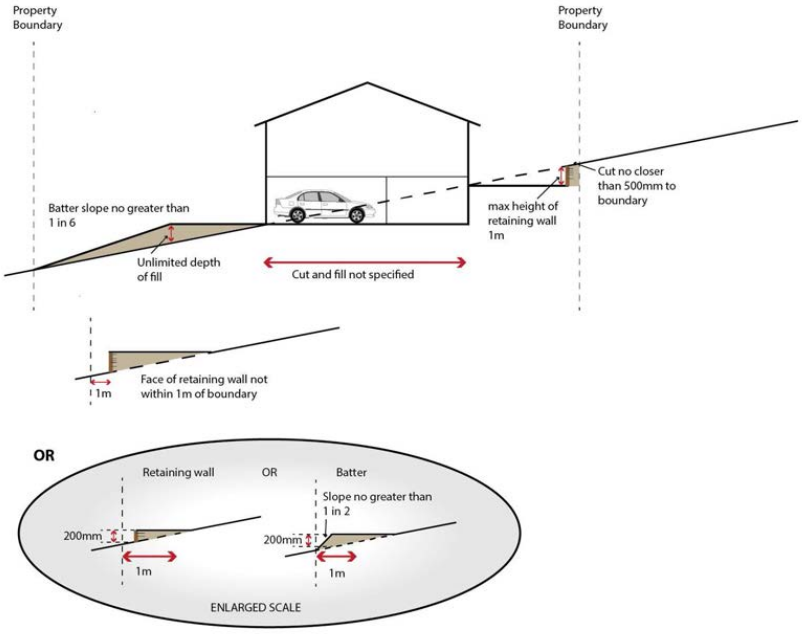
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or

	ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD19	~~Earthworks~~ Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the ~~Sustainable Planning~~ Act ~~2009~~.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park**(84)** with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

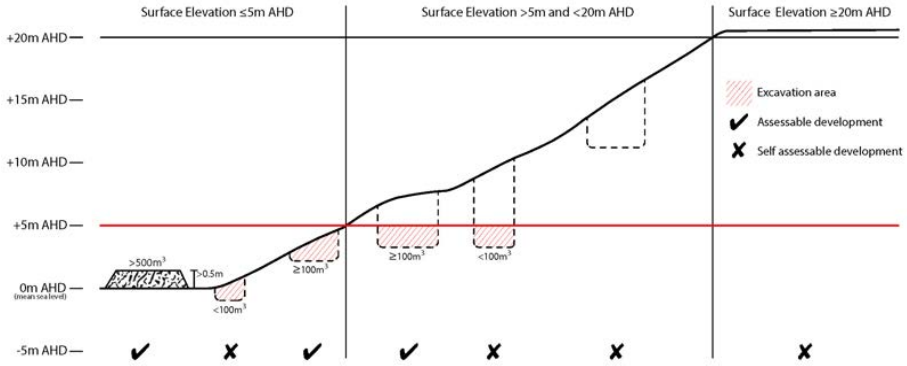
i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD20	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*.

	Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales(54) processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD21	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD22	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD23	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level;

	which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD24	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Environment facility(26)	
RAD25	All buildings and structures associated with an Environment facility(26) are setback 10m from all property boundaries.
RAD26	The maximum height of any building and structure associated with an Environment facility(26) is 5m.
Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	
RAD27	Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 10%.
RAD28	All buildings and structures are setback a minimum of 10m from all property boundaries.
RAD29	The maximum height of all buildings and structures is 8.5m.
RAD30	Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
RAD31	Outdoor storage areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination thereof at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Permanent plantation(59)	
RAD32	Planting only comprises native species endemic to the area.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD33	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD34	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD35	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line;

	c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries.
RAD36	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD37	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD38	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD39	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility[(81)] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD40	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD. 
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)	

Note - For the purposes of section 12 of the Building Regulation 2006, land identified as very high potential bushfire intensity, high potential bushfire intensity, medium potential bushfire intensity or potential impact buffer on the Bushfire hazard area overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard area applies within these areas. Note - The bushfire hazard area provisions do not apply where a development envelope recognising and responding to this constraint has been identified and approved by Council as part of a reconfiguration of lot, development approval or approved Bush Fire Management Plan in this and previous planning schemes.	
RAD41	Building and structures have contained within the site: a. a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; b. a separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roof structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; c. a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures; d. an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and e. an access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting appliance having a formed width of at least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%; i. to, and around, each building and other roofed structures; and ii. to each fire fighting water supply extraction point. Note - The meaning of the terms classified vegetation and low threat vegetation as well as the method of calculating the bushfire attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS3959.
RAD42	The length of driveway: a. to a public road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road; b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; c. have a minimum width of 3.5m; d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.
RAD43	a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures. b. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access to within 3m of that water storage source is provided. c. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 20mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.

RAD44	Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD45	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the building, item or object of cultural heritage value.
RAD46	Any maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with Council approval. A cultural heritage construction management plan for maintenance, repair and restoration is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD47	Except where located on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan or an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
RAD48	Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a water supply pipeline buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD49	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD50	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD51	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD52	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD53	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Part Q - Criteria for assessable development - Green network precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part Q, Table 7.2.3.4.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.4.2 Assessable development - Green network precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome

General criteria	
Effects of development	
PO1 The natural, ecological and biological values present in the environment are protected. Development avoids adverse impacts on natural, ecological and biological values particularly in terms of the following: a. physical change; b. vegetation damage or removal; c. wildlife connectivity and accessibility; d. land fragmentation; e. land and vegetation degradation; f. visual detraction; g. soil stability and erosion; h. water quality; i. habitat protection.	No example provided.
Form and nature of development	
PO2 The form and nature of development : a. is of a minor size and scale, low intensity and compatible with the physical characteristics and values; b. responds appropriately to the natural values and characteristics and constraints present such as slope and stability, visual prominence, landscape character, water courses, flooding, existing vegetation and surrounding land uses.	No example provided.
PO3 The visual impacts of development are minimised through the use of lightweight construction and the use of colours and materials compatible with the natural setting and surrounds.	No example provided.
PO4 Development is limited to Environment facilities(26), nature based recreation and facilities, Parks(57), Outdoor sports and recreation(55), small scale Utility installation(86),	No example provided.

infrastructure and services. Development is in appropriate locations that are allied to, and compatible with, the significant conservation values of the area.	
Structure plan and Neighbourhood development plan	
PO5 Development occurs in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.	No example provided
Amenity	
PO6 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO7 On-site car parking associated with an activity provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand.	**E7** On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Vegetation clearing and environmental offset	
PO8 Development resulting in the clearing of vegetation is: a. limited to the provision of the following: i. infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development; ii. utilities; iii. Parks[(57)] and open space; iv. environmental and recreational facilities. b. provided with appropriate environmental offsetting to be located within the Green network precinct; c. in accordance with the Caboolture West structure plan (Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan), Green network and open space (Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space), and any Neighbourhood development plan.	No example provided.
Noise	

PO9 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO10 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	No example provided.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that: a. is effective in delivery of service and meets reasonable community expectations; b. has capacity to service the maximum lot yield envisaged for the zone and the service provider's design assumptions; c. ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network; d. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair; e. minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure; f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment; g. minimises risk of potential adverse impact on amenity and character values;	**E** Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

h. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.	
~~**PO11**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO12**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	N~~o example provided.~~
~~**PO13**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO14**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E14.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage network.~~
	~~**E14.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with AS1547 On-site domestic wastewater management and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.~~
	~~**E14.3**~~ ~~Trade waste is pre-treated on-site prior to discharging into the sewerage network.~~
~~**PO15**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E15.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E15.2**~~

	~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
Access	
PO16 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO17 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network.	**E17.1** The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E17.2 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E17.3 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO18 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E18.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in

	Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E18.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E18.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
PO19 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~	No example provided.

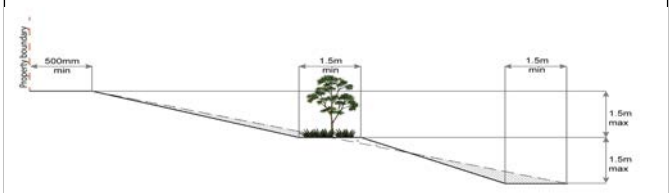
i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO20 The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.	No example provided.

Stormwater	
PO21 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO22 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO23 Stormwater quality management systems are designed and constructed to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP. Note - A stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.	No example provided.
Site works and construction management	
PO24 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO25 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard	**E25.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning

to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E25.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E25.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E25.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~

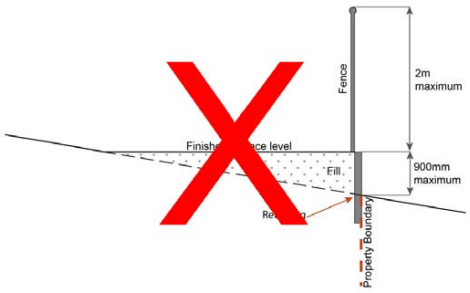
	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO26 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E26** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO27 All works on-site and the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E27.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E27.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
	E27.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
PO28 All disturbed areas are rehabilitated at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E28** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of 50 millimetres; b. grassed. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage from grass seeding of these areas.
PO29	**E29.1**

The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E29.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
PO30 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO31 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E31.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E31.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E31.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E31.4**

	All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E31.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E31.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E31.7 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO32 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E32** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO33 On-site earthworks are undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E33.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~. **E33.2**

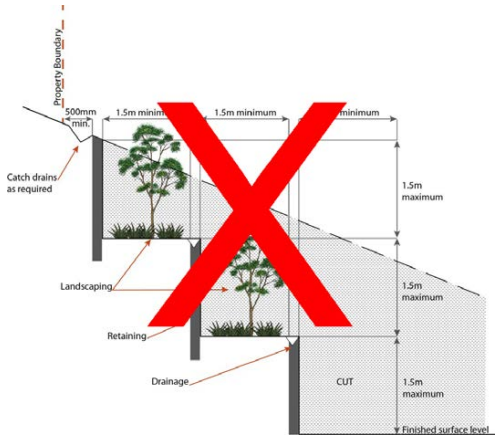
Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act~~2009~~.	Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO34 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.	No example provided.
PO35 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
Retaining walls and structures	
PO36 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.	**E36** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~

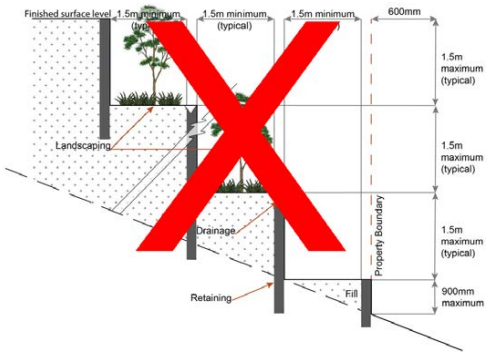
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.



c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~

d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

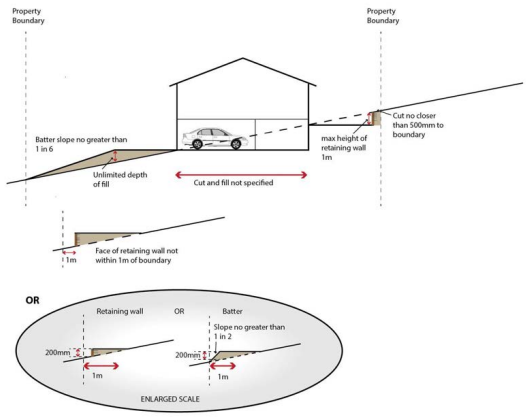




Filling and excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level;
OR
result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level;

	c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678;

	b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

PO37 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order.	**E37.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);

Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E37.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E37.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO38 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E38** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);

	v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO39 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E39** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Environment facility(26)	
PO40 Development will: a. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding natural, ecological, open space and recreational values associated with the Green network precinct; b. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook.	**E40.1** All buildings and structures associated with an Environment facility(26) are setback 10m from all property boundaries. **E40.2** The maximum height of any building and structure associated with an Environmental facility(26) is 5m.
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO41	**E41.1**

The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E41.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO42 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E42** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO43 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E43** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	
PO44 Development will: a. maintain the open and unbuilt character of a site, uncluttered by building and maintaining the availability of a site for unobstructed outdoor recreational use; b. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding built environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land; c. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook;	**E44.1** Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 10%. **E44.2** All buildings and structures are setback a minimum of 10m from all property boundaries. **E44.3** The maximum height of all buildings and structures is 8.5m. **E44.4**

d. be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security; e. incorporate appropriate design response, relative to size and function of buildings, that acknowledge and reflect the region's sub-tropical climate; f. reduce the visual appearance of building bulk through: i. design measures such as the provision of meaningful recesses and projections through the horizontal and vertical plane; ii. use of a variety of building materials and colours; iii. use of landscaping and screening. g. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	Outdoor storage areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination thereof at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
PO45 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.	~~No example provided.~~**E45** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Permanent plantation(59)	
PO46 Planting for Permanent plantation(59) purposes: a. only comprises native species endemic to the area; b. is sufficiently set back from property boundaries to avoid adverse impacts on adjoining properties such as shading, fire risk, health and safety.	**E46** Planting only comprises native species endemic to the area.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities (81)must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO47 Telecommunications facilities(81) are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities(81), Utility installation(86), Major electricity infrastructure(43) or Substation(80) if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E47.1** New telecommunication facilities(81) are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.

	E47.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO48 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E48** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO49 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E49** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO50 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E50.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E50.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E50.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E50.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E50.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.

	E50.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO51 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E51** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO52 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E52** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints criteria 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO53 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E53** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.

Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcomes, a bushfire management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of a bushfire management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas.	
PO54 Development: a. minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire risk; b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front; c. is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire; d. minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels around buildings and structures.	**E54** Buildings and structures have contained within the site: a. a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; b. A separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; c. A separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures; d. An area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and e. An access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting applicant having a formed width of at least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%: i. To, and around, each building and other roofed structure; and ii. To each fire fighting water supply extraction point. Note - The meaning of the terms classified vegetation and low threat vegetation as well as the method of calculating the bushfire attach level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959.
PO55 Development and associated driveways and access ways: a. avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; b. ensure safe and effective access for emergency services during a bushfire; c. enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site during a bushfire.	**E55** A length of driveway: a. to a road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road; b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%;

	c. have a minimum width of 3.5m; d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.
PO56 Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.	**E56** a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures. b. Where not connected to a reticulated water supply or a pressure and flow stated above is not available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10 000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is located within 10m of buildings and structures. c. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access is provided to within 3m of that water storage source. d. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 200mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.
PO57 Development: a. does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids; b. does not present danger or difficulty to emergency services for emergency response or evacuation. Editor's note - Unacceptable risk is defined as a situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage.	**E57** Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.	

Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO58 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E58** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO59 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	No example provided.
PO60 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO61	**E61**

Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
PO62 Development within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer is located, designed and constructed to: a. protect the integrity of the bulk water supply infrastructure; b. Maintains adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the bulk water supply infrastructure.	**E62** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.
PO63 Development is located and designed to maintain required access to Bulk water supply infrastructure.	**E63** Development does not restrict access to Bulk water supply infrastructure of any type or size, having regard to (among other things): a. buildings or structures; b. gates and fences; c. storage of equipment or materials; d. landscaping or earthworks or stormwater or other infrastructure.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO64 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO65 Development: a. maintains the conveyance of overland flow predominantly unimpeded through the premises for	**E65** No example provided.

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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO66 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO67 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E67** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO68 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E68** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO69 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development does	**E69.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V.

not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E69.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO70 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO71 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E71** 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.

7.2.3.5 Rural living precinct

7.2.3.5.1 Purpose - Rural living precinct

Note - Rural living areas were identified during the planning process and have been applied to four areas on the edge of the Local Plan area. These areas are generally flat, subject to flooding and/or contain significant environmental values that constrain their redevelopment potential, not able to be serviced as efficiently with sewerage infrastructure and roads as the balance of the Local Plan area, currently used for rural residential style development, and function as significant environmental corridors around the edge of the Local Plan area.

1. The purpose of the Rural living precinct is to provide for residential development on large lots where water and sewerage infrastructure and services may not be provided. The precinct is generally located at the urban-rural fringe of the local plan area, comprising of single detached houses on semi-rural allotments. The opportunity and ability for rural uses to occur is retained, whilst allowing for future large-lot rural residential development to cater for a range of lifestyle choices while retaining the area as part of strategic environmental corridors around the Caboolture West local plan area.

2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development is consistent with the development concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Structure plan.

   b. Development has an established rural living character and provides strategic environmental corridors which are intended to be retained in this area.

   c. The precinct provides a distinct and recognisable transition between more intensively urbanised areas of Caboolture West and its largely undeveloped rural hinterland.

   d. Development does not adversely impact on the strategic environmental corridors and important vegetation within these corridors is retained.

   e. Development does not detrimentally impact, undermine or degrade the low density, low intensity and open area character and amenity associated with the precinct.

   f. Existing rural uses and primary production activities are retained where they do not adversely impact on the use, character and amenity values of adjoining properties.

   g. New development opportunities are limited to larger lots (no smaller than 6000m^2 in size and an average lot size of 8000m^2) and used primarily for residential (lifestyle) activities with limited provision of infrastructure.

   h. Residential uses are limited to a single dwelling house**(22)** per allotment. A secondary dwelling is permitted provided it functions and appears subordinate to the principal dwelling house**(22)**.

   i. Formal and informal, active and passive sport and recreation opportunities may be provided to meet community needs in accordance with the development concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.

   j. Home based business**(35)** establish where the scale and intensity of the activity does not detrimentally impact upon the low density, low intensity, open area character and amenity associated with the Rural living precinct.

   k. Development generating high volumes of traffic or involving heavy vehicle traffic movements are located on roads of a standard and capacity to accommodate traffic demand.

   l. Development has good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure, public transport services, and bicycle and pedestrian networks and does not interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the surrounding road network.

   m. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

      i. a high standard of electricity, telecommunications, roads, sewerage, water supply and street lighting services are provided to new development to meet the current and future needs of users of the site;

ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

n. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

o. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

p. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

q. Development does not result in the establishment of industrial activities.

r. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

s. Development in the Rural living precinct includes one or more of the following:

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) (excluding catteries and kennels)	• Cropping(19), where not forestry for wood production • Dwelling house(22)	• Permanent plantation(59) • Roadside stall(68) • Rural workers' accommodation(71)

• Aquaculture(6) (if water area associated with ponds and dams are less than 200m^2 or housed tanks are less than 50m^2) • Community residence(16)	• Emergency services(25) • Environment facility(26) • Home based business(35) • Intensive horticulture(40) (where on lots 1 ha or more) • Outdoor sports and recreation(55) (where on Council owned or controlled land)	• Sales office(72) • Telecommunications facility(81) • Veterinary services(87) (where on lots 1 ha or more) • Wholesale nursery(89) (where on lots 1 ha or more) • Winery(90)

t. Development in the Rural living precinct does not include one or more of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Air services(3) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Bulk landscape supplies(9) • Car wash(11) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Cemetery(12) • Crematorium(18) • Cropping(19), where forestry for wood production • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling unit(23) • Extractive industry(27) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Funeral parlour(30) • Function facility(29) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • High Impact industry(34)	• Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Landing(41) • Low impact industry(42) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Office(53) • Outdoor sales(54) • Parking station(58) • Port services(61)	• Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Service industry(73) • Service station(74) • Shopping centre(76) • Shop(75) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82) • Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Transport depot(85) • Warehouse(88)

u. Development not included in the tables above may be considered on its merits and where it reflects and supports the outcomes of the precinct.

7.2.3.5.2 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out in Part R, Table 7.2.3.5.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) Part R, Table 7.2.3.5.1, it becomes 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	PO2
RAD2	PO3
RAD3	PO4
RAD4	PO5
RAD5	PO6
RAD6	PO7
RAD7	PO8
RAD8	PO9
RAD9	PO12-PO15
RAD10	PO12-PO15
RAD11	PO16
RAD12	PO17-PO20
RAD13	PO20
RAD14	PO21
RAD15	PO24
RAD16	PO24
RAD17	PO26-PO28
RAD18	PO29
RAD19	PO30
RAD20	PO32
RAD21	PO34
RAD22	PO35
RAD23	PO32
RAD24	PO36
RAD25	PO36, PO39-PO40
RAD26	PO38

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes
RAD27	PO42
RAD28	PO42
RAD29	PO42
RAD30	PO43
RAD31	PO44
RAD32	PO46
RAD33	PO47
RAD34	PO48
RAD35	PO49
RAD36	PO51
RAD37	PO51
RAD38	PO51
RAD39	PO52
RAD40	PO52
RAD41	PO52
RAD42	PO52
RAD43	PO52
RAD44	PO53
RAD45	PO54
RAD46	PO54
RAD47	PO54
RAD48	PO54
RAD49	PO55
RAD50	PO55
RAD51	PO56
RAD52	PO60
RAD53	PO60
RAD54	PO60
RAD55	PO61
RAD56	PO61
RAD57	PO62
RAD58	PO63
RAD59	PO63
RAD60	PO63

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding performance outcomes
RAD61	PO64
RAD62	PO64
RAD63	PO64
RAD64	PO66
RAD65	PO66
RAD66	PO66
RAD67	PO66
RAD68	PO66
RAD69	PO67
RAD70	PO70
RAD71	PO71
RAD72	PO69, PO72
RAD73	PO72
RAD74	PO72
RAD75	PO72
RAD76	PO74
RAD77	PO78
RAD78	PO79
RAD79	PO80
RAD80	PO81
RAD81	PO82
RAD82	PO83-PO84
RAD83	PO83-PO84
RAD84	PO86
RAD85	PO87-PO88
RAD86	PO88-PO91, PO93-PO95
RAD87	PO88-PO91, PO93-PO95
RAD88	PO89-PO91
RAD89	PO92
RAD90	PO96

Part R — Requirements for accepted development - Rural living precinct

Table 7.2.3.5.1 Requirements for accepted development - Rural living precinct

Requirements for accepted development

General requirements	
Structure plan	
RAD1	Development is consistent with the development concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, with regards to: a. the provision of infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development; b. utilities; c. parks[57] and open space; d. the recognition and provision of minor green corridors.
Development footprint	
RAD2	Where a development footprint has been identified as part of a development approval for reconfiguring a lot, all development occurs within the development footprint.
Building height	
RAD3	Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this code, the height of all buildings and structures does not exceed 5m.
Setback	
RAD4	Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this code, the minimum building setbacks from a property boundary are as follows: a. road boundary – 6m b. side boundary – 4.5m c. rear boundary – 4.5m. Note - This provision does not apply where a development footprint exists for a lot Note - This provision does not apply to swimming pools. For swimming pools, refer to Queensland Development Codes, Acceptable Solutions.
Site cover	
RAD	The maximum total roofed area of all buildings (including domestic outbuildings) on a lot does not exceed:

Lot size	Maximum roofed area
Less than 1500m^2	50% of the lot
1500m^2 to 3000m^2	750m^2
Greater than 3000m^2 to 6000m^2	25% of the lot
Greater than 6000 m^2	1500m^2

Note - For building work associated with a dwelling house, this is an alternative provision to the QDC, park MP1.2, A3 and is a concurrence agency issue.

Lighting	
RAD5	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day
Waste treatment	
RAD6	All concentrated animal use areas (eg sheds, pens, holding yards, stables, kennels) are provided with site drainage to ensure all stormwater run-off is directed to suitable detention basins, filtration or other treatment areas.
Rural uses setbacks	
RAD7	The following uses and associated buildings and structures are setback from all property boundaries as follows: a. Animal husbandry(4) (buildings and structures only) - 10m b. Animal keeping(5), excluding catteries and kennels - 20m c. Aquaculture(6) involving ponds or water behind dams - 100m d. Aquaculture(6) involving the housing of tanks - 20m e. Cropping(19) - 10m f. Intensive horticulture(40) - 10m g. Permanent plantations(59) - 25m h. Rural Industry(70) - 20m i. Rural workers' accommodation(71) - 40m j. Short-term accommodation(77) - 40m k. Wholesale nursery(89) - 10m l. Veterinary services(87) - 10m.
Car parking	
RAD8	On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Hazardous Chemicals	
RAD9	All development that involves the storage or handling of hazardous chemicals listed in Schedule 9, Development involving hazardous chemicals, Table 9.0.1 Quantity thresholds for hazardous chemicals stored as accepted development subject to requirements complies with Table 9.0.3 Hazardous chemicals.
RAD10	Development does not involve the storage or handling of hazardous chemicals listed in Schedule 9, Development involving hazardous chemicals, Table 9.0.2 Hazardous chemicals assessable thresholds.
Clearing of Habitat Trees Note - The following development is accepted development as noted in section 1.7.7 Accepted development:	

Where located anywhere in the Caboolture West local plan area:

- Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint;
- Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person and submitted and accepted by Council;
- Clearing of a habitat tree associated with maintaining existing open pastures, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens.

Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from ground level is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Environmental Areas and Corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.

RAD11	Clearing does not involve any habitat trees.
Works requirements	
Utilities	
RAD12	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~ d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~constructed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
~~**RAD13**~~	~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with AS1547 On-site domestic wastewater management and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.~~
~~**RAD14**~~	~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
Access	
RAD	The frontage road is fully constructed to Council's standards.

	Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.
RAD15	Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD16	Any new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS2890.1 Parking Facilities – Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule - 8 Service vehicle requirements.
Stormwater	
RAD17	Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Integrated design. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.
RAD	Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area,

	incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - For development with imperviousness greater than 25%, the entire development site is to be designed and constructed to achieve the stormwater design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - stormwater management design objectives. For development with less than 25% imperviousness, the development is to be designed and constructed to achieve the stormwater design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - stormwater management design objectives for the road runoff.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits

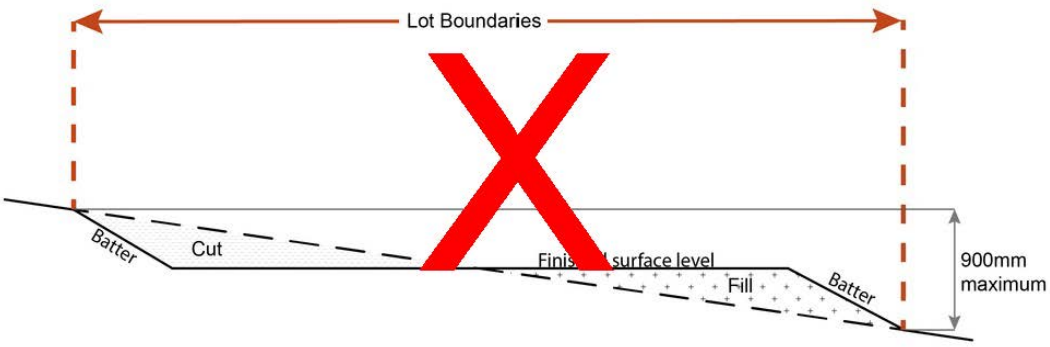
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD18	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.
RAD19	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site.

	Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD22	Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification.
RAD20	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
RAD23	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD21	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - the chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.
Earthworks	
RAD24	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures
RAD25	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~

Cut and Fill



~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~

Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

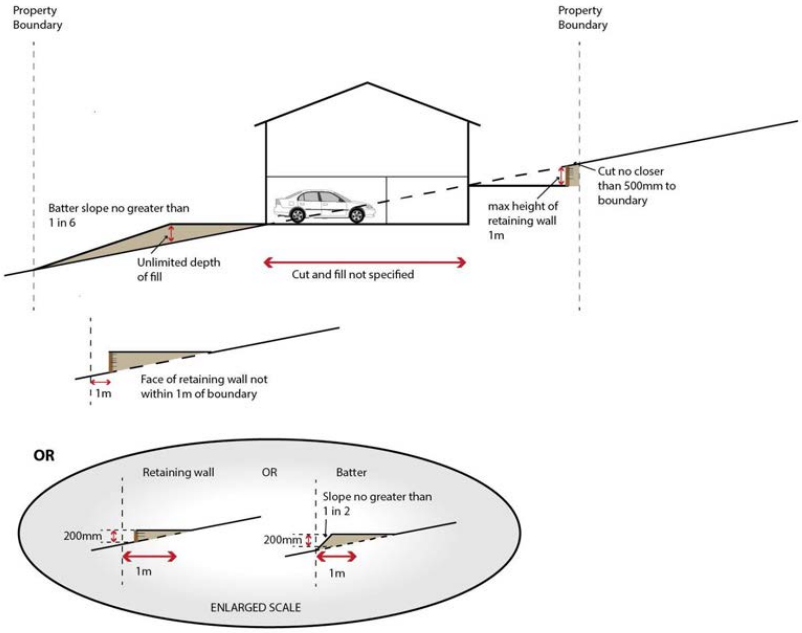
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or

	ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD26	Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site~~does not result in~~: a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the ~~Sustainable Planning~~ Act ~~2009~~.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park**(84)** with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.

RAD27	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD28	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD29	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD30	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form;

	b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD31	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Dwelling house(22)	
RAD32	Residential density does not exceed one Dwelling house(22) per lot.
RAD33	Building height for a Dwelling house(22) does not exceed: a. 8.5m for dwelling houses(22); or b. for domestic outbuildings and free standing carports and garages, building height does not exceed 4.5m.
RAD34	~~Building setbacks are as follows:~~ a. ~~Where a Dwelling house(22) or domestic outbuildings is less than 3m in height:~~ i. ~~road boundary - 6m~~ ii. ~~side boundary - 1.5m~~ iii. ~~rear boundary - 1.5m.~~ b. ~~Where a Dwelling house(22) or domestic out buildings is greater than 3m and less than 8.5m or 5m in height respectively in height:~~ c. i. ~~road boundary - 6m~~ ii. ~~side boundary - 4.5m~~ iii. ~~rear boundary - 4.5m.~~ Setbacks (including domestic outbuildings) comply with the following: a. Road boundary - 6m b. Side and rear boundary: **Height of wall** | **Minimum setback from side or rear boundary**

3m or less	1.5m
Greater than 3m to 4.5m	2m
Greater than 4.5m	4m

Note - Where located in a bushfire hazard area (see Overlay map - Bushfire hazard) a greater setback may be required. See values and constraints requirements Bushfire hazard.

Note - this provision does not apply where a development footprint exists for a lot.

Note - For building work associated with a dwelling house, this is an alternative provision to the QDC, part MP1.2, A1 (a), (b) and (c), A2 (a), (b) and (d) and is concurrence agency issue.

~~**RAD35**~~	~~The maximum percentage of any lot covered by buildings and structures is as follows:~~ a. ~~on lots equal to or less than 1 ha, 15% of the site or 750m^2, whichever is the lesser.~~ b. ~~on lots greater than 1 ha, 7.5% of the site or 1500m^2, whichever is the lesser.~~
Dwelling house(22) where including a secondary dwelling	
RAD36	The maximum GFA for a secondary dwelling is 100m^2.
RAD37	The secondary dwelling obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house(22). Note - *The requirement to locate a Secondary dwelling within 50m of the primary dwelling is measured from the outermost projection of the primary dwelling (being the main house, excluding domestic outbuildings) to the outermost projection of the Secondary dwelling. The entire Secondary dwelling does not need to be contained within the specified distance.*
RAD38	The secondary dwelling is located within 50m of the Dwelling house(22).
Home based business(35)	
RAD39	The Home based business(s)(35), including any storage, are fully enclosed within a dwelling or on-site structure. Note -This provision does not apply to a home based child care facility.
RAD40	Up to 2 additional non-resident , either employees or customers, are permitted on the site at any one time, except where involving the use of heavy vehicles, where no employees are permitted. Note - This provision does not apply to Bed and Breakfast or farmstay business.
RAD41	The maximum number of heavy vehicles, trailer and motor vehicles stored on-site is as follows: a. 1 heavy vehicle; b. 1 trailer; c. Up to 3 motor vehicles.

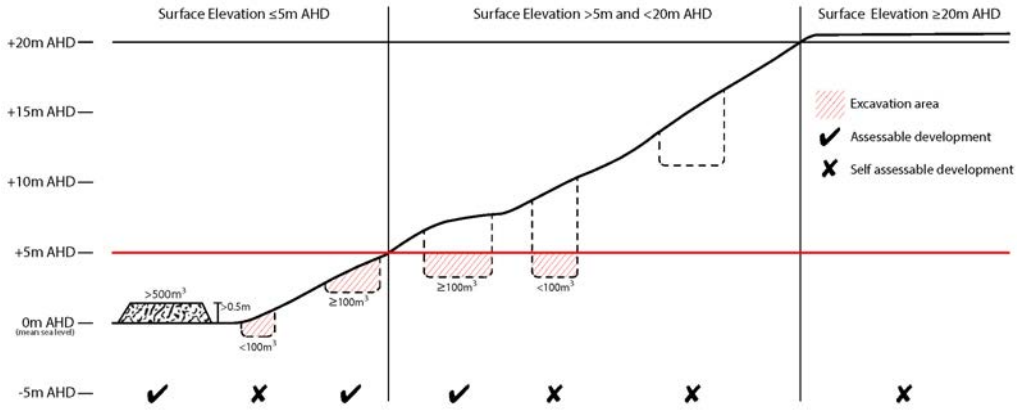
	Note - The car parking provision associated with the Dwelling house[22] is in addition to this requirement. Note - The number of motor vehicles stated is in addition to motor vehicles associated with a Dwelling house[22].
RAD42	a. Vehicle parking areas, vehicle standing areas and outdoor storage areas of plant and equipment are screened from adjoining lots by either planting, wall(s), non-transparent fence(s) or a combination at least 1.8m in height along the length of those areas. b. Planting for screening is to have a minimum depth of 3m.
RAD43	Heavy vehicle storage buildings, parking areas and standing areas are setback a minimum of 30m from all property boundaries.
RAD44	Hours of operation to be restricted to 8.00am to 6.00pm Monday to Saturday, except for: a. bed and breakfast or farm stay business which may operate on a 24 hour basis, b. office or administrative activities that do not generate non-residents visiting the site such as book keeping and computer work, c. starting and warming up of heavy vehicles, which can commence at 7.00am.
RAD45	The Home based business(s)[35] do not generate noise that is audible from the boundary of the site. Note - Guidance as acceptable noise is provided in the standards listed in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008. Note - This provision does not apply to the use of heavy vehicles or motor vehicles.
RAD46	Activities associated with a use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. Note - Nuisance is defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
RAD47	The Home based business[35] does not involve vehicle servicing or major repairs, including spray painting or panel beating. Note - Vehicle servicing excludes general maintenance of a vehicle such as, but not limited to, changing of tyres, engine fluids, filters, and parts such as batteries and plugs.
RAD48	The Home based business[35] does not involve an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the Environmental Protection Regulations 2008.
RAD49	Only goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are sold from the site.
RAD50	Display of goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are contained within a dwelling or on-site structure and the display of goods is not visible from the boundary of the site.
RAD51	For bed and breakfast and farmstays: a. overnight accommodation is provided in the Dwelling house[22] of the accommodation operator; b. maximum 4 bedroom are provided for a maximum of 10 guests;

	c. meals are served to paying guests only; d. rooms do not contain food preparation facilities.
Outdoor sport and recreation(55)	
RAD52	Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 10%.
RAD53	All buildings and structures are setback a minimum of 10m from all property boundaries.
RAD54	The maximum height of all buildings and structures is 8.5m.
RAD55	Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.
RAD56	Outdoor storage areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination thereof at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Permanent plantation(59)	
RAD57	Planting only comprises native species endemic to the area.
Roadside stall(68) Note - These provisions do not apply to a Home based business(35).	
RAD58	No more than one Roadside stall(68) per property.
RAD59	Goods offered for sale are only goods grown, produced or manufactured on the site
RAD60	The maximum area associated with a Roadside stall(68), including any larger separate items displayed for sale, does not exceed $20m^2$.
RAD61	The Roadside stall(68) obtains vehicle access from a road classified as a major street (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets).
RAD62	Car parking for 2 vehicles is provided off the road carriage way and on the property.
RAD63	The Roadside stall(68) is located no closer than 100m from an intersection.
Rural workers' accommodation(71)	
RAD64	No more than 1 Rural workers' accommodation(71) per lot.
RAD65	Rural workers' accommodation(71) is contained within 1 structure.
RAD66	No more than 12 rural workers are accommodated.
RAD67	Rural workers' accommodation(71) obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the dwelling house(22).
RAD68	Rural workers' accommodation(71) are located within 20m of the dwelling house(22).
Sales office(72)	
RAD69	A Sales office(72) is located on the site for no longer than 2 years.
Telecommunications facility(81)	

Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities[81] must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD70	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD71	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD72	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located: a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD73	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD74	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD75	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD76	All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Values and constraints requirements	
Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD77	Development does not involve:

a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or

b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

Note - For the purposes of section 12 of the Building Regulation 2006, land identified as very high potential bushfire intensity, high potential bushfire intensity, medium potential bushfire intensity or potential impact buffer on the Bushfire hazard area overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard area applies within these areas.

Note - The bushfire hazard area provisions do not apply where a development envelope recognising and responding to this constraint has been identified and approved by Council as part of a reconfiguration of lot, development approval or approved Bush Fire Management Plan in this and previous planning schemes.

RAD78

Building and structures have contained within the site:

a. a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater;
b. a separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roof structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater;
c. a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures;
d. an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and
e. an access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting appliance having a formed width of at least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%;

   i. to, and around, each building and other roofed structures; and
   ii. to each fire fighting water supply extraction point.

Note - The meaning of the terms classified vegetation and low threat vegetation as well as the method of calculating the bushfire attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS3959.

RAD79

The length of driveway:

a. to a public road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road;
b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%;

	c. have a minimum width of 3.5m; d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.
RAD80	a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures. b. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access to within 3m of that water storage source is provided. c. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 20mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.
RAD81	Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
RAD82	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the site, object or building. This does not apply to Listed item 99, in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Note - Preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration are defined in Schedule 1 - Definitions
RAD83	A cultural heritage conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works. Any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with the Council approved cultural heritage conservation management plan. This does not apply to Listed item 99 in Schedule 1 - List of sites, objects and buildings of significant historical and cultural value of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD84	Except where located on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan or an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
RAD85	All habitable rooms located within an Electricity supply substation buffer are:

	a. located a minimum of 10m from an electricity supply substation[80] ; and b. acoustically insulated to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1, Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD86	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD87	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD88	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.
RAD89	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD90	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Part S — Criteria for accepted development - Rural living precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part S, Table 7.2.3.5.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.5.2 Requirements for accepted development - Rural living precinct

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
General performance outcome for all development	
PO1 Development: a. is limited in size, scale and intensity to be compatible with the low density, low rise built form and open area character and amenity anticipated in the Rural living precinct; b. is designed, located and operated in a manner to avoid detrimental impacts on the low density, low rise built form and open area character and amenity anticipated in the Rural living precinct;	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. is designed, located and operated in a manner that avoids nuisance impacts on adjoining properties; d. is adequately serviced with necessary infrastructure to meet on-site needs and requirements; e. ensures adequate on-site stormwater and waste disposal is provided to avoid adverse impacts on water quality; f. requires minimal cutting, filling or excavating. Where this occurs, visual impacts are reduced through screening; g. avoids being obtrusive or visually dominant through on-site location, colours and materials of buildings and structures.	
Structure plan	
PO2 Development is in accordance with the Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.	No example provided
Development footprint	
PO3 All buildings, structures, associated facilities and infrastructure are contained within an approved development footprint. Development outside of an approved development footprint must: a. not be subject to a development constraint such as, but not limited to, flood, steep slope, waterway setbacks and significant vegetation; b. development does not result in any instability, erosion or degradation of land, water, soil resource or loss of natural, ecological or biological values.	**E3** Where a development footprint has been identified as part of a development approval for reconfiguring a lot, all development occurs within the development footprint.
Building height	
PO4 Building height: a. is consistent with the low rise built form and open area character and amenity values anticipated in the Rural living precinct;	**E4** Unless otherwise specified in this code, the height of all buildings and structures does not exceed 5m.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. does not unduly impact on access to sunlight, overshadowing or privacy experienced by adjoining properties; c. is not visually dominant or overbearing in the context of establishing a low density, low rise built form and open area character.	
Setbacks	
PO5 Building setback: a. is sufficient to minimise overlooking and maintain privacy of adjoining properties; b. creates sufficient separation to ensure buildings are not visually dominant or overbearing on adjoining properties with respect to the low density character and amenity anticipated in the Rural living precinct.	**E5** The minimum building setbacks from a property boundary are as follows: a. road boundary - 6m b. site boundary - 4.5m c. rear boundary - 4.5m.
Site cover	
PO Total roofed area of all buildings (including domestic outbuildings) on a site: a. reflects the detached, low density, low rise built form and open area environment anticipated in the Rural residential zone; b. does not appear dominant or overbearing; c. provides generous open areas around buildings for useable private open space, and protects existing vegetation.	**E** The maximum total roofed area of all buildings (including domestic outbuildings) does not exceed: **Lot size** / **Maximum roofed area** Less than 1500m^2 / 50% of the lot 1500 m^2 to 3000 m^2 / 750m^2 Greater than 3000m^2 to 6000m^2 / 25% of the lot Greater than 6000m^2 / 1500m^2 Note - For a dwelling house, this is a quantifiable standard that is an alternative provision to the QDC, part MP1.2, A3. Non-compliance with this provision for a Dwelling house requires a concurrence agency response from Council.
Amenity	
PO6 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, noise, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Waste treatment	
PO7 Stormwater generated on-site is treated and disposed of in an acceptable manner to mitigate any detrimental effects on soil, surface water or ground water quality. Development resulting in the degradation of soil, surface water or ground water quality is avoided.	**E7** All concentrated use area (eg sheds, pens, holding yards, stables, kennels and other animal enclosures) are provided with site drainage to ensure all run-off is directed to suitable detention basins, filtration or other treatment areas.
Rural uses setbacks	
PO8 Development ensures that: a. chemical spray, fumes, odour, dust does not drift beyond the property boundary but is contained on-site; b. unreasonable nuisance or annoyance resulting from -but not limited to - noise, storage of materials and rubbish does not adversely impact upon land users adjacent to, or within the general vicinity; c. buildings and other structures are consistent with the low density, low rise built form and open area environment anticipated in the Rural living precinct.	**E8** The following uses and associated buildings are setback from property boundaries as follows: a. Animal husbandry(4) (buildings only) - 10m b. Animal keeping(5), excluding catteries and kennels - 20m c. Aquaculture(6) involving ponds or water behind dams - 100m d. Aquaculture(6) involving the housing of tanks - 20m e. Community residence(16) - 20m f. Cropping(19) (buildings only) - 10m g. Intensive horticulture(40) - 10m h. Permanent plantations(59) - 25m i. Rural Industry(70) - 20m j. Rural workers' accommodation(71) - 40m k. Short-term accommodation(77) - 40m l. Wholesale nursery(89) - 10m m. Veterinary services(87) - 10m.
Car parking	
PO9 On-site car parking associated with an activity provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E9** On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Noise	
PO10 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing noise sensitive uses. Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	No example provided.
PO11 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E11.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise **E11.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Hazardous Chemicals	

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - To assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance outcomes, a Hazard Assessment Report may be required to be prepared and submitted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'. Terms used in this section are defined in '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'.	
PO12 Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.	**E12.1** Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of land zoned for vulnerable or sensitive land uses as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E12.1 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 0.5 x 10-6/year.
	E12.2 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of a commercial or community activity land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E12.2 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 5 x 10-6/year.
	E12.3 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of an industrial land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E12.3 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 50 x 10-6/year.
PO13 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person.	**E13** Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event.
PO14 Common storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain releases, including fire fighting media.	**E14** Storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum of the total aggregate capacity of all packages plus the maximum operating capacity of any fire protection system for the storage area(s) over a minimum of 60 minutes.
PO15	**E15.1**

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government "flood hazard area" are located and designed in a manner to minimise the likelihood of inundation of flood waters from creeks, rivers, lakes or estuaries.	The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively: a. bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and b. tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.
	E15.2 The lowest point of any storage area for packages >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively, package stores are provided with impervious bund walls or racking systems higher than the relevant flood height level.

Clearing of Habitat Trees

Note - The following development is accepted development as noted in section 1.7.7 Accepted development:

Where located anywhere in the Caboolture West local plan area:

- Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint;
- Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with an existing bushfire management plan previously accepted by Council;
- Clearing of a habitat tree associated with maintaining existing open pastures, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens.

Note - Definition for Native vegetation is located in Schedule 1 Definitions.

Editor's note - Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites – Appendix A

Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from ground level is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Environmental Areas and Corridors

Habitat protection	
PO16	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner Note - Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that: a. is effective in delivery of service and meets reasonable community expectations; b. has capacity to service the maximum lot yield envisaged for the zone and the service provider's design assumptions; c. ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network; d. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair; e. minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure; f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment; g. minimises risk of potential adverse impact on amenity and character values; h. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.	**E** Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
~~**PO17**~~	~~No example provided.~~

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system approved by the relevant energy regulating authority.~~	
~~**PO18**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO19**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E20.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E20.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
	~~**E20.3**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO21**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E21.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~
	~~**E21.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an~~

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	~~adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
Access	
PO22 Where required, access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO23 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network.	**E23.1** The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E23.2 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E23.3 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO24 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E24.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	AustRroads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E24.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with: a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:– Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; and c. the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E24.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
Street design and layout	
PO	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO25 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~ ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The	**E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access or collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 50 metres b. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres. c. When the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 500 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 250 metres. d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1500 metres.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distance required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	**E** The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots. Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas.
	E

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO26 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during ~~the 100 year~~ events up to and including the 1% AEP storm ~~by more than 200mm and any flooding of downstream allotments which are not able to be further subdivided is not increased~~. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO27 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater mangement may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO28	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C). Note - For development with imperviousness greater than 25%, the entire development site is to be designed and constructed to achieve the stormwater design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - stormwater management design objectives. For development with less than 25% imperviousness, the development is to be designed and constructed to achieve the stormwater design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives for the road runoff.	
PO Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage;

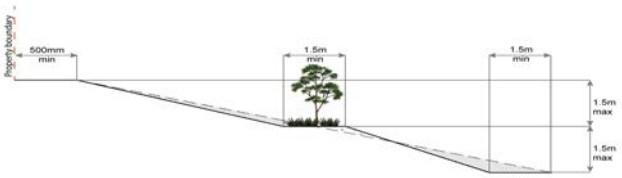
Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO29 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO30 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E30.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~ f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E30.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E30.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E30.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO31 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E31** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO32 All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).	**E32.1** Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe. **E32.2** All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

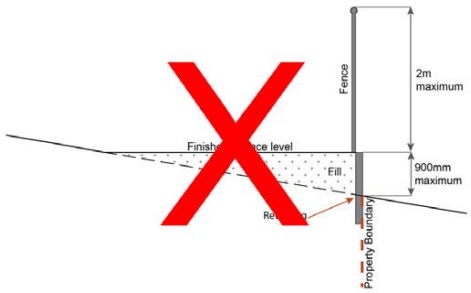
Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E32.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works. Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO33 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction.	**E33** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be:

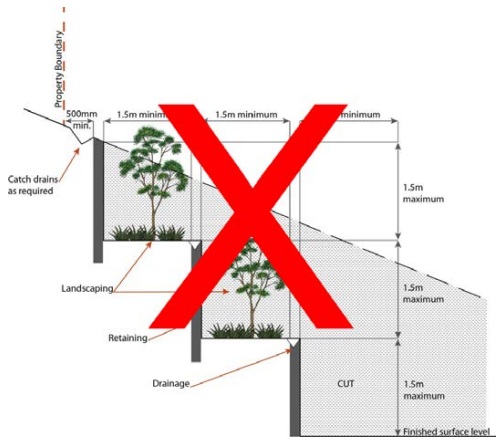
Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO34 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E34.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E34.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times:

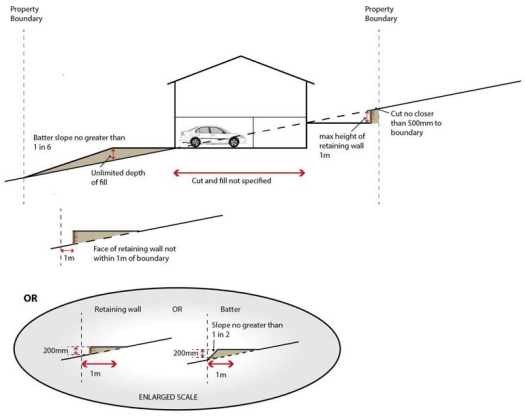
Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO35 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO36 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site; g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E36.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E36.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters. **E36.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion. **E36.4** All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining. **E36.5** All fill placed on-site is:

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E36.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E36.7 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO37 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E37** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 
PO38 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.	**E38.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
	E38.2 Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site:

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO Filling or excavation does not cause any adverse impacts on utility services or on-site effluent disposal areas.	**E** The area subject to filling or excavation does not contain any utility services.
	E The distance between the top water level of a private dam and the irrigation area of a household sewage treatment plant (secondary treatment) is 30.0 metres.
	E The distance between the top water level of a private dam and the irrigation area of a septic trench (primary treatment) is 50.0 metres. Note - Refer to the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2017 where contained within water resource area and water supply buffer area.
PO39 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO40	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	
~~**Retaining walls and structures**~~	
PO41 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E41** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	 Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT** **Figure - Filling or Excavation** 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Fire Services Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if: a. the development is for, or incorporates: i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials. AND b. none of the following exceptions apply: i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site. Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.	
PO42 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	**E42.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks(84) or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales(54), processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E42.2

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
	E42.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO43 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E43** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level;

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO44 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E44** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Animal keeping(5) for catteries and kennels	
PO45 Development for a cattery and kennel ensures that: a. it is a size, scale and design not visually dominant, overbearing or inconsistent with the low density, low rise built form character anticipated in the Rural living precinct; b. it is sufficiently landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appearance of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; c. design, siting and construction prevents animal noise from being clearly audible beyond the development site and does not create a disturbance to residents on adjoining and surrounding properties; d. all building, including runs, are located a minimum 400m from all property boundaries; e. fencing of sufficient height and depth, being a minimum height of 1.8m and minimum depth of 0.2m, is provided to prevent animals escaping.	No example provided.
Dwelling house(22)	
PO46 Development does not result in residential density exceeding more than one Dwelling house(22) per lot.	**E46** Residential density does not exceed one Dwelling house(22) per lot.

<table>
<tr><th>Performance Outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
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PO47

Building height:

a. is consistent with the low rise built form and open area character and amenity values anticipated in the Rural living precinct;

b. does not unduly impact on access to sunlight, overshadowing or privacy experienced by adjoining properties;

c. is not visually dominant or overbearing.

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E47

Building height for a Dwelling house[22] does not exceed:

a. 8.5m building height for Dwelling houses[22]; or

b. for domestic outbuildings and free standing carports and garages, building height does not exceed 4.5m.

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PO48

Building setback:

a. is sufficient to minimise overlooking and maintain privacy of adjoining properties;

b. creates sufficient separation to ensure buildings are not visually dominant or overbearing with respect to the low density character and amenity anticipated in the Rural living precinct.

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E48

~~Building setbacks are as follows:~~

~~Where a Dwelling house[22] or domestic outbuildings is less than 3m in height:~~

a. ~~road boundary - 6m~~

b. ~~side boundary - 1.5m~~

c. ~~rear boundary - 1.5m.~~

~~Where a Dwelling house[22] or domestic out buildings is greater than 3m and less than 8.5m and 5m respectively in height:~~

a. ~~road boundary - 6m~~

b. ~~side boundary - 4.5m~~

c. ~~rear boundary - 4.5m.~~

Setbacks (including domestic outbuildings) comply with the following:

a. Road boundary - 6m
b. Side and rear boundary:

<table>
<tr><th>Height of wall</th><th>Minimum setback from side or rear boundary</th></tr>
<tr><td>3m or less</td><td>1.5m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Greater than 3m to 4.5m</td><td>2m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Greater than 4.5m</td><td>4m</td></tr>
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Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - For building work associated with a dwelling house, this is an alternative provision to the QDC, part MP1.2, A1 (a), (b) and (c), A2 (a), (b) and (d) and is a concurrence agency issue.
~~**PO49**~~ ~~Building on a site:~~ a. ~~reflects the detached, low density, low rise built form and open area environment anticipated in the Rural living precinct;~~ b. ~~does not appear dominant or overbearing;~~ c. ~~provides generous open areas around buildings for useable private open space, and protects existing vegetation.~~	~~**E49**~~ ~~Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed:~~ a. ~~on lots equal to or less than 1 ha, 15% of the site or 750m^2, whichever is the lesser.~~ b. ~~on lots greater than 1 ha, 10% of the site or 1500m^2, whichever is the lesser.~~
PO50 All buildings, structures, associated facilities and infrastructure are contained within an approved development footprint. Development outside of an approved development footprint must: a. not be subject to a development constraint such as, but not limited to, bushfire, flood, waterway setbacks and significant vegetation; b. development does not result in any instability, erosion or degradation of land, water, soil resource or loss of natural, ecological or biological values.	**E50** Where a development footprint has been identified as part of a development approval for reconfiguring a lot, all development occurs within a development footprint.
Dwelling house[22] where including a secondary dwelling	
PO51 Dwelling house[22] where including a secondary dwelling: a. remains subordinate to the principal dwelling; b. has a maximum GFA of 100m^2. c. retains its connection with the principal dwelling by: i. avoiding the establishment of a separate access; ii. being located within 50m of the principal Dwelling house[22]. d. a size, scale and design that is not visually dominant, overbearing and inconsistent with the low density, low rise built form and open area character anticipated in a Rural residential area.	**E51** Dwelling house[22] where including a secondary dwelling: a. has a maximum GFA of 100m^2. b. obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house[22]. c. is located within 50m from the principal Dwelling house[22].

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Home based business[35]	
PO52 Home based business(s)[35]: a. is subordinate in size and function to the primary use on the site being a permanent residence; b. are of a scale and intensity that does not result in adverse visual or nuisance impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings; c. store no more heavy vehicles, trailer and motor vehicle on-site, as follows: i. 1 heavy vehicle; ii. 1 trailer; iii. Up to 3 motor vehicles. d. results in a vehicular and pedestrian traffic generation consistent with that reasonably expected in the surrounding low density, low built form and open area character and amenity anticipated in the Rural living precinct; e. are suitably screened to ensure adverse visual impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings are minimised; f. sufficiently separated from adjoining properties so development does not result in adverse visual, noise, or nuisance impacts on adjoining residents.	**E52.1** The Home based business(s)[35], including any storage, are fully enclosed within a dwelling or on-site structure. **E52.2** Up to 2 additional non-resident , either employees or customers, are permitted on the site at any one time, except where involving the use of heavy vehicles, where no employees are permitted. **E52.3** The maximum number of heavy vehicles, trailer and motor vehicles stored on-site is as follows: i. 1 heavy vehicle; ii. 1 trailer; iii. Up to 3 motor vehicles. **E52.4** Vehicle parking areas, vehicle standing areas and outdoor storage areas of plant and equipment are screened from adjoining lots by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination at least 1.8m in height along the length of those areas. Planting for screening is to have a minimum depth of 3m. **E52.5** Heavy vehicle storage buildings, parking areas and standing areas are setback a minimum of 30m from all property boundaries.
PO53 The hours of operation for Home based business(s)[35] are managed so that the activity does not adversely impact on the low intensity character and amenity anticipated in the Rural living precinct.	**E53** Hours of operation to be restricted to 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday, except for: a. bed and breakfast or farm stay business which may operate on a 24 hour basis, b. office or administrative activities that do not generate non-residents visiting the site such as book keeping and computer work, and c. starting and warming up of heavy vehicles, which can commence at 7.00am.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO54 Home based business[35] does not result in: a. an adverse visual, odour, particle drift or noise nuisance impact on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings; b. an adverse impact upon the low intensity and open area character and amenity anticipated in the locality; c. the establishment of vehicle servicing or major repairs, spray painting, panel beating or any environmentally relevant activity (ERA).	**E54.1** The use does not involve heavy vehicle servicing or major repairs, including spray painting or panel. **E54.2** Home based business(s)[35] do not comprise an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.* **E54.3** Home based business(s)[35] do not generate noise that is audible from the boundary of the site.
PO55 On-site display and sales of goods is limited to the activities being undertaken from the site and does not result in: a. the display and sale of goods being viewed from outside of the site; b. overall development on the site having a predominantly commercial appearance.	**E55.1** Only goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are sold from the site. **E55.2** Display of goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are contained within a dwelling or on-site structure and the display of goods is not visible from the boundary of the site.
PO56 Bed and breakfast and farmstays are of a size and scale that: a. are consistent with the low intensity, open area character and amenity of the rural residential area; b. ensures acceptable levels of privacy and amenity for the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings.	**E56** For bed and breakfast and farmstays- a. Short-term accommodation[77] is provided in the Dwelling house[22] of the accommodation operator. b. maximum 4 bedrooms are provided for a maximum of 10 guests. c. meals are served to paying guests only d. rooms do not contain food preparation facilities.
Major electricity infrastructure[43], Substation[80] and Utility installation[86]	
PO57 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive;	**E57.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line;

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls.
	E57.2 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO58 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E58** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO59 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E59** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Outdoor sport and recreation[55]	
PO60 Development will: a. maintain the open and unbuilt character of a site,uncluttered by building and maintaining the availability of a site for unobstructed outdoor recreational use; b. ensure that buildings and structures are not overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding built environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land; c. ensure buildings and structures do not result in overlooking of private areas when adjoining residential areas, or block or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight and outlook;	**E60.1** Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 10%.
	E60.2 All buildings and structures are setback a minimum of 10m from all property boundaries.
	E60.3 The maximum height of all buildings and structures is 8.5m.
	E60.4

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security; e. incorporate appropriate design response, relative to size and function of buildings, that acknowledge and reflect the region's sub-tropical climate; f. reduce the visual appearance of building bulk through: i. design measures such as the provision of meaningful recesses and projections through the horizontal and vertical plane; ii. use of a variety of building materials and colours; iii. use of landscaping and screening. g. achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design.	Outdoor storage areas are screened from adjoining sites and roads by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination thereof at least 1.8m in height along the length of the storage area.
Waste	
PO61 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste.	~~No example provided.~~ **E61** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Permanent plantation[59]	
PO62 Planting for Permanent plantation[59] purposes: a. only comprises native species endemic to the area; b. is sufficiently set back from property boundaries to avoid adverse impacts on adjoining properties such as shading, fire risk, health and safety.	**E62** Planting only comprises native species endemic to the area.
Roadside stall[68]	
PO63 A Roadside stall[68]: a. comprises only one Roadside stall[68] per property;	**E63** For a roadside stall[68]: a. no more than one Roadside stall[68] per property;

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. only offers goods grown, produced or manufactured on the site; c. is of a size and in a location that will not result in nuisance, or have a significant adverse impact on the amenity, for residents on adjoining and surrounding properties.	b. goods offered for sale are only goods grown, produced or manufactured on the site; c. the maximum area associated with a Roadside stall(68), including any larger separate items displayed for sale, does not exceed 20m^2.
PO64 A Roadside stall(68) is designed and located to: a. ensure safe and accessible access, egress and on-site parking; b. ensure safe and efficient functioning of roads.	**E64** Roadside stall(68): a. obtains vehicle access from a road classified as a major street (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets); b. provide car parking for 2 vehicles off the road carriage and located on the property; c. is located no closer than 100m from an intersection.
Rural industry(70)	
PO65 Rural industry(70): a. adopt construction materials and use of colour for buildings and structures are visually compatible with the rural residential character and amenity; b. is of a size, scale and design that is not visually dominant, overbearing and inconsistent with the low intensity built form and open area character and amenity of the rural residential environment.	No example provided
Rural workers' accommodation(71)	

PO66
 	
Rural workers' accommodation(71):
 	
a. provide quarters only for staff employed to work the land for rural purposes;
 	
b. is of a size, scale and design not visually dominant, overbearing and inconsistent with detached, low density, open area character and low intensity built form anticipated in the Rural living precinct;
 	
c. is screened and landscaped in a manner so it is not visible from a road;
 	
d. does not result in adverse visual or noise nuisance on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings.
	E66
	
	Rural workers' accommodation(71):
	
	a. no more than 1 Rural workers' accommodation(71) per lot;
	
	b. Rural workers' accommodation(71) are contained within 1 structure;
	
	c. no more than 12 rural workers are accommodated;
	
	d. obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house(22);
	
	e. are located within 20m of the Dwelling house(22).

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Sales office[72]	
PO67 Sales office[72] remain temporary in duration and retain a physical connection to land or building being displayed or sold.	**E67** Development is carried out for no longer than 2 years.
Short-term accommodation[77]	
PO68 Development associated Short-term accommodation[77]: a. is not, or does not act, as a permanent place of residence for persons where a typical period of time does not exceed 3 consecutive months; b. is of a size, scale, intensity and design that minimises the potential for adverse noise, visual, privacy and traffic impacts on adjoining or nearby residents; c. is of a size, scale, intensity and design that is consistent with the low intensity, low -set built form and open area character and amenity anticipated for the Rural living precinct; d. provides suitable open space, buildings and facilities that meet the recreational, social and amenity needs of people staying on-site; e. provides landscape buffer along adjoining property boundaries to fully screen activities occurring on the site.	No example provided.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO69 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E69.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E69.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO70 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E70** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO71 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E71** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
PO72 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E72.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E72.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E72.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E72.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E72.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E72.6

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO73 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E73** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.
PO74 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E74** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Wholesale nursery(89)	
PO75 Buildings and activities associated with a Wholesale nursery(89): a. ensures the propagation of plants, whether or not in the open, occur without loss of amenity to adjacent properties; b. do not result in any form of environmental degradation, including, but not limited to, soil degradation, pollution of natural water courses and introduction of exotic plant species into the natural on-site or adjoining flora; c. are landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appear of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; d. have vehicle access from a road classified as a major street (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets).	No example provided.
Veterinary services(87)	

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO76 Buildings and activities associated with Veterinary services[87]: a. are for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals only; and b. are landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appear of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; c. have vehicle access from a road classified as a major street (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets).	No example provided.
Winery[90]	
PO77 Buildings and activities associated with Winery[90]: a. are for a Winery[90] and ancillary activities only. Uses not affiliated with Winery[90] activities, or the sale of products produced or manufactured on-site, are avoided; b. are landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appear of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; c. have vehicle access from a road classified as a major street (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets).	No example provided.
Waste	
PO78 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.	**E78** Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.
Values and constraints criteria	
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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO78 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E78** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcomes, a bushfire management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of a bushfire management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas.	
PO79 Development: a. minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire risk; b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front; c. is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire; d. minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels around buildings and structures.	**E79** Buildings and structures have contained within the site: a. a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; b. A separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; c. A separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures; d. An area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and e. An access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting applicant having a formed width of at least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%:

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	i. To, and around, each building and other roofed structure; and ii. To each fire fighting water supply extraction point. Note - The meaning of the terms classified vegetation and low threat vegetation as well as the method of calculating the bushfire attach level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959.
PO80 Development and associated driveways and access ways: a. avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; b. ensure safe and effective access for emergency services during a bushfire; c. enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site during a bushfire.	**E80** A length of driveway: a. to a road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road; b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; c. have a minimum width of 3.5m; d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.
PO81 Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.	**E81** a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures. b. Where not connected to a reticulated water supply or a pressure and flow stated above is not available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10 000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is located within 10m of buildings and structures. c. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access is provided to within 3m of that water storage source. d. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 200mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO82 Development: a. does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids; b. does not present danger or difficulty to emergency services for emergency response or evacuation. Editor's note - Unacceptable risk is defined as a situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage.	**E82** Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a Cultural heritage impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome, a Tree assessment report is prepared by a qualified arborist in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The Tree assessment report will also detail the measures adopted in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. Note - Places, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural heritage significance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.	
PO83 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building; b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	**E83** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value. Note - A cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
PO84 Demolition and removal is only considered where: a. a report prepared by a suitably qualified conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or c. limited demolition is performed in the course of repairs, maintenance or restoration; or d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.	
PO85 Where development is occurring on land adjoining a site of cultural heritage value, the development is to be sympathetic to and consistent with the cultural heritage values present on the site and not result in their values being eroded, degraded or unreasonably obscured from public view.	No example provided.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO86 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E86** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
PO87 Habitable rooms within an Electricity supply substation buffer are located a sufficient distance from substations(80) to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields. Note - Habitable room is defined in the Building Code of Australia (Volume 1)	**E87** Habitable rooms: a. are not located within an Electricity supply substation buffer; and b. proposed on a site subject to an Electricity supply supply substation(80)are acoustically insulted to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1, Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008. Note - Habitable room is defined in the Building Code of Australia (Volume 1)
PO88	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Habitable rooms within an Electricity supply substation buffer are acoustically insulated from the noise of a substation[80] to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1 Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008 and provides a safe, healthy and disturbance free living environment. Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, a noise impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance to preparing an noise impact assessment report is provided in Planning scheme policy – Noise. Note - Habitable room is defined in the Building Code of Australia (Volume 1)	
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO89 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO90 Development: 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	No example provided.
PO91 Development does not:	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	
PO92 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E92** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO93 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E93** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO94 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E94.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E94.2** Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO95 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;	No example provided.

Performance Outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO96 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E96** 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.

7.2.3.6 Interim uses code

7.2.3.6.1 Application - Interim uses

1. This code applies to development in the Caboolture West local plan area; Town Centre precinct, Urban living precinct and Enterprise and employment precinct, if:

   a. accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development, and this code is listed as an applicable code in the assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development column of a table of assessment (Part 5);

   b. assessable development - impact assessable (Part 5).

2. For development made accepted subject to requirements or assessable for this code in Part 5:

   a. Part A of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements;

   b. Part B of the code applies only to assessable development.

7.2.3.6.2 Purpose - Interim uses

1. The purpose of the Interim uses code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

   a. Development is to maintain a semi-rural character until such time as infrastructure is delivered and relevant site specific constraints are resolved.

   b. Development will consist of interim uses on large lots.

   c. Interim uses are appropriate where they:

      i. would be compatible with the existing semi-rural character;

      ii. would not prejudice or delay the development of the site and adjoining areas for urban purposes;

      iii. are low intensity in nature and characterised by low investment in buildings and infrastructure relative to the value of the site.

   d. Residential activities consist of detached Dwelling houses(22) or Caretaker's accommodation(10), predominantly on large lots.

   e. The character and scale of Dwelling houses(22) are compatible with the intended character for the area.

   f. Secondary dwellings associated with a principal dwelling, remain subordinate and ancillary to the principal dwelling to retain the low density, low intensity, residential form of a Dwelling house(22).

   g. Garages, car ports and domestic outbuildings remain subordinate and ancillary to the principal dwelling and are located and designed to reduce amenity impacts on the streetscape and adjoining properties.

   h. Dwelling houses(22) are designed to add visual interest and contribute to an attractive streetscape and public realm.

   i. Dwelling houses(22) are provided with infrastructure and services at a level suitable for the area.

   j. Dwelling houses(22) are responsive to the lot shape, dimensions and topographic features.

   k. Non-residential uses do not result in adverse or nuisance impacts on adjoining properties or the wider environment. Any adverse or nuisance impacts are contained and internalised to the site through location, design, operation and on-site management practices.

l. General works associated with the development achieves the following:

i. a high standard of electricity, telecommunications, roads, sewerage, water supply and street lighting services are provided to new development to meet the current and future needs of users of the site;
ii. the development manages stormwater to:

A. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
B. prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants;
C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
D. avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.

iii. site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

m. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.

n. Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to appropriate levels and do not cause environmental harm or nuisance.

o. Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.

p. Development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of the street network, access ways and parking areas.

q. Development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network.

r. Development constraints:

i. Development responds to overlay mapping with regards to Acid sulphate soils, Bushfire hazard, Infrastructure buffers (High voltage lines, bulk water supply), Overland flow path, and Heritage and landscape by:

A. adopting a ‘least risk, least impact’ approach when designing, siting and locating development in any area subject to a constraint to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
B. providing appropriate separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures along the high voltage transmission line and bulk water supply infrastructure as well as promoting the ongoing viability, operation, maintenance and safety of infrastructure;
C. protecting historic and cultural values of significant places and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
D. ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities;
E. for overland flow path;

I. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
II. development is resilient to overland flow impacts by ensuring the siting and design accounts for the potential risks to property associated with overland flow;
III. development does not impact on the conveyance of overland flow up to and including the overland flow defined flood event;
IV. development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland flow and potential for damage on the premises or to a surrounding property.

s. Interim development may involve one or more of the following:

• Animal husbandry(4) • Animal keeping(5) (excluding catteries and kennels) • Aquaculture(6) (if water area associated with ponds and dams are less than 200m^2 or housed tanks less than 50m^2) • Community residence(16) • Cropping(19), where not forestry for wood production	• Dwelling house(22) • Emergency services(25) • Environment facility(26) • Home based business(35) • Intensive horticulture(40) • Non-resident workforce accommodation(52) • Outdoor sport and recreation(55) (if located on Council owned or controlled land and in accordance with a Council approved Master Plan or Land Management Plan)	• Roadside stall(68) • Rural industry(70) • Rural workers' accommodation(71) • Sales office(72) • Veterinary services(87) • Wholesale nursery(89) • Winery(90)

t. Interim development does not involve one or more of the following:

• Adult store(1) • Agricultural supplies store(2) • Bar(7) • Brothel(8) • Caretaker's accommodation(10) • Car wash(11) • Child care centre(13) • Club(14) • Community care centre(15) • Crematorium(18) • Detention facility(20) • Dual occupancy(21) • Dwelling unit(23) • Educational establishment(24) • Food and drink outlet(28) • Function facility(29)	• High impact industry(34) • Hospital(36) • Hotel(37) • Indoor sport and recreation(38) • Intensive animal industry(39) • Landing(41) • Low impact industry(42) • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility(44) • Marine industry(45) • Medium impact industry(47) • Motor sport facility(48) • Multiple dwelling(49) • Nature-based tourism(50) • Nightclub entertainment facility(51) • Office(53)	• Port services(61) • Relocatable home park(62) • Renewable energy facility(63) • Research and technology industry(64) • Residential care facility(65) • Resort complex(66) • Retirement facility(67) • Rooming accommodation(69) • Service industry(73) • Service station(74) • Shop(75) • Shopping centre(76) • Showroom(78) • Special industry(79) • Theatre(82)

• Funeral parlour(30) • Garden centre(31) • Hardware and trade supplies(32) • Health care services(33)	• Outdoor sales(54) • Parking station(58)	• Tourist attraction(83) • Tourist park(84) • Warehouse(88)

u. Development not listed in the tables above may be considered on its merit and where it supports the outcomes of the code.

7.2.3.6.3 Requirements for assessment

If development is to be categorised as accepted development subject to requirements it must comply with the requirements for accepted development set out Part A, Table 7.2.3.6.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part A Table 7.2.3.6.1, it becomes 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 PO
RAD1	PO4
RAD2	PO6
RAD3	PO5
RAD4	PO7
RAD5	PO8
RAD6	PO9
RAD7	PO10
RAD8	PO11-PO14
RAD9	PO11-PO14
RAD10	PO15
RAD11	PO18
RAD12	PO19-PO24
RAD13	PO22
RAD14	PO23
RAD15	PO28
RAD16	PO28
RAD17	PO30
RAD18	PO34
RAD19	PO35
RAD20	PO37

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding PO
RAD21	PO39
RAD22	PO40
RAD23	PO37
RAD24	PO41, PO44-PO45
RAD25	PO41
RAD26	PO43
RAD27	PO47
RAD28	PO47
RAD29	PO47
RAD30	PO48
RAD31	PO49
RAD32	PO51
RAD33	PO51
RAD34	PO51
RAD35	PO52
RAD36	PO54
RAD37	PO54
RAD38	PO54
RAD39	PO55
RAD40	PO54
RAD41	PO54
RAD42	PO54
RAD43	PO56
RAD44	PO56
RAD45	PO57
RAD46	PO57
RAD47	PO58
RAD48	PO63
RAD49	PO63
RAD50	PO63
RAD51	PO63
RAD52	PO63
RAD53	PO63
RAD54	PO65

Requirements for accepted development (RAD)	Corresponding PO
RAD55	PO67
RAD56	PO68
RAD57	PO66, PO69
RAD58	PO69
RAD59	PO69
RAD60	PO69
RAD61	PO71
RAD62	PO74
RAD63	PO74
RAD64	PO75
RAD65	PO76
RAD66	PO77
RAD67	PO78
RAD68	PO79
RAD69	PO80
RAD70	PO80
RAD71	PO81
RAD72	PO81
RAD73	PO82-PO84, PO86-PO88
RAD74	PO82-PO84, PO86-PO88
RAD75	PO82-PO84
RAD76	PO85
RAD77	PO89

Part A — Requirements for accepted development - Interim uses

Table 7.2.3.6.1 Requirements for accepted development - Interim uses

Requirements for accepted development	
General requirements	
Building height	
RAD1	Building height and all structures do not exceed the height identified on Overlay map - Building heights.
Setbacks	
RAD2	Buildings and structures associated with the following uses are setback from all lot boundaries as follows: a. Animal husbandry[4] (buildings only) - 10m;

Requirements for accepted development	
	b. Cropping[19] (buildings only) - 10m; c. Animal keeping[5], excluding catteries and kennels - 20m; d. Cropping[19] (buildings only) - 10m; e. Intensive horticulture[40] - 10m; f. Non-resident workforce accommodation[52] - 40m; g. Rural Industry[70] - 20m; h. Wholesale nursery[89] - 10m; i. Winery[90] (buildings only) - 10m; j. Veterinary services[87] - 10m.
RAD3	Unless specified elsewhere in the code, all other buildings and structures are setback: a. Road frontage - 6m minimum; b. Side and Rear - 4.5m minimum. Note - For a Dwelling house[22] where located in a bushfire hazard area (see Overlay map - Bushfire hazard) a greater setback may be required. See values and constraints requirements Bushfire hazard. Note - This provision doe not apply where a development footprint exists for a lot.
Development footprint	
RAD4	Where a development footprint has been identified as part of a development approval for reconfiguring a lot, all development occurs within that development footprint.
Building on sloping land	
RAD5	Building and site design on slopes between 10% and 15%: a. use split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction; b. avoid single-plane slabs and benching; and c. ensure the height of any cut or fill, whether retained or not does not exceed 900mm. Note - This does not apply to outbuildings or building work.
Lighting	
RAD6	Artificial lighting on-site is directed and shielded in such a manner as not to exceed the recommended maximum values of light technical parameters for the control of obtrusive light given in Table 2.1 of Australian Standard AS 4282 (1997) Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Note - “Curfewed hours” are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.

Requirements for accepted development	
Car parking	
RAD7	On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.
Hazardous Chemicals	
RAD8	All development that involves the storage or handling of hazardous chemicals listed in Schedule 9, Development involving hazardous chemicals, Table 9.0.1 Quantity thresholds for hazardous chemicals stored as accepted development subject to requirements complies with Table 9.0.3 Hazardous chemicals.
RAD9	Development does not involve the storage or handling of hazardous chemicals listed in Schedule 9, Development involving hazardous chemicals, Table 9.0.2 Hazardous chemicals assessable thresholds.
Waste treatment	
RAD10	All concentrated animal use areas (e.g. sheds, pens, holding yards, stables) are provided with site drainage to ensure all run-off is directed to suitable detention basins, filtration or other treatment areas.
Clearing of Habitat Trees Note - The following development is accepted development as noted in section 1.7.7 Accepted development: Where located anywhere in the Caboolture West local plan area: • Clearing of habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; • Clearing of habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency; • Clearing of habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; • Clearing of habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence; • Clearing of habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; • Clearing of habitat tree in accordance with an existing bushfire management plan previously accepted by Council; • Clearing of habitat tree associated with maintaining existing open pastures, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens; • Grazing of native pasture by stock. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from ground level is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Environmental Areas and Corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.	
RAD11	Clearing does not involve any habitat trees.
Works requirements	
Utilities	
RAD12	~~Where available, the development is connected to:~~ a. ~~an existing reticulated electricity supply;~~ b. ~~telecommunications and broadband;~~ c. ~~reticulated sewerage;~~

Requirements for accepted development	
	d. ~~reticulated water;~~ e. ~~constructed and dedicated road.~~ Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
~~RAD13~~	~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with AS1547 On-site domestic wastewater management and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.~~
~~RAD14~~	~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
Access	
RAD15	~~Site access and driveways are located and designed in accordance with AS/NZS2890.1 section 3.~~ Any new or changes to existing ~~site access~~ crossovers and driveways are designed, ~~and~~ located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1:~~-~~ Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
RAD16	Any new or changes to existing~~i~~internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZ2890.1 Parking facilities - Off street car parking and the relevant standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements.
Stormwater	
RAD17	Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Requirements for accepted development	
RAD	Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. that results in 6 or more dwellings; or c. that results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area, incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality. Note - The deemed to comply solution is to be designed, constructed, established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Water by Design 'Deemed to Comply Solutions - Stormwater Quality Management for South East Queensland' and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD	Development ensures that surface flows entering the premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, diverted or concentrated. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Development ensures that works (e.g. fences and walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of stormwater to adjoining properties. Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer Queensland may be required certifying that the development does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises.
RAD	Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement widths are as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter	3.0m
Stormwater Pipe up to 825mm diameter with Sewer pipe up to 225mm diameter	4.0m
Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter	Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the pipe and clear of all pits

Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

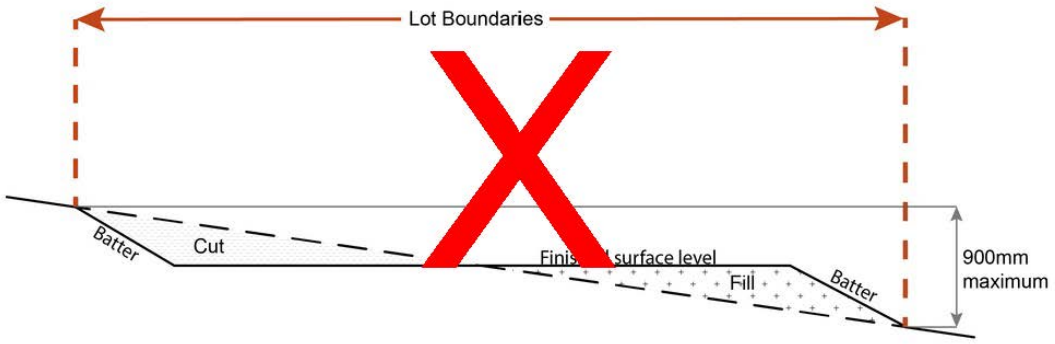
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

Site works and construction management	
RAD18	The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition.

Requirements for accepted development	
RAD19	~~Site construction works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash traps designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ Development does not cause erosion or allow sediment to leave the site. Note - The International Erosion Control Association (Australasia) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control provides guidance on strategies and techniques for managing erosion and sedimentation.
RAD	No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
RAD	Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on developments sites are adopted and implemented.
RAD22	Any damage to council land or infrastructure is to be repaired or replaced, with the same materials prior to plan sealing or final building classification.
RAD20	Construction traffic, including contractor car parking, is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
RAD23	Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
RAD21	All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.
RAD	Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. Note - the chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location.
RAD	All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.
Earthworks	
RAD24	The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with Australian Standard AS3798.

Requirements for accepted development	
	Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
RAD25	~~The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height.~~

Cut and Fill



~~Note - This is site earthworks not building work.~~

Filling or excavation does not:

a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level

OR

result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H;

b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to finished ground level;

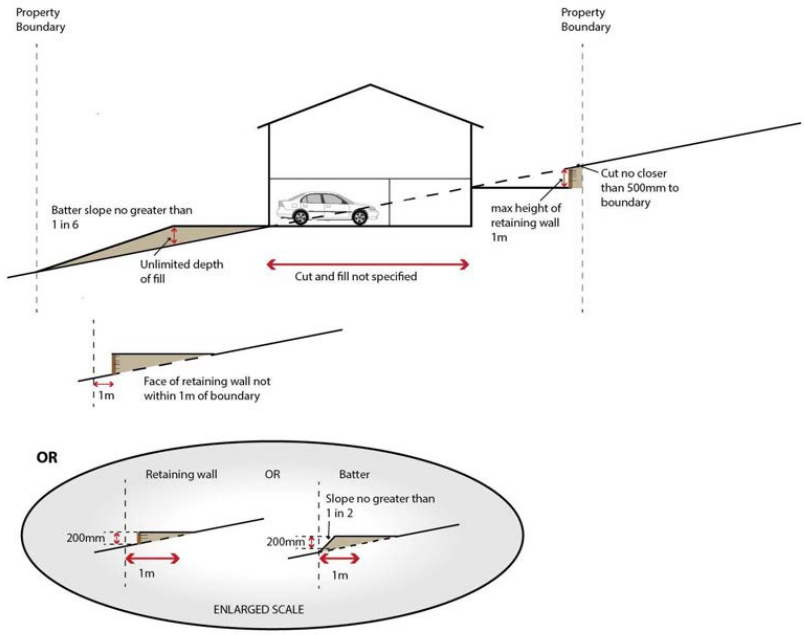
c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary;

d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless:

i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or

ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT

Requirements for accepted development	
	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
RAD	Cut and fill batters, (other than batters to dams and water impoundments), have a finished slope no steeper than the following: a. any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; c. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.
RAD	All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary.
RAD	Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
RAD	All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.
RAD	Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land (other than a road) in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or

Requirements for accepted development	
	ii. increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
RAD	All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill.
RAD	No filling or excavation is undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.
RAD26	~~Earthworks~~ Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site: ~~does not result in:~~ a. a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken; c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the ~~Sustainable Planning~~ Act ~~2009~~.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park**(84)** with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

b. none of the following exceptions apply:

i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or
ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site.

Requirements for accepted development	
Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.	
RAD27	External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005): a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. - for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; and d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.
RAD28	A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.
RAD29	On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
RAD30	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points.

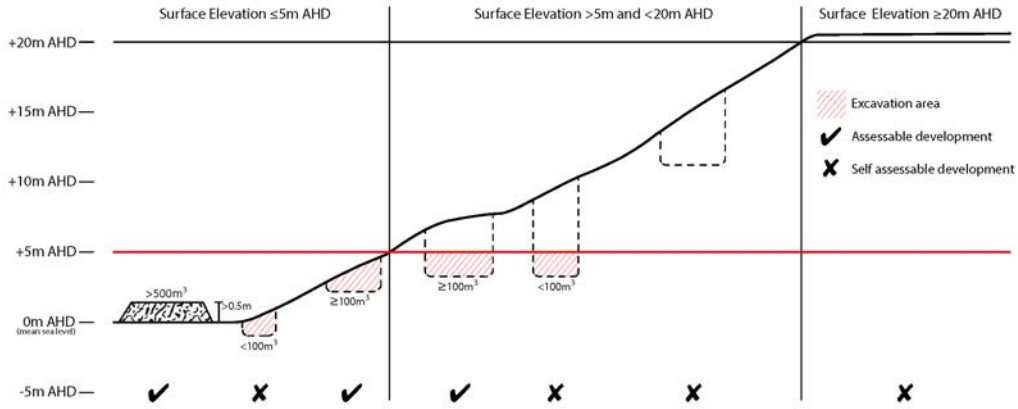
Requirements for accepted development	
	Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
RAD31	For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavements markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific requirements	
Dwelling house(22) - Secondary dwelling	
RAD32	The siting and design of dwellings ensures that the secondary dwelling is: a. not located in front of the primary dwelling; b. annexed to (adjoining, below or above) or located within 10.0m of the primary dwelling (excluding domestic outbuildings). Note - The requirements to locate a Secondary dwelling within 10m of the primary dwelling is measured from the outermost projection of the primary dwelling (being the main house, excluding domestic outbuildings) to the outermost projection of the Secondary dwelling. The entire Secondary dwelling does not need to be contained within the specified distance.
RAD33	No more than 1 secondary dwelling is located on an allotment.
RAD34	The GFA of the secondary dwelling does not exceed 100m^2 GFA.
Dwelling house(22) - Domestic outbuildings	
RAD35	Domestic outbuildings: a. have a maximum GFA as outlined below:

Size of lot	Max. GFA
Less than 600m^2	50m^2
600m^2 - 1000m^2	70m^2
>1000m^2 – 2000m^2	80m^2
Greater than 2000m^2	150m^2

Requirements for accepted development	
	Note - Building Work is excluded from the GFA calculations. b. have a maximum building height of 4m; c. are located behind the main building line and not within primary or secondary frontage setbacks.
Home based business(35)	
RAD36	Home based business(s)(35) are fully contained within a dwelling or on-site structure, except for a home based child care facility.
RAD37	The maximum total use area is $100m^2$.
RAD38	Up to 2 additional non-resident, either employees or customers, are permitted on the site at any one time, except where involving the use of heavy vehicles, where no employees are permitted. Note - This provision does not apply to bed and breakfast or farmstay business.
RAD39	Hours of operation to be restricted to 8:00am to 6:00pm Monday to Saturday, except for: a. bed and breakfast or farmstay business which may operate on a 24 hour basis; b. office or administrative activities that do not generate non-residents visiting the site, such as book keeping and computer work.
RAD40	The maximum number of heavy vehicles, trailer and motor vehicles stored on-site is as follows: a. 1 heavy vehicle; b. 1 trailer; c. Up to 3 motor vehicles. Note - The car parking provision associated with the Dwelling house(22) is in addition to this requirement. Note - The number of motor vehicles stated is in addition to motor vehicles associated with a Dwelling house(22).
RAD41	Vehicle parking areas, vehicle standing areas and outdoor storage areas of plant and equipment are screened from adjoining sites by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination at least 1.8m in height along the length of those areas. Note - Planting for screening is to have a minimum depth of 3m.
RAD42	Heavy vehicle storage buildings, parking areas and standing areas are setback a minimum of 30m from all property boundaries.
RAD43	The use does not involve vehicle servicing or major repairs, including spray painting or panel beating. Note - Vehicle servicing excludes general maintenance of a vehicle such as, but not limited to, changing engine fluids, filters and parts such as batteries and plugs.

Requirements for accepted development	
RAD44	The use is not an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.*
RAD45	Only goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are sold from the site.
RAD46	Display of goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are contained within a dwelling or on-site structure and the display of goods is not visible from boundary of the site.
RAD47	For bed and breakfast and farmstays: a. overnight accommodation is provided in the Dwelling house(22) of the accommodation operator. b. maximum 4 bedrooms are provided for a maximum of 10 guests. c. meals are served to paying guests only. d. rooms do not contain food preparation facilities. Note - RAD33 - RAD43 above do not apply to Home based business(35).
Roadside stalls(68)	
RAD48	No more than one Roadside stall(68) per property.
RAD49	Goods offered for sale are only goods grown, produced or manufactured on the site.
RAD50	The maximum area associated with a Roadside stall(68), including any larger separate items displayed for sale, does not exceed 20m^2.
RAD51	The Roadside stall(68) obtains vehicle access from a road classified as an arterial or sub-arterial. Note - Refer to Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification.
RAD52	Car parking for 2 vehicles is provided off the road carriage and located on the property.
RAD53	The Roadside stall(68) is located no closer than 100m from an intersection.
Sales office(72)	
RAD54	A Sales office(72) is located on the site for no longer than 2 years.
Telecommunications facility(81) Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities(81) must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
RAD55	A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
RAD56	The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.
RAD57	Equipment shelters and associated structures are located:

Requirements for accepted development	
	a. directly beside the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; b. behind the main building line; c. further away from the frontage than the existing equipment shelter and associated structures; d. a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m.
RAD58	Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality.
RAD59	The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
RAD60	A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
RAD61	All equipment comprising the telecommunications facility(81) which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Winery(90)	
RAD62	The maximum use area including all buildings, structures, driveways and parking areas is 1500m^2.
RAD63	The Winery(90) is accessed from a road classified as a State Arterial, Arterial or Sub-Arterial (refer Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification).
Values and constraints requirements	
Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements 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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m^3 and 500m^3 respectively.	
RAD64	Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.

Requirements for accepted development	
	
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply) Note - For the purposes of section 12 of the Building Regulation 2006, land identified as very high potential bushfire intensity, high potential bushfire intensity, medium potential bushfire intensity or potential impact buffer on the Bushfire hazard area overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard area applies within these areas. Note - The bushfire hazard area provisions do not apply where a development envelope recognising and responding to this constraint has been identified and approved by Council as part of a reconfiguration of lot, development approval or approved Bush Fire Management Plan in this and previous planning schemes.	
RAD65	Building and structures have contained within the site: a. a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; b. a separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roof structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; c. a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures; d. an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and e. an access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting appliance having a formed width of at least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%; i. to, and around, each building and other roofed structures; and ii. to each fire fighting water supply extraction point. Note - The meaning of the terms classified vegetation and low threat vegetation as well as the method of calculating the bushfire attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS3959.
RAD66	The length of driveway: a. to a public road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road; b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; c. have a minimum width of 3.5m; d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

Requirements for accepted development	
RAD67	a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures. b. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access to within 3m of that water storage source is provided. c. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 20mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.
RAD68	Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.
Heritage and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD69	Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the building, item or object of cultural heritage value.
RAD70	Any maintenance, repair and restoration works are in accordance with Council approval. A cultural heritage construction management plan for maintenance, repair and restoration is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD71	Except where located on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan or an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
RAD72	Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply)	
RAD73	Development for a material change of use or building work does not involve the construction of a building or structure in an Overland flow path area.
RAD74	Development for a material change of use or operational work does not impede the flow of flood waters through the premises or worsen flood flows to other premises. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow
RAD75	Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable.

Requirements for accepted development	
RAD76	Development for a material change of use or building work that involves a hazardous chemical ensures the hazardous chemicals is not located within an overland flow path area.
RAD77	Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park[57] ensures that work is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Part B — Criteria for assessable development - Interim uses

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, and located in a precinct, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part B, Table 7.2.3.6.2, as well as the purpose statement and overall outcomes.

Where development is assessable development - impact assessment, the assessment benchmarks becomes the whole of the planning scheme.

Table 7.2.3.6.2 Assessable development - Interim uses

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
General criteria	
Interim uses	
PO1 Interim uses: a. do not fragment or alienate the land or result in the loss of land for future urban purposes; b. do not prejudice or delay the use of the land for urban purposes.	No example provided.
PO2 Interim uses: a. are adequately serviced with necessary infrastructure to meet on-site needs and requirements; b. are of a size and scale that maintains the low density, low intensity and open area landscape character anticipated in the interim; c. are designed, located and operated in a manner that avoids nuisance impacts on adjoining properties; d. requires minimal filling or excavation. Where this occurs, visual impacts are reduced through screening;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
e. are not visually dominant from the streetscape or adjoining properties; f. utilise materials, finishes and colours that are consistent with existing semi-rural environment.	
Site density	
PO3 Development does not result in residential density exceeding more than one Dwelling house[22] per lot.	No example provided
Building height	
PO4 The height of buildings: a. is consistent with the existing low rise, open area and low density character and amenity of the area; b. does not unduly impact on access to daylight, sunlight, overshadowing or privacy experienced by adjoining premises.	**E4.1** Building height for all buildings (excluding domestic outbuildings) does not exceed that on Neighbourhood development plan map - Building heights for Dwelling houses[22]. **E4.2** The height of domestic outbuildings is a maximum of 5m.
Setbacks	
PO5 Buildings and structures are setback to: a. be consistent with the semi-rural character of the area; b. result in development not being visually dominant or overbearing with respect on adjoining properties; c. maintain the privacy of adjoining.	**E5** Unless specified elsewhere in the code, the minimum setback from a boundary is as follows: a. Front boundary – 6m; b. Side boundary – 4.5m; c. Rear boundary – 4.5m. Note - This provision does not apply where a development footprint exists for a lot.
PO6 Non-residential uses are setback to ensures: a. chemical spray, fumes, odour, dust are contained on-site;	**E6** The following uses and associated buildings are setback from all property boundaries as follows: a. Animal husbandry[4] (buildings only) - 10m;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome

b. unreasonable nuisance or annoyance resulting from, but not limited to; noise, storage of materials and rubbish does not adversely impact upon land users adjacent to, or within the general vicinity; and
 	
c. buildings and other structures are consistent with the open area, low density, low built form character and amenity associated with the area.
	b. Cropping(19) (buildings only) - 10m;
	
	c. Animal keeping(5), excluding catteries and kennels - 20m;
	
	d. Cropping(19) (buildings only) - 10m;
	
	e. Intensive horticulture(40) - 10m;
	
	f. Rural Industry(70) - 20m;
	
	g. Wholesale nursery(89) - 10m;
	
	h. Veterinary services(87) - 10m.

Development footprint	
PO7 Where a development footprint has been identified as part of a development approval for reconfiguring a lot, all development occurs within that development footprint.	No example provided.
Building on sloping land	
PO8 Building and site design on slopes between 10% and 15% must: a. use split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction; b. avoid single-plane slabs and benching; and c. ensure the height of any cut or fill, whether retained or not, does not exceed 900mm.	No example provided.
Amenity	
PO9 The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.	No example provided.
Car parking	
PO10 Traffic generation, vehicle movement and on-site car parking associated with an activity: a. provides safe, convenient and accessible access for vehicles and pedestrians; b. provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manoeuvring to meet anticipated parking demand;	**E10** On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. is appropriate to the road classification and carrying capacity of the local network and able to meet the additional demands generated by the development; and d. does not result adverse impacts on the efficient and safe functioning of the road network. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	
Hazardous Chemicals Note - To assist in demonstrating compliance with the following performance outcomes, a Hazard Assessment Report may be required to be prepared and submitted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'. Terms used in this section are defined in '*State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals*'.	
PO11 Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.	**E11.1** Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of land zoned for vulnerable or sensitive land uses as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E11.1 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 0.5 x 10-6/year.
	E11.2

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of a commercial or community activity land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 7kPa overpressure; ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E11.2 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 5 x 10-6/year.
	E11.3 Off site impacts or risks from any foreseeable hazard scenario does not exceed the dangerous dose at the boundary of an industrial land use zone as described below: Dangerous Dose a. For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; ii. An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: i. 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E11.3 (a) or (b) cannot be achieved, then the risk of any foreseeable hazard scenario shall not exceed an individual fatality risk level of 50 x 10-6/year.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO12 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person.	**E12** Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event.
PO13 Common storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain releases, including fire fighting media.	**E13** Storage areas containing packages of flammable and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum of the total aggregate capacity of all packages plus the maximum operating capacity of any fire protection system for the storage area(s) over a minimum of 60 minutes.
PO14 Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government "flood hazard area" are located and designed in a manner to minimise the likelihood of inundation of flood waters from creeks, rivers, lakes or estuaries.	**E14.1** The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively: a. bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and b. tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.
	E14.2 The lowest point of any storage area for packages >2,500L or kg is higher than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's flood hazard area. Alternatively, package stores are provided with impervious bund walls or racking systems higher than the relevant flood height level.
Waste Treatment	
PO15 Stormwater generated on-site is treated and disposed of in an acceptable manner to mitigate any impacts on soil, surface water or ground water quality. Development resulting in the degradation of soil, surface water or ground water quality is avoided.	**E15** All concentrated animal use areas (e.g. Sheds, pens, holding yards, stables, kennels and other animal enclosures) are provided with site drainage to ensure all run-off is directed to suitable detention basins, filtration or other treatment areas.
Noise	
PO16 Noise generating uses do not adversely affect existing or potential noise sensitive uses.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - The use of walls, barriers or fences that are visible from or adjoin a road or public area are not appropriate noise attenuation measures unless adjoining a motorway, arterial road or rail line. 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.	
PO17 Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while: a. contributing 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); b. maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E17.1** Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy – Noise. **E17.2** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless: i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.

Clearing of Habitat Trees

Note - The following development is accepted development as noted in section 1.7.7 Accepted development:

Where located anywhere in the Caboolture West local plan area:

- Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint;
- Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
• Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width either side of the fence; • Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public infrastructure or drainage purposes; • Clearing of a habitat tree in accordance with an existing bushfire management plan previously accepted by Council; • Clearing of a habitat tree associated with maintaining existing open pastures, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens. Editor's note - A native tree measuring greater than 80cm in diameter when measured at 1.3m from ground level is recognised as a 'habitat tree'. For further information on habitat trees, refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Environmental Areas and Corridors. Information detailing how this measurement is undertaken is provided in Australian Standard AS 4970 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Appendix A.	
PO18 a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. b. Development does not result in the net loss of fauna habitat. Where development does result in the loss of habitat tree, development will provide replacement fauna nesting boxes at the following 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. Development does not result in soil erosion or land degradation or leave land exposed for an unreasonable period of time but is rehabilitated in a timely manner. Note - Further guidance on habitat trees is provided in Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas	No example provided.
Works criteria	
Utilities	
PO All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that: a. is effective in delivery of service and meets reasonable community expectations; b. has capacity to service the maximum lot yield envisaged for the zone and the service provider's design assumptions; c. ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network;	**E** Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair; e. minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure; f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment; g. minimises risk of potential adverse impact on amenity and character values; h. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.	
~~**PO19**~~ ~~The development is connected to an existing reticulated electricity supply system (approved by the relevant energy regulating authority) and the infrastructure does not negatively impact the streetscape.~~	~~**E19**~~ ~~The development is connected to underground electricity.~~
~~**PO20**~~ ~~The development has access to telecommunications and broadband services in accordance with current standards.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO21**~~ ~~Where available the development is to safely connect to reticulated gas.~~	~~No example provided.~~
~~**PO22**~~ ~~The development provides for the treatment and disposal of sewage and other waste water in a way that will not cause environmental harm or pose a risk to public health.~~	~~**E22.1**~~ ~~Where in a sewered area, the development is connected to a reticulated sewerage system.~~
	~~**E22.2**~~ ~~Where not in a sewered area, the development is serviced by an appropriate on-site sewerage facility.~~ ~~Note - A site and soil evaluation report is generally required to demonstrate compliance with this outcome. Reports are to be prepared in accordance with The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002.~~
~~**PO23**~~ ~~The development is provided with an adequate and sustainable supply of potable (drinking and general use e.g. gardening, washing, fire fighting) water.~~	~~**E23.1**~~ ~~Where in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Water Connections Policy, the development is connected to the reticulated water supply system in accordance with the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code and the relevant Water Service Association of Australia (WSAA) codes and standards.~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	~~**E23.2**~~ ~~Where not in an existing connections area or a future connections area as detailed in the Unitywater Connections Policy, the development is provided with an adequate water supply of at least 45,000 litres by way of on-site storage which provides equivalent water quality and reliability to support the use requirements of the development.~~
~~**PO24**~~ ~~The development is provided with dedicated and constructed road access.~~	~~No example provided.~~
Access	
PO25 Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that: a. prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. Rear entry, arcade etc.); b. provides safety and security of people and property at all times; c. does not impede active transport options; d. does not impact on the safe and efficient movement of traffic external to the site; e. where possible vehicle access points are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Centre and neighbourhood hub design for details and examples.	No example provided.
PO26 Where required access easements contain a driveway and provision for services constructed to suit the user's needs. The easement covers all works associated with the access in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO27 The layout of the development does not compromise: a. the development of the road network in the area; b. the function or safety of the road network; c. the capacity of the road network.	**E27.1** Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a motorway. Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a laneway.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).	Note - The road hierarchy is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).
	E27.2 The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.
	E27.3 The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.
	E27.4 The ~~lot~~ development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.
PO28 Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.	**E28.1** Site access and driveways are designed ~~and~~, located and constructed in accordance with: a. where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: i. AS/NZS 2890.1~~, section 3~~ Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; ii. AS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; c. where for a State-controlled road, the Safe Intersection Sight Distance requirements in Aust~~R~~roads and the appropriate IPWEAQ standard drawings, or a copy of a Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 62 approval.
	E28.2 Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1:~~–~~ Off street car parking; b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities; ~~and~~ c. ~~the relevant standards in~~ Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; and d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.
	E28.3 Access driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles listed in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to be in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.
	E Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arteria or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay Map - Road Hierarchy.
Street layout and design	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO29 ~~Upgrade works (whether trunk or non-trunk) are provided where necessary to:~~ a. ~~ensure the type or volume of traffic generated by the development does not have a negative impact on the external road network;~~ b. ~~ensure the orderly and efficient continuation of the active transport network;~~ c. ~~ensure the site frontage is constructed to a suitable urban standard generally in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment for guidance on when an ITA is required. An ITA should be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment.~~ ~~Note - The road network is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan (conceptually shown in Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets).~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate compliance with c. of this performance outcome, site frontage works where in existing road reserve (non-trunk) are to be designed and constructed as follows:~~ i. ~~Where the street is partially established to an urban standard, match the alignment of existing kerb and channel and provide carriageway widening and underground drainage where required; or~~	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Detailed design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
ii. ~~Where the street is not established to an urban standard, prepare a design that demonstrates how the relevant features of the particular road as shown in the Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design can be achieved in the existing reserve.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for road network and active transport network design standards.~~ The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is near a transport sensitive location; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection, and congestion currently exists or is anticipated within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses[88] greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access or collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 50 metres b. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres. c. When the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on the same side = 500 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 250 metres. d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1500 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distance required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation**: Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. **Minimum construction**: Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
Stormwater	
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Minor stormwater drainage systems (internal and external) have the capacity to convey stormwater flows from frequent storm events for the fully developed upstream catchment whilst ensuring pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements are safe and convenient.	The capacity of all minor drainage systems are designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
	E Stormwater pipe network capacity is to be calculated in accordance with the Hydraulic Grade Line method as detailed in Australian Rainfall and Runoff or QUDM.
	E Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.
PO Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.	**E** The internal drainage system safely and adequately conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment through the site.
	E The external (downstream) drainage system safely conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment without allowing the flows to encroach upon private lots.
	E Overland flow paths (for any storm even) from newly constructed roads and public open space areas do not pass through the development footprint.
	E The flow velocity in all unlined or soft faced open drains is kept within acceptable limits for the type of material or lining and condition of the channel. Note - Refer to QUDM for recommended average flow velocities.
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	
PO30 Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person, property or premises. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome. Note - A watercourse as defined in the Water Act may be accepted as a lawful point of discharge providing the drainage discharge from the site does not increase the downstream flood levels during events up to and including the 1% AEP storm. An afflux of +20mm may be accepted on Council controlled land and road infrastructure. No worsening is ensured when stormwater is discharged into a catchment that includes State Transport Infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO31 Stormwater generated from the development does not compromise the capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure downstream of the site. Note - A downstream drainage discharge report in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO32 ~~Stormwater quality management systsms are designed and constructed to minimse the environmental impact of stormwater discharge on surface and underground receiving water quality and meet the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - A site based stormwater managmenet plan prepared by a suitabily qyalified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policty - Stormwater management.~~ Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area 2500m^2 or greater in size; and b. results in 6 or more dwellings; or	No example provided.

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>c. results in an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area,

stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.

Note - A site based stormwater management prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy - Stormwater Management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be design in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PO33

~~Easements for drainage purposes are provided over:~~

a. ~~stormwater pipes located in freehold land if the pipe diameter exceeds 300mm;~~
b. ~~overland flow paths where they cross more than one property boundary.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details.~~

~~Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.~~

Stormwater drainage pipes and structures through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) are protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance purposes.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td><td>E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr></table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO

Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
</table>

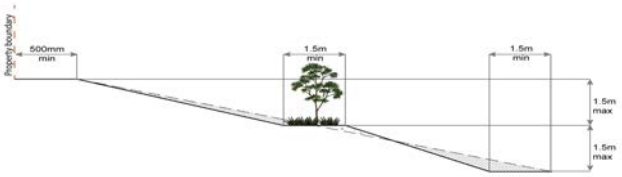
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO Council is provided with accurate representations of the completed stormwater management works within residential developments.	**E** "As Built" drawings and specifications of the stormwater management devices certified by an RPEQ is provided. Note - Documentation is to include: a. photographic evidence and inspection date of the installation of approved underdrainage; b. copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; c. date of the final inspection.
Site works and construction management	
PO34 The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition.	No example provided.
PO35 All works on-site are managed to: a. minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety and light; b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment; c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance ~~or annoyance~~ to any person or premises; d. avoid adverse impacts on street streets and their critical root zone.	**E35.1** Works incorporate temporary stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls and trash ~~traps~~ removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, including but not limited to the following: a. stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour ~~and~~ or erosion of any kind; c. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; d. ~~the 10% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains; and~~ e. ~~the 50% AEP storm event is the minimum design storm for all silt barriers and sedimentation basins.~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	f. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; g. ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur in adjoining properties.
	E35.2 Stormwater run-off, erosion and sediment controls are constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) prior to commencement of any clearing work or earthworks and are maintained and adjusted as necessary at all times to ensure their ongoing effectiveness. Note - The measures are adjusted on-site to maximise their effectiveness.
	E35.3 The completed earthworks (fill or excavation) area is stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques to control erosion and sediment and dust from leaving the property.
	E35.4 ~~Where works are proposed in proximity to an existing street tree, an inspection and a root management plan is undertaken by a qualified aembarcrborist which demonstrates and ensures that no permanent damage is caused to the tree.~~ Existing street trees are protected and not damaged during works. Note - Where development occurs in the tree protection zone, measures and techniques as detailed in Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites are adopted and implemented.
PO36 Dust suppression measures are implemented during construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.	**E36** No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.
PO37	**E37.1**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
All development works ~~on-site and~~ including the transportation of material to and from the site are managed to not negatively impact the existing road network, the amenity of the surrounding area or the streetscape. ~~Note - Where the amount of imported material is greater than 50m^3, a haulage route must be identified and approved by Council.~~ Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. A Traffic Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Note - A haulage route must be identified and approved by Council where imported or exported material is transported to the site via a road of Local Collector standard or less, and: a. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 1000m^3; or b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m^3 per day; or c. the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use or shopping centre. Note - A dilapidation report (including photographs) may be required for the haulage route to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road , further requirements may apply, and approval may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Construction traffic including contractor car parking is controlled in accordance with a traffic management plan, prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to ensure all traffic movements to and from the site are safe.
	E37.2 All contractor car parking is either provided on the development site, or on an alternative site in the general locality which has been set aside for car parking. Contractor vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads. ~~Note - A Traffic Management Plan may be required for the site in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).~~
	E37.3 Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the roads as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times.
	E Construction traffic to and from the development site uses the highest classification streets or roads where a choice of access routes is available. Haul routes for the transport of imported or spoil material and gravel pavement material along Council roads below sub-arterial standard must be approved routes. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.
	E Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition. Practical access for residents, visitors and services (including postal deliveries and refuse collection) is retained to existing lots during the construction period and after completion of the works.

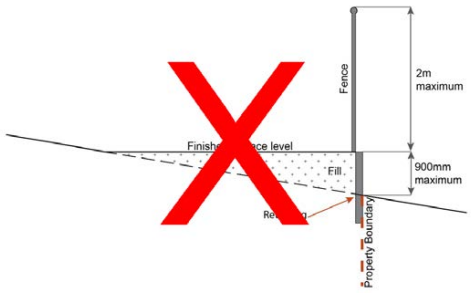
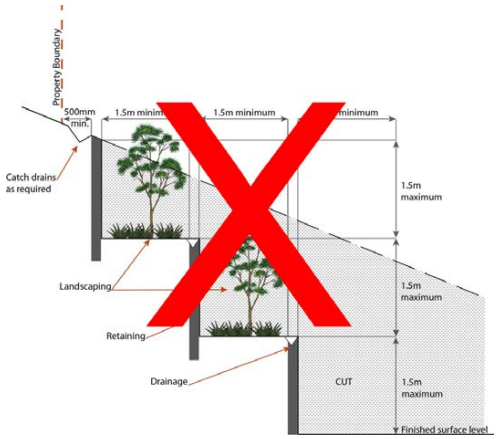
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - A traffic control plan prepared in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be required for any works that will affect access, traffic movements or traffic safety in existing roads.
	E Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.
PO38 All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised and the entire site rehabilitated and substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.	**E38** At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be: a. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres; b. ~~grassed~~ stabilised using turf, established grass seeding, mulch or sprayed stabilisation techniques. Note - These areas are to be maintained during any maintenance period to maximise grass coverage ~~from grass seeding of these areas.~~
PO Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas. Note - A site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	**E** Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.
PO39 The clearing of vegetation on-site: a. is limited to the area of infrastructure works, buildings areas and other necessary areas for the works; b. includes the removal of declared weeds and other materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land; c. is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.	**E39.1** All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. Note - No parking of vehicles ~~of~~ or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works. **E39.2** Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways:

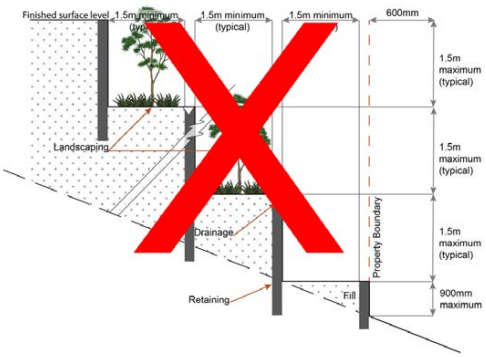
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	a. all cleared vegetation, declared weeds, stumps, rubbish, car bodies, scrap metal and the like are removed and disposed of in a Council land fill facility; or b. all native vegetation with a diameter below 400mm is to be chipped and stored on-site. Note - The chipped vegetation must be stored in an approved location~~, preferably a park or public land~~.
PO All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.	**E** All development works are carried out within the following times: a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day; b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays. Note - Work outside the above hours may be approved (in writing) where it can be demonstrated that the work will not cause significant inconvenience or disruption to the public, or the work is unlikely to cause annoyance or inconvenience to occupants of adjacent properties.
PO40 Any alteration or relocation in connection with or arising from the development to any service, installation, plant, equipment or other item belonging to or under the control of the telecommunications authority, electricity authorities, the Council or other person engaged in the provision of public utility services is to be carried with the development and at no cost to Council.	No example provided.
Earthworks	
PO41 On-site earthworks are designed to consider the visual and amenity impact as they relate to: a. the natural topographical features of the site; b. short and long-term slope stability; c. soft or compressible foundation soils; d. reactive soils; e. low density or potentially collapsing soils; f. existing fills and soil contamination that may exist on-site;	**E41.1** All cut and fill batters are provided with appropriate scour, erosion protection and run-off control measures including catch drains at the top of batters and lined batter drains as necessary. **E41.2** Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters.

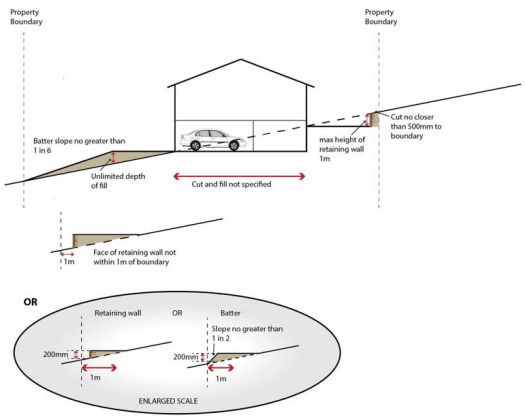
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
g. the stability and maintenance of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters; h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential) ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples.~~ ~~Note - Filling or excavation works are to be completed within six (6) months of the commencement date.~~	**E41.3** All fill batters steeper than 1 (V) in 6 (H) on residential lots are fully turfed to prevent scour and erosion.
	E41.4 All filling or excavation is contained within the site and is free draining.
	E41.5 All fill placed on-site is: a. limited to that area ~~required for the~~ necessary for the approved use; b. clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.) material is used as fill~~)~~.
	E41.6 The site is prepared and the fill placed on-site in accordance with AS3798. Note - The fill is to be inspected and tested in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E41.7 Inspection and certification of steep ~~rock~~ slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.
PO42 Embankments are stepped, terraced and landscaped to not adversely impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	**E42** Any embankments more than 1.5 metres in height are stepped, terraced and landscaped. **Figure - Embankment** 

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO43 ~~On-site earthworks~~ Filling or excavation is ~~are~~ undertaken in a manner that: a. does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land; b. does not preclude reasonable access to a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.	**E43.1** No earthworks are undertaken in an easement issued in favour of Council or a public sector entity. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the *Sustainable Planning*~~ *Schedule 2 of the Act* ~~*2009*~~.
	E43.2 Earthworks that would result in any of the following are not carried out on-site: a. a reduction in cover over the Council or public sector entity maintained service to less than 600mm; b. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure above that which existed prior to the earthworks being undertaken~~.~~: and c. prevent reasonable access to Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the site for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes. Note - Public sector entity ~~as~~ is defined in ~~the Sustainable Planning~~ Schedule 2 of the Act ~~2009~~.
PO Filling or excavation does not cause any adverse impacts on utility services or on-site effluent disposal areas.	**E** The area subject to filling or excavation does not contain any utility services.
	E The distance between the top water level of a private dam and the irrigation area of a household sewage treatment plant (secondary treatment) is 30.0 metres.
	E The distance between the top water level of a private dam and the irrigation area of a septic trench (primary treatment) is 50.0 metres.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Refer to the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Seqwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2017 where contained within water resource area and water supply buffer area.
PO44 Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - ~~A slope stability report prepared by an RPEQ may be required.~~ Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical enginerr with RPEQ qualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance.	No example provided.
PO45 Filling or excavation does not result in a. adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic capacity of the waterway or floodway; b. increased flood inundation outside the site; c. any reduction in the flood storage capacity in the floodway; d. any clearing of native vegetation. Note - To demonstrate compliance with this outcome, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management provides guidance on the preparation of a site based stormwater management plan by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on infrastructure design and modelling requirements..	No example provided.
PO Filling or excavation on the development site is undertaken in a manner which does not create or accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows and drainage systems on land adjoining the site.	**E** Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not: a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or b. redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or c. divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	ii. increases the flow rate of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or iii. causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.
~~Retaining walls and structures~~	
PO46 All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.	**E46** ~~Earth retaining structures:~~ a. ~~are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;~~ b. ~~where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;~~  c. ~~where height is greater than 900mm but no greater than 1.5m, are to be setback at least the equivalent height of the retaining structure from any property boundary;~~ d. ~~where height is greater than 1.5m, are to be setback and stepped 1.5m vertical: 1.5m horizontal, terraced, landscaped and drained as shown below.~~ 

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	 Filling and excavation does not: a. involve a change in level of more than 1.0m relative to natural ground level; OR result in a batter greater than 1V to 6H relative to natural ground level; b. necessitate the construction of a freestanding retaining wall exceeding 1.0m in height relative to natural ground level; c. result in the top of any cut batter, or the exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that cut, being closer than 500mm to a property boundary; d. result in the toe of any fill batter, or exposed face of any freestanding retaining wall supporting that fill, being closer than 1.0m to a property boundary unless: i. the depth of fill within the 1.0m strip does not exceed 200mm relative to natural ground level; or ii. the batter slope within that 1.0m strip is no steeper than 1V to 2H. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Figure - Filling or Excavation 
PO All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	**E** Retaining walls are designed and certified by a RPEQ so that: a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs) for the earth retaining structure is that specified in table 3.1 of Australian Standard AS4678; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.

Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

a. the development is for, or incorporates:

i. reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
ii. material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or
iii. material change of use for a Tourist park(84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or
iv. material change of use for outdoor sales(54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. none of the following exceptions apply: i. the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated water supply; or ii. every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated water supply network, measured around all obstructions, either on or adjacent to the site. Note - The provisions under this heading do not apply to buildings that are required by the Building Code of Australia to have a fire hydrant system complying with Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations or other fire fighting facilities which provide equivalent protection.	
PO47 Development incorporates a fire fighting system that: a. satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area; b. is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds; c. is compatible with the operational equipment available to the fire fighting entity for the area; d. considers the fire hazard inherent in the materials comprising the development and their proximity to one another; e. considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds to the development site; f. is maintained in effective operating order. Note - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services is the entity currently providing the fire fighting function for the urban areas of the Moreton Bay Region.	**E47.1** External fire hydrant facilities are provided on site to the standard prescribed under the relevant parts of *Australian Standard AS 2419.1 (2005) – Fire Hydrant Installations*. Note - For this requirement for accepted development, the following are the relevant parts of AS 2419.1 (2005) that may be applicable: a. in regard to the form of any fire hydrant - Part 8.5 and Part 3.2.2.1, with the exception that for Tourist parks**(84)** or development comprised solely of dwellings and their associated outbuildings, single outlet above-ground hydrants or suitably signposted in-ground hydrants would be an acceptable alternative; b. in regard to the general locational requirements for fire hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005); c. in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that: i. for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings; ii. for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; iii. for outdoor sales**(54)**, processing or storage facilities, hydrant coverage is required across the entire area of the outdoor sales**(54)**, outdoor processing and outdoor storage facilities; d. in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements - Part 3.5 and, where applicable, Part 3.6.
	E47.2 A continuous path of travel having the following characteristics is provided between the vehicle access point to the site and each external fire hydrant and hydrant booster point on the land: a. an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m; c. constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	E47.3 On-site fire hydrant facilities are maintained in effective operating order in a manner prescribed in *Australian Standard AS1851 (2012) – Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.
PO48 On-site fire hydrants that are external to buildings, as well as the available fire fighting appliance access routes to those hydrants, can be readily identified at all times from, or at, the vehicular entry point to the development site.	**E48** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings: a. those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: i. the overall layout of the development (to scale); ii. internal road names (where used); iii. all communal facilities (where provided); iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); v. external hydrants and hydrant booster points; vi. physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire fighting appliances to external hydrants and hydrant booster points. Note - The sign prescribed above, and the graphics used are to be: a. in a form; b. of a size; c. illuminated to a level; which allows the information on the sign to be readily understood, at all times, by a person in a fire fighting appliance up to 4.5m from the sign.
PO49 Each on-site fire hydrant that is external to a building is signposted in a way that enables it to be readily identified at all times by the occupants of any firefighting appliance traversing the development site.	**E49** For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings, those hydrants are identified by way of marker posts and raised reflective pavement

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	markers in the manner prescribed in the technical note *Fire hydrant indication system* produced by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. Note - Technical note Fire hydrant indication system is available on the website of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Use specific criteria	
Animal keeping(5) for catteries and kennels	
PO50 Development for a cattery and kennel ensures that: a. it is a size, scale and design not visually dominant, overbearing or inconsistent with detached, low density, low built form rural character of the area; b. it is sufficiently landscaped, fenced and screened to reduce the visual appearance of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; c. design, siting and construction prevents animal noise from being clearly audible beyond the development site and does not create a disturbance to residents on adjoining and surrounding properties; d. all building, including runs, are located a minimum 400m from all property boundaries; e. fencing of sufficient height and depth, being a minimum height of 1.8m and minimum depth of 0.2m, is provided to prevent animals escaping.	No example provided.
Dwelling house(22) - Secondary dwelling	
PO51 Secondary dwellings: a. are subordinate and ancillary to the primary dwelling in size and function; b. are not larger than 100m^2 GFA; c. have the appearance, bulk and scale of a single dwelling from the street; d. maintain sufficient area for the siting of all buildings, structures, landscaping and car parking spaces for the Dwelling house(22) on-site.	No example provided.
Dwelling house(22) - Domestic outbuildings	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO52 Domestic outbuildings and car ports are: a. of a height that does not negatively impact the visual amenity of adjoining properties; b. located on-site to not dominate the streetscape.	No example provided.
Educational establishment[24] for agricultural education or agricultural training facilities	
PO53 An Educational establishment[24]: a. is for the purpose of agricultural education or agricultural training training only; b. is limited in size and scale and do not have adverse impacts on the low-set built form, low density, open area character and amenity of the area, including considerations to the impact of noise, traffic, and on-site waste disposal; c. avoids locating in area of high quality cropping[19] land; d. avoids establishing on land subject to a flooding risk, or where avoidance is not possible, identify measures to be taken mitigate any potential risk to property and life; e. ensures vehicle parking and storage areas are to be screened from public view to minimise adverse visual impacts on rural character; f. does not degrade or compromise the visual, natural, biological and ecological values associated with vegetated areas or adversely impact upon water quality; g. does not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the external road network.	No example provided.
Home based business[35]	
PO54 The Home based business(s)[35]: a. is subordinate in size and function to the primary use on the site being a permanent residence; b. are of a scale and intensity that does not result in adverse visual or nuisance impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings;	**E54.1** The Home based business(s)[35], including any storage, are fully enclosed within a dwelling or on-site structure. **E54.2**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
c. store no more heavy vehicles, trailer and motor vehicles on-site than follows: i. 1 heavy vehicle; i. 1 trailer; ii. Up to 3 motor vehicles. d. results in a vehicular and pedestrian traffic generation consistent with that reasonably expected in the surrounding low density, low built form and open area character and amenity anticipated in the area; e. are suitably screened to ensure adverse visual impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings are minimised; f. sufficiently separated from adjoining properties so development does not result in adverse visual, noise, or nuisance impacts on adjoining residents.	Up to 2 additional non-resident , either employees or customers, are permitted on the site at any one time, except where involving the use of heavy vehicles, where no employees are permitted. Note - This provision does not apply to Bed and Breakfast or farmstay business.
	E54.3 The maximum number of heavy vehicles, trailer and motor vehicles stored on-site is as follows: a. 1 heavy vehicle; b. 1 trailer; c. Up to 3 motor vehicles. Note - The car parking provision associated with the Dwelling house(22) is in addition to this requirement. Note - The number of motor vehicles stated is in addition to motor vehicles associated with a Dwelling house(22).
	E54.4 Vehicle parking areas, vehicle standing areas and outdoor storage areas of plant and equipment are screened from adjoining sites by either planting, wall(s), fence(s) or a combination at least 1.8m in height along the length of those areas. Note - Planting for screening is to have a minimum depth of 3m.
	E54.5 Heavy vehicle storage buildings, parking areas and standing areas are setback a minimum of 30m from all property boundaries.
PO55 The hours of operation for Home based business(s)(35) are managed so that the activity does not adversely impact on the low intensity character and amenity anticipated in the area.	**E55** Hours of operation to be restricted to 8:00am to 6:00pm Monday to Saturday, except for: a. bed and breakfast or farm stay business which may operate on a 24 hour basis;

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	b. office or administrative activities that do not generate non-residents visiting the site such as book keeping and computer work; c. starting and warming up of heavy vehicles, which can commence at 7.00am.
PO56 The Home based business(s)[35] does not result in: a. an adverse visual, odour, particle drift or noise nuisance impact on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings; b. an adverse impact upon the low intensity and open area character and amenity anticipated in the locality; c. the establishment of vehicle servicing or major repairs, spray painting, panel beating or any environmentally relevant activity (ERA).	**E56.1** The use does not involve heavy vehicle servicing or major repairs, including spray painting or panel.
	E56.2 Home based business(s)[35] do not comprise an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
	E56.3 Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. Note - Nuisance is defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
PO57 On-site display and sales of goods is limited to the activities being undertaken from the site and does not result in: a. the display and sale of goods being viewed from outside of the site; b. overall development on the site having a predominantly commercial appearance.	**E57.1** Only goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are sold from the site.
	E57.2 Display of goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are contained within a dwelling or on-site structure and the display of goods is not visible from the boundary of the site.
PO58 Bed and breakfast and farmstays are of a size and scale that: a. are consistent with the low intensity, open area character and amenity of the rural residential area; b. ensures acceptable levels of privacy and amenity for the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings.	**E58** For bed and breakfast and farmstays- a. Short-term accommodation[77] is provided in the Dwelling house[22] of the accommodation operator; b. maximum 4 bedrooms are provided for a maximum of 10 guests; c. meals are served to paying guests only; d. rooms do not contain food preparation facilities.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Major electricity infrastructure(43), Substation(80) and Utility installation(86)	
PO59 The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E59.1** Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment: a. are enclosed within buildings or structures; b. are located behind the main building line; c. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric; d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls. **E59.2** A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the outside of the fenced area, between the development and street frontage, side and rear boundaries.
PO60 Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.	**E60** Access control arrangements: a. do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure; b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points; c. provide safe vehicular access to the site; d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.
PO61 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility: a. generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.	**E61** All equipment which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure noise emissions meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
Non-resident workforce accommodation(52)	
PO62 Development associated with Non-resident workforce accommodation(52): a. provides accommodation for rural workers only and is not advertised or used for the purpose of accommodating general travellers or tourists;	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. is not, or does not act, as a permanent place of residence for persons where a typical period of time does not exceed 3 consecutive months; c. is of a size, scale, intensity and design that minimises the potential for adverse noise, visual, privacy and traffic impacts on adjoining or nearby residents; d. is of a size, scale, intensity and design that is consistent with the low intensity, low-set built form and open area character and amenity anticipated for the area; e. provides suitable open space, buildings and facilities that meet the recreational, social and amenity needs of people staying on-site; f. provides landscape buffer along adjoining property boundaries to fully screen activities occurring on the site.	
Roadside stall(68)	
PO63 A Roadside stall(68): a. comprises only one Roadside stall(68) per property; b. only offers goods grown, produced or manufactured on the site; c. is of a size and in a location that will not result in nuisance, or have a significant adverse impact on the amenity, for residents on adjoining and surrounding properties; d. is designed and located to ensure safe and accessible access, egress and on-site parking and not negatively impact the road network.	**E63.1** For a Roadside stall(68): a. no more than one Roadside stall(68) per property; b. goods offered for sale are only goods grown, produced or manufactured on the site; c. the maximum area associated with a Roadside stall(68), including any larger separate items displayed for sale, does not exceed $20m^2$. **E63.2** Roadside stall(68): a. obtains vehicle access from a road classified as an arterial or sub-arterial; b. provide car parking for 2 vehicles off the road carriage and located on the property; c. is located no closer than 100m from an intersection. Note - Refer to Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification.
Rural industry(70)	
PO64	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Rural industry[70]: a. adopt construction materials and use of colour for buildings and structures are visually compatible with the rural residential character and amenity; b. is of a size, scale and design that is not visually dominant, overbearing and inconsistent with the low intensity built form and open area character and amenity of the rural residential environment.	
Sales office[72]	
PO65 Sales office[72] remain temporary in duration and retain a physical connection to land or building being displayed or sold.	**E65** Development is carried out for no longer than 2 years.
Telecommunications facility[81] Editor's note - In accordance with the Federal legislation Telecommunications facilities [81]must be constructed and operated in a manner that will not cause human exposure to electromagnetic radiation beyond the limits outlined in the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003 and Radio Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3Khz to 300Ghz.	
PO66 Telecommunications facilities[81] are co-located with existing telecommunications facilities[81], Utility installation[86], Major electricity infrastructure[43] or Substation[80] if there is already a facility in the same coverage area.	**E66.1** New telecommunication facilities[81] are co-located on existing towers with new equipment shelter and associated structures positioned adjacent to the existing shelters and structures.
	E66.2 If not co-located with an existing facility, all co-location opportunities have been investigated and fully exhausted within a 2km radius of the site.
PO67 A new Telecommunications facility[81] is designed and constructed to ensure co-masting or co-siting with other carriers both on the tower or pole and at ground level is possible in the future.	**E67** A minimum area of 45m^2 is available ~~at ground level~~ to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.
PO68 Telecommunications facilities[81] do not conflict with lawful existing land uses both on and adjoining the site.	**E68** The development results in no net reduction in the minimum quantity and standard of landscaping, private or communal open space or car parking spaces required under the planning scheme or under an existing development approval.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO69 The Telecommunications facility[81] does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is: a. high quality design and construction; b. visually integrated with the surrounding area; c. not visually dominant or intrusive; d. located behind the main building line; e. below the level of the predominant tree canopy or the level of the surrounding buildings and structures; f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape; g. treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; h. landscaped; i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.	**E69.1** Where in an urban area, the development does not protrude more than 5m above the level of the existing treeline, prominent ridgeline or building rooftops in the surrounding townscape.
	E69.2 In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.
	E69.3 Towers, equipment shelters and associated structures are of a design, colour and material to: a. reduce recognition in the landscape; b. reduce glare and reflectivity.
	E69.4 All structures and buildings are setback behind the main building line and a minimum of 10m from side and rear boundaries, except where in the Industry and Extractive industry zones, the minimum side and rear setback is 3m. Where there is no established building line the facility is located at the rear of the site.
	E69.5 The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.
	E69.6 A minimum 3m wide strip of dense planting is provided around the perimeter of the fenced area, between the facility and street frontage and adjoining uses. Note - Landscaping is provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Council may require a detailed landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, to ensure compliance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO70 Lawful access is maintained to the site at all times that does not alter the amenity of the landscape or surrounding uses.	**E70** An Access and Landscape Plan demonstrates how 24 hour vehicular access will be obtained and maintained to the facility in a manner that is appropriate to the site's context.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO71 All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting.	**E71** All equipment comprising the Telecommunications facility[81] which produces audible or non-audible sound is housed within a fully enclosed building incorporating sound control measures sufficient to ensure no noise from this equipment can be heard, or felt at the site boundary.
Wholesale nursery[89]	
PO72 Buildings and activities associated with a Wholesale nursery[89]: a. ensure the propagation of plants, whether or not in the open, occur without loss of amenity to adjacent properties; b. do not result in any form of environmental degradation, including, but not limited to, soil degradation, pollution of natural water courses and introduction of exotic plant species into the natural on-site or adjoining flora; c. are landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appear of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; d. have vehicle access from a road classified as a arterial or sub-arterial. Note - Refer to Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification.	No example provided.
Veterinary services[87]	
PO73 Buildings and activities associated with Veterinary services[87]: a. are for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals only; b. are landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appear of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; c. have vehicle access from a road classified as a arterial or sub-arterial. Note - Refer to Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Winery(90)	
PO74 Buildings and activities associated with Winery(90): a. are for a Winery(90) and ancillary activities only. Uses not affiliated with Winery(90) activities, or the sale of products produced or manufactured on-site, are avoided; b. are landscaped, fenced and screened in a manner to reduce the visual appear of buildings, structures, storage and parking areas; c. have vehicle access from a road classified as a arterial or sub-arterial. Note - Refer to Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification.	No example provided.
Values and constraints criteria	
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.	
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcome, an Acid sulfate soils (ASS) investigation report and soil management plan is prepared by a qualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation an ASS investigation report and soil management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils.	
PO75 Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development: a. is managed to avoid or minimise the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters; c. protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.	**E75** Development does not involve: a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m^3 of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or b. filling of land of more than 500m^3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m Australian Height datum AHD.
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcomes, a bushfire management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance for the preparation of a bushfire management plan is provided in Planning scheme policy – Bushfire prone areas.	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO76 Development: a. minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire risk; b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front; c. is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire; d. minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels around buildings and structures.	**E76** Buildings and structures have contained within the site: a. a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; b. A separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater; c. A separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures; d. An area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and e. An access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting applicant having a formed width of at least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%: i. To, and around, each building and other roofed structure; and ii. To each fire fighting water supply extraction point. Note - The meaning of the terms classified vegetation and low threat vegetation as well as the method of calculating the bushfire attach level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959.
PO77 Development and associated driveways and access ways: a. avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; b. ensure safe and effective access for emergency services during a bushfire; c. enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site during a bushfire.	**E77** A length of driveway: a. to a road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road; b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; c. have a minimum width of 3.5m; d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.
PO78	**E78**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.	a. A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected to a reticulated water supply, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is provided and located within 10m of buildings and structures. b. Where not connected to a reticulated water supply or a pressure and flow stated above is not available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10 000 litres (tanks with fire brigade tank fittings, swimming pools) is located within 10m of buildings and structures. c. Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access is provided to within 3m of that water storage source. d. Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: i. a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank; ii. fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 200mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.
PO79 Development: a. does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids; b. does not present danger or difficulty to emergency services for emergency response or evacuation. Editor's note - Unacceptable risk is defined as a situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage.	**E79** Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.
(refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) Note - To assist in demonstrating achievement of heritage performance outcomes, a heritage impact assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified person verifying the proposed development is in accordance with The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.	
PO80 Development will: a. not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building;	**E80** Development is for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. protect the fabric and setting of the heritage site, object or building; c. be consistent with the form, scale and style of the heritage site, object or building; d. utilise similar materials to those existing, or where this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes; e. incorporate complementary elements, detailing and ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building; f. retain public access where this is currently provided.	Note - A Cultural heritage conservation management plan for the preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of a site, object or building of cultural heritage value is prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Heritage and landscape character. The plan is sent to, and approved by Council prior to the commencement of any preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works.
Infrastructure buffer areas (refer Overlay map – Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)	
PO81 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer: a. is located and designed to avoid any potential adverse impacts on personal health and wellbeing from electromagnetic fields; b. is located and designed in a manner that maintains a high level of security of supply; c. is located and designed so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.	**E81** Except where located on an approved Neighbourhood development plan, development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a high voltage electricity line buffer.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO82 Development: 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 other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO83 Development: 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.	**E83** No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow.	
PO84 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring.	No example provided.
PO85 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to the environment are not adversely affected by a detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises.	**E85** Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not located or stored in an Overland flow path area. Note - Refer to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances.
PO86 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open space onto a private lot.	**E86** Development which is not in a Rural zone that an 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.
PO87 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains through private property cater for overland flows for a fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be easily maintained. 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.	**E87.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E87.2**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment.
PO88 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one premises; c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater Drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided.
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO89 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E89** 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.

7.2.3.7 Reconfiguring a lot code

7.2.3.7.1 Application - Caboolture west local plan - Reconfiguring a lot

This code applies to undertaking development for Reconfiguring a lot and associated Operational works in the Caboolture west local plan area, if:

1. the development has been categorised as ~~either accepted development subject to requirements or~~ assessable development - code assessment, and this code is identified as applicable to that development in the assessment benchmarks for assessable development ~~and requirements for accepted development column of a table of assessment~~ (Part 5);

2. the development has been categorised as assessable development - impact assessment (Part 5).

For ~~accepted development subject to requirements or~~ assessable development for this Code:

1. ~~Part A of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in Urban living precinct;~~

2. Part ~~B~~A of the code applies only to assessable development in the Urban living precinct;

3. ~~Part C of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in Town centre precinct;~~

4. Part ~~D~~B of the code applies only to assessable development in Town centre precinct;

5. ~~Part E of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the Enterprise and employment precinct;~~

6. Part ~~F~~C of the code applies only to assessable development in the Enterprise and employment precinct;

7. ~~Part G of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the Green network precinct;~~

8. Part ~~H~~D of the code applies only to assessable development in the Green network precinct;

9. ~~Part I of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the Rural living precinct;~~

10. Part ~~J~~E of the code applies only to assessable development in the Rural living precinct.

When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.1 'Process for determining the category of development and category of assessment for assessable development' and, where applicable, section 5.3.2 'Determining the category of development and category of assessment'.

7.2.3.7.2 Purpose - Caboolture west local plan - Reconfiguring a lot

1. The purpose of the Reconfiguring a lot code is to facilitate and manage the outcomes of development for reconfiguring a lot.

2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

    a. Reconfiguring a lot creates a diversity of lot sizes, dimensions and arrangements consistent with the intended densities, uses, configurations and character of the applicable precinct and sub-precinct while not adversely impacting on lawful uses, values or constraints present.

    b. Reconfiguring a lot provides a variety and arrangement of lots for lawful uses consistent with the uses, precinct, zone and local plan outcomes applicable to the land and that meet the provisions of the planning scheme.

    c. Reconfiguring a lot meets the social, cultural and recreational needs of the community by providing:

        i. a range of affordable housing opportunities;

        ii. accessible commercial and local employment opportunities;

iii. assessable Park[57] and open space areas located within walking distance to all residential lots;

iv. for the creation of a sense of place commensurate with the intents for the applicable precinct and sub-precinct.

d. Reconfiguring a lot creates a lot design and orientation that enables building design appropriate for the local climate and conditions.

e. Reconfiguring a lot identifies development footprints that are free from development constraints and natural values.

f. Reconfiguring a lot is sensitive to, and mitigates any adverse impacts on; natural hazard, local topography and landforms, natural ecosystems including significant vegetation and local fauna habitat, cultural heritage values, existing character, outlooks and local landmarks.

g. Reconfiguring a lot recognises and responds to the presence of major infrastructure and does not undermine the viability, integrity, operation, maintenance or safety of major infrastructure.

h. Reconfiguring of does not result in development encroaching upon and constraining the operation of existing infrastructure, utilities, industrial uses, or major sport, recreational and entertainment facilities.

i. Reconfiguring a lot will result in:

i. services being suppled to all lots in a safe, efficient, co-ordinated and sequenced manner which minimises whole of life cycle costs and is sensitive to the environment they are located in;

ii. stormwater infrastructure designed to protect people, property, the built environment and the natural environment in an efficient and cost effective manner;

iii. a street system designed to provide well-connected, safe and convenient movement and open space networks through interconnected streets and active transport linkages that provide high levels of accessibility between residences, open space areas and places of activity;

iv. the provision of important connections surrounding transit nodes and centres.

7.2.3.7.1 Urban living precinct

7.2.3.7.1.1 Application - Reconfiguring a lot code - Urban living precinct

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 Caboolture West local plan - Urban living precinct, 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 7.2.3.7 - Reconfiguring a lot code and the following additional Caboolture West local plan - Urban living precinct specific overall outcomes:

    a. Reconfiguring a lot is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.

    b. Reconfiguring a lot achieves a variety of lot sizes and net residential density of between 11-30 dwellings per hectare.

    c. Reconfiguring a lot achieves neighbourhoods that are designed to provide well-connected, safe and convenient movement and open space networks through interconnected streets and active transport linkages that provide high levels of accessibility between residences, open space areas and places of activity.

    d. 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.

    e. 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.

    f. Reconfiguring a lot achieves the intent and purpose of the Urban living precinct and sub-precinct outcomes as identified in Part 7.

7.2.3.7.1.2 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 A, Table 7.2.3.7.1.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part A Table 7.2.3.7.1.1, 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~~	~~Corresponding performance outcomes~~
~~RAD1~~	~~PO1, PO2, PO32, PO33~~
~~RAD2~~	~~PO2, PO33~~
~~RAD3~~	~~PO34~~
~~RAD4~~	~~PO2~~
~~RAD5~~	~~PO34~~
~~RAD6~~	~~PO2, PO33~~
~~RAD7~~	~~PO52~~

~~Part A - Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Urban living precinct~~

Table 7.2.3.7.1.1 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Urban living precinct

~~Requirements for accepted development~~	
~~General requirements~~	
~~Boundary realignment for developable and developed lots~~	
~~RAD1~~	~~Lots created by boundary realignment:~~ 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~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria.~~ ~~Note - examples may include but are not limited to:~~ 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:~~ i. ~~Where premises are approved as Multiple Dwelling(49) Units with a communal open space area, the communal open space cannot be separately titled as it is required by the Multiple dwelling(49) 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**~~	~~For developed lots, resulting lots comply with the following minimum lot sizes and dimensions:~~ ~~**Precinct**~~ / ~~**Area**~~ / ~~**Frontage**~~ / ~~**Depth**~~ ~~Urban living precinct~~ / ~~-~~ / ~~7.5m~~ / ~~25m~~ ~~Town centre precinct~~ / ~~1000m²~~ / ~~40m~~ / ~~-~~ ~~Enterprise and employment precinct~~ / ~~1000m²~~ / ~~40m~~ / ~~-~~ G~~reen network precinct~~ / ~~-~~ / ~~-~~ / ~~-~~ ~~Rural living precinct~~ / ~~6000m²~~ / ~~-~~ / ~~-~~ ~~Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.~~
~~**RAD4**~~	~~For developable lots, resulting lots comply with the minimum lot size requirement of 20 hectares.~~
~~**RAD5**~~	~~For developed lots, a boundary realignment does not result in more than 4 adjoining lots of the same lot type, as defined in Table 7.2.3.7.1.3 - Lot Types.~~
~~**RAD6**~~	~~No new boundaries are located within 2m of High Value Areas as identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.~~
~~**RAD7**~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in the clearing of any Habitat trees.~~

Part ~~B~~A - Criteria for assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Urban living precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part ~~B~~A, Table 7.2.3.7.1.~~2~~1 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 7.2.3.7.1.2 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Urban living precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Where on a developable lot or creating developable lots	
Lot size and design	
PO1 Reconfiguring a lot does not result in additional lots.	No example provided.
Boundary realignment	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO2 Boundary realignments do not result in the: a. fragmentation or alienation of the land or result in the loss of land for future urban purposes; b. delay the use of the land for urban purposes; c. adverse impacts on the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas; d. existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant due to: i. lot size; ii. parking requirements; iii. servicing; iv. dependant elements of an existing or approved land use being separately titled. Note - An example may include but are not limited to 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.	No example provided.
Where on a developed lot or creating developed lots	
Site density	
PO3 Reconfiguring of a lot achieves a net residential density between 11 - 30 lots per hectare to maintain a diverse medium density neighbourhood character. Note - Future residential development on lots will be required to achieve a minimum net density of 30 dwellings per hectare when located within 400m walking distance of a local centre. Note - Future residential development where not located within 400m walking distance of a local centre will be required to achieve a minimum net density of 20 dwellings per hectare.	**E3** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
Lot design, mix and location	
PO4	**E4.1**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Lots have a sufficient area and dimension for them to accommodate: a. dwelling(s) including all domestic outbuildings; b. areas for car parking, access and manoeuvring; c. areas for private open space.	Lot sizes and dimensions (excluding any access handles) comply with Lot Types A, B, C, D, E or F in accordance with Table 7.2.3.7.1.3: Lot Types. Note - For the purpose of rear lots, frontage is the average width of the lot (excluding any access handle or easement)
	E4.2 Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO5 Reconfiguring a lot provides for a variety of housing options, by way of a mix of lot sizes and dimensions consistent with the medium density character of the precinct, whilst facilitating delivery of diversity within the streetscape.	**E5.1** For reconfiguring a lot which creates in excess of 5 new lots, a mix of lot types in accordance with Table 7.2.3.7.1.3 are to be incorporated into the development as follows: • 5 - 10 lots - 2 lot types • 11 - 20 lots - 3 lot types • 21 - 50 lots - 4 lot types (must include lot type A) • >50 lots - 5 lot types (must include lot type A) Editor's note - Lots containing built to boundary walls should also include an appropriate easement to facilitate the maintenance of any wall within 600mm of a boundary. For boundaries with built to boundary walls on adjacent lots a 'High Density Development Easement' is recommended; or for all other built to boundary walls and 'easement for maintenance purposes' is recommended.
	E5.2 For reconfiguring a lot which creates in excess of 20 new lots, the following minimum percentages of lot types in accordance with Table 7.2.3.7.1.3 apply: • Lot Type A - 10% of new lots and Lot Type F - 5% of new lots; or • Lot Type A - 15% of new lots and Lot Type F - 2% of new lots; or • Lot Type A - 15% of new lots and Lot Type B - 15% of new lots.
	E5.3 Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
PO6 A range of different lots are distributed throughout the development with no one lot type concentrated within a single location, to create diversity within the streetscape and minimise conflicts between vehicle access and on street parking. Note - Built to boundary walls and driveway locations for lots with frontages of 12.5 metres or less are to be shown on a plan of development in accordance with the requirements of section 9.3.1 - Dwelling house code.	**E6.1** Where not accessed via a laneway, a maximum of 4 adjoining lots of the same type in accordance with Table 7.2.3.7.1.3 are proposed where fronting the same street.
	E6.2 Where accessed via a laneway, a maximum of 8 adjoining lots of the same type in accordance with Table 7.2.3.7.1.3are proposed where fronting the same street.
	E6.3 Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO7 Lots that facilitate medium to high density residential uses (freehold or community titles) are located in proximity to recreational opportunities, commercial and community facilities and public transport nodes.	**E7** a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Lots with frontages of 7.5 metres or less are located within 200 metres of: i. a park; or ii. a public transport stop or station; or iii. a higher order centre, district centre, local centre or neighbourhood hub (refer Overlay map - Community activities and neighbourhood hubs). AND c. Lots with frontages of 32 metres or greater are predominately located on corner lots or lots with dual road frontages, and within 200 metres of: i. a park; or ii. a public transport stop or station; or iii. a higher order centre, district centre, local centre or neighbourhood hub (refer Overlay map - Community activities and neighbourhood hubs).
PO8	**E8**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Narrow lots do not adversely affect the character and amenity of the precinct. Residential uses establish in a manner which facilitates an integrated streetscape, maximises the efficient use of land and achieves a safe and efficient street network. Note - Built to boundary walls and driveway locations for lots with frontages of 12.5 metres or less are to be shown on a plan of development in accordance with the requirements of section 9.3.1 - Dwelling house code	Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO9 Group construction and integrated streetscape solutions are encouraged through the location and grouping of lots suitable for terrace and row housing.	**E9.1** Any lot sharing a boundary with a Lot Type A must contain a mandatory built to boundary wall on the shared boundary.
	E9.2 Driveway crossovers for lots with frontages of less than 10m are paired up to facilitate on-street parking. Note - Built to boundary walls for lots with frontages of 12.5 metres or less are to be shown on a plan of development in accordance with the requirements of section 9.3.1 - Dwelling house code.
	E9.3 Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
Rear lots	
PO10 Rear lots: a. contribute to the mix of lot sizes; b. are limited to 1 behind any full frontage lot (i.e. a lot with a street frontage that is not an access handle); c. Provide sufficient area for vehicles to manoeuvre on-site allowing entry and exit to the rear lot in forward gear.	**E10** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO11 Access handles for rear lots are: a. a minimum of 5m wide to allow for safe vehicle access and service corridors from the rear lot to the street;	**E11** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. are located on 1 side of the full frontage lot; c. limited to no more than 2 directly adjoining each other.	
Street design and layout	
PO12 Development maintains, contributes to or provides for a s~~S~~treet layout~~s~~ that facilitates regular and consistent shaped lots through the use of rectilinear grid patterns, or modified grid patterns where constrained by topographical and other physical barriers. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - ~~Integrated~~ Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E12** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO13 Development maintains, contributes to or provides for a s~~S~~treet layout~~sare~~ that is designed to connect to surrounding neighbourhoods,~~by~~ providing an interconnected street, pedestrian and cyclist network~~s~~ that connects nearby centres, neighbourhood hubs, community facilities, public transport nodes and open space to residential areas ~~for access and emergency management purposes~~. The layout ensures that new development is provided with multiple points of access. The timing of transport works ensures that multiple points of access are provided during early stages of a development. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome ~~when alternative access points should be provided for emergency management purposes~~.	**E13** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO14 Development maintains, contributes to or provides for a s~~S~~treet layouts that provides an efficient and legible movement network with high levels of connectivity within and external to the to the site by: a. facilitating increased active transport with a focus on safety and amenity for pedestrians and cyclists; b. providing street blocks with a maximum walkable perimeter of 500m (refer Figure - Street block design); c. providing a variety of street block sizes;	**E14** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

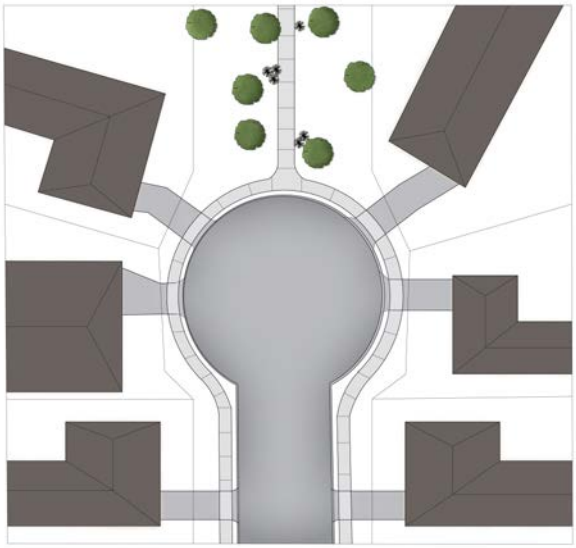
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
d. reducing street block sizes as they approach an activity focus (e.g centre, neighbourhood hub, train station, community activity, public open space); e. facilitating possible future connections to adjoining sites for roads, green linkages and other essential infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - ~~Integrated~~ Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	
PO15 Street layouts create convenient and highly permeable movement networks between lower and higher order roads, whilst not adversely affecting the safety and function of the higher order road. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy -~~Integrated~~ Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E15** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO16 ~~Streets are designed and constructed to cater for:~~ a. ~~safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement;~~ b. ~~on street parking adequate to meet the needs of future residents ;~~ c. ~~efficient public transport routes;~~ d. ~~expected traffic speeds and volumes;~~ e. ~~utilities and stormwater drainage;~~ f. ~~lot access, sight lines and public safety;~~ g. ~~emergency access and waste collection;~~ h. ~~waste service vehicles;~~ i. ~~required street trees, landscaping and street furniture.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for determining design criteria to achieve this outcome.~~ Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions:	**E16** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

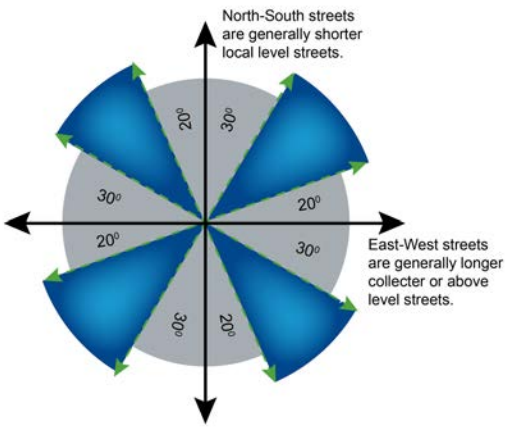
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landsacping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is within 200m of a sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces;	**E** New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.

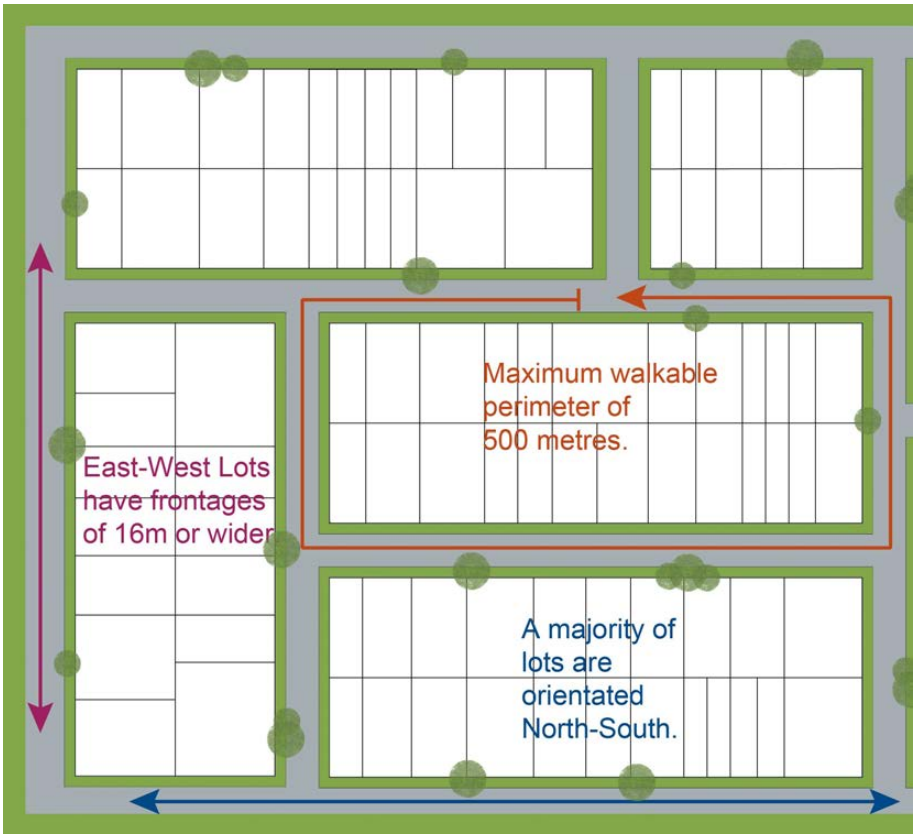
Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
• Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	**E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO17 ~~Intersections are designed and constructed to provide for the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and private vehicles.~~ Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users. ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.~~	**E17** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
	E Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. where the through road provides an access or residential street function: b. where the through road provides a local collector or district collector function: c. where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: d. where the through road provides an arterial function: e. walkable block perimeter does not exceed 500 metres.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation**: Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. **Minimum construction**: Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
PO18 Cul-de-sac or dead end streets are not proposed unless: a. topography or other physical barriers exist to the continuance of the street network or vehicle connection to an existing road is not permitted; b. there are no appropriate alternative solutions; c. the cul-de-sac or dead end street will facilitate future connections to adjoining land or development. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E18** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO19	**E19**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Where cul-de-sacs are proposed due to connection to existing roads not being permitted, they are to be designed to allow a 10m wide pedestrian connection through to the existing road with no lots proposed at the head of the cul-de-sac generally as shown in the figure below. **Figure - Cul-de-sac design**  Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve this outcome.	Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO20 Streets are designed and oriented to minimise the impact of cut and fill on the amenity of the streetscape and adjoining development.	**E20** a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Street alignment follows ridges or gullies or runs perpendicular to slope.
PO21 Streets are oriented to encourage active transport through a climate responsive and comfortable walking environment whilst also facilitating lots that support subtropical design practices, including: a. controlled solar access & shade provision; b. cross-ventilation.	**E21.1** a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Where not unduly constrained by topography or other physical barrier, streets are primarily oriented within 20 or 30 degrees of North-South or East-West in accordance with Figure - Preferred street orientation below**.**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve subtropical design solution.	**Figure - Preferred street orientation** 
	E21.2 a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. The long axis of a street block is oriented east-west to facilitate a north-south orientation for a majority of lots as per Figure - Street block design below.
	E21.3 a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Where the long axis of lot~~s~~ boundaries are oriented east west, they are ~~14~~16m or wider so as to allow for alternative dwelling design to achieve solar access and cross-ventilation as per Figure -Street block design below.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Figure - Street block design  	
~~**Movement network**~~	
PO22 The street network creates convenient access to major streets roads for heavy vehicles and commercial traffic without introducing through traffic to residential streets. The street network is designed in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, Major streets.	**E22** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO23 The road network has sufficient reserve and pavement widths to cater for the current and intended function of the road in accordance with the road type in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E23** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO24 The street networks encourage walking and cycling and a safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists. The street network is designed in accordance with a	**E24** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling.	
Laneway design and location	
PO25 Laneway location contributes to a high standard of amenity for adjoining lots and the primary streetscape. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for determining locational criteria for laneways.	**E25** a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Laneways are primarily used where: i. vehicle access is not permitted from the primary street frontage; or ii. limiting vehicle access from the primary street frontage results in a positive streetscape outcome;or iii. where lots directly adjoin a local, district or regional Park[(57)].
PO26 Laneways service a limited number of allotments, creating a sense of place and enclosed feeling for the pedestrian environment whilst contributing to the high level of connectivity of the street network Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for determining design criteria for Laneways.	**E26** a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Laneways are limited to 130m in length; and c. Laneways are not designed as dead ends or cul-de-sacs, and are to have vehicle connections to an access street at both ends; and d. Where laneways exceed 100m in length, a 7m wide mid lane pedestrian connection is to be provided between the adjacent access streets and the laneway.
PO Laneway lots adjoining a park have a dedicated pathway as road reserve along the park frontage of the lots to contain all services and a concrete path.	**E** Dedicate a minimum 2.5m as road reserve along the park frontage of the lots to contain all services and a 2.0m wide concrete path. Note - Electrical, water and sewerage services are not to be located in the laneway. Electrical services that are necessary to provide street lighting in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard may be located in the laneway.
PO27	**E27**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Laneway design ensures the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and motorists by way of site lines, and sufficient road reserve for vehicle movements and the provision of street lighting. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for determining design criteria for Laneways.	a. Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR b. Laneways are designed with minor meanders only, and maintain direct lines of sight from one end of the laneway to the other; and c. Laneways provide road dedication at strategic locations along the laneway to allow the construction of street lighting and any electrical pillars associated with the street lighting in accordance with current Australian Standards. Note - The dedication must allow for street lights to be provided on Council's standard alignment
Park(57) and open space	
PO28 A hierarchy of Park(57) and open space is provided to meet the recreational needs of the community in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space. Note - District level parks or larger may be required in certain locations in accordance with Part 4: Local Government Infrastructure Plan.	**E28** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO29 Park(57) are provided within walking distance of all new residential lots as follows: a. district parks are provided within 15 minutes walking distance time of houses; b. local and neighbourhood parks are provided within 5 minutes walking distance time.	**E29** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO30 Park(57) is of a size and design standard to meet the needs of the expected users. Parks(57) are provided as per the following table and seek to: a. retain stands of trees in Parks(57) – for environmental 'stepping stones' and for urban relief; b. locate on hilltops, gullies, river banks and between neighbourhoods.	**E30** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome

Open space type	Minimum area	Walking catchment	Rate
Small local park(57) recreation	0.3 ha - 0.5 ha	150-300m	0.5ha/1000 persons
Local park(57) recreation	0.5 ha - 1ha	400m	
District park(57) recreation	4 ha	1.2km	0.5 ha/1000 persons
District Civic park(57) (town centre only)	3000m^2	n/a	n/a – only 1 needed in the town centre
Regional/District sports*	4 parks add up to 80ha	n/a	4 parks @ 80ha each

* Regional and district parks have been identified on the Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.

PO31

The safety and useability of parks is ensured through the careful design of the street network and lot locations which provide high levels of surveillance and access into the park(57) or open space area. The provision of parks will consider the following:

a. local and district parks are bordered by streets and not lots wherever possible;

b. where lots do addresses local and district parks(57), fencing is provided along the park(57) boundary at a maximum height of 1m prior to the sealing of the plan of subdivision;

c. the design of fencing and retaining features allows for safe and direct pedestrian access between the park(57) and private allotment through the use of private gates and limited retaining features along park(57) boundaries.

E31

Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Sloping Land

PO

Lot layout and design avoids the impacts of cutting, filling and retaining walls on the visual and physical amenity of the streetscape, each lot created and of adjoining lots ensuring, but not limited to, the following:

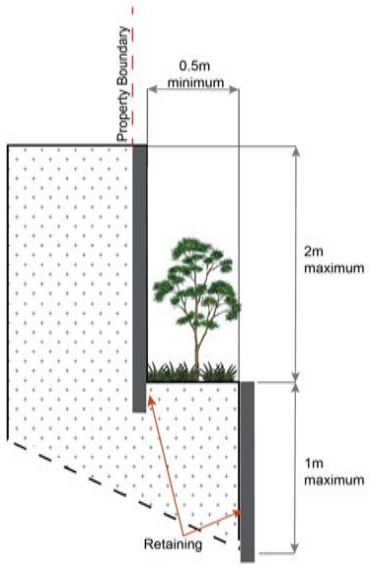
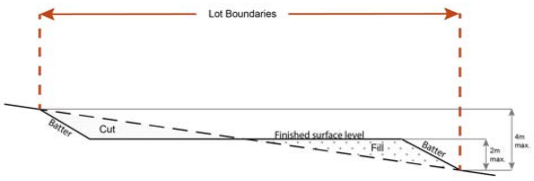
a. the likely location of private open spae associated with a Dwelling House on each lot will not be dominated by, or encroached into by built form outcomes such as walls or fences;

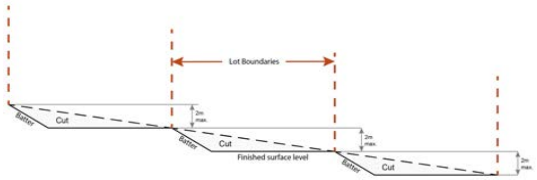
E

Lot layout and design ensures that a lot has a maximum average slope of 1:15 along its long axis and 1:10 along its short axis.

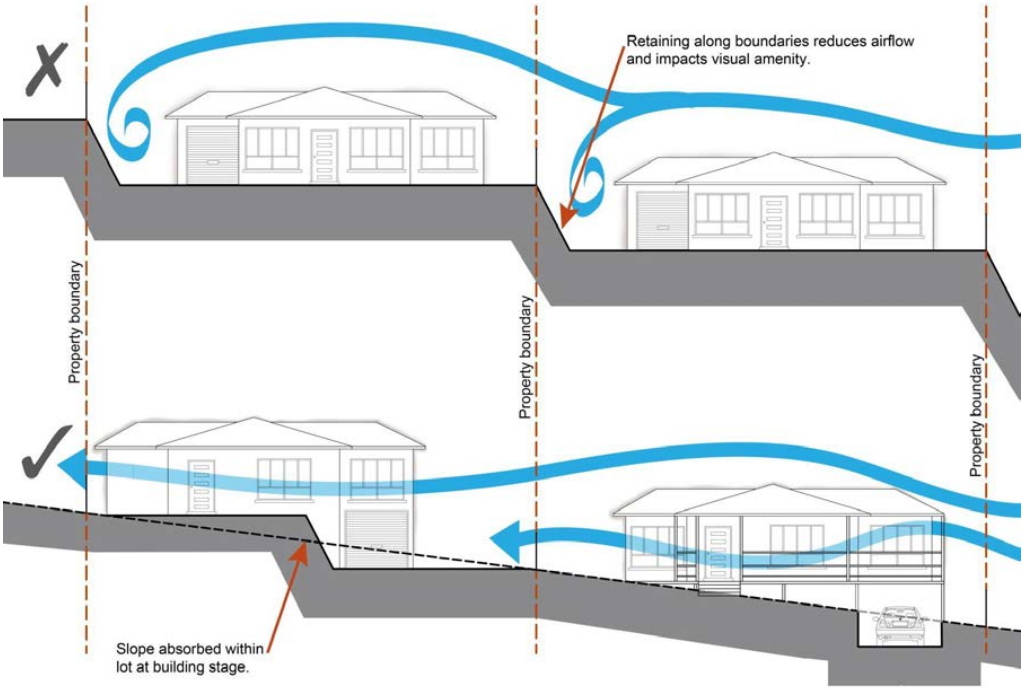
E

Retaining walls and benching and associated cutting, filling and other earthworks associated with reconfiguring a lot are limited to:

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
b. walls and/or fences are kept to a human scale and do not represent barriers to local envrionmental outcomes and conditions such as good solar access to prevailing breezes; and c. the potential for overlooking from public land into private lots is avoided whereever possible; and d. lot design is integrated with the opportunities available for Dwelling House design to reduce impacts Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidelines on building design on sloped land.	a. a maximum vertical dimension of 1.5m from natural ground for any single retaining structure; or b. where incorporating a retaining structure greater than 1.5m in height, the retaining wall is stepped, terraced and landscaped as follows: i. maximum 1m vertical, minimum 0.5m horizontal, maximum 2m vertical (refer figure below); ii. maximum overall structure height of 3m; or **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT**  c. where incorporating benching along the short axis (from side to side boundary) of a lot: i. the difference between levels at each boundary is no greater than 4m per lot; ii. each bench has a maximum height of 2m (refer figure below); or **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT**  d. where incorporating benching along the long axis (from front to rear boundary): i. each bench has a maximum height f 2m; ii. lots orientate up/down the slope. **THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	 Note - Benching is to incorporate suitable measures to ensure stabilisation and prevent erosion. Editor's note - Strict cut and fill requirements apply at the (22) stage. Deferral of slope solutions until building stage is not an acceptable outcome.

THE NEW FIGURE BELOW IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS AMENDMENT



PO	E
All earth retaining structures are to be certified as being designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Building Code requirements.	a. the minimum design life (the period assumed in design for which a structure or structural element is required to perform its intended purpose without replacement or major structural repairs for the earth retaining structure is that specified in Australia Standard AS 4678 Earth-retaining structures; b. earth retaining structures within the land and around areas of cut on or near the boundaries of the site must be designed to allow for live and dead loads

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
	associated with the land/premise's current occupancy and use; c. where the adjoining land use rights or zoning allows for industrial uses a minimum live load of 25kPA must be allowed in the design of the retaining structure for these adjoining premises. Note - Retaining walls will only be approved following submission of a full detailed design certified by a RPEQ.
Boundary realignment	
PO32 Boundary alignments ensure that infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve.	No example provided.
PO33 Boundary realignment does not result in: a. existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria; b. lots being unserviced by infrastructure; c. lots not providing for own private servicing d. adverse impacts on the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas .	No example provided.
PO34 Boundary realignment results in lots which have appropriate size, dimensions and access to cater for uses consistent with the precinct, sub-precincts and any relevant other precinct.	**E34** Lot sizes and dimensions (excluding any access handles) comply with Lot Types A, B, C, D, E or F in accordance with Table 7.2.3.7.1.3: Lot Types.
Reconfiguring existing development by Community Title	
PO35 Reconfiguring a lot which creates or amends a community title scheme as described in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is:	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the for accepted development requirements applying to those uses at the time that they were established. Note - Examples of land uses becoming unlawful include, but are not limited to the following: a. Land on which a Dual occupancy(21)(22) has been established is reconfigured in a way that results in both dwellings no longer being on the one lot. The reconfiguring has the effect of transforming the development from a Dual occupancy(21) to two separate Dwelling houses(22)(23), at least one of which does not satisfy the requirements for accepted development applying to Dwelling houses(22). b. Land on which a Multiple dwelling(49) has been established is reconfigured in a way that precludes lawful access to required communal facilities by either incorporating some of those facilities into private lots or otherwise obstructing the normal access routes to those facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval. Editor's note - To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be a combined application for reconfiguring a lot and a material change of use or otherwise be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements.	
Reconfiguring by Lease	
PO36 Reconfiguring a lot which divides land or buildings by lease in a way that allows separate occupation or use of those facilities is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is: a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the for accepted development requirements applying to those uses at the time that they were established. Note - An example of a land use becoming unlawful is a Multiple dwelling(49) over which one or more leases have been created in a way that precludes lawful access to some of the required communal facilities. Some of the communal car parking facilities have been incorporated into lease areas while other leases are located in a way that obstructs the normal access routes to other communal facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval, but they are no longer freely available to all occupants of the Multiple dwelling(49).	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Editor's note - To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements. Editor's note - Under the definition in Schedule 2 of the Act, the following do not constitute reconfiguring a lot and are not subject to this performance outcome: a. a lease for a term, including renewal options, not exceeding 10 years; and b. an agreement for the exclusive use of part of the common property for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.	
Volumetric subdivision	
PO37 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-complying with planning scheme criteria. Note - Examples may include but are not limited to: a. 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.	No example provided.

Access easements	
PO Access easements contain a driveway constructed to an appropriate standard for the intended use.	No example provided.
PO Where the access easement adjoins a constructed road, it has appropriate grade, verge cross section and safe sight distance for accessing vehicles, through traffic, and active transport users.	No example provided.
PO The easement covers all works associated with the access.	**E** The easement covers all driveway construction including cut and fill batters, drainage works and utility services.
PO	No example provided.

Relocation or alteration of existing services are undertaken as a result of the access easement.	

~~Reticulated supply~~**Utilities**	
PO38 ~~Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure commensurate with the precinct. All services, including water supply, stormwater management, sewerage disposal, stormwater disposal, drainage, electricity, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:~~ a. ~~is efficient in delivery of service;~~ 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.~~ All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	~~**E38**~~ ~~Lots are provided with:~~ a. ~~a connection to the reticulated water supply infrastructure network;~~ b. ~~a connection to the sewerage infrastructure network;~~ c. ~~a connection to the reticulated electricity infrastructure network; and~~ d. ~~a physical connection to the telecommunication network, that where available to the land is part of the high speed broadband network.~~ No example provided.
Stormwater location and design	
PO Where development is for an urban purpose that involves a land 2500m^2 or greater in size and results in 6 or more lots, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	No example provided.

PO39 ~~The development is planned and designed considering the land use constraints of the site and incorporates water sensitive urban design principles.~~ Development is designed and constructed to achieve Water Sensitive Urban Design best practice including: a. protection of existing natural features; b. integrating public open space with stormwater corridors or infrastructure; c. maintaining natural hydrologic behaviour of catchments and preserving the natural water cycle; d. protecting water quality environmental values of surface and ground waters; e. minimising capital and maintenance costs of stormwater infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for more information and examples on water sensitive urban design. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.	No example provided.
PO40 Stormwater drainage ~~pipes and structures~~infrastructure (including inter-allotment drainage)~~through or~~within private land ~~are~~is protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance. ~~Note - To determine sufficient areas for easements refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.~~ Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows: **Pipe Diameter** — **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter — 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter — 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter — Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)

	Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO41 Stormwater~~M~~management facilities are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO42 Natural streams and riparian vegetation are retained and enhanced through revegetation.	No example provided.
PO43 Areas constructed as detention basins: a. are adaptable for passive recreation; b. appear to be a natural land form; c. provide practical access for maintenance purposes; d. do not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas; e. have adequate setbacks to adjoining properties; f. are located within land to be dedicated to Council as public land.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater detention basins are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO44 Development maintains and improves the environmental values of waterway ecosystems.	No example provided.
PO45 A constructed water body~~ies~~ proposed to be dedicated as public asset is to be avoided, unless there is an overriding need in the public interest ~~are not dedicated as public assets~~.	No example provided.
PO Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a lawful point of discharge.	**E** 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.
Stormwater management system	
PO46	**E46**

The major drainage system has the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the defined flood event.	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.
PO47 Overland flow paths (for any storm event) from newly constructed roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots and allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.	**E47** Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas. The pathways have a minimum width of 8m and are designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.
~~**PO48**~~ ~~Development achieves the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome, a stormwater quality management is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~	~~No example provided.~~
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO49 The stormwater management system is designed to: a. protect the environmental values in downstream waterways; b. maintain ground water recharge areas; c. preserve existing natural wetlands and associated vegetation buffers; d. avoid disturbing soils or sediments; e. avoid altering the natural hydrologic regime in acid sulf~~ph~~ate soil and nutrient hazardous areas; f. maintain and improve receiving water quality; g. protect natural waterway configuration; h. protect natural wetlands and vegetation;	No example provided.

i. protect downstream and adjacent properties; j. protect and enhance riparian areas.	
PO50 Design and construction of the stormwater management system: a. utilise methods and materials to minimise the whole of lifecycle costs of the stormwater management system; and b. are co-ordinated with civil and other landscaping works~~;~~. c. ~~achieves Council's Total Water Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.~~ Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO51 Where associated with a minor green corridor identified on Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space, development will adopt bio-retention systems for stormwater treatment that recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Clearing of native vegetation	
PO52 Reconfiguring a lot facilitates the retention of native vegetation by: 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	**E52** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

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; f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies.	
Noise	
PO53 Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): 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); b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E53** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless; i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Values and constraints requirements	
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.	
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) for developable lots only 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.	

PO54 Lots are designed to: a. minimise the risk from bushfire hazard to each lot and provide the safest possible siting for buildings and structures; 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.	**E54** 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: a. within an appropriate development footprint; b. within the lowest hazard locations on a lot; c. to achieve minimum separation from any source of bushfire hazard of 20m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; d. to achieve a minimum separation from any retained vegetation strips or small areas of vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (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.
PO55 Lots provide adequate water supply and infrastructure to support fire-fighting.	**E55** For water supply purposes, reconfiguring a lot ensures that: a. lots have access to a reticulated water supply provided by a distributer-retailer for the area; or b. where no reticulated water supply is available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres and located within a development footprint.
PO56 Lots are designed to : a. promote safe site access by avoiding potential entrapment situations; b. promote accessibility and manoeuvring for fire fighting during bushfire.	**E56** Reconfiguring a lot ensures a new lot is provided with: 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.
PO57 Lots ensure the road layout and design supports: a. safe and efficient emergency services access to sites; and manoeuvring within the subdivision; b. availability and maintenance of access routes for the purpose of safe evacuation.	**E57** Reconfiguring a lot provides a road layout which: a. includes a perimeter road that separating the new lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating by: i. a cleared width of 20m;

	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. b. Or if the above is not practicable, a fire maintenance trail separates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating: 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. 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 d. excludes dead-end roads.
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.	
PO58 Lots do not: a. reduce public access to a heritage place, building, item or object;	No example provided.

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.	
High voltage electricity line buffer(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.	
PO59 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO60 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	**E60** No new lots are created within the buffer area.
PO61 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	**E61** No new lots are created within the buffer area.
PO62 Boundary realignments: a. do not result in the creation of additional building development within the buffer; a. result in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer.	No example provided.
Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer (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.	
PO63 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO64 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	No example provided.
PO65	No example provided.

The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	
PO66 Boundary realignments: a. do not result in the creation of additional building development within the buffer; b. results in the reduction of building development opportunities within the buffer.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO67 Development: 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.	No example provided.
PO68 Development: 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..	**E68** Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area. 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.
PO69 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure.	No example provided.

Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	
PO70 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.	**E70** 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.
PO71 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E71.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E71.2** 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.
PO72 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided

Additional criteria for development for a Park[57]	
PO73 Development for a Park[57] ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E73** 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.

Table 7.2.3.7.1.3 - Lot Types

Lot Type	A	B	C	D	E	F
Primary Frontage *(metres)*	7.5	>7.5 - 10	>10 - 12.5	>12.5 - 18	>18 - 32	32+
Lot Depth *(metres)*	25 - 35	25 - 35	25 - 35	25 - 35	25 - 35	25 - 35
Built to Boundary	*Mandatory built to boundary both sides.*	*Mandatory built to boundary one side.*	*Mandatory built to boundary one side.*			

7.2.3.7.2 Town centre precinct

7.2.3.7.2.1 Application - Reconfiguring a lot code - Town centre precinct

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 Caboolture West local plan - Town centre precinct, 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 7.2.3.7 - Reconfiguring a lot code and the following additional Caboolture West local plan - Town centre precinct specific overall outcomes:

   a. Reconfiguring a lot is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.

   b. Reconfiguring a lot contributes to the consolidation of the Town centre precinct through greater land use efficiency.

   c. Reconfiguring a lot maintains lot sizes and dimensions which are able to support increased scale and intensity of mixed use development commensurate with Town centre precinct activities consistent in the applicable sub-precinct.

   d. 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.

   e. 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.

   f. Reconfiguring a lot achieves the intent and purpose of the Town centre precinct outcomes as identified in Part 7.

   g. The Town centre is configured into a block structure with a 200m grid pattern of two main streets and intersecting major streets. Blocks are to be of a length and include breaks that respond to the intended use of the precinct. (i.e. the centre core should consist of longer blocks to be more pedestrian friendly while blocks in the Urban sub-precinct should be of a finer grain (i.e. shorter with more frequent breaks) to provide better accessibility and connectivity).

7.2.3.7.2.2 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 C, Table 7.2.3.7.2.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part C Table 7.2.3.7.2.1, 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~~	~~PO1, PO2, PO30~~
~~RAD2~~	~~PO2, PO30~~
~~RAD3~~	~~PO30~~
~~RAD4~~	~~PO2~~
~~RAD5~~	~~PO30~~
~~RAD6~~	~~PO34~~

~~**Part C - Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Town centre precinct**~~

Table 7.2.3.7.2.1 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Town centre precinct

~~**Requirements for accepted development**~~	
~~**General requirements**~~	
~~**Boundary realignment for developable and developed lots only**~~	
~~**RAD1**~~	~~Lots created by boundary realignment:~~ 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**~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria.~~ ~~Note - examples may include but are not limited to:~~ 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:~~ 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[49] approval.~~

~~Requirements for accepted development~~	
	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~~	~~For developed lots, resulting lots comply with the following minimum lot sizes and dimensions:~~

~~Precinct~~	~~Area~~	~~Frontage~~	~~Depth~~
~~Urban living precinct~~	~~-~~	~~7.5m~~	~~25m~~
~~Town centre precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Enterprise and employment precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Green network precinct~~	~~-~~	~~-~~	~~-~~

~~RAD4~~	~~For developable lots, resulting lots comply with the minimum lot size requirement of 20 hectares.~~
~~RAD5~~	~~No new boundaries are located within 2m of High Value Areas as identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.~~
~~RAD6~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in the clearing of any Habitat trees.~~

Part ~~D~~B - Criteria for assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Town centre precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part ~~D~~B, Table 7.2.3.7.2.~~2~~1 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 7.2.3.7.2.2 Assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Town centre precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Where on a developable lot or creating developable lots	
Lot size and design	
PO1 Reconfiguring a lot does not result in additional lots.	No example provided
Boundary realignment	
PO2 Boundary realignments do not result in the: a. fragmentation or alienation of the land or result in the loss of land for future urban purposes;	No example provided

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. delay the use of the land for urban purposes; c. existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant due to: i. lot size; ii. parking requirements; iii. servicing; iv. dependant elements of an existing or approved land use being separately titled.	
Where on a developed lot or creating developed lots	
Lot size and design	
PO3 Lots have appropriate area and dimension for the establishment of uses consistent with the applicable sub-precinct of the Town centre precinct, having regard to: a. convenient and safe access; b. on-site car parking; c. service vehicle access and manoeuvring; d. appropriately sited loading and servicing areas; e. setbacks, buffers to sensitive land uses and landscaping where required; f. providing for rear service lane access where possible. Note - refer to the overall outcomes for the Town centre precinct and sub-precinct for consistent uses.	**E3** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR Lots comply with the following minimum sizes to facilitate appropriate uses and preferred scale and intensity of development: <table><tr><th>Town centre precinct</th><th>Min. lot size</th><th>Min. frontage</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Sub-precincts</td></tr><tr><td>All sub-precincts</td><td>1000m^2</td><td>40m</td></tr></table>
PO4 The layout and frontage of lots does not result in: a. vehicle crossing on street frontages identified with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.5 - Driveway crossover restrictions;	**E4** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. additional vehicle cross overs that will impede pedestrian activity on the street frontage; c. lots having a primary street frontage of less than 20m are provided with a secondary street access for vehicle movements.	
PO5 Shared vehicle access arrangements are provided, where possible, between adjoining centre properties. Note - an access easement may be required to be registered to ensure shared access between properties is permitted.	**E5** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO6 The creation of allotments on major streets when shown on a Neighbourhood development plan (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets) does not adversely affect the safety and efficiency of the road network. New lots on higher order roads are provided with a secondary street access for vehicle movements.	**E6** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO7 Where adjacent to existing or proposed public spaces, reconfiguring a lot promotes safety, amenity and activity within the public space by facilitating connections to any existing footpaths or roadways.	**E7** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO8 Reconfiguring a lot does not compromise potential future connections with adjoining roadways, uses or lots by way of inappropriate boundary or road reserve locations.	**E8** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO9 The layout of the development results in the creation of a strong and positive identity through: a. the provision of clearly legible movement and open space networks; b. an appropriate design response to site and locality characteristics.	**E9** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO10	**E10** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Lots do not compromise the viability of adjoining lots and provide for optimum integration with existing or future development on surrounding land, having regard to: a. the connectivity of access and open space networks; b. the efficient provisions of infrastructure; c. the appropriate location of boundaries and road reserves.	
~~Reticulated supply~~Utilities	
PO11 ~~Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure commensurate with the Town centre precinct. All services, including water supply, stormwater management, sewage disposal, electricity, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:~~ a. ~~is efficient in delivery of service;~~ 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.~~ All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	**~~E11~~** ~~New lots are provided with:~~ a. ~~a connection to the reticulated water supply infrastructure network;~~ b. ~~a connection to the reticulated sewerage infrastructure network;~~ c. ~~a connection to the reticulated electricity infrastructure network;~~ d. ~~where available, access to a high speed telecommunication network.~~ No example provided.
~~Street network~~Street design and layout	
PO12 The street network creates convenient access to major streets for heavy vehicles and commercial traffic without introducing through traffic to residential streets. The	**E12** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
street network is designed in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets, Figure 7.2.3.2.2 - Indicative street network and Figure 7.2.3.2.3 - Movement, key streets and connections.	
PO13 The road network has sufficient reserve and pavement widths to cater for the current and intended function of the road in accordance with the road type in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E13** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO14 Movement networks encourage walking and cycling and a safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists. The street network is designed in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling.	**E14** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO15 Development maintains, contributes to or provides for a s~~S~~treet layout~~s are~~ that is designed to connect to surrounding neighbourhoods~~,by~~ providing an interconnected street, pedestrian and cyclist network~~s~~ that connects nearby centres, neighbourhood hubs, community facilities, public transport nodes and open space to residential areas ~~for access and emergency management purposes~~. ~~The layout ensures that new development is provided with multiple points of access. The timing of transport works ensures that multiple points of access are provided during early stages of a development.~~ Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome ~~when alternative access points should be provided for emergency management purposes~~.	**E15** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network;	**E** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and appraoch (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movements. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	
PO The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is within 200m of a sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA;	**E** New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
• Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m² GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Development is in accordance with a neighbourhood development plan. **E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. **E** Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 300 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres. d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	**E** Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.
Stormwater location and design	
PO Where development is for an urban purpose that involves a land 2500m^2 or greater in size and results in 6 or more lots, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO17 ~~Stormwater from development is managed considering:~~ a. ~~the land use constraints of the site;~~ b. ~~water sensitive urban design principles.~~ Development is designed and constructed to achieve Water Sensitive Urban Design best practice including: a. protection of existing natural features; b. integrating public open space with stormwater corridors or infrastructure; c. maintaining natural hydrologic behaviour of catchments and preserving the natural water cycle; d. protecting water quality environmental values of surface and ground waters; e. minimising capital and maintenance costs of stormwater infrastructure. Note - Refer Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for more information and examples on water sensitive urban design. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.	No example provided.

<table>
<tr><th>Performance outcomes</th><th>Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes</th></tr>
<tr><td>

PO18

Stormwater drainage ~~pipes and structures~~infrastructure (including inter-allotment drainage)~~through or~~within private land ~~are~~is protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance.

~~Note - To determine sufficient areas for easements refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.~~

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.

</td><td>

E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr>
</table>

Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>

PO19

Stormwater management facilities are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.

</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>

PO20

Natural streams and riparian vegetation are retained and enhanced through revegetation.

</td><td>No example provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>

PO21

Areas constructed as detention basins:

a. are adaptable for passive recreation;
b. appear to be a natural land form;
c. provide practical access for maintenance purposes;
d. do not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas;

</td><td>

E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater detention basins are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

</td></tr>
</table>

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
e. have adequate setbacks to adjoining properties; f. are located within land to be dedicated to Council as public land.	
PO22 Development maintains and improves the environmental values of waterway ecosystems.	No example provided.
PO23 A constructed water body~~ies~~ proposed to be dedicated as public asset is to be avoided, unless there is an overriding need in the public interest ~~are not dedicated as public assets~~.	No example provided.
PO16 Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a lawful point of discharge.	**E16** 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.
Stormwater management system	
PO24 The major drainage system has the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the defined flood event ~~(DFE)~~.	**E24** The roads, drainage pathways, drainage features and waterways safely convey the stormwater flows for the defined flood event ~~(DFE)~~without allowing flows to encroach upon private lots.
PO25 Overland flow paths (for any storm event) from newly constructed roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots and allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.	**E25** Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas. The pathways have a minimum width of 8m and are designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.
~~**PO26**~~ ~~Development achieves the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome, a stormwater quality management is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~	~~No example provided.~~
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO27 The stormwater management system is designed to: a. protect the environmental values in downstream waterways; b. maintain ground water recharge areas; c. preserve existing natural wetlands and associated buffers; d. avoid disturbing soils or sediments; e. avoid altering the natural hydrologic regime in acid sulf~~ph~~ate 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; j. protect and enhance riparian areas.	No example provided.
PO28 Design and construction of the stormwater management system: a. utilise methods and materials to minimise the whole of life-cycle costs of the stormwater management system; b. are coordinated with civil and other landscaping works. Note - refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO29	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Where associated with a minor green corridor (refer Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space, Figure 7.2.3.2.1 - Urban design framework), development will adopt bio-retention systems for stormwater treatment that recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note -To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design	
Boundary realignment	
PO30 Boundary realignment: a. does not result in the creation, or in the potential creation of, additional lots; b. is an improvement on the existing land use situation; c. do not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant with planning scheme criteria; d. results in lots which have appropriate size, dimensions and access to cater for uses consistent with the precinct, sub-precinct and any relevant other precinct; e. infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve; f. ensures the uninterrupted continuation of lots providing for their own private servicing.	No example provided.
Reconfiguring a lot other than creating freehold lots	
PO31 Reconfiguring a lot which creates or amends a community title scheme as described in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is: a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the requirements for accepted development applying to those uses at the time that they were established.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note -An examples of land uses becoming unlawful includes, but are not limited to the following land on which a multiple dwelling[49] has been established is reconfigured in a way that precludes lawful access to required communal facilities by either incorporating some of those facilities into private lots or otherwise obstructing the normal access routes to those facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval. Editor's note - To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be a combined application for reconfiguring a lot and a material change of use or otherwise be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements.	
Reconfiguring by Lease	
PO32 Reconfiguring a lot which divides land or buildings by lease in a way that allows separate occupation or use of those facilities is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is: a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the requirements for accepted development applying to those uses at the time that they were established. Note - An example of a land use becoming unlawful is a building over which one or more leases have been created in a way that precludes lawful access to some of the required communal facilities. Some of the communal car parking facilities have been incorporated into lease areas while other leases are located in a way that obstructs the normal access routes to other communal facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval, but they are no longer freely available to all occupants of the building. Editor's note -To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements. Editor's note – Under the definition in Schedule 2 of the Act, the following do not constitute reconfiguring a lot and are not subject to this performance outcome: a. a lease for a term, including renewal options, not exceeding 10 years; and b. an agreement for the exclusive use of part of the common property for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.	No example provided.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Volumetric subdivision	
PO33 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 zone and does not result in existing land uses on site becoming non-compliant. Note - An example includes but is not limited to: a. Where a commercial or industrial land use contains an ancillary office, the office cannot be separately titled as it is considered part of the commercial or industrial use.	No example provided.

Access easements	
PO Access easements contain a driveway constructed to an appropriate standard for the intended use.	No example provided.
PO Where the access easement adjoins a constructed road, it has appropriate grade, verge cross section and safe sight distance for accessing vehicles, through traffic, and active transport users.	No example provided.
PO The easement covers all works associated with the access.	**E** The easement covers all driveway construction including cut and fill batters, drainage works and utility services.
PO Relocation or alteration of existing services are undertaken as a result of the access easement.	No example provided.

Clearing of native vegetation	
PO34 Reconfiguring a lot facilitates the retention of native vegetation by: a. incorporating native vegetation and habitat trees into the overall subdivision design, development layout, on-street amenity and landscaping where practicable;	**E34** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

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; f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies.	
Noise	
PO35 Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): 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); b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E35** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless; i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Values and constraints criteria	

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.	
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) where on a developable lots 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.	
PO36 Lots are designed to: a. minimise the risk from bushfire hazard to each lot and provide the safest possible siting for buildings and structures; 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.	**E36** 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: a. within an appropriate development footprint; b. within the lowest hazard locations on a lot; c. to achieve minimum separation from any source of bushfire hazard of 20m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; d. to achieve a minimum separation from any retained vegetation strips or small areas of vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (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.
PO37 Lots provide adequate water supply and infrastructure to support fire-fighting.	**E37** For water supply purposes, reconfiguring a lot ensures that: a. lots have access to a reticulated water supply provided by a distributer-retailer for the area; or b. where no reticulated water supply is available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres and located within a development footprint.
PO38 Lots are designed to :	**E38** Reconfiguring a lot ensures a new lot is provided with:

a. promote safe site access by avoiding potential entrapment situations; b. promote accessibility and manoeuvring for fire fighting during bushfire.	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.
PO39 Lots ensure the road layout and design supports: a. safe and efficient emergency services access to sites; and manoeuvring within the subdivision; b. availability and maintenance of access routes for the purpose of safe evacuation.	**E39** Reconfiguring a lot provides a road layout which: a. includes a perimeter road that separating the new lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating by: i. a cleared width of 20m; 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. b. Or if the above is not practicable, a fire maintenance trail separates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating: 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.

	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 d. excludes dead-end roads.
High voltage electricity line buffer(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.	
PO40 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO41 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	**E41** No new lots are created within the buffer area.
PO42 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	**E42** No new lots are created within the buffer area.
PO43 Boundary realignments: 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.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO44 Development: 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.	No example provided.
PO45	**E45**

Development: 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..	Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area. 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.
PO46 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	No example provided.
PO47 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.	**E47** 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.
PO48 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. 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.	**E48.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E48.2**

Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	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.
PO49 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO50 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E50** 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.

7.2.3.7.3 Enterprise and employment precinct

7.2.3.7.3.1 Application - Reconfiguring a lot code - Enterprise and employment precinct

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 Caboolture West local plan - Enterprise and employment precinct, 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 7.2.3.7 - Reconfiguring a lot code and the following additional Caboolture West local plan - Enterprise and employment precinct specific overall outcomes:

    a. Reconfiguring a lot is in accordance with any relevant Neighbourhood development plan and conceptually with Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.

    b. Industrial lots have access to a sufficient level of infrastructure and essential services and convenient access to major transport routes.

    c. Reconfiguring a lot for industry purposes ensures that lot sizes and dimensions are appropriate for the scale, intensity and operation of uses consistent in the applicable sub-precinct.

    d. 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.

    e. 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.

f. Reconfiguring a lot achieves the intent and purpose of the Enterprise and employment precinct and relevant sub-precinct outcomes as identified in Part 7.

7.2.3.7.3.2 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 E, Table 7.2.3.7.3.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part E Table 7.2.3.7.3.1, 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~~	~~PO1, PO2, PO30~~
~~RAD2~~	~~PO2, PO30~~
~~RAD3~~	~~PO30~~
~~RAD4~~	~~PO2~~
~~RAD5~~	~~PO30~~
~~RAD6~~	~~PO34~~

~~**Part E - Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Enterprise and employment precinct**~~

Table 7.2.3.7.3.1 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Enterprise and employment precinct

~~**Requirements for accepted development**~~	
~~**General requirements**~~	
~~**Boundary realignmentfor developable and developed lots**~~	
~~**RAD1**~~	~~Lots created by boundary realignment:~~ 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**~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria.~~

~~Requirements for accepted development~~	
	~~Note - Examples may include but are not limited to:~~ 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:~~ 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(49) 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~~	~~For developed lots, resulting lots comply with the following minimum lot sizes and dimensions:~~

~~Precinct~~	~~Area~~	~~Frontage~~	~~Depth~~
~~Urban living precinct~~	~~-~~	~~7.5m~~	~~25m~~
~~Town centre precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Enterprise and employment precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Green network precinct~~	~~-~~	~~-~~	~~-~~
~~Rural living precinct~~	~~6000m²~~	~~-~~	~~-~~

~~RAD4~~	~~For developable lots, resulting lots comply with the minimum lot size requirement of 20 hectares.~~
~~RAD5~~	~~No new boundaries are located within 2m of High Value Areas as identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.~~
~~RAD6~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in the clearing of any Habitat trees.~~

Part ~~F~~C - Criteria for assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Enterprise and employment precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part ~~F~~C, Table 7.2.3.7.3.~~2~~1 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 7.2.3.7.3.2 Assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Enterprise and employment precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Where on a developable lot or creating developable lots	

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Lot size and design	
PO1 Reconfiguring a lot does not result in additional lots.	No example provided
Boundary realignment	
PO2 Boundary realignments do not result in the: a. fragmentation or alienation of the land or result in the loss of land for future urban purposes; b. delay the use of the land for urban purposes; c. existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant due to: i. lot size; ii. parking requirements; iii. servicing; iv. dependant elements of an existing or approved land use being separately titled.	No example provided
Where on a developed lot or creating developed lots	
Lot size and design	
PO3 Lots have appropriate area and dimension for the establishment of uses consistent with the applicable sub-precinct in the Enterprise and employment precinct, having regard to: a. convenient and safe access; b. on-site car parking; c. service vehicle access and manoeuvring; d. appropriately sited loading and servicing areas; e. setbacks, buffers to sensitive land uses and landscaping where required; f. lots provide for rear service lane access where possible.	**E3** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan. OR Lots comply with the following minimum sizes to facilitate appropriate uses and preferred scale and intensity of development: Town centre precinct | Min. lot size | Min. frontage Sub-precincts All sub-precincts | 1000m^2 | 40m

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - Refer to the overall outcomes for the Enterprise and employment precinct and sub-precincts for consistent uses.	
PO4 The layout and frontage of lots does not result in: a. vehicle crossings on street frontages identified in a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2.5 - Driveway crossover restrictions; b. additional vehicle cross overs that will impede pedestrian activity on the street frontage; c. lots having a primary street frontage of less than 20m are provided with a secondary street access for vehicle movement.	**E4** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO5 Shared vehicle access arrangements are provided , where possible, between adjoining centre properties. Note - An access easement may be required to be registered to ensure shared access between properties is permitted.	**E5** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO6 The creation of allotments on major streets when shown on a Neighbourhood development plan (refer Figure 7.2.3.2 Movement, major streets) does not adversely affect the safety and efficiency of the road network. New lots on higher order roads are provided with a secondary street access for vehicle movements.	**E6** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO7 Where adjacent to existing or proposed public spaces, reconfiguring a lot promotes safety, amenity and activity within the public space by facilitating connections to any existing footpaths or roadways.	**E7** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO8 Reconfiguring a lot does not compromise potential future connections with adjoining roadways, uses or lots by way of inappropriate boundary or road reserve locations.	**E8** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO9 The layout of the development results in the creation of a strong and positive identity through:	**E9** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
a. the provision of clearly legible movement and open space networks; b. an appropriate design response to site and locality characteristics.	
PO10 Lots do not compromise the viability of adjoining lots and provide for optimum integration with existing or future development on surrounding land, having regard to: a. the connectivity of access and open space networks; b. the efficient provisions of infrastructure; c. the appropriate location of boundaries and road reserves.	**E10** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO11 Cul-de-sac or dead end streets are not proposed unless: a. topography or other physical barriers exist to the continuance of the street network or connection to an existing road is not permitted; b. there are no appropriate alternative solutions; c. the cul-de-sac or dead end street will facilitate future connections to adjoining land or development. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E11** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
~~Reticulated supply~~ Utilities	
PO12 ~~Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure commensurate with the Enterprise and employment precinct. All services, including water supply, stormwater management, sewage disposal, electricity, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:~~ a. ~~is efficient in delivery of service;~~ b. ~~is effective in delivery of service;~~ c. ~~is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair;~~	~~**E12**~~ ~~New lots are provided with:~~ a. ~~a connection to the reticulated water supply infrastructure network;~~ b. ~~a connection to the reticulated sewerage infrastructure network;~~ c. ~~a connection to the reticulated electricity infrastructure network;~~ d. ~~where available, access to a high speed telecommunication network.~~

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
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.~~ All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).	No example provided.
~~Street network~~ Street design and network	
PO13 The street network creates convenient access to major streets for heavy vehicles and commercial traffic without introducing through traffic to residential streets. The street network is designed in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets, Figure 7.2.3.2.2 - Indicative street network, Figure 7.2.3.2.3 - Movement, key streets and connections.	**E13** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO14 The street network has sufficient reserve and pavement widths to cater for the current and intended function of the road in accordance with the road type in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	**E14** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO15 Development maintains, contributes to or provides for ~~Street layouts are designed to connect to surrounding neighbourhoods by providing an~~ interconnected street, pedestrian and cyclist networks ~~that connects nearby centres, neighbourhood hubs, community facilities, public transport nodes and open space to residential areas for access and emergency management purposes. The layout ensures that new development is provided with multiple points of access. The timing of transport works ensures that multiple points of access are provided during early stages of a development~~.	**E15** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Neighbourhood design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome ~~when alternative access points should be provided for emergency management purposes~~.	
PO Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	**E** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs:	**E** New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
• Development is within 200m of a sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.
	E Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable.
	E The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Development is in accordance with a neighbourhood development plan.
	E Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 60 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 60 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 40 metres. b. Where the through road provides a collector or sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 100 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 60 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 300 metres; or ii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Left Right Stagger) = 300 metres; iii. intersecting road located on opposite side (Right Left Stagger) = 300 metres. d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1000 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
	Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.
PO All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m. Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport. Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.	**E** Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following: **Situation** / **Minimum construction** Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only; OR Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard; OR Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: • 6m for minor roads; • 7m for major roads. Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads. Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking). Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council. Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO	**E**

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road. Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.
PO Roads which provide access to the site from an arterial or sub-arterial road remain trafficable during major storm events without flooding or impacting upon residential properties or other premises.	**E** Access roads to the development have sufficient longitudinal and cross drainage to remain safely trafficable during major storm (1% AEP) events. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - Refer to QUDM for requirements regarding trafficability.
	E Culverts and causeways do not increase inundation levels or increase velocities, for all events up to the defined flood event, to upstream or downstream properties.

Access easements	
PO Access easements contain a driveway constructed to an appropriate standard for the intended use.	No example provided.
PO Where the access easement adjoins a constructed road, it has appropriate grade, verge cross section and safe sight distance for accessing vehicles, through traffic, and active transport users.	No example provided.
PO The easement covers all works associated with the access.	**E** The easement covers all driveway construction including cut and fill batters, drainage works and utility services.
PO Relocation or alteration of existing services are undertaken as a result of the access easement.	No example provided.

Stormwater location and design

PO Where development is for an urban purpose that involves a land 2500m^2 or greater in size and results in 6 or more lots, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO17 ~~Stormwater from development is managed considering:~~ a. ~~the land use constraints of the site;~~ b. ~~water sensitive urban design principles.~~ Development is designed and constructed to achieve Water Sensitive Urban Design best practice including: a. protection of existing natural features; b. integrating public open space with stormwater corridors or infrastructure; c. maintaining natural hydrologic behaviour of catchments and preserving the natural water cycle; d. protecting water quality environmental values of surface and ground waters; e. minimising capital and maintenance costs of stormwater infrastructure. Note - Refer Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for more information and examples on water sensitive urban design. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.	No example provided.
PO18 Stormwater drainage ~~pipes and structures~~infrastructure (including inter-allotment drainage)~~through or~~within private land ~~are~~is protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

~~Note - To determine sufficient areas for easements refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.~~ Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.	**Pipe Diameter** / **Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)** Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter / 3.0m Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter / 4.0m Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter / Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side) Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.
PO19 Stormwater management facilities are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.	No example provided.
PO20 Natural streams and riparian vegetation are retained and enhanced through revegetation.	No example provided.
PO21 Areas constructed as detention basins: a. are adaptable for passive recreation; b. appear to be a natural land form; c. provide practical access for maintenance purposes; d. do not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas; e. have adequate setbacks to adjoining properties; f. are located within land to be dedicated to Council as public land.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater detention basins are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO22 Development maintains and improves the environmental values of waterway ecosystems.	No example provided.
PO23	No example provided.

A constructed water body~~ies~~ proposed to be dedicated as public asset is to be avoided, unless there is an overriding need in the public interest ~~are not dedicated as public assets~~.	
PO16 Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a lawful point of discharge.	**E16** 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.
Stormwater management system	
PO24 The major drainage system has the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the defined flood event ~~(DFE)~~.	**E24** The roads, drainage pathways, drainage features and waterways safely convey the stormwater flows for the defined flood event ~~(DFE)~~ without allowing flows to encroach upon private lots.
PO25 Overland flow paths (for any storm event) from roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots.	**E25** Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas. The pathways have a minimum width of 8m and are designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.
PO26 ~~Development achieves the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome, a stormwater quality management is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~	~~No example provided.~~
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO27 The stormwater management system is designed to: a. protect the environmental values in downstream waterways;	No example provided.

b. maintain ground water recharge areas; c. preserve existing natural wetlands and associated buffers; d. avoid disturbing soils or sediments; e. avoid altering the natural hydrologic regime in acid sulf~~ph~~ate 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; j. protect and enhance riparian areas.	
PO28 Design and construction of the stormwater management system: a. utilise methods and materials to minimise the whole of lifecycle costs of the stormwater management system; b. are coordinated with civil and other landscaping works. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.	No example provided.
PO29 Where associated with a minor green corridor (refer Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space),development will adopt bio-retention systems for stormwater treatment that recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Boundary realignment	
PO30 Boundaries realignment:- a. does not result in the creation, or in the potential creation of, additional lots;	No example provided.

b. is an improvement on the existing land use situation; c. do not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant with planning scheme criteria; d. results in lots which have appropriate size, dimensions and access to cater for uses consistent with the precinct, sub-precinct and any other relevant other precinct; e. infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve; f. ensures the uninterrupted continuation of lots providing for their own private servicing.	
Reconfiguring a lot other than creating freehold lots	
PO31 Reconfiguring a lot which creates or amends a community title scheme as described in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is: a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the requirements for accepted development applying to those uses at the time that they were established. Note -An examples of land uses becoming unlawful includes, but are not limited to the following land on which a building has been established is reconfigured in a way that precludes lawful access to required communal facilities by either incorporating some of those facilities into private lots or otherwise obstructing the normal access routes to those facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval. Editor's note - To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be a combined application for reconfiguring a lot and a material change of use or otherwise be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements.	No example provided.
Reconfiguring by Lease	
PO32 Reconfiguring a lot which divides land or buildings by lease in a way that allows separate occupation or use of those facilities is undertaken in a way that does not result in existing uses on the land becoming unlawful or otherwise operating in a manner that is:	No example provided.

a. inconsistent with any approvals on which those uses rely; or b. inconsistent with the requirements for accepted development applying to those uses at the time that they were established. Note - An example of a land use becoming unlawful is a building over which one or more leases have been created in a way that precludes lawful access to some of the required communal facilities. Some of the communal car parking facilities have been incorporated into lease areas while other leases are located in a way that obstructs the normal access routes to other communal facilities. Those communal facilities may have been required under the requirements for accepted development for the use or conditions of development approval, but they are no longer freely available to all occupants of the building. Editor's note -To satisfy this performance outcome, the development application may need to be supported by details that confirm that the land use still satisfies all relevant land use requirements. Editor's note – Under the definition in Schedule 2 of the Act, the following do not constitute reconfiguring a lot and are not subject to this performance outcome: a. a lease for a term, including renewal options, not exceeding 10 years; and b. an agreement for the exclusive use of part of the common property for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.	
Volumetric subdivision	
PO33 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 zone and does not result in existing land uses on site becoming non-compliant. Note - Example include but are not limited to: a. Where a commercial or industrial land use contains an ancillary office, the office cannot be separately titled as it is considered part of the commercial or industrial use.	No example provided.
Clearing of native vegetation	
PO34 Reconfiguring a lot facilitates the retention of native vegetation by: 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	**E34** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.

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; f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies.	
Noise	
PO35 Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): 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); b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E35** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless; i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Values and constraintscriteria 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.	
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) where on developable lots only	

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.	
PO36 Lots are designed to: a. minimise the risk from bushfire hazard to each lot and provide the safest possible siting for buildings and structures; 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.	**E36** 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: a. within an appropriate development footprint; b. within the lowest hazard locations on a lot; c. to achieve minimum separation from any source of bushfire hazard of 20m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; d. to achieve a minimum separation from any retained vegetation strips or small areas of vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (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.
PO37 Lots provide adequate water supply and infrastructure to support fire-fighting.	**E37** For water supply purposes, reconfiguring a lot ensures that: a. lots have access to a reticulated water supply provided by a distributer-retailer for the area; or b. where no reticulated water supply is available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres and located within a development footprint.
PO38 Lots are designed to : a. promote safe site access by avoiding potential entrapment situations; b. promote accessibility and manoeuvring for fire fighting during bushfire.	**E38** Reconfiguring a lot ensures a new lot is provided with: 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.
PO39 Lots ensure the road layout and design supports:	**E39** Reconfiguring a lot provides a road layout which:

a. safe and efficient emergency services access to sites; and manoeuvring within the subdivision; b. availability and maintenance of access routes for the purpose of safe evacuation.	a. includes a perimeter road that separating the new lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating by: i. a cleared width of 20m; 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. b. Or if the above is not practicable, a fire maintenance trail separates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating: 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. 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 d. excludes dead-end roads.
High voltage electricity line buffer(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.	
PO40 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.

PO41 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	**E41** No new lots are created in the buffer area.
PO42 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	**E42** No new lots are created in the buffer area.
PO43 Boundary realignments: 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.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO44 Development: 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.	No example provided.
PO45 Development: 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..	**E45** Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area. 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.
PO46 Development does not:	No example provided.

a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	
PO47 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.	**E47** 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.
PO48 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. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	**E48.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E48.2** 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.
PO49 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure.	No example provided

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO50 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E50** 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.

7.2.3.7.4 Green network precinct

7.2.3.7.4.1 Application - Reconfiguring a lot code - Green network precinct

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 Caboolture West local plan - Green network precinct, 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 7.2.3.7 - Reconfiguring a lot code and the following additional Caboolture West local plan - Green network precinct specific overall outcomes:

   a. Reconfiguring a lot is in accordance with any relevant Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.

   b. Reconfiguring a lot is of a size and design to achieve the intent and purpose of the Green network precinct.

   c. Development is for the provision of infrastructure and services associated with urban development.

   d. Reconfiguring a lot for park[(57)] and open space purpose is of sufficient size and dimensions to cater for the desired standard for service for park[(57)] and open space provision.

   e. Reconfiguring a lot for park[(57)] and open space purpose is located within walking distance to residential lots, and is designed and constructed to a standard sufficient to service the social, cultural and recreational needs of the community.

   f. 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.

   g. 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.

7.2.3.7.4.2 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 J, Table 7.2.3.7.4.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part J Table 7.2.3.7.4.1, 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~~	~~PO~~
~~RAD2~~	~~PO~~
~~RAD3~~	~~PO~~
~~RAD4~~	~~PO~~
~~RAD5~~	~~PO~~
~~RAD6~~	~~PO~~

~~**Part J - Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Green network precinct**~~

Table 7.2.3.7.4.1 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Green network precinct

~~**Requirements for accepted development**~~	
~~**General requirements**~~	
~~**Boundary realignment for developable and developed lots**~~	
~~**RAD1**~~	~~Lots created by boundary realignment:~~ 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**~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria.~~ ~~Note - Examples may include but are not limited to:~~ 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:~~ i. ~~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~~	~~For developed lots, resulting lots comply with the following minimum lot sizes and dimensions.~~

~~Precinct~~	~~Area~~	~~Frontage~~	~~Depth~~
~~Urban living precinct~~	~~-~~	~~7.5m~~	~~25m~~
~~Town centre precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Enterprise and employment precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Green network precinct~~	~~-~~	~~-~~	~~-~~
~~Rural living precinct~~	~~6000m²~~	~~-~~	~~-~~

~~RAD4~~	~~For developable lots, resulting lots comply with the minimum lot size requirement of 20 hectares.~~
~~RAD5~~	~~No new boundaries are located within 2m of High Value Areas as identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.~~
~~RAD6~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in the clearing of any Habitat trees.~~

Part ~~H~~D - Criteria for assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Green network precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part ~~H~~D, Table 7.2.3.7.4.~~2~~1 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 7.2.3.7.4.2 Assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Green network precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcome
Structure plan	
PO1 Development is in accordance with a relevant Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan, Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets, and Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space with regards to: a. the provision of infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development;	No example provided.

<table>
<tr><td>b. utilities;

c. parks and open space;

d. environmental and recreational facilities.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Lot size and design</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO2

Reconfiguring a lot provides a lot size and design which accounts for protecting, maintaining and enhancing the ecological, natural and biodiversity values inherent in the precinct.</td><td>E2

Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO3

Areas for recreation and open space purposes are provided in locations, and of a size and design standard to meet the recreational needs of the community in accordance with Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.</td><td>E3

Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO4

Areas of recreation and open space are of a size and design standard to meet the needs of the expected users. Parks(57) are provided as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>Open space type</td><td>Minimum area</td><td>Walking catchment</td><td>Rate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small local park(57) recreation</td><td>0.3 ha - 0.5 ha</td><td>150-300m</td><td rowspan="2">0.5ha/1000 persons</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local park(57) recreation</td><td>0.5 ha - 1ha</td><td>400m</td></tr>
<tr><td>District park(57) recreation</td><td>4 ha</td><td>1.2km</td><td>0.5 ha/1000 persons</td></tr>
<tr><td>District civic park(57) (Town centre only)</td><td>3000m2</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a – only 1 needed in the Town centre</td></tr>
<tr><td>Regional/District sports*</td><td>4 parks add up to 80ha</td><td>n/a</td><td>4 parks @ 80ha each</td></tr>
</table>
* Regional and district parks have been identified on the Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.</td><td>E4

Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PO5

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. The provision of parks will consider the following:</td><td>E5

Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.</td></tr>
</table>

a. local and district parks are bordered by streets and not lots wherever possible; b. where lots do address local and district parks, fencing is provided along the park[57] boundary at a maximum height of 1m prior to the sealing of the plan of subdivision; c. the design of fencing and retaining features allows for safe and direct pedestrian access between the park[57] and private allotment through the use of private gates and limited retaining features along park[57] boundaries.	
~~Servicing~~ Utilities	
PO6 ~~Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure commensurate with the proposed use and the purpose and intent of the Green network precinct.~~ All services including water supply, sewerage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that: a. is effective in delivery of service and meets reasonable community expectations; b. has capacity to service the maximum lot yield envisaged for the zone and the service provider's design assumptions; c. ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network; d. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair; e. minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure provided; f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on natural and physical environment; g. minimises risk of potential adverse impact on amenity and character values; h. recognises and promotes Council's Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.	~~No example is provided~~ Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
Vegetation clearing and environmental offsetting	
PO7 No vegetation clearing is permitted except for:	No example provided.

a. the provision of infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development; b. utilities; c. parks and open space; d. environmental and recreational facilities.	
Boundary realignment	
PO8 Boundary alignments ensure that infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve.	No example provided.
PO9 Boundary realignment does not result in: a. existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria; b. lots being unserviced by infrastructure; c. lots not providing for own private servicing; d. lots of a size or dimension inconsistent with that identified for any precinct or sub-precinct; e. loss of habitat trees. 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; f. adverse impacts on the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas.	No example provided.
Reconfiguring a lot other than creating freehold lots	
PO10 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.	No example provided.
Volumetric subdivision	
PO11	No example provided.

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.	

Access easements	
PO Access easements contain a driveway constructed to an appropriate standard for the intended use.	No example provided.
PO Where the access easement adjoins a constructed road, it has appropriate grade, verge cross section and safe sight distance for accessing vehicles, through traffic, and active transport users.	No example provided.
PO The easement covers all works associated with the access.	**E** The easement covers all driveway construction including cut and fill batters, drainage works and utility services.
PO Relocation or alteration of existing services are undertaken as a result of the access easement.	No example provided.

~~**Reticulated supply**~~	
~~**PO12**~~ ~~Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, sewerage disposal, stormwater drainage, electricity, telecommunications and gas (if available) in a manner that:~~ a. ~~is efficient in delivery of service;~~ 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;~~	~~**E12**~~ ~~Lots are provided with:~~ a. ~~a connection to the reticulated water supply infrastructure network;~~ b. ~~a connection to the reticulated sewerage infrastructure network;~~ c. ~~a connection to the reticulated electricity infrastructure network; and~~ d. ~~where available, access to a high speed telecommunication network.~~

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.~~	
Stormwater location and design	
PO Where development is for an urban purpose that involves a land 2500m^2 or greater in size and results in 6 or more lots, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).	No example provided.
PO13 ~~The development is planned and designed considering the land use constraints of the site and incorporates water sensitive urban design principles.~~ Development is designed and constructed to achieve Water Sensitive Urban Design best practice including: a. protection of existing natural features; b. integrating public open space with stormwater corridors or infrastructure; c. maintaining natural hydrologic behaviour of catchments and preserving the natural water cycle; d. protecting water quality environmental values of surface and ground waters; e. minimising capital and maintenance costs of stormwater infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) for more information and examples on water sensitive urban design. Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO.	No example provided.
PO	**E**

<table>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater drainage infrastructure (including inter-allotment drainage) within private land is protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance.

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td>
<td>~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr>
</table>
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO

Areas constructed as detention basins:

a. are adaptable for passive recreation;

b. appear to be a natural land form;

c. provide practical access for maintenance purposes;

d. do not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas;

e. have adequate setbacks to adjoining properties;

f. are located within land to be dedicated to Council as public land.</td>
<td>E

Stormwater detention basins are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO14

Stormwater management facilities are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO15</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Natural streams and riparian vegetation are retained and enhanced through revegetation.	
PO16 Development maintains and improves the environmental values of waterway ecosystems.	No example provided.
PO Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a lawful point of discharge.	**E** 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.
Stormwater management system	
PO17 The major drainage system has the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the defined flood event.	**E17** 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.
PO18 Overland flow paths (for any storm event) from newly constructed roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots and allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.	**E18** Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas. The pathways have a minimum width of 8m and are designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.
PO19 ~~Development achieves the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~ ~~Note - To demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome, a stormwater quality management is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~	~~No example provided.~~
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO20 The stormwater management system is designed to:	No example provided.

a. protect the environmental values in downstream waterways; b. maintain ground water recharge areas; c. preserve existing natural wetlands and associated buffers; d. avoid disturbing soils or sediments; e. avoid altering the natural hydrologic regime in acid sulf~~ph~~ate 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; j. protect and enhance riparian areas.	
PO21 Design and construction of the stormwater management system: a. utilise methods and materials to minimise the whole of life-cycle costs of the stormwater management system; and b. are coordinated with civil and other landscaping works. Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
PO22 Where connecting to or in association with a minor green corridor shown on a Neighbourhood development plan that reflects the urban structure concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan and Figure 7.2.3.4 Green network and open space, development will adopt bio-retention systems for stormwater treatment that recognises and promotes Council's Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design	
Noise	
PO23	**E23**

Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): 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); b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless; i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures. Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Values and constraints criteria	
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.	
High voltage electricity line buffer(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.	
PO24 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO25 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	**E25** No new lots are created in the buffer area.
PO26 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	**E26** No new lots are created in the buffer area.
PO27 Boundary realignments:	No example provided.

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.	
Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer (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.	
PO28 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO29 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	No example provided.
PO30 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	No example provided.
PO31 Boundary realignments: 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.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO32 Development: 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.	No example provided.
PO33	**E33**

Development: 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..	Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area. 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.
PO34 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	No example provided.
PO35 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.	**E35** 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.
PO36 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. 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.	**E36.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E36.2**

Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	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.
PO37 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO38 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E38** 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.

7.2.3.7.5 Rural living precinct

7.2.3.7.5.1 Application - Reconfiguring a lot code - Rural living precinct

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 Caboolture West local plan - Rural living precinct, 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 7.2.3.7 - Reconfiguring a lot code and the following additional Caboolture West local plan - Rural living precinct specific overall outcomes:

    a. Reconfiguring a lot is undertaken for development purposes consistent with the development concept shown indicatively on Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan.

    b. Reconfiguring a lot does not result in lots smaller than 6000m^2, an average lot size of 8000m^2, except where subdivision of land is for the purpose of a Park**(57)** or Outdoor sport and recreation use**(55)**.

    c. Reconfiguring a lot retains a low density and open area character expected and anticipated in a rural living environment by avoiding the provision of undersized allotments.

    d. Reconfiguring a lot retains a clear transition between more intensively urbanised areas of Caboolture west, and it's largely undeveloped rural hinterland by avoiding the provision of undersized allotments.

    e. Reconfiguring a lot maintains and reinforces the distinction between urban areas and rural living areas by avoiding the provision of undersized allotments.

    f. 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.

    g. 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.

    h. Reconfiguring a lot achieves the intent and purpose of the Rural living precinct outcomes as identified in section 7.2.3.5.2 above.

7.2.3.7.5.2 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 I, Table 7.2.3.7.5.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part I Table 7.2.3.7.5.1, 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~~	~~PO11~~
~~RAD2~~	~~PO11~~
~~RAD3~~	~~PO11~~
~~RAD4~~	~~PO11~~
~~RAD5~~	~~PO11~~

~~**Part I - Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Rural living precinct**~~

Table 7.2.3.7.5.1 Requirements for accepted development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Rural living precinct

~~**Requirements for accepted development**~~	
~~**General requirements**~~	
~~**Boundary realignment**~~	
~~**RAD1**~~	~~Lots created by boundary realignment:~~ 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**~~	~~Boundary realignment does not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-complying with planning scheme criteria.~~ ~~Note - Examples may include but are not limited to:~~ 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:~~ i. ~~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~~	~~Resulting lots comply with the following minimum lot size requirement:~~

~~Precinct~~	~~Area~~	~~Frontage~~	~~Depth~~
~~Enterprise and employment precinct~~	~~1000m²~~	~~40m~~	~~-~~
~~Green network precinct~~	~~-~~	~~-~~	~~-~~
~~Rural living precinct~~	~~6000m²~~	~~-~~	~~-~~

~~RAD4~~	~~No new boundaries are located within 4m 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 ~~J~~E - Criteria for assessment development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Rural living precinct

Where development is categorised as assessable development - code assessment in the Table of Assessment, the assessment benchmarks are the criteria set out in Part ~~J~~E, Table 7.2.3.7.5.~~2~~1 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 7.2.3.7.5.2 Assessable development - Reconfiguring a lot code - Rural living precinct

Performance outcomes	Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes
Structure plan	
PO1 Development is in accordance with Figure 7.2.3.1 - Caboolture West structure plan with regards to: a. the provision of infrastructure and services associated with reconfiguring a lot and land development; b. utilities; c. parks and open space; d. the recognition and provision of minor green corridors.	No example provided.
Lot size and design	
PO2 Lot size and design maintains the low density, open space character associated with a rural living environment by achieving a minimum lot size of 6000m² and an average lot size of 8000m², except where subdivision of land is for the purpose of a Park(57) or Outdoor sport and recreation use(55), Utility installation(86) or Telecommunication facility(81) where no minimum lot size applies.	No example provided.

PO3 Lot size and design complies with the minimum lot size and dimensions specified in PO2 above and accommodates the following: a. dwelling house[22] and associated structures; b. vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring; c. private open space and landscaping; d. any required on-site services such as on-site effluent disposal areas, stormwater retention areas; and e. any necessary buffering from constrained areas and essential infrastructure.	No example provided.
PO4 Lot layout and street layout minimises the impacts of cutting, filling and retaining walls on the visual and physical amenity of the streetscape and adjoining lots.	**E4.1** Development ensures that any cutting, filling, retaining walls and earthworks have maximum vertical dimensions of 1m either as a single element or a step in a terrace or series of terraces.
	E4.2 Street alignment follows ridges or gullies or run perpendicular to slope.
PO5 Lots are of a sufficient grade to accommodate effective stormwater drainage to a lawful point of discharge.	**E5** 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
Street design and layout	
PO6 Street layouts provide an efficient and legible movement network with high levels of connectivity within and external to the site by: a. facilitating increased activity transport through a focus on safety and amenity for pedestrians and cyclist; b. facilitating possible future connections to adjoining sites for roads, green linkages and other essential infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E6** Development is in accordance with Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets , Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling.

PO7	E7
~~Streets are designed and constructed to cater for:~~ a. ~~safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement;~~ b. ~~adequate on street parking;~~ c. ~~expected traffic speeds and volumes;~~ d. ~~utilities and stormwater drainage;~~ e. ~~bio-retention drainage systems in identified minor green corridors;~~ f. ~~lot access, sight lines and public safety;~~ g. ~~emergency access and waste collection;~~ h. ~~landscaping and street furniture.~~ ~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.~~ Streets are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. The street design and construction accommodates the following functions: a. access to premises by providing convenient vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network; b. safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement; c. adequate on street parking; d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities; e. efficient public transport routes; f. utility services location; g. emergency access and waste collection; h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences; i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and j. wildlife movement. Note - Preliminary road design (including all services, street lighting, stormwater infrastructure, access locations, street trees and pedestrian network) may be required to demonstrate compliance with this PO. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas and corridors for examples of when and where wildlife movement infrastructure is required.	Development is in accordance with Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets, Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling.
PO	**E**

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development. Note - An applicant will be required to submit an Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA), prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment to demonstrate compliance with this PO, when any of the following occurs: • Development is within 200m of a sensitive location such as a school, shopping centre, bus or train station or a large generator of pedestrian or vehicular traffic; • Forecast traffic to/from the development exceeds 5% of the two way flow on the adjoining road or intersection in the morning or afternoon transport peak within 10 years of the development completion; • Development access onto a sub arterial, or arterial road or within 100m of a signalised intersection; • Residential development greater than 50 lots or dwellings; • Offices greater than 4,000m^2 Gross Floor Area (GFA); • Retail activities including Hardware and trade supplies, Showroom, Shop or Shopping centre greater than 1,000m^2 GFA; • Warehouses and Industry greater than 6000m^2 GFA; • On-site carpark greater than 100 spaces; • Development has a trip generation rate of 100 vehicles or more within the peak hour; • Development which dissects or significantly impacts on an environmental area or an environmental corridor. The ITA is to review the development's impact upon the external road network for the period of 10 years from completion of the development. The ITA is to provide sufficient information for determining the impact and the type and extent of any ameliorative works required to cater for the additional traffic. The ITA must include a future structural road layout of adjoining properties that will form part of this catchment and road connecting to these properties. The ITA is to assess the ultimate developed catchment's impacts and necessary ameliorative works, and the works or contribution required by the applicant as identified in the study. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - The primary and secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.	New intersections onto existing roads are designed to accommodate traffic volumes and traffic movements taken from a date 10 years from the date of completion of the last stage of the development. Design is to be in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at new road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at new road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** Existing intersections external to the site are upgraded as necessary to accommodate increased traffic from the development. Design is in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Note - All turns vehicular access to existing lots is to be retained at upgraded road intersections wherever practicable. Note - Existing on-street parking is to be retained at upgraded road intersections and along road frontages wherever practicable. **E** The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO8 ~~Intersections are designed and constructed to provide for the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and private vehicles.~~	**E8** Development is in accordance with Figure 7.2.3.2 - Movement, major streets, Figure 7.2.3.3 - Movement, walking and cycling

Intersections along all streets and roads are located and designed to provide safe and convenient movements for all users.	**E** Intersections are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
	E Intersection spacing (centreline – centreline) along a through road conforms with the following: a. Where the through road provides an access or collector function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 100 metres; ii. intersecting road location on opposite side = 50 metres. b. Where the through road provides a sub-arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 300 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 150 metres. c. Where the through road provides an arterial function: i. intersecting road located on same side = 500 metres; ii. intersecting road located on opposite side = 250 metres. d. Walkable block perimeter does not exceed 1500 metres. Note - Based on the absolute minimum intersection spacing identified above, all turns access may not be permitted (ie. left in/left out only) at intersections with sub-arterial roads or arterial roads. Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy. Note - An Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) including preliminary intersection designs, prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated transport assessment may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E. Intersection spacing will be determined based on the deceleration and queue storage distance required for the intersection after considering vehicle speed and present/forecast turning and through volumes.
PO	**E**

<table>
<tr>
<td>All Council controlled frontage roads are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedure. All new works are extended to join any existing works within 20m.

Note - Frontage roads include streets where no direct lot access is provided.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.

Note - The Primary and Secondary active transport network is mapped on Overlay map - Active transport.

Note - Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council's standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.</td>
<td>Design and construct all Council controlled frontage roads in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design, Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures and the following:
<table>
<tr><th>Situation</th><th>Minimum construction</th></tr>
<tr><td>Frontage road unconstructed or gravel road only;

OR

Frontage road sealed but not constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard;

OR

Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.</td><td>Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to a minimum sealed width containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), 2 travel lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side.

The minimum total travel lane width is:

• 6m for minor roads;
• 7m for major roads.</td></tr>
</table>
Note - Major roads are sub-arterial roads and arterial roads. Minor roads are roads that are not major roads.

Note - Construction includes all associated works (services, street lighting and linemarking).

Note - Alignment within road reserves is to be agreed with Council.

Note - *Roads are considered to be constructed in accordance with Council standards when there is sufficient pavement width, geometry and depth to comply with the requirements of Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures. Testing of the existing pavement may be required to confirm whether the existing works meet the standards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO

Sealed and flood free road access during the minor storm event is available to the site from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road.

Editor's note - Where associated with a State-controlled road, further requirements may apply, and approvals may be required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.</td>
<td>E

Roads or streets giving access to the development from the nearest arterial or sub-arterial road are flood free during the minor storm event and are sealed.

Note - The road network is mapped on Overlay map - Road hierarchy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO9</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Cul-de-sacs or dead end streets are not proposed unless: a. topography or other physical barriers exist to the continuance of street network; b. connection to an existing road is not permitted; c. there is no appropriate alternative solutions, d. the cul-des-sac or dead end street will facilitate future connections to adjoining land or development.	
~~Reticulated supply~~ Utilities	
PO10 ~~Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure commensurate with the Rural residential zone.~~ All services, including water supply, ~~stormwater management,~~ sewage disposal, ~~waste disposal, drainage~~, electricity, street lighting, ~~gas and~~ telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that: a. ~~is efficient in delivery of service;~~ b. is effective in delivery of service and meets reasonable community expectations; c. has capacity to service the maximum lot yield envisaged for the zone and the service provider's design assumptions; d. ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network; e. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair; f. minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure provided; g. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on natural and physical environment; h. minimises risk of potential adverse impact on amenity and character values; and i. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this outcome.	**E10** ~~New lots are provided with:~~ a. ~~a water supply being either:~~ i. ~~connected to a reticulated water supply infrastructure network; or~~ ii. ~~potable water from an on-site water storage supply.~~ b. ~~a sewage disposal system being either:~~ i. ~~connected to a reticulated sewerage infrastructure network; or~~ ii. ~~an on-site effluent treatment and disposal system.~~ c. ~~an electricity supply being either:~~ i. ~~connected to a reticulated electricity infrastructure network; or~~ ii. ~~separate electricity generation capacity.~~ d. ~~access to a high speed telecommunication network, where available.~~ Each lot is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).
Boundary realignment	

PO11 Boundary realignment: a. does not result in the creation, or in the potential creation of, additional lots; b. does not result in lots of a size or dimension inconsistent with that identified for any precinct or sub-precinct. c. is an improvement on the existing land use situation; d. do not result in existing land uses on-site becoming non-compliant with planning scheme criteria; e. results in lots which have appropriate size, dimensions and access to cater for uses consistent with the precinct; f. infrastructure and services are wholly contained within the lot they serve; g. ensures the uninterrupted continuation of lots providing for their own private servicing; h. do not result in the loss of habitat trees. 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; i. do not result in adverse impacts on the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area identified in Overlay map - Environmental areas .	No example provided.
Community title and lease	
PO12 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 unlawful or dependant elements of a use being separated by title. Note - Examples may include but are not limited to: a. 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. b. 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.	No example provided.

Volumetric subdivision	
PO13 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-complying with planning scheme criteria. Note - Examples may include but are not limited to 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.	No example provided.

Access easements	
PO Access easements contain a driveway constructed to an appropriate standard for the intended use.	No example provided.
PO Where the access easement adjoins a constructed road, it has appropriate grade, verge cross section and safe sight distance for accessing vehicles, through traffic, and active transport users.	No example provided.
PO The easement covers all works associated with the access.	**E** The easement covers all driveway construction including cut and fill batters, drainage works and utility services.
PO Relocation or alteration of existing services are undertaken as a result of the access easement.	No example provided.

Stormwater location and design	
PO Where development: a. involves a land area greater than 2500m^2 ; b. results in 6 or more lots, stormwater quality management systems are designed, constructed, established and maintained to minimise the environmental impact of stormwater on surface, groundwater and receiving water environments and meet the design objectives outlined in Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives.	No example provided.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Note - For Rural residential development with a density of 1.25 lots/dwellings per hectare and above, the entire development area is to be treated by the stormwater quality management system/s. For Rural residential development with a density less than 1.25 lots/dwellings per hectare, the road reserve is to be treated by the stormwater quality management system/s.

Note - A site based stormwater management plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional will be required in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management. Stormwater quality infrastructure is to be designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO14

The development is planned and designed considering the land use constraints of the site and incorporates water sensitive urban design principles.</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO15

Stormwater drainage ~~pipes and structures~~infrastructure (including inter-allotment drainage)~~through or~~within private land ~~are~~is protected by easements in favour of Council with sufficient area for practical access for maintenance.

~~Note - To determine sufficient areas for easements refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.~~

~~Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for guidance on how to demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome.~~

Note - In order to achieve a lawful point of discharge, stormwater easements may also be required over temporary drainage channels/infrastructure where stormwater discharges to a balance lot prior to entering Council's stormwater drainage system.</td>
<td>E

~~No example provided.~~

Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement widths are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Pipe Diameter</th><th>Minimum Easement Width (excluding access requirements)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter</td><td>3.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe up to 825mm diameter with sewer pipe up to 225m diameter</td><td>4.0m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater pipe greater than 825mm diameter</td><td>Easement boundary to be 1m clear of the outside wall of the stormwater pipe (each side)</td></tr>
</table>

Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy - Integrated Design (Appendix C) for easement requirements over open channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO16

Stormwater management facilities are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion.</td>
<td>No example provided.</td>
</tr>
</table>

PO17 Natural streams and riparian vegetation are retained and enhanced through revegetation.	No example provided.
PO18 Areas constructed as detention basins: a. are adaptable for passive recreation; b. appear to be a natural land form; c. provide practical access for maintenance purposes; d. do not create safety or security issues by creating potential concealment areas; e. have adequate setbacks to adjoining properties; f. are located within land to be dedicated to Council as public land.	**E** ~~No example provided.~~ Stormwater detention basins are designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C) and Planning scheme policy - Operational works inspection, maintenance and bonding procedures.
PO19 Development maintains and improves the environmental values of waterway ecosystems within the Green network and minor green corridors.	No example provided.
PO20 A constructed water body~~ies~~ proposed to be dedicated as public asset is to be avoided, unless there is an overriding need in the public interest ~~are not dedicated as public assets~~.	No example provided.
Stormwater management system	
PO21 The major drainage system has the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the defined flood event.	**E21** The roads, drainage pathways, drainage features and waterways safely convey the stormwater flows for the defined flood event without allowing flows to encroach upon the development footprint ~~private lots~~.
PO22 Overland flow paths (for any storm event) from newly constructed roads and public open space areas do not pass through private lots.	**E22** Drainage pathways are provided to accommodate overland flows from roads and public open space areas. The pathways have a minimum width of 8m and are designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.
PO23 ~~Development achieves the design objectives in Tables A and B in Appendix 2 of the SPP.~~	~~No example provided.~~

~~Note - To demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome, a stormwater quality management is prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management.~~	
PO Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable nuisance is created to any person or premises as a result of the development. The development must not result in ponding on adjacent land, redirection of surface flows to other premises or blockage of a surface flow relief path for flows exceeding the design flows for any underground system within the development.	**E** The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.
PO24 The stormwater management system is designed to: a. protect the environmental values in downstream waterways; b. maintain ground water recharge areas; c. preserve existing natural wetlands and associated buffers; d. avoid disturbing soils or sediments; e. avoid altering the natural hydrologic regime in acid sulf~~ph~~ate 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; j. protect and enhance riparian areas. ~~Note - To demonstrate achievement of this performance outcome, a stormwater quality management is prepared by a suitably qualified person demonstrating compliance with the Urban Stormwater Planning Guideline 2010 and considering any local area stormwater management planning prepared by Council.~~	No example provided.
PO25 Design and construction of the stormwater management system: a. utilise methods and materials to minimise the whole of life-cycle costs of the stormwater management system;	No example provided.

b. are coordinated with civil and other landscaping works; c. achieves Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	
PO26 Where associated with a minor green corridor (refer Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space), development will adopt bio-retention systems for stormwater treatment that recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources. Note - To determine the standards for stormwater management system construction refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.	No example provided.
Park and open space	
PO27 Areas for recreation and open space purposes are provided in locations, and of a size and design standard to meet the recreational needs of the community in accordance with Figure 7.2.3.4 - Green network and open space.	**E27** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
PO28 The safety and useability of parks(57) is ensured through the careful design of the street network and lot locations which provide high levels of surveillance and access into the park(57) or open space area. The provision of parks will consider the following: a. local and district parks(57) are bordered by streets and not lots wherever possible; b. where lots do addresses local and district parks(57), fencing is provided along the park(57) boundary at a maximum height of 1m prior to the sealing of the plan of subdivision; c. the design of fencing and retaining features allows for safe and direct pedestrian access between the park(57) and private allotment through the use of private gates and limited retaining features along park(57) boundaries.	**E28** Development is in accordance with a Neighbourhood development plan.
Clearing of native vegetation	

PO29 Reconfiguring a lot facilitates the retention of native vegetation by: 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; f. ensuring that soil erosion and land degradation does not occur; g. ensuring that quality of surface water is not adversely impacted upon by providing effective vegetated buffers to water bodies.	No example provided.
PO30 Compensatory planting is located in the Caboolture West local plan - Green network precinct.	No example provided.
Noise	
PO31 Noise attenuation structure (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): 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); b. maintain the amenity of the streetscape. 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. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.	**E31** Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences): a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless; i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or 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. b. do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network; c. are located, constructed and landscaped in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Note - Refer to Planning Scheme Policy – Integrated design for details and examples of noise attenuation structures.

	Note - Refer to Overlay map – Active transport for future active transport routes.
Values and constraints criteria	
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.	
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO32 Lots are designed to: a. minimise the risk from bushfire hazard to each lot and provide the safest possible siting for buildings and structures; 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.	**E32** 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: a. within an appropriate development footprint; b. within the lowest hazard locations on a lot; c. to achieve minimum separation from any source of bushfire hazard of 20m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (as identified under AS3959-2009), whichever is the greater; d. to achieve a minimum separation from any retained vegetation strips or small areas of vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) of more than 29 (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.
PO33 Lots provide adequate water supply and infrastructure to support fire-fighting.	**E33** For water supply purposes, reconfiguring a lot ensures that: a. lots have access to a reticulated water supply provided by a distributer-retailer for the area; or b. where no reticulated water supply is available, on-site fire fighting water storage containing not less than 10,000 litres and located within a development footprint.
PO34 Lots are designed to :	**E34** Reconfiguring a lot ensures a new lot is provided with:

a. promote safe site access by avoiding potential entrapment situations; b. promote accessibility and manoeuvring for fire fighting during bushfire.	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.
PO35 Lots ensure the road layout and design supports: a. safe and efficient emergency services access to sites; and manoeuvring within the subdivision; b. availability and maintenance of access routes for the purpose of safe evacuation.	**E35** Reconfiguring a lot provides a road layout which: a. includes a perimeter road that separating the new lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating by: i. a cleared width of 20m; 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. b. Or if the above is not practicable, a fire maintenance trail separates the lots from hazardous vegetation on adjacent lots incorporating: 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.

	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 d. excludes dead-end roads.
High voltage electricity line buffer(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.	
PO36 Lots provide a development footprint outside of the buffer.	No example provided.
PO37 The creation of lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon the efficiency and integrity of supply.	**E37** No new lots are created in the buffer area.
PO38 The creation of new lots does not compromise or adversely impact upon access to the supply line for any required maintenance or upgrading work.	**E38** No new lots are created in the buffer area.
PO39 Boundary realignments: 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.	No example provided.
Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following assessment criteria apply) 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.	
PO40 Development: 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.	No example provided.
PO41	**E41**

Development: 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow..	Development ensures that any buildings are not located in an Overland flow path area. 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.
PO42 Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; b. increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or on a surrounding property, public land, road or infrastructure. Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. 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. Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	No example provided.
PO43 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.	**E43** 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.
PO44 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. 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.	**E44.1** Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM: a. Urban area – Level III; b. Rural area – N/A; c. Industrial area – Level V; d. Commercial area – Level V. **E44.2**

Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow	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.
PO45 Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that easements for drainage purposes are provided over: a. a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter exceeds 300mm; b. an overland flow path where it crosses more than one property; and c. inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details and examples. Note - Stormwater drainage easement dimensions are provided in accordance with Section 3.8.5 of QUDM.	No example provided
Additional criteria for development for a Park(57)	
PO46 Development for a Park(57) ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised.	**E46** 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.