6.2.2 Community facilities zone code

6.2.2.1 Application- Community facilities zone

This code applies to undertaking development in the Community facilities zone, if:

- 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).

When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 Determining the category of development and category of assessment and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 Determining and applying the requirements for accepted development and the assessment benchmarks for assessable development located in Part 5.

For accepted development subject to requirements or assessable development for this Code Part 6.2.2:

- 1. Part A of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 6.2.2.1 'Abbey precinct';
- 2. Part B of the code applies only to assessable development in all 6.2.2.1 'Abbey precinct';
- 3. Part C of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 6.2.2.2 'Airfield precinct';
- 4. Part D of the code applies only to assessable development in all 6.2.2.2 'Airfield precinct';
- 5. Part E of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 6.2.2.3 'Utilities precinct';
- 6. Part F of the code applies only to assessable development in all 6.2.2.3 'Utilities precinct';
- 7. Part G of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 6.2.2.4 'Lakeside precinct';
- 8. Part H of the code applies only to assessable development in all 6.2.2.4 'Lakeside precinct';
- 9. Part I of the code applies only to accepted development subject to requirements in the 6.2.2.5 'Special use precinct';
- 10. Part J of the code applies only to assessable development in all 6.2.2.5 'Special use precinct'.

6.2.2.2 Purpose - Community facilities zone

- 1. The purpose of the Community facilities zone code is to provide for community related activities and facilities whether under public or private ownership. These may include municipal services, public utilities, government installations, transport and telecommunication networks and community infrastructure of an artistic, social or cultural nature.
- 2. The Community facilities zone includes 5 precincts; Abbey, Airfield, Utilities, Lakeside and Special use.
- 3. The purpose of the Community facilities zone code is to implement the policy direction as set out in Part 3, Strategic Framework.

6.2.2.1 Abbey precinct

6.2.2.1.1 Purpose - Abbey precinct

- 1. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Abbey precinct:
 - a. Development supports, and does not diminish or detract from, the unique character created by established non-rural uses and activities namely Place of worship⁽⁶⁰⁾, Educational establishment⁽²⁴⁾, tourism and agriculture.
 - b. Areas within the precinct not associated with established non-rural uses maintain their primary role for rural and agricultural purposes, with tourism activities occurring on an occasional and temporary basis.
 - c. Development continues to play a significant role providing local employment, educational and cultural functions and attracting visitors to the Region.
 - d. Development provides appropriate on-site buffers and setbacks from established on-site uses occurring within the precinct and on adjoining land to internalise any potential nuisance impact.
 - e. Development for retail and commercial activities on-site are limited to those uses having a nexus with, and are ancillary to, the tourism use occurring and be of a scale that remains subordinate to the network of centres within the Region.
 - f. Residential uses are limited in number and location to achieve a low density, scale and intensity of use to retain the existing rural character and amenity. Residential uses are occupied by people associated with the Place of worship⁽⁶⁰⁾ on the site.
 - g. Development is properly separated and buffered from surrounding sensitive land uses and rural activities, and operates in a manner that does not adversely impact on the low density, low intensity rural character or amenity of the surrounds.
 - h. Development is designed and operated to achieve a high level of amenity and maintains the safety of people and property through crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED).
 - i. Development is of a scale, height and bulk that provides a high level of amenity and is consistent with the character of the surrounding area.
 - j. 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.
 - k. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.
 - I. 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 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.
- Development in the Abbey precinct includes one or more of the following:

| • | Animal husbandry ⁽⁴⁾ | • | Function facility ⁽²⁹⁾ | • | Place of worship ⁽⁶⁰⁾ |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| • | Cemetery ⁽¹²⁾ - if a maximum of 100 spaces Child care centre ⁽¹³⁾ Cropping ⁽¹⁹⁾ | • | Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ Intensive horticulture ⁽⁴⁰⁾ Market ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ - if dwellings are detached and the number of dwellings does not exceed 20 | • | Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ Tourist attraction ⁽⁸³⁾ Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ |

| Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ | |
|---|--|
| Educational establishment ⁽²⁴⁾ | |

| Development in the Abbey precinct does not include any of the following: | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| • | Adult store ⁽¹⁾ | • | Health care services ⁽³³⁾ | • | Relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ |
| • | Agricultural supplies store ⁽²⁾ | • | High Impact industry ⁽³⁴⁾ | • | Renewable energy facility ⁽⁶³⁾ |
| • | Air services ⁽³⁾ | • | Hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ | | |
| • | Animal keeping ⁽⁵⁾ | • | Hotel ⁽³⁷⁾ | • | Research and technology industry ⁽⁶⁴⁾ |
| • | Aquaculture ⁽⁶⁾ | • | Indoor sport and recreation ⁽³⁸⁾ | • | Residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ |
| • | Bar ⁽⁷⁾ | | | • | Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ |
| • | Brothel ⁽⁸⁾ | • | Intensive animal industry ⁽³⁹⁾ Landing ⁽⁴¹⁾ | • | Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ |
| • | Bulk landscape supplies ⁽⁹⁾ | • | | • | Rooming (69) |
| • | Car wash ⁽¹¹⁾ | • | Low impact industry ⁽⁴²⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ |
| • | Club ⁽¹⁴⁾ | • | Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | • | Rural industry ⁽⁷⁰⁾ |
| • | Community care centre ⁽¹⁵⁾ | • | Marine industry ⁽⁴⁵⁾ | • | Sales office ⁽⁷²⁾ |
| • | Community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ | • | Medium impact industry ⁽⁴⁷⁾ | • | Service industry ⁽⁷³⁾ |
| • | Crematorium ⁽¹⁸⁾ | • | Motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ | • | Service station ⁽⁷⁴⁾ |
| • | Detention facility ⁽²⁰⁾ | • | Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ - if | • | Shop ⁽⁷⁵⁾ |
| • | Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ | | dwellings are attached or the number of dwellings | • | Shopping centre ⁽⁷⁶⁾ |
| • | Dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ | | exceeds 20 | • | Short-term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ |
| • | Emergency services ⁽²⁵⁾ | • | Nature-based tourism ⁽⁵⁰⁾ | • | Showroom ⁽⁷⁸⁾ |
| • | Environmental facility ⁽²⁶⁾ | • | Nightclub entertainment facility ⁽⁵¹⁾ | • | Special industry ⁽⁷⁹⁾ |
| • | Food and drink outlet ⁽²⁸⁾ | • | Non-resident workforce | • | Theatre ⁽⁸²⁾ |
| • | Funeral parlour ⁽³⁰⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ |
| • | Garden centre ⁽³¹⁾ | • | Office ⁽⁵³⁾ | • | Veterinary services ⁽⁸⁷⁾ |
| • | Hardware and trade | • | Outdoor sales ⁽⁵⁴⁾ | • | Warehouse ⁽⁸⁸⁾ |
| | supplies ⁽³²⁾ | • | Outdoor sport and recreation ⁽⁵⁵⁾ | • | Wholesale nursery ⁽⁸⁸⁾ |
| | | • | Parking station ⁽⁵⁸⁾ | • | Winery ⁽⁹⁰⁾ |
| | | • | Port services ⁽⁶¹⁾ | | |
| | | | | | |

Note - A dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use in the Community facilities zone is defined as Rural workers' accommodation (71)

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

6.2.2.1.2 Accepted development subject to requirements

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 6.2.2.1.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part A, Table 6.2.2.1.1, 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.

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD1 | PO1 |
| RAD2 | PO2 |
| RAD3 | PO3 |
| RAD4 | PO4 |
| RAD5 | PO5 |
| RAD6 | PO7 |
| RAD7 | PO8 |
| RAD8 | PO10 |
| RAD9 | PO14-PO17 |
| RAD10 | PO14-PO17 |
| RAD11 | PO18 |
| RAD12 | PO19 |
| RAD13 | PO28 |
| RAD14 | PO23 |
| RAD15 | PO23 |
| RAD16 | PO23 |
| RAD17 | PO32 |
| RAD18 | PO34 |
| RAD19 | PO31 |
| RAD20 | PO31 |
| RAD21 | PO35 |
| RAD22 | PO38 |
| RAD23 | PO39 |
| RAD24 | PO40 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD25 | PO39 |
| RAD26 | PO46 |
| RAD27 | PO41 |
| RAD28 | PO41 |
| RAD29 | PO44 |
| RAD30 | PO44 |
| RAD31 | PO45 |
| RAD32 | PO47-PO51, PO53 |
| RAD33 | PO50 |
| RAD34 | PO47 |
| RAD35 | PO47 |
| RAD36 | PO47 |
| RAD37 | PO52 |
| RAD38 | PO47 |
| RAD39 | PO47 |
| RAD40 | PO49 |
| RAD41 | PO49 |
| RAD42 | PO54 |
| RAD43 | PO54 |
| RAD44 | PO54 |
| RAD45 | PO55 |
| RAD46 | PO56 |
| RAD47 | PO59 |
| RAD48 | PO60 |
| RAD49 | PO62 |
| RAD50 | PO62 |
| RAD51 | PO62 |
| RAD52 | PO62 |
| RAD53 | PO62 |
| RAD54 | PO63 |
| RAD55 | PO63 |
| RAD56 | PO65 |
| RAD57 | PO63 |
| RAD58 | PO63 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD59 | PO64 |
| RAD60 | PO64 |
| RAD61 | PO66 |
| RAD62 | PO71 |
| RAD63 | PO71 |
| RAD64 | PO71 |
| RAD65 | PO71 |
| RAD66 | PO71 |
| RAD67 | PO72 |
| RAD68 | PO72 |
| RAD69 | PO72 |
| RAD70 | PO72 |
| RAD71 | PO72 |
| RAD72 | PO74 |
| RAD73 | PO75 |
| RAD74 | PO76 |
| RAD75 | PO76 |
| RAD76 | PO76 |
| RAD77 | PO76 |
| RAD78 | PO78 |
| RAD79 | PO81 |
| RAD80 | PO82 |
| RAD81 | PO82 |
| RAD82 | PO83 |
| RAD83 | PO84 |
| RAD84 | PO85 |
| RAD85 | PO86-PO97 |
| RAD86 | PO86-PO97 |
| RAD87 | PO98-PO99 |
| RAD88 | PO98-PO99 |
| RAD89 | PO101 |
| RAD90 | PO101 |
| RAD91 | PO101 |
| RAD92 | PO102 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD93 | PO103 |
| RAD94 | PO104 |
| RAD95 | PO105-PO107, PO109-PO111 |
| RAD96 | PO105-PO107, PO109-PO111 |
| RAD97 | PO105-PO107 |
| RAD98 | PO108 |
| RAD99 | PO112 |
| RAD100 | PO113 |

Part A —Requirements for accepted development - Abbey precinct

Requirements for accepted development - Abbey precinct

| Requiren | Requirements for accepted development | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| | General requirements | | |
| Building | height | | |
| RAD1 | Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights, except for architectural features associated with religious expression on Place of worship ⁽⁶⁰⁾ and Educational establishment ⁽²⁴⁾ buildings. | | |
| Setbacks | 3 | | |
| RAD2 | Buildings and structures, excluding Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ , are setback as follows: | | |
| | a. road frontage - 10m | | |
| | b. side boundary - 10m | | |
| | c. rear boundary - 10m | | |
| Specific | Specific rural uses setbacks | | |
| RAD3 | The following uses, associated buildings and structures are setback from all lot boundaries as follows: | | |
| | a. Animal husbandry ⁽⁴⁾ (buildings only) - 10m | | |
| | b. Cropping ⁽¹⁹⁾ (buildings only) - 10m | | |
| | c. Intensive horticulture ⁽⁴⁰⁾ - 20m | | |
| Site cove | Site cover | | |
| RAD4 | Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 20%. | | |
| Resident | Residential density | | |
| RAD5 | Residential density does not exceed 21 dwellings on the site, including 1 Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ and 20 Multiple dwellings ⁽⁴⁹⁾ . | | |

Car parking RAD6 On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. Waste RAD7 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste. 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 between 10pm and 7am the following day. 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 where not located in the Environmental areas overlay map RAD11 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; Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to C. 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; 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 f. qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council; Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing g. 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 | | |
| RAD12 | Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A). | |

Access RAD13 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 crossovers and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with: 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: AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking; i. ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities; iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design; Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements; 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. RAD16 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 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 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality where the development:

- a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and
- b. will result in:
 - i. 6 or more dwellings; or
 - ii. an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.

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.

RAD19

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.

RAD20

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.

RAD21

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 225m 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 | s and construction management |
|------------|--|
| RAD22 | The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition. |
| RAD23 | 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. |
| RAD24 | No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works. |
| RAD25 | 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. |
| RAD26 | Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification. |
| RAD27 | 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. |
| RAD28 | 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. |
| RAD29 | 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 |
| RAD30 | 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. |
| RAD31 | All development works are carried out within the following times: |

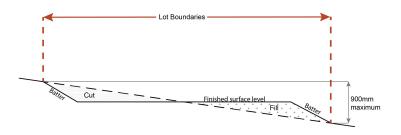
- a. Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day;
- b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks

RAD32

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.

RAD33

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.

RAD34

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.

RAD35

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.

RAD36

All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

RAD37

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.

RAD38 All fill placed on-site is: limited to that necessary for the approved use; clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.). RAD39 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 RAD40 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. RAD41 Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; a. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public b. 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. Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

- the development is for, or incorporates:
 - reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
 - material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or material change of use for a Tourist park (84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or ii.

 - material change of use for outdoor sales (54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

- h none of the following exceptions apply:
 - 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
 - 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.

RAD42

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):

- 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;
- 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 h B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
- in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception C.
 - i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings:
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 - 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.

RAD43

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:

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

RAD44

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.

RAD45

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:
 - the overall layout of the development (to scale); i.
 - ii. internal road names (where used);
 - all communal facilities (where provided); iii.
 - the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); iv.
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; V.
 - 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. |
| RAD46 | 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 <i>Fire hydrant indication system</i> 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⁾ | | | | |
| RAD47 | The dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ is only used to accommodate members of the Confraternity. | | | |
| RAD48 | Where the dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ includes a secondary dwelling, the secondary dwelling: | | | |
| | a. has a maximum GFA of 100m²; b. obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house⁽²²⁾; c. is setback 50m from all property boundaries; d. is located within 20m of the principal Dwelling house⁽²²⁾; e. is separated from other dwellings by a minimum distance of 1.5m; f. is only used to accommodate members of the Confraternity. | | | |
| Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ | | | | |
| RAD49 | Home based business(s) ⁽³⁵⁾ are fully contained within a dwelling or on-site structure, except for a home based child care facility. | | | |
| RAD50 | The maximum total use area is 100m². | | | |
| RAD51 | Only 1 additional non-resident, either an employee or customer, is permitted on the site at any one time. | | | |
| | Note - This provision does not apply to Bed and Breakfast or farmstay business. | | | |
| RAD52 | Service and delivery vehicles do not exceed one Small Rigid Vehicle (SRV) at any one time. | | | |
| RAD53 | Vehicle parking for the Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ on-site is limited to 1 car or Small Rigid Vehicle (SRV). | | | |
| RAD54 | 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. | | | |
| RAD55 | 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 engine fluids, filters and parts such as batteries and plugs. | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| RAD56 | 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. | | |
| RAD57 | The Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ does not generate noise that is audible from the boundary of the lot. | | |
| | Note - Guidance on acceptable noise is provided in the standards listed in the Environmental (Noise) Policy 2008. | | |
| | Note - This provision does not apply to the use of motor vehicles. | | |
| RAD58 | The Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ does not involve an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i> . | | |
| RAD59 | Only goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are sold from the site. | | |
| RAD60 | 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. | | |
| RAD61 | 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. | | |
| Multiple | dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ | | |
| RAD62 | Multiple dwellings ⁽⁴⁹⁾ are provided in the form of detached buildings. | | |
| RAD63 | The number of Multiple dwellings ⁽⁴⁹⁾ located on the site does not exceed 20. | | |
| RAD64 | Multiple dwellings ⁽⁴⁹⁾ are separated by a minimum distance of 1.5m and a maximum of 10m. | | |
| RAD65 | Multiple dwellings ⁽⁴⁹⁾ are setback a minimum 50m from all property boundaries. | | |
| RAD66 | Multiple dwellings ⁽⁴⁹⁾ are only used to accommodate members of the Confraternity. | | |
| Rural wo | Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ | | |
| RAD67 | Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ is located in the Residential Area on Map 1 - Abbey use areas. | | |
| RAD68 | No more than 1 Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ per lot. | | |
| RAD69 | Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ is contained within 1 structure. | | |
| RAD70 | No more than 12 rural workers are accommodated. | | |
| RAD71 | Access is obtained from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ . | | |

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.

| RAD72 | A minimum area of 45m² is available to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility. | |
|-------|--|--|
| RAD73 | 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. | |
| RAD74 | 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. | |
| RAD75 | Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality. | |
| RAD76 | The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited. | |
| RAD77 | 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. | |
| RAD78 | 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

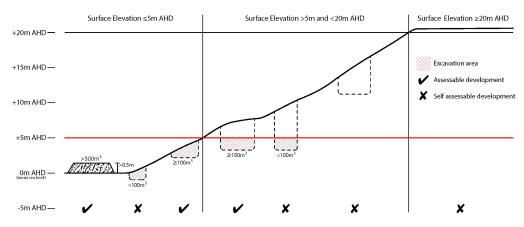
Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements do not apply where the development is consistent with a current Development permit for Reconfiguring a lot or Material change of use or Operational work, where that approval has considered and addressed (e.g. through a development footprint plan (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 100m³ and 500m³ respectively.

| RAD79 | Development does not involve: |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| | |

- a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or
- b. filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



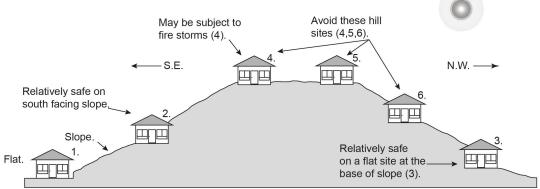
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

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 overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard areas applies within these areas.

RAD80

- Building and structures are: a.
 - i. not located on a ridgeline
 - ii. not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map – Landslide hazard)
- b. Dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

House Sites Numbered in Order of Degree of Fire Safety



(1 being the safest, 6 being the most hazardous.) From Bushfire Prone Areas: Siting and Design of Residential Buildings (1997), Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning, and Queensland Fire & Rescue Service.

RAD81

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- 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;
- 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;
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any C. 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
- an access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting appliance having a formed width of at e. least 4m, a cross-fall of no greater than 5%, and a longitudinal gradient of no greater than 25%:
 - to, and around, each building and other roofed structure; and i.
 - 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 AS 3959.

RAD82

The length of driveway:

- 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;
- has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; b.
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency d Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

RAD83

- 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.
- Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes: C.
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m i. 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.

RAD84

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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:

- 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;

- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- Grazing of native pasture by stock; h.
- 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.

RAD85

Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in High Value Area or Value Offset Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house⁽²²⁾ and all associated facilities* or an extension to an existing dwelling house⁽²²⁾ only, and comprises an area no greater than 1500m².

Note - *All associated facilities includes: on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring 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;
- be the least valued area of koala habitat on the site;
- iii. minimise the footprint of the development envelope area;
- minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; iv.
- location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design ٧. 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.

RAD86

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:

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

RAD87

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

RAD88

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.

RAD89

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.

RAD90

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:

- construction of any building; a.
- laying of overhead or underground services;

any sealing, paving, soil compaction; any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface prior to work commencing. d. RAD91 Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees. Landslide hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following requirements apply) RAD92 Development does not: involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; a. involve cut and fill having a height greater than 600mm; b. C. involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 600mm; d. redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or groundwater. RAD93 Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings: are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction; a. are not single plane slab on ground. b. RAD94 Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals. Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply) RAD95 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. RAD96 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 RAD97 Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable. RAD98 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. Development for a material change of use or building work for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that work is provided RAD99 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. **RAD100** 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 B — Criteria for assessable development- Abbey 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 6.2.2.1.2 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 6.2.2.1.1 Assessable development - Abbey precinct

Performance outcomes

Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance **Outcomes** General criteria **Building height PO1 E1** Building height does not exceed the maximum height Buildings and structures are of a height, scale and bulk which: identified on Overlay map - Building heights, except for architectural features associated with religious expression on Place of worship⁽⁶⁰⁾ and Educational establishment⁽²⁴⁾ buildings. a. is consistent with the existing low rise, open and low density character and amenity of the site and its surrounds; is visually compatible with the existing buildings or structures and respects the existing amenity and character of the Abbey precinct; minimises the visual impact of large-scale built form C. whilst still providing for religious character heights associated with Place of worship (60); d. does not detract from the amenity of surrounding existing or future rural and residential uses.

Setbacks

PO₂

Building setback:

- is sufficient to minimise overlooking and maintain privacy of adjoining properties;
- is sufficient to ensure development is not visually dominant or overbearing on adjoining properties;
- maintains the rural character of the site and its surrounds.

E2

Buildings and structures are setback as follows, unless otherwise indicated:

- road frontage 10m
- b. side boundary - 10m
- C. rear boundary - 10m

Specific rural uses setbacks

PO₃

Development ensures:

- chemical spray, fumes, odour, dust are 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;
- buildings and other structures are consistent with the open area, low density, low built form character and amenity associated with the surrounding rural environment.

The following uses, associated buildings and structures are setback from all lot boundaries as follows:

- Animal husbandry $^{(4)}$ (buildings only) 10m a.
- Cropping $^{(19)}$ (buildings only) 10m
- Intensive horticulture (40) 20m C.

Site cover

PO4

Development:

- maintains the low density, low rise built form and open space character of the site;
- b. ensures 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.

E4

Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 20%.

Residential density

PO5

Housing provided on site:

- does not exceed a site density of 0.85 dwellings/hectare;
- b. remains subordinate to the primary use of the site;

No example provided.

- provides accommodation for people engaged in a C. lawful use of the site;
- maintains a direct nexus with the Place of worship $^{(60)}$ on the site. d.

Built form

PO6

Buildings and structures are designed and constructed to:

- incorporate a mix of colours and high quality a. materials to add diversification to treatments and finishes:
- b. avoid blank walls through facade articulation to create visual interest and deter graffiti and vandalism;
- activate and address the street, public area or public C. open space;
- d. reduce cluttering of plan and equipment on building roofs.

E6.1

Development provides materials and finishes of a high quality that are not susceptible to stain, discolour or deterioration.

E6.2

Development incorporates articulated walls with variation, detail and colour to reduce the bulk and impact of development and minimise expansive blank walls.

E6.3

The main facade of the building directly addresses and faces the street and contains a mix of materials and colours.

E6.4

Building utilities such as lift motor rooms and telecommunications equipment are designed to be visually integrated with the building.

Car parking

PO7

Traffic generation, vehicle movement and on-site car parking associated with an activity:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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.

E7

On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Waste **PO8 E**8 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and Development is designed to meet the criteria in the managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated Waste. in a waste management program. Personal and property safety No example provided. PO9 Buildings and spaces are designed and constructed to create a safe and secure environment by incorporating key crime prevention through environmental design principles, including: casual surveillance opportunities and sight lines; a. b. way-finding cues and signage; light illuminates pathways and potential entrapment C. areas as well as maximising opportunities for penetration of natural light into spaces; d. minimise predictable routes and entrapment locations. **Amenity PO10** 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 PO11 No example provided. Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that: achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to a. sensitive land uses on adjoining properties and when viewed from the street; reduces the visual impact of building bulk and b. presence and hard surface areas on the local character and amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses and from the street; 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.

Noise

PO12

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.

PO13

Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while:

- 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.

E13.1

Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy - Noise

E13.2

Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

- are not visible from an adjoining road or public area a. unless:
 - i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or
 - 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:
- 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'.

Note - Terms used in this section are defined in 'State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals'.

PO14

Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.

E14.1

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2:
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E13.1 (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.

E14.2

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2:
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E13.2 (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.

E14.3

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2:
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - 14kPa overpressure;
 - 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E13.3 (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.

PO15

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.

E15

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.

PO16

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.

E16

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.

PO17

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.

E17.1

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:

- bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if a. 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.

E17.2

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

PO18

- Development ensures that the biodiversity quality a. 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.
- Development does not result in soil erosion or land C. 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

PO19

All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:

- is effective in delivery of service and meets a. 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;

E19

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

- minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure;
- f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment:
- minimises risk of potential adverse impact on g. amenity and character values;
- h. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.

Access

PO20

Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that:

- prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians a. 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;
- does not impact on the safe and efficient movement d. of traffic external to the site;
- where possible vehicle access points are e. consolidated and shared with adjoining sites.

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

No example provided.

PO21

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.

PO22

The layout of the development does not compromise:

- the development of the road network in the area; a.
- 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.

E22.1

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.

E22.2

The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.

E22.3

The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.

E22.4

The development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.

PO23

Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.

E23.1

Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated a. with a Dwelling house:
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;
- b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:
 - AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off i. street car parking;
 - AS 2890.2 Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;
 - iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;
 - Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements; ίV.
- 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.

E23.2

Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with:

AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking;

- AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities:
- C. 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.

E23.3

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.

E23.4

Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Integrated design.

PO24

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.

E24

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.

PO25

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.

E25.1

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.

E25.2

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

PO26

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:

- 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
- wildlife movement (where relevant). j.

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.

PO27

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant may 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;

E27.1

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.

E27.2

- 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 6,000m² 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.

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.

E27.3

The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

PO28

All Council controlled frontage roads adjoining the development 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.

E28

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) |
| | |

Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard.

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

PO29

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.

E29.1

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

E29.2

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.

E29.3

Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.

PO30

Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.

E30.1

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.

E30.2

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.

E30.3

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.

E30.4

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.

PO31

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.

E31

The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

PO32

Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance 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.

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 achievement of this performance outcome.

PO34

Where development:

- is for an urban purpose that involves a land area a. of 2500m² or greater; and
- b. will result in:
 - i. 6 or more dwellings; or
 - ii. 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 designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

No example provided.

PO35

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.

E35

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. |
|---|---|
| PO36 Stormwater management facilities (excluding outlets) are located outside of riparian areas and prevent increased channel bed and bank erosion. | No example provided. |
| PO37 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; |
| | copy of the bioretention filter media delivery dockets/quality certificates confirming the materials comply with specifications in the approved Stormwater Management Plan; date of the final inspection. |

| Site works and construction management | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| PO38 | No example provided. | | | | |
| The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition. | | | | | |
| PO39 | E39.1 | | | | |
| 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 | Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash 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 | | | | |
| environment; | design, including but not limited to the following: | | | | |
| c. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance to any person or premises; | 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 b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and critical root zone. downstream properties does not cause scour or erosion of any kind; C. stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions; minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur on adjoining properties. E39.2 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. E39.3 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. E39.4 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** E40 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the disturbances and construction works to protect nearby site during soil disturbances and construction works. premises from unreasonable dust impacts. **PO41** E41.1

All development works 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 - 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:

- 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
- the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use C. 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.

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. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

E41.3

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.

E41.4

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

Note - A dilapidation report may be required to demonstrate compliance with this E.

E41.5

Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and usable 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.

E41.6

Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.

PO42 E42 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.

At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be:

- topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of a. fifty (50) millimetres;
- b. 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.

PO43

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 ESCP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

E43

Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

PO44

The clearing of vegetation on-site:

- is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building a. areas and other necessary areas for the works; and
- includes the removal of declared weeds and other b. materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land:
- 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 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:

- 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.

PO45

E45

All development works are carried out within the following times:

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.

- 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:

- the natural topographical features of the site; a.
- b. short and long-term slope stability;
- soft or compressible foundation soils; C.
- d. reactive soils;
- low density or potentially collapsing soils; e.
- f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site:
- the stability and maintenance of steep slopes and g.
- excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity h. 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 slopes and batters.

E47.3

Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.

E47.4

All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

E47.5

All fill placed on-site is:

- a. limited to that area necessary for the approved use;
- clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, b. concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.).

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.

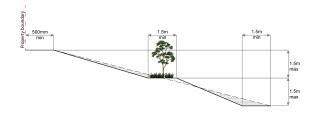
PO48

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

Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that:

- does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land;
- does not preclude reasonable access to a Council b. 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 is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

E49.1

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.

E49.2

Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site:

- a reduction in cover over any Council or public a. 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 is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act. Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision. **PO50** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep 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. **PO51** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in: 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. **PO52** E52 Filling or excavation on the development site is Filling and excavation undertaken on the development undertaken in a manner which does not create or site are shaped in a manner which does not: accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to а and drainage systems on land adjoining the site. 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 divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which: i. concentrates the flow; or increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or causes actionable nuisance to any person,

property or premises.

PO53

All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.

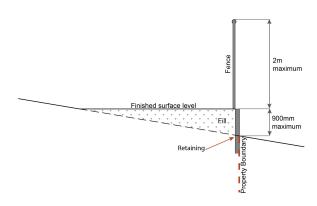
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.

E53

Earth retaining structures:

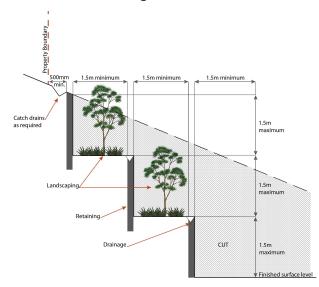
- a. are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;
- b. where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;

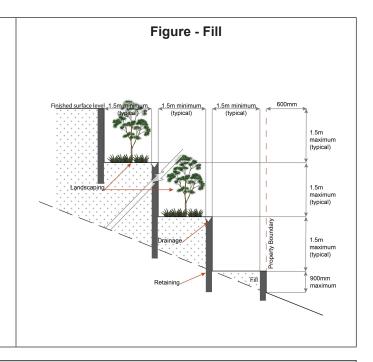
Figure - Retaining on boundary



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

Figure - Cut





Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- b. none of the following exceptions apply:
 - 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
 - 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:

- satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting a. entity for the area;
- is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
- 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:

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:

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;

- 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.

- 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);
- 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:
 - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 - 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:

- 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;
- 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:

- those external hydrants can be seen from the a. vehicular entry point to the site; or
- b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site:
 - 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);

external hydrants and hydrant booster points; ٧.

physical constraints within the internal vi. 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:

in a form: а

of a size; b.

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.

qualities and function of the surrounding

landscape.

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.

Cemetery⁽¹²⁾ **PO57** No example provided. The columbarium is: a. for a maximum of 100 spaces; b. no greater than 2m in height; C. only for interment of members of the Confraternity; compatible with the scenic, ecological and rural

Use specific criteria

Child care centre⁽¹³⁾ **PO58** No example provided. Development is:

- a. located in the School Area on Map 1 - Abbey use areas:
- b. setback 20m from the road frontage;
- accessed by shared vehicle access points and C. access ways with the school;
- d. compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural qualities and function of the surrounding landscape.

Dwelling house⁽²²⁾

PO59

Development is:

- a. separated from other buildings by a minimum distance of 1.5m;
- b. setback 50m from all property boundaries;
- only used to accommodate members of the C. Confraternity;
- compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural d. qualities and function of the surrounding landscape.

No example provided.

Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ where including a secondary dwelling

PO60

Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ where including a secondary dwelling, the secondary dwelling:

- remains subordinate to the principal dwelling; a.
- b. retains its connection with the principal dwelling by:
 - avoiding the establishment of a separate i. access:
 - being located within 20m of the principal Dwelling house⁽²²⁾:
 - being a size, scale and design that is not iii. visually dominant, overbearing and inconsistent with the low density, open area character of the precinct.

Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ where including a secondary dwelling. the secondary dwelling:

- has a maximum GFA of 100m2; a.
- obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house (22); b.
- C. is setback 50m from all property boundaries;
- d. is located within 20m of the principal Dwelling house (22).
- is separated from other dwellings by a minimum e. distance of 1.5m;
- is only used to accommodate members of the Confraternity.

Educational establishment⁽²⁴⁾

PO61

Development is:

- located in the School Area on Map 1 Abbey use a. areas:
- b. compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural qualities and function of the surrounding landscape.

Home based business⁽³⁵⁾

PO62

Development:

- is subordinate in size and function of the primary use of the dwelling as a permanent residence;
- b. does not adversely impact upon the low density, low intensity built form and open area character and amenity of the precinct;
- ensures the nature, scale and intensity of the home based business⁽³⁵⁾ does not result in adverse visual or nuisance impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings;
- results in a vehicular and pedestrian traffic generation consistent with that reasonably expected in the surrounding low density, low intensity built form and open area character and amenity of the surrounding rural area;
- ensures service and delivery vehicles do not e. negatively impact the amenity of the area.

No example provided.

PO63

Home based business⁽³⁵⁾ does not result in:

- an adverse visual, odour, particle drift or noise a. nuisance impact on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings;
- an adverse impact upon the low intensity and open b. area character and amenity anticipated in the locality;
- the establishment of vehicle servicing or major repairs, spray painting, panel beating or any environmentally relevant activity (ERA).

E63.1

Home based business(s)⁽³⁵⁾ do not comprise of vehicle servicing or major repairs, including spray painting or panel beating is carried out on-site.

E63.2

Home based business(s)⁽³⁵⁾ do not comprise an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

E63.3

Home base business(s) do not generate noise that is audible from the boundary of the site or premise.

PO64

On-site display and sale component is limited to the activities undertaken on the site and does not result in:

E64.1

Only goods grown, produced or manufactured on-site are sold from the site.

- a. the display and sale of goods being viewed from beyond the site;
- b. the overall development on the site having a predominantly commercial appearance.

E64.2

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 boundary of the site.

PO65

The hours of operation do not cause a nuisance or have a significant adverse impact on the amenity of residents on adjoining and surrounding properties.

E65

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.

PO66

Bed and breakfast and farmstays are of a size and scale that:

- a. are consistent with the low intensity and open area character and amenity of the surrounding rural area:
- ensures acceptable levels of privacy and amenity b. for the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings.

E66

For bed and breakfast and farmstays:

- overnight accommodation is provided in the Dwelling a. house (22) of the accommodation operator.
- 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⁾

PO67

The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- not visually dominant or intrusive; C.
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures;
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- landscaped; h.
- otherwise consistent with the amenity and i. character of the zone and surrounding area.

E67.1

Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment:

- are enclosed within buildings or structures;
- b. are located behind the main building line;
- have a similar height, bulk and scale to the C. surrounding fabric;
- d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls.

E67.2

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.

PO68

Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.

E68

Access control arrangements:

do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure;

- minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points;
- provide safe vehicular access to the site; C.
- d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.

PO69

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; or
- meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental b. Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

E69

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⁾

PO70

Markets⁽⁴⁶⁾ are located and laid out in a manner that provides for:

- convenient pedestrian access and movement between proposed stalls;
- view corridors and legibility between stalls to b. adjacent roads,
- C. directional and information signage and surrounding uses;
- d. pedestrian comfort and safety, including the provision of public toilet facilities;
- waste and rubbish disposal facilities appropriate e. to the type and scale of the proposed market (46):
- emergency vehicle access to and within the market (46); f.
- safe, convenient and accessible car parking is g. provided to meet demand.

No example provided.

Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾

PO71

Dwellings are:

- provided in the form of detached buildings; a.
- b. limited on-site to a maximum of 20;
- separated by a minimum distance of 1.5m and maximum distance of 10m;
- setback 50m from all property boundaries;

- e. used only to accommodate members of the Confraternity;
- f. compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural qualities and function of the surrounding landscape.

Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾

PO72

Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾:

- provides quarters only for staff employed to work the land for rural purposes;
- b. is compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural qualities and function of the surrounding landscape;
- is screened and landscaped in a manner so it is C. not visible from a road;
- d. does not result in adverse visual or noise nuisance on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings.

E72

Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾:

- is located in the Residential Area of Map 1 Abbey use areas;
- b. is limited to 1 per lot;
- C. consists of 1 structure;
- d. accommodates no more than 12 rural workers;
- obtains access from the existing driveway giving access to the Dwelling house⁽²²⁾. e.

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.

PO73

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.

E73.1

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.

E73.2

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.

PO74

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.

E74

A minimum area of 45m² is available to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.

PO75

E75

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.

PO76

The Telecommunications facility⁽⁸¹⁾ does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- not visually dominant or intrusive; C.
- located behind the main building line; d.
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- h. landscaped:
- otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.

E76.1

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.

E76.2

In all other areas towers do not exceed 35m in height.

E76.3

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.

E76.4

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.

E76.5

The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited.

E76.6

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.

PO77

E77

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.

PO78

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.

E78

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.

Tourist attraction⁽⁸³⁾

PO79

Development:

- is compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural qualities and function of the surrounding landscape;
- b. involving events, occur on an occasional and sporadic basis;
- provides convenient and safe pedestrian access and movement:
- is of a size, scale, intensity and design that d. minimises the potential for adverse noise, visual, privacy and traffic impacts on adjoining or nearby residents.

No example provided.

Tourist park (84)

PO80

Development:

- 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;
- is compatible with the scenic, ecological or rural qualities and function of the surrounding landscape;
- d. provides suitable open space, buildings and facilities that meet the recreational, social and amenity needs of people staying on-site;
- provides landscaping to buffer adjoining properties from the activities occurring on-site.

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.

PO81

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;
- protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.

E81

Development does not involve:

- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or
- filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with b. 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.

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.

PO82

Development:

- 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;
- 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;
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency e. services during a bushfire.

E82.1

Buildings and structures are:

- not located on a ridgeline: a.
- b. not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map - Landslide hazard);
- dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes. C.

E82.2

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;
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures:
- an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and
- 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%:
 - to, and around, each building and other roofed i. structure: and
 - to each fire fighting water supply extraction ii. 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 AS 3959

PO83

Development and associated driveways and access

- avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire: a.
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency b. services during a bushfire;
- enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site C. during a bushfire.

E83

A length of driveway:

- 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;
- has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; b.
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

PO84

Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

E84

- a reticulated water supply is provided by a a. distributer retailer for the area or;
- where not connected to a reticulated water supply. b. 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.
- 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.
- Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid i. vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank;
 - fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ii. ball valve and male camlock coupling and, if

| | | underground, an access hole of 200mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines. |
|--|--|---|
| РО | 85 | E85 |
| a. b. | does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids; does not present danger or difficulty to emergency services for emergency response or evacuation. | Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals. |
| 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. | | |

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; a.
- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- 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;
- 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 **PO86** No example provided. 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: the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and a. 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. **PO87** 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; provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to C. improve connectivity; avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated d. patches of habitat: providing wildlife movement infrastructure. e. 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

PO88

Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.

| | 9 | No example provided. |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 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. b. c. | rehabilitate, revegetate, restore and enhance an area to ensure it continues to function as a viable and healthy habitat area; provide replacement fauna nesting boxes in the event of habitat tree loss in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Environmental areas; undertake rehabilitation, revegetation and restoration in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework. | |
| POS | 00 | No example provided. |
| | elopment ensures safe, unimpeded, convenient and bing wildlife movement and habitat connectivity by: | |
| a. b. c. d. | providing contiguous patches of habitat; avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat; providing wildlife movement infrastructure; providing replacement and rehabilitation planting to improve connectivity. | |
| Veg | etation clearing and soil resource stability | |
| POS |)1 | No example provided. |
| Dev | elopment 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. | | |
| | , | |
| Veg | etation clearing and water quality | |
| Veg | etation clearing and water quality | No example provided. |
| PO9 Dev | etation clearing and water quality | No example provided. |
| PO9 Dev | etation clearing and water quality 2 elopment maintains or improves the quality of andwater and surface water within, and downstream, | No example provided. |

Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; a. b. minimising hard surface areas; C. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; minimising channelled flow. e. Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects **PO94** No example provided. 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. **PO95** No example provided. Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation а between a development and environmental areas; retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest b. possible size where located between a development and environmental areas; restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of C. existing patches of native vegetation; ensuring that buildings and access (public and d. vehicle) are setback as far as possible from environmental areas and corridors; landscaping with native plants of local origin. e. 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. **PO96** No example provided. Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: pervious surfaces; h. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; landscaping with local native plant species to C. achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy. Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets **PO97** No example provided.

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.

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.

PO98

Development will:

- 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;
- incorporate complementary elements, detailing and e. ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building;
- f. retain public access where this is currently provided.

E98

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.

PO99

Demolition and removal is only considered where:

- a report prepared by a suitably qualified a. conservation architect or conservation engineer demonstrates that the building is structurally unsound and is not reasonably capable of economic repair; or
- demolition is confined to the removal of b. 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.

PO100

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.

PO101

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.

E101

Development does:

- not result in the removal of a significant tree; a.
- b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree;
- involve pruning of a tree in accordance with C. Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

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 gualified engineer. Guidance for the preparation of a geotechnical assessment report is provided in Planning scheme policy - Landslide hazard.

PO102

Development:

- maintains the safety of people and property on a 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;
- ensures site stability during all phases of C. construction and development;
- 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
- minimises adverse visual impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents and provides a positive interface with the streetscape.

E102

Development does not:

- involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; a.
- b. involve cut and fill having a height greater than
- involve any retaining wall having a height greater C. than 600mm;
- redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or d. groundwater.

PO103

E103

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;
- avoiding expanses of retaining walls, loss of trees b. and vegetation and interference with natural drainage systems;
- minimising any adverse visual impact on the C. landscape character;
- d. Protect the amenity of adjoining properties.

Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings:

- are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction;
- b. are not single plane slab on ground.

PO104

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:
- site stability during all phases of construction and b. 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.

E104

Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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.

PO105

Development:

- minimises the risk to persons from overland flow; a.
- does not increase the potential for damage from b. overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.

No example provided.

PO106

Development:

- 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;
- 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.

PO107

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.

PO108

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.

E108

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.

PO109

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.

E109

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.

PO110

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

E110.1

Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM:

- Urban area Level III; a.
- b. Rural area – N/A;
- Industrial area Level V; C.
- Commercial area Level V.

E110.2

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. PO111 No example provided. Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter a. exceeds 300mm; an overland flow path where it crosses more than b. 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) PO112 E112 Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that the design and Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures works are provided layout responds to the nature of the overland flow in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix affecting the premises such that: B of the Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; impacts on the asset life and integrity of park b. structures is minimised: C. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised. Riparian and wetland setbacks **PO113** E113 Development provides and maintains a suitable setback Development does not occur within: from waterways and wetlands that protects natural and 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and a. environmental values. This is achieved by recognising drainage line and responding to the following matters: b. a. impact on fauna habitats; 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line

b.

impact on wildlife corridors and connectivity;

- C. impact on stream integrity;
- d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting;
- edge effects. e.

- 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 to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

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

LEGEND School Area **Residential Area**

Map 1 - Abbey uses area

6.2.2.2 Airfield precinct

6.2.2.2.1 Purpose - Airfield precinct

- The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Airfield precinct:
 - This precinct comprises the Caboolture and Redcliffe airfields, and is used predominantly for: a.
 - i. the arrival and departure of aircraft;
 - ii. the housing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft;
 - iii. the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft;
 - iv. ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors;
 - V. associated training and education facilities;
 - vi. the operation of occasional air shows;
 - vii. other aviation facilities.
 - b. The Caboolture airfield is a recreational airstrip, where commercial operations are not located on the main airfield site:
 - The Redcliffe airfield provides a range of air services, including recreational and commercial operations;
 - d. Air traffic generated by air services remain within the capacity of the airfield;
 - Development protects and maintains safe and efficient airfield operations, avoids significant adverse effects e. on the natural environment and minimises impacts on adjacent land.
 - f. 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).
 - Development is of a scale, height and bulk that provides a high level of amenity and is consistent with the g. character of the surrounding area.
 - Where applicable, development is undertaken in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under h. Council policy.
 - i. General works associated with the development achieves the following:
 - 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);
 - the development manages stormwater to:
 - ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
 - prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants; B.
 - C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
 - avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.
 - 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;
 - site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.

- Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, j. particles or smoke.
- Noise generating uses are designed, sited, constructed and operated to minimise the transmission of noise k. 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.
- Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:
 - adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any i. 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;
 - when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Segwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
 - maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, ίV. aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:
 - the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping;
 - the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on В. ecological systems and processes;
 - C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.
 - protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
 - protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
 - establishing effective separation distances, buffers and mitigation measures associated with identified vii. infrastructure to minimise adverse effects on sensitive land uses from odour, noise, dust and other nuisance generating activities;
 - establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation viii. and significant fauna habitat;
 - ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance ix. and safety of identified infrastructure;
 - ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities; Χ.
 - χi. where located in an overland flow path:
 - Α. development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
 - development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts В. for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
 - development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and C. including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment:
 - development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland D. flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.
- Development in the Airfield precinct includes one or more of the following: n.

| Air services ⁽³⁾ | • | Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ | • | Community use ⁽¹⁷⁾ - if for a Museum |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | • | Club ⁽¹⁴⁾ - if associated with aviation | | |

Development in the Airfield precinct does not include any of the following: Ο.

| • | Adult store ⁽¹⁾ | • | High Impact industry ⁽³⁴⁾ | • | Renewable energy facility ⁽⁶³⁾ |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| • | Agricultural supplies store ⁽²⁾ | • | Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ | | |
| • | Animal husbandry ⁽⁴⁾ | • | Hospital ⁽³⁵⁾ | • | Research and technology industry ⁽⁶⁴⁾ |
| • | Animal keeping ⁽⁵⁾ | • | Hotel ⁽³⁷⁾ | • | Residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ |
| • | Aquaculture ⁽⁶⁾ | • | Indoor sport and recreation ⁽³⁸⁾ | • | Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ |
| • | Bar ⁽⁷⁾ | | | • | Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ |
| • | Brothel ⁽⁸⁾ | • | Intensive animal industry ⁽³⁹⁾ | • | Roadside stall ⁽⁶⁸⁾ |
| • | Bulk landscape supplies ⁽⁹⁾ | • | Intensive horticulture ⁽⁴⁰⁾ | • | Rooming |
| • | Car wash ⁽¹¹⁾ | • | Landing ⁽⁴¹⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ |
| • | Cemetery ⁽¹²⁾ | • | Low impact industry ⁽⁴²⁾ | • | Rural industry ⁽⁷⁰⁾ |
| • | Child care centre ⁽¹³⁾ | • | Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | • | Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ |
| • | Community care centre ⁽¹⁵⁾ | • | Marine industry ⁽⁴⁵⁾ | • | Sales office ⁽⁷²⁾ |
| • | Community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ | • | Market ⁽⁴⁶⁾ | • | Service industry ⁽⁷³⁾ |
| • | Crematorium ⁽¹⁸⁾ | • | Medium impact industry ⁽⁴⁷⁾ | • | Service station ⁽⁷⁴⁾ |
| • | Cropping ⁽¹⁹⁾ | • | Motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ | • | Shop ⁽⁷⁵⁾ |
| • | Detention facility ⁽²⁰⁾ | • | Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ | • | Shopping centre ⁽⁷⁶⁾ |
| • | Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ | • | Nature-based tourism ⁽⁵⁰⁾ | • | Short-term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ |
| • | Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ | • | Nightclub entertainment facility ⁽⁵¹⁾ | • | Showroom ⁽⁷⁶⁾ |
| • | Dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ | | Non-resident workforce | | Special industry ⁽⁷⁹⁾ |
| • | Educational establishment ⁽²⁴⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ | • | Theatre ⁽⁸²⁾ |
| • | Environmental facility ⁽²⁶⁾ | • | Outdoor sales ⁽⁵⁴⁾ | | Tourist attraction ⁽⁸³⁾ |
| • | Extractive industry ⁽²⁷⁾ | • | Outdoor sport and recreation ⁽⁵⁵⁾ | • | |
| | Function facility ⁽²⁹⁾ | | | • | Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ |
| • | | • | Parking station ⁽⁵⁸⁾ | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ |
| • | Funeral parlour ⁽³⁰⁾ | • | Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ | • | Veterinary services ⁽⁸⁷⁾ |
| • | Garden centre ⁽³¹⁾ | • | Place of worship ⁽⁶⁰⁾ | • | Warehouse ⁽⁸⁸⁾ |
| • | Hardware and trade supplies ⁽³²⁾ | • | Port services ⁽⁶¹⁾ | • | Wholesale nursery ⁽⁸⁹⁾ |
| • | Health care services ⁽³³⁾ | • | Relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ | • | Winery ⁽⁹⁰⁾ |
| | | | | | |

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

6.2.2.2.2 Accepted development subject to requirements

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 6.2.2.2.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part C Table 6.2.2.2.1, 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 (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD1 | PO1 |
| RAD2 | PO8 |
| RAD3 | PO9 |
| RAD4 | N/A |
| RAD5 | PO15 |
| RAD6 | PO7 |
| RAD7 | PO18-PO21 |
| RAD8 | PO18-PO21 |
| RAD9 | PO22 |
| RAD10 | PO23 |
| RAD11 | PO25, PO26 |
| RAD12 | PO25, PO26 |
| RAD13 | PO26 |
| RAD14 | PO35 |
| RAD15 | PO37 |
| RAD16 | PO34 |
| RAD17 | PO34 |
| RAD18 | PO38 |
| RAD19 | PO40 |
| RAD20 | PO41 |
| RAD21 | PO42 |
| RAD22 | PO41 |
| RAD23 | PO48 |
| RAD24 | PO43 |
| RAD25 | PO43 |
| RAD26 | PO46 |
| RAD27 | PO46 |
| RAD28 | PO47 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD29 | PO55 |
| RAD30 | PO52 |
| RAD31 | PO49 |
| RAD32 | PO49 |
| RAD33 | PO49 |
| RAD34 | PO54 |
| RAD35 | PO49 |
| RAD36 | PO49 |
| RAD37 | PO51 |
| RAD38 | PO51 |
| RAD39 | PO56 |
| RAD40 | PO56 |
| RAD41 | PO56 |
| RAD42 | PO57 |
| RAD43 | PO58 |
| RAD44 | PO59 |
| RAD45 | PO59 |
| RAD46 | PO60 |
| RAD47 | PO60 |
| RAD48 | PO60 |
| RAD49 | PO60 |
| RAD50 | PO60 |
| RAD51 | PO61 |
| RAD52 | PO61 |
| RAD53 | PO67 |
| RAD54 | PO68 |
| RAD55 | PO68 |
| RAD56 | PO68 |
| RAD57 | PO68 |
| RAD58 | PO68 |
| RAD59 | PO71 |
| RAD60 | PO72 |
| RAD61 | PO73 |
| RAD62 | PO73 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD63 | PO74 |
| RAD64 | PO75 |
| RAD65 | PO76 |
| RAD66 | PO77- PO88 |
| RAD67 | PO77-PO88 |
| RAD68 | PO89-PO91 |
| RAD69 | PO89-PO91 |
| RAD70 | PO92 |
| RAD71 | PO92 |
| RAD72 | PO92 |
| RAD73 | PO94 |
| RAD74 | PO95 |
| RAD75 | PO96 |
| RAD76 | PO97 |
| RAD77 | PO98-PO100, PO102-PO104 |
| RAD78 | PO98-PO100, PO102-PO104 |
| RAD79 | PO98-PO100 |
| RAD80 | PO101 |
| RAD81 | N/A |
| RAD82 | N/A |

Part C - Requirements for accepted development - Airfield precinct

Table 6.2.2.2.1 Requirements for accepted development - Airfield precinct

| Requiren | nents for accepted development | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| | General requirements | | |
| Building | Building height | | |
| RAD1 | Building height: | | |
| | a. complies with air regulations for obstacle heights with proximity to runways; | | |
| | b. does not exceed 8.5m where within 10m of the General residential zone. | | |
| Car parki | ing | | |
| RAD2 | On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. | | |
| RAD3 | Car parking at the Redcliffe airfield is not provided in the airside area (on the runway side of buildings). | | |
| RAD4 | Cycle parking spaces are provided at a minimum of 1 space per 200m ² of GFA. | | |

Waste

RAD5

Bins and bin store areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.

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 - Lighting on the outside of hangars and other buildings comply with any relevant air traffic regulator legislative requirements.

Note - "Curfewed hours" are taken to be those hours between 10pm and 7am on the following day.

Hazardous Chemicals

RAD7

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.

RAD8

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 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;
- 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;
- Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing g. 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 | Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A). |

| Access | | | |
|--------|---|---|--|
| RAD11 | Any new or changes to existing crossovers 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 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 | acc | new or changes to existing internal driveways and access ways are designed and constructed in ordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking and the relevant and ards in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. | |
| RAD13 | liste | cess driveways, manoeuvring areas and loading facilities are sealed and provide for service vehicles and in Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements for the relevant use. The on-site manoeuvring is to in accordance with Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements. | |

| Stormwa | Stormwater | | |
|---------|--|--|--|
| RAD14 | Any new or changes to existing stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance 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. | | |
| RAD15 | Development incorporates a 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality where the development: | | |

- is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and
- b. will result in:
 - i. 6 or more dwellings; or
 - an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.

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.

RAD16

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

RAD17

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.

RAD18

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 225m 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. |

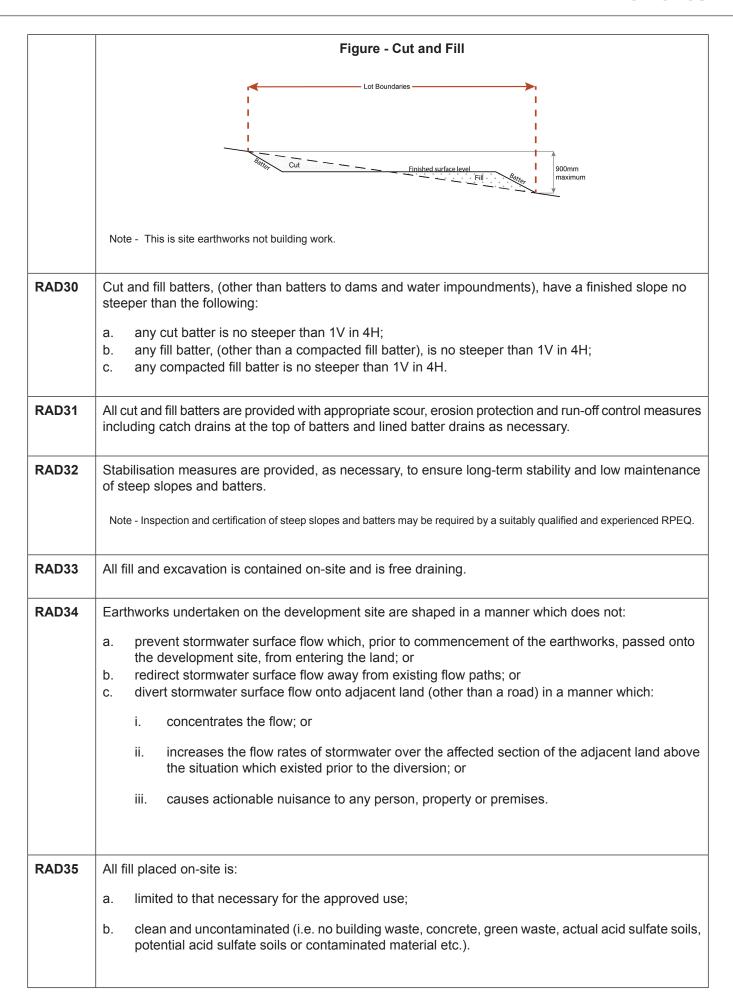
Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain circumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the stormwater system.

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

Site works and construction management **RAD19** The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition. RAD20 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. | |
|-------|--|--|
| RAD21 | No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works. | |
| RAD22 | 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. | |
| RAD24 | 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. | |
| RAD25 | 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. | |
| RAD26 | 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 | |
| RAD27 | 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. | |
| RAD28 | 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 | | |
|------------|--|--|
| RAD29 | The total of all cut and fill on-site does not exceed 900mm in height. | |



| RAD36 | 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 | |
| RAD37 | 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. | |
| RAD38 | 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 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. | |
| | Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision. | |
| | | |

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- none of the following exceptions apply:
 - 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
 - every part of the development site is within 60m walking distance of an existing fire hydrant on the distributor-retailer's reticulated ii. 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.

RAD39

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):

- 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 а 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;
- 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. B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
- in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception C.
 - i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings:
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 - 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
- in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.

RAD40

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:

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

RAD41

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.

RAD42

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
- a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site: b.
 - i. the overall layout of the development (to scale);
 - ii. internal road names (where used):
 - iii. all communal facilities (where provided);
 - the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); iv
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; V.
 - physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire vi. 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;
- illuminated to a level: C

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.

RAD43

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 | | |
|---|---|--|
| Air services ⁽³⁾ | | |
| RAD44 | Air services ⁽³⁾ do not involve flight training or education activities that increase the number of fixed or rotary wing aircraft take-offs, landings or circuits. | |
| RAD45 | Activities on Lot 451 on SP169564 are not commercial in nature unless specified in the Management Plan (under the <i>Land Act 1994</i>) for that parcel. | |
| Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ | | |
| RAD46 | A caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ has a maximum GFA of 80m ² . | |
| RAD47 | No more than 1 caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ is established per site. | |
| RAD48 | Does not gain access from a separate driveway to the main use on the site. | |
| RAD49 | Includes a minimum 16m² of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room. | |
| RAD50 | Provide car parking in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. | |
| Club ⁽¹⁴⁾ | | |
| RAD51 | Limited to 1 club ⁽¹⁴⁾ each at the Caboolture and Redcliffe Airfields respectively. | |
| RAD52 | Development does not exceed 200m² GFA. | |

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.

| RAD53 | A minimum area of 45m² is available to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility. | |
|-------|--|--|
| RAD54 | 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. | |
| RAD55 | 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. | |

| RAD56 | Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality. |
|-------|--|
| RAD57 | The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited. |
| RAD58 | 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. |
| RAD59 | 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)

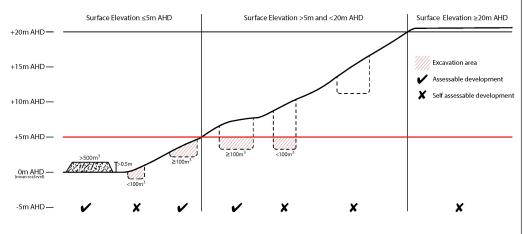
Note - Planning scheme policy - Acid sulfate soils provides guidance for requirements for accepted development that has the potential to disturb acid

sulfate soils i.e. development involving filling or excavation works below the thresholds of 100m3 and 500m3 respectively.

RAD60

Development does not involve:

- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m3 of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian a. Height Datum AHD, or
- b. filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



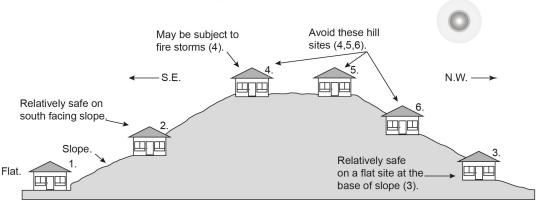
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

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 overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard areas applies within these areas.

RAD61

- a. Building and structures are:
 - not located on a ridgeline i.
 - ii. not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map – Landslide hazard)
- Dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

House Sites Numbered in Order of Degree of Fire Safety



(1 being the safest, 6 being the most hazardous.) From Bushfire Prone Areas: Siting and Design of Residential Buildings (1997), Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning, and Queensland Fire & Rescue Service.

RAD62

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- a separation from classified vegetation of 20m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack a. 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:
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any C. classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures;
- an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water d. 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%:
 - to, and around, each building and other roofed structure; and i.
 - 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 AS 3959.

RAD63

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;
- has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; b.
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

RAD64

- 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.
- Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access b. 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:
 - 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.

RAD65

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately b. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- Grazing of native pasture by stock; h.
- 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.

RAD66

Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in High Value Area or Value Offset Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house⁽²²⁾ and all associated facilities* or an extension to an existing dwelling house⁽²²⁾ only, and comprises an area no greater than 1500m².

Note - *All associated facilities includes: on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring 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;
- minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; iv.
- location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design ٧. Guideline and Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas;
- ٧i. 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.

RAD67

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary b. for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses C. to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;
- 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;
- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining g. existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;
- Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. i.

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.

RAD68

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

RAD69

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.

RAD70

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.

RAD71

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:

- construction of any building; a.
- h. laying of overhead or underground services;
- any sealing, paving, soil compaction; C.
- d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface prior to work commencing.

RAD72

Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Landslide hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

RAD73

Development does not:

- a. involve earthworks exceeding 50m³;
- b. involve cut and fill having a height greater than 600mm;
- involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 600mm; C.
- redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or groundwater.

RAD74

Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings:

- are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction; a.
- b. are not single plane slab on ground.

RAD75

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)

| RAD76 | Development does not include the following uses located within a landfill site buffer: |
|-----------|--|
| | a. caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ ; b. community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ ; c. dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ ; d. dwelling house; ⁽²²⁾ e. dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ ; f. hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ ; g. rooming accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ ; h. multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ ; i. non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ ; j. relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ ; k. residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ ; l. resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ ; m. retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ ; n. rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; o. short term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ ; p. tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ . |
| Overland | flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply) |
| RAD77 | 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. |
| RAD78 | 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 |
| RAD79 | Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable. |
| RAD80 | 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. |
| RAD81 | 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. |
| following | No development is to occur within: |
| | a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage lineb. 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)

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 D — Criteria for assessable development- Airfield 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 6.2.2.2.2 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 6.2.2.2.2 Assessable development - Airfield precinct

| Performance outcomes | Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes |
|--|---|
| Built form and design | |
| PO1 | E1 |
| Buildings and structures are of a height, scale and bulk which: a. is consistent with the operation of an airfield; b. is in keeping with existing buildings or structures; c. minimises the visual impact of large-scale built form; d. does not cause adverse amenity impacts on nearby sensitive land uses and zones. | Building height: a. complies with air regulations for obstacle heights with proximity to runways; b. does not exceed 8.5m where within 10m of the General residential zone. |
| PO2 Buildings and structures are designed and constructed to a high standard of design and construction, which: a. adds visual interest to the streetscape, through variation in building materials, colours and features; | E2.1 Development provides materials and finishes of a high quality that are not susceptible to stain, discolour or deterioration. |
| | E2.2 |

6 Zones

- b. does not result in blank, unarticulated walls fronting streets or public areas;
- articulates and identifies the administration and C. customer service areas of the building;
- avoid blank walls through façade articulation to create visual interest and deter graffiti and vandalism;
- incorporates high quality, low maintenance building e. materials;
- does not utilise reflective materials; f.
- reduce cluttering and visibility of plant and g. equipment on building roofs.

Development incorporates articulated walls with variation, detail and colour to reduce the bulk and impact of development and minimise expansive blank walls.

E2.3

The main facade of the building directly addresses and faces the street and contains a mix of materials and colours.

E2.4

Building utilities such as air conditioning units and telecommunications equipment are designed to be visually integrated with the building.

Landscaping

PO₃

Landscaping and screening is provided on the site to:

- visually soften the built form, areas of hardstand a. and storage areas;
- reduces the visual impact of building bulk and presence, hard surface areas and mechanical plant associated with the on-site activities when viewed from the street:
- creates a secure and safe environment by incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design;
- achieves the design principles outlined in Planning d. scheme policy - Integrated design.

E3

Landscaping is provided and maintained in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

Fencing

PO4

The provision of fencing on site:

- does not dominate the street or create safety issues:
- b. provides the level of security suitable to the nature of the use.

Where fencing is provided on the street frontage, it has a minimum transparency of 70%.

Public access

PO5

The use has a safe, clearly identifiable public access separate from service and vehicle and aircraft parking areas.

E5.1

Pedestrian linkages are provided from the car parking areas directly to the main entrance of the building.

E5.2 Public access to the building is not provided through aircraft parking areas, service areas or, in the case of the Redcliffe airfield, in the airside area. Personal and property safety **PO6** No example provided. Buildings and spaces are designed and constructed to create a safe and secure environment by incorporating key crime prevention through environmental design principles, including: casual surveillance opportunities and sight lines; a. b. way-finding cues and signage; light illuminates pathways and potential entrapment C. areas as well as maximising opportunities for penetration of natural light into spaces; d. minimise predictable routes and entrapment locations. **Amenity PO7** 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. Car parking **PO8 E**8 Car parking is provided on-site to meet the anticipated Car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 demand of employees and visitors and avoid adverse - Car parking. 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. PO9 **E9** At the Redcliffe airfield, adequate parking is provided Car parking at the Redcliffe airfield is not located in the airside area. away from aircraft movement areas. **PO10** E10 The design of vehicle entry points and car parking areas: All vehicle entry points and car parking areas are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian does not impact on the safety of the external road a. Standard AS 2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off-street network: car parking.

b. ensures the safety of pedestrians at all times; ensures the safe movement of vehicles within the C. site: d. provides connections with car parking areas on adjoining sites where possible. **Traffic matters PO11** No example provided. Traffic generation, vehicle movement and on-site car parking associated with an activity: 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; is appropriate to the road classification and carrying capacity of the local network and able to meet the additional demands generated by the development; d. does not result adverse impacts on the efficient and safe functioning of the road network. **Environmental impacts PO12** E12 Where a use is not an environmentally relevant activity Development achieves the standard listed in *Schedule* under the Environmental Protection Act 1994, the release 1 Air Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Air) of any contaminant that may cause environmental harm Policy 2008. is mitigated to an acceptable level. **PO13** E13 Where a use is not an environmentally relevant activity Development does not generate noise exceeding the under the Environmental Protection Act 1994, noise standards listed in Schedule 1 Acoustic Quality emissions at receptor sites are mitigated to an acceptable Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008. level. Loading and servicing **PO14** No example provided. Loading and servicing areas: are not visible from the street frontage; a. are integrated into the design of the building; b.

- 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.

Waste

PO15

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.

Noise

PO16

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.

PO17

Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while:

- contributing to safe and usable public spaces, a. 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

- a. are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless:
 - i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or
 - 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:
- 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'.

Note - 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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2; i.
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- 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

For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:

- i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
- An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% ii. at normal atmospheric pressure.
- b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - i. 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation. ii.

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - i. 14kPa overpressure;
 - 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

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.

E20

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.

Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map

PO22

- 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.
- 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 | | |
| PO23 | E23 | |

All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:

- 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;
- minimises whole of life cycle costs for that e. infrastructure:
- f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment:
- minimises risk of potential adverse impact on g. amenity and character values;
- recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access

PO24

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.

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 mapped on Overlay map -Road hierarchy.

E25.1

The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.

E25.2

The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.

E25.3

The 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, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house:
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;
- where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:
 - AS/NZS2890.1 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;
 - Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements; iv.
- 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.

E26.2

Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with:

- AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street a. car parking;
- b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities:
- Planning scheme policy Integrated design; and C.
- d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 -Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.

E26.3

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.

E26.4

Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Integrated design.

PO27

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.

E27

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.

PO28

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.

E28.1

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.

E28.2

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

PO29

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;

No example provided.

- 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
- wildlife movement (where relevant). j.

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.

PO30

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant may 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 6,000m² 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.

E30.1

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.

E30.2

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.

E30.3

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.

PO31

All Council controlled frontage roads adjoining the development 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.

E31

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), 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; |
| | |

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

PO32

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.

E32.1

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

E32.2

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.

E32.3

Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.

PO33

Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.

E33.1

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.

E33.2

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.

E33.3

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.

E33.4

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. |
|---|---|
| PO34 | E34 |
| 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. |
| PO35 | No example provided. |
| Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance 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. | |
| PO36 | 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 achievement of this performance outcome. | |
| PO37 | No example provided. |
| Where development: | |
| a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and | |
| b. will result in: | |

- i. 6 or more dwellings; or
- ii. 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 designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

PO38

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.

E38

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.

PO39

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

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:

- 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;
- ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance to any person or premises;
- d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.

E41.1

Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash 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:

- stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties a. in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions;
- b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour or erosion of any kind;
- stormwater discharge rates do not exceed C. pre-existing conditions;
- minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives;
- ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur on adjoining properties.

E41.2

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.

E41.3

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.

E41.4

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 soil disturbances and 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 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 - 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:

- 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
- 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. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

E43.3

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.

E43.4

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.

E43.5

Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and usable 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.

E43.6

Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.

PO44

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.

E44

At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be:

- topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres;
- b. 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.

PO45

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 ESCP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

E45

Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

PO46

The clearing of vegetation on-site:

- is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and
- includes the removal of declared weeds and other b. materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land:
- is disposed of in a manner which minimises C. nuisance and annoyance to existing premises.

Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted.

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 or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works.

E46.2

Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways:

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

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.

PO47

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.

E47

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;
- no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public b. 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:

- the natural topographical features of the site; a.
- b. short and long-term slope stability;
- C. soft or compressible foundation soils;
- d. reactive soils;
- low density or potentially collapsing soils; e.

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 slopes and batters.

E49.3

- f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site;
- the stability and maintenance of steep slopes and g. batters:
- h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential).

Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.

E49.4

All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

E49.5

All fill placed on-site is:

- limited to that area 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.).

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.

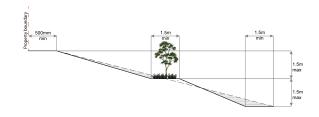
PO50

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

Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that:

- does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land;
- does not preclude reasonable access to a Council b. or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land for monitoring, maintenance or replacement purposes.

E51.1

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.

E51.2

Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site:

a reduction in cover over any Council or public Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act. 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; 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. Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision. **PO52** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ gualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance. **PO53** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in: adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic a. 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. **PO54** E54 Filling or excavation on the development site is Filling and excavation undertaken on the development undertaken in a manner which does not create or site are shaped in a manner which does not: accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows а prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to and drainage systems on land adjoining the site. 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.

PO55

All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.

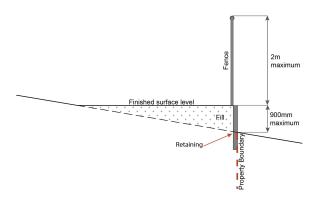
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.

E55

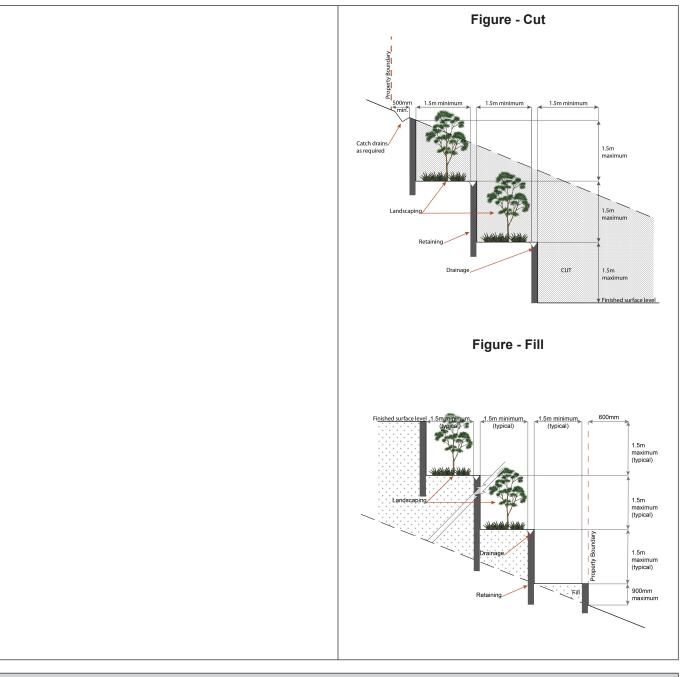
Earth retaining structures:

- are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber; a.
- where height is no greater than 900mm, are b. provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;

Figure - Retaining on boundary



- 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;
- 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.



Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- none of the following exceptions apply: b.
 - the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated
 - 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.

PO56

Development incorporates a fire fighting system that:

- satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
- is appropriate for the size, shape and topography b. of the development and its surrounds;
- is compatible with the operational equipment C. 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:
- considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds e. 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.

E56.1

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:

- 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;
- in regard to the general locational requirements for fire b. hydrants - Part 3.2.2.2 (a), (e), (f), (g) and (h) as well as Appendix B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
- in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other C. facilities - Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception that:
 - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; 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.

E56.2

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:

- an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; a.
- h. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;
- 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.

E56.3

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.

PO57 E57 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.

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:
 - the overall layout of the development (to i. scale);
 - ii. internal road names (where used);
 - all communal facilities (where provided); iii.
 - iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; V.
 - 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:

- in a form: a.
- b. of a size;
- illuminated to a level; C.

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.

PO58

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.

E58

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 Air services (3) **PO59** No example provided.

Demonstrate capacity of existing infrastructure and airstrip to accommodate additional aircraft movements without adversely impacting amenity of surrounding residential uses and affecting the safe operation of the aerodrome.

Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾

PO60

Development for a caretaker's accommodation (10):

- does not compromise the productivity of the use; a.
- b. is domestic in scale;
- provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive C. to the primary use of the site;
- d. is safe for the residents;
- has regard to the landscape and private recreation e. needs of the resident.

E60

Caretaker's accommodation (10):

- has a maximum GFA of 80m²; a.
- no more than 1 caretaker's accommodation (10) is b. established per site;
- does not gain access from a separate driveway to C. the main use on the site;
- provides a minimum 16m² of private open space d. directly accessible from a habitable room;
- provides car parking in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Club⁽¹⁴⁾and Community Use⁽¹⁷⁾

PO61

Development is of a low scale and intensity that;

- maintains its subordinate function and nexus to the airfield and aviation activities;
- does not interfere with the operation of the airfield. b.

No example provided.

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:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- not visually dominant or intrusive; C.
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures:
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- landscaped: h.
- i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.

E62.1

Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment:

- are enclosed within buildings or structures; a.
- are located behind the main building line; b.
- have a similar height, bulk and scale to the C. surrounding fabric;
- 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:

- do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent a. 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:

- generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or
- meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental b. 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

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 45m² is available 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:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- C. not visually dominant or intrusive;
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures;
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- 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.

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

E70

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⁽⁶¹⁾ 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.

PO71

Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development:

- is managed to avoid or minimise the release of a. surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment;
- b. protects the environmental and ecological values and health of receiving waters;
- protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.

E71

Development does not involve:

- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or
- filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with b. 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.

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.

PO72

Development:

- minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire
- b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front;

E72.1

Buildings and structures are:

- not located on a ridgeline; a.
- not located on land with a slope greater than 15% b. (see Overlay map - Landslide hazard);
- C. dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

E72.2

- is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire:
- minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels around d. buildings and structures;
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency e. services during a bushfire.

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- 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
- d. an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and
- 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 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 attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959

PO73

Development and associated driveways and access ways:

- avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; a.
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency services during a bushfire;
- enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site C. during a bushfire.

E73

A length of driveway:

- 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%;
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

PO74

Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

E74

- a reticulated water supply is provided by a а 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.
- 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:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank;
 - 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.

PO75

Development:

- does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids;
- 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.

E75

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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;
- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- 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;
- 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

PO76

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:

- the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and a. 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

No example provided.

under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

PO77

Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by:

- retaining habitat trees; a.
- b. providing contiguous patches of habitat;
- provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to C. improve connectivity;
- d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat;
- providing wildlife movement infrastructure. e.

Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges,

No example provided.

| | erpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further vided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Vegetation cle | aring and habitat protection | |
| PO78 | | No example provided. |
| • | ensures that the biodiversity quality and itats is not adversely impacted upon but I protected. | |
| PO79 | | No example provided. |
| degradation of Value Offset Ar | loes not result in the net loss or habitat value in a High Value Area or a rea. Where development does result in radation of habitat value, development | |
| b. provide re event of h Planning c. undertake | te, revegetate, restore and enhance an insure it continues to function as a viable thy habitat area; eplacement fauna nesting boxes in the liabitat tree loss in accordance with scheme policy - Environmental areas; e rehabilitation, revegetation and | |
| | n in accordance with the South East nd Ecological Restoration Framework. | |
| PO80 | | No example provided. |
| | nsures safe, unimpeded, convenient and e movement and habitat connectivity by: | |
| | contiguous patches of habitat; he creation of fragmented and isolated of habitat; | |
| d. providing | wildlife movement infrastructure; replacement and rehabilitation planting e connectivity. | |
| Vegetation cle | aring and soil resource stability | |
| PO81 | | No example provided. |
| Development d | oes 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. | | |
| Vegetation cle | aring and water quality | |
| PO82 | | No example provided. |
| Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: | | |

ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and a. 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; 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. **PO83** No example provided. Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; a. b. minimising hard surface areas; C. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow. Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects **PO84** No example provided. 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. **PO85** No example provided. Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation a. 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; landscaping with native plants of local origin. e. 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. **PO86** No example provided. Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by:

- pervious surfaces; a.
- providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and b. green linkage opportunities;
- landscaping with local native plant species to C. achieve well-shaded urban places;
- d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.

Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets

PO87

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.

PO88

Development will:

- not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the a. 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;
- be consistent with the form, scale and style of the C. heritage site, object or building;
- utilise similar materials to those existing, or where d. this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes;
- incorporate complementary elements, detailing and e. ornamentation to those present on the heritage site, object or building;
- f. retain public access where this is currently provided.

E88

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.

PO89

No example provided.

Demolition and removal is only considered where:

- 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
- demolition is confined to the removal of b. outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or
- limited demolition is performed in the course of C. repairs, maintenance or restoration; or
- d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.

PO90

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.

PO91

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.

E91

Development does:

- not result in the removal of a significant tree; a.
- b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree;
- involve pruning of a tree in accordance with C. Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

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.

PO92

Development:

- 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;

E92

Development does not:

- involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; a.
- b. involve cut and fill having a height greater than 600mm;

- ensures site stability during all phases of construction and development;
- minimises disturbance of natural drainage patterns d. of the site and does not result in the redirection or alteration of the existing flow if surface or groundwater
- minimises adverse visual impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents and provides a positive interface with the streetscape.
- C. involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 600mm;
- redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or d. groundwater.

PO93

Buildings are designed to respond to sloping topography in the siting, design and form of buildings and structures by:

- minimising overuse of cut and fill to create single a. flat pads and benching;
- b. avoiding expanses of retaining walls, loss of trees and vegetation and interference with natural drainage systems;
- minimising any adverse visual impact on the C. landscape character;
- d. Protect the amenity of adjoining properties.

E93

Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings:

- a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction:
- b. are not single plane slab on ground.

PO94

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:

- the long-term stability of the development site considering the full nature and end use of the development;
- site stability during all phases of construction and b. development;
- the development is not adversely affected by C. 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.

E94

Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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

PO95

Odour sensitive development is separated from landfill sites so they are not adversely affected by odour emission or other air pollutant impacts.

E95

The following uses are not located within a Landfill buffer:

- Caretaker's accommodation (10); a.
- Community residence (16): b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- Dwelling house (22); d.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: e.
- Hospital (36); f.
- Rooming accommodation (69); g.
- Multiple dwelling (49); h.

| Ove | | i. Non-resident workforce accommodation⁽⁵²⁾; j. Relocatable home park⁽⁶²⁾; k. Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾; l. Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾, m. Retirement facility⁽⁶⁷⁾; n. Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; o. Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾; p. Tourist park⁽⁸⁴⁾. |
|--------------------|---|---|
| | | |
| Note obta | e - The applicable river and creek flood planning levels associated ained by requesting a flood check property report from Council. | d with defined flood event (DFE) within the inundation area can be |
| PO9 | 96 | No example provided. |
| Dev | elopment: | |
| a. b. | minimises the risk to persons from overland flow; does not increase the potential for damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. | |
| PO9 | 7 | No example provided. |
| Dev | elopment: | |
| 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; does not concentrate, intensify or divert overland flow onto an upstream, downstream or surrounding property. | |
| Eng doe an u | e - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional lineer Queensland is required certifying that the development is not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on upstream, downstream or surrounding premises. e - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme cy – Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow. | |
| | | |
| PO9 | 8 | No example provided. |
| Dev | elopment does not: | |
| a. b. | directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; 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. **PO99**

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.

E99

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.

PO100

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.

E100

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.

PO101

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

E101.1

Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following relevant level as identified in QUDM:

- Urban area Level III; a.
- b. Rural area - N/A;
- Industrial area Level V; C.
- Commercial area Level V. d

E101.2

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.

PO102

Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over:

- a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter а exceeds 300mm;
- an overland flow path where it crosses more than b. one premises;
- inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. C.

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

No example provided.

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

Additional criteria for development for a Park (57)

PO103

Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that:

- public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; a.
- b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised;
- maintenance and replacement costs are minimised. C.

E103

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

PO104

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;
- impact on stream integrity; C.
- d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting;
- e. edge effects.

E104

Development does not occur within:

- 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and a. drainage line
- b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line
- 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and C. 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 to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

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

6.2.2.3 Utilities precinct

6.2.2.3.1 Purpose - Utilities

- The Utilities precinct comprises a number of the Regions' key infrastructure facilities including, but not limited to, Lake Samsonvale (North Pine Dam), Lake Kurwongbah (Sideling Creek Dam), bulk electricity supply substations, rail lines, wastewater treatment plants, landfill sites, infrastructure provider depots and operations areas and some Council facilities. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Utilities precinct:
 - Development supports and meets the servicing needs of the community. a.
 - h. Development establishes in a concentrated and integrated manner to achieve efficient and effective functioning of utilities.
 - C. Development ensures the ongoing viability and operation of essential utilities.
 - d. Restrict development that may compromise or limit the ongoing operation and expansion of necessary utilities.
 - Adequate and sensible buffering and separation is provided between development and sensitive land uses.
 - Crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED) are incorporated into the design of f. buildings and structures to ensure the safety of people and property.
 - 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.
 - General works associated with the development achieves the following:
 - 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);
 - the development manages stormwater to:
 - ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
 - prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants; B.
 - C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
 - avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.
 - the development does not result in unacceptable impacts on the capacity and safety of the external road network;
 - the development ensures the safety, efficiency and useability of access ways and parking areas; iv.
 - 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.
 - Noise generating uses are designed, sited and constructed to minimise the transmission of noise to į. 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.

- Development in a Water supply buffer is undertaken in a manner which contributes to the maintenance I. and enhancement where possible of water quality to protect the drinking water and aquatic ecosystem environmental values in those catchments.
- Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:
 - 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;
 - ensuring no further instability, erosion or degradation of the land, water or soil resource; ii.
 - when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Segwater Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.
 - 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:
 - 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.
 - protecting native species and protecting and enhancing 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;
 - 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;
 - ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance ix. and safety of identified infrastructure;
 - ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities; Χ.
 - where located in an overland flow path:
 - 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;
 - 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.
- Development in the Utilities precinct includes 1 or more of the following:

| • | Emergency services ⁽²⁵⁾ Indoor sport and | • | Major electricity infrastructure (43) | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ - if located on Council owned or controlled land |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | recreation ⁽³⁸⁾ - if in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy | • | Outdoor sport and recreation ⁽⁵⁵⁾ - if in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy | • | Substation ⁽⁸⁰⁾ Telecommunications facility ⁽⁸¹⁾ |
| | | • | Park ⁽⁵⁷⁾ | • | Utility installation ⁽⁸⁶⁾ |

Development in the Utilities precinct does not include any of the following: n.

| | (1) | I | | | (61) |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| • | Adult store ⁽¹⁾ | • | Function facility ⁽²⁹⁾ | • | Port services ⁽⁶¹⁾ |
| • | Agricultural supplies store ⁽²⁾ | • | Funeral parlour ⁽³⁰⁾ | • | Relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ |
| • | Air services ⁽³⁾ | • | Garden centre ⁽³¹⁾ | • | Research and technology industry ⁽⁶⁴⁾ |
| • | Animal husbandry ⁽⁴⁾ | • | Hardware and trade supplies ⁽³²⁾ | • | Residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ |
| • | Animal keeping ⁽⁵⁾ | | | | |
| • | Aquaculture ⁽⁶⁾ | • | Health care services ⁽³³⁾ | • | Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ |
| • | Bar ⁽⁷⁾ | • | High Impact industry ⁽³⁴⁾ | • | Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ |
| | Brothel ⁽⁸⁾ | • | Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ | • | Roadside stall ⁽⁶⁸⁾ |
| | | • | Hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ | • | Rooming (69) |
| • | Bulk landscape supplies ⁽⁹⁾ | • | Hotel ⁽³⁷⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ |
| • | Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ | • | Intensive animal industry ⁽³⁹⁾ | • | Rural industry ⁽⁷⁰⁾ |
| • | Car wash ⁽¹¹⁾ | • | Intensive horticulture ⁽⁴⁰⁾ | • | Rural workers ⁽⁷¹⁾ accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ |
| • | Cemetery ⁽¹²⁾ | • | Landing ⁽⁴¹⁾ | • | Sales office ⁽⁷²⁾ |
| • | Child care centre ⁽¹³⁾ | • | Low impact industry ⁽⁴²⁾ | • | Service industry ⁽⁷³⁾ |
| • | Club ⁽¹⁴⁾ | • | Major sport, recreation and | • | Service station ⁽⁷⁴⁾ |
| • | Community care centre ⁽¹⁵⁾ | | entertainment facility ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | • | Shop ⁽⁷⁵⁾ |
| • | Community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ | • | Marine industry ⁽⁴⁵⁾ Market ⁽⁴⁶⁾ | • | Shopping centre ⁽⁷⁶⁾ |
| • | Community use ⁽¹⁷⁾ | • | | • | Short-term |
| • | Crematorium ⁽¹⁸⁾ | • | Medium impact industry ⁽⁴⁷⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ |
| | Cropping ⁽¹⁹⁾ | • | Motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ | • | Showroom ⁽⁷⁸⁾ |
| • | Detention facility ⁽²⁰⁾ | • | Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ | • | Special industry ⁽⁷⁹⁾ |
| | Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ | • | Nature-based tourism ⁽⁵⁰⁾ | • | Theatre ⁽⁸²⁾ |
| • | Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ | • | Nightclub entertainment facility ⁽⁵¹⁾ | • | Tourist attraction ⁽⁸³⁾ |
| | | | - | • | Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ |
| • | Dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ | • | Non-resident workforce accommodation (52) | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ (if not |
| • | Educational establishment ⁽²⁴⁾ | • | Office ⁽⁵³⁾ | | located on Council or State owned land) |
| • | Environmental facility ⁽²⁶⁾ | • | Outdoor sales ⁽⁵⁴⁾ | • | Veterinary services ⁽⁸⁷⁾ |
| | | | | | |

| • | Extractive industry ⁽²⁷⁾ | • | Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ | • | Warehouse ⁽⁸⁸⁾ |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| • | Food and drink outlet ⁽²⁸⁾ | • | Place of worship ⁽⁶⁰⁾ | • | Wholesale nursery ⁽⁸⁹⁾ |
| | | | | • | Winery ⁽⁹⁰⁾ |
| | | | | | |

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

6.2.2.3 Accepted development subject to requirements

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 6.2.2.3.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part E Table 6.2.2.3.1, 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 (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD1 | PO15-PO18 |
| RAD2 | PO15-PO18 |
| RAD3 | PO5 |
| RAD4 | P08 |
| RAD5 | PO9 |
| RAD6 | PO12 |
| RAD7 | PO19 |
| RAD8 | PO20 |
| RAD9 | PO28 |
| RAD10 | PO23 |
| RAD11 | PO23 |
| RAD12 | PO23 |
| RAD13 | PO32 |
| RAD14 | PO34 |
| RAD15 | PO31 |
| RAD16 | PO31 |
| RAD17 | PO35 |
| RAD18 | PO37 |
| RAD19 | PO38 |
| RAD20 | PO39 |
| RAD21 | PO38 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD22 | PO45 |
| RAD23 | PO40 |
| RAD24 | PO40 |
| RAD25 | PO43 |
| RAD26 | PO43 |
| RAD27 | PO44 |
| RAD28 | PO46-PO50, PO52 |
| RAD29 | PO49 |
| RAD30 | PO46 |
| RAD31 | PO46 |
| RAD32 | PO46 |
| RAD33 | PO51 |
| RAD34 | PO46 |
| RAD35 | PO46 |
| RAD36 | PO48 |
| RAD37 | PO48 |
| RAD38 | PO53 |
| RAD39 | PO53 |
| RAD40 | PO53 |
| RAD41 | PO54 |
| RAD42 | PO55 |
| RAD43 | PO60 |
| RAD44 | PO61 |
| RAD45 | PO62 |
| RAD46 | PO62 |
| RAD47 | PO62 |
| RAD48 | PO62 |
| RAD49 | PO64 |
| RAD50 | PO67 |
| RAD51 | PO68 |
| RAD52 | PO68 |
| RAD53 | PO69 |
| RAD54 | PO70 |
| RAD55 | PO71 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD56 | PO72-PO83 |
| RAD57 | PO72-PO83 |
| RAD58 | PO84 |
| RAD59 | PO85 |
| RAD60 | PO86 |
| RAD61 | PO87 |
| RAD62 | PO88 |
| RAD63 | PO89 |
| RAD64 | PO89 |
| RAD65 | PO90, PO91 |
| RAD66 | PO90, PO91 |
| RAD67 | PO93 |
| RAD68 | PO93 |
| RAD69 | PO93 |
| RAD70 | PO94 |
| RAD71 | PO95 |
| RAD72 | PO96 |
| RAD73 | PO97 |
| RAD74 | PO98 |
| RAD75 | PO98 |
| RAD76 | PO101 |
| RAD77 | PO99 |
| RAD78 | PO99 |
| RAD79 | PO99 |
| RAD80 | PO98 |
| RAD81 | PO100 |
| RAD82 | PO100 |
| RAD84 | PO102 |
| RAD85 | PO103, PO104 |
| RAD86 | PO105 |
| RAD87 | PO107-PO109, PO111-PO113 |
| RAD88 | PO107-PO109, PO111-PO113 |
| RAD89 | PO107-PO109 |
| RAD90 | PO110 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD91 | PO114 |
| RAD92 | PO115 |
| RAD93 | PO116 |
| RAD94 | PO117 |
| RAD95 | PO118 |
| RAD96 | PO118 |

Part E - Requirements for accepted development - Utilities precinct

Table 6.2.2.3.1 Requirements for accepted development - Utilities precinct

| Require | Requirements for accepted development | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | General requirements | | | | |
| Hazardo | ous Chemicals | | | | |
| RAD1 | 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. | | | | |
| RAD2 | 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. | | | | |
| Site cov | er | | | | |
| RAD3 | Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 40%. | | | | |
| 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. | | | | |
| Traffic r | natters | | | | |
| RAD5 | On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. | | | | |
| Waste | | | | | |
| RAD6 | Bins and bin storage area/s 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 | | | | |
| 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; | | | | |

- 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:
- Clearing of a habitat tree reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a e. 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;
- Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- 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

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access

RAD9

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.

RAD10

Any new or changes to existing crossovers and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house: а
 - i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;
- where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:
 - i. AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking;
 - 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. |
| RAD11 | 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. |
| RAD12 | 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 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 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality where the development:

- is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and a.
- will result in:
 - i. 6 or more dwellings; or
 - ii. an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.

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.

RAD15

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.

RAD16

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.

RAD17

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 225m 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 | 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. | |
| RAD20 | No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works. | |
| RAD21 | 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. | |
| RAD23 | 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. | |

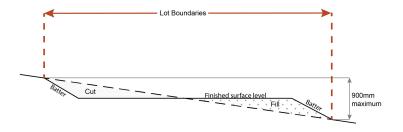
| RAD24 | Any material dropped, deposited or spilled on the road(s) as a result of construction processes associated with the site are to be cleaned at all times. |
|-------|--|
| RAD25 | All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development works. |
| | Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is to occur in these areas during development works |
| RAD26 | 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. |
| RAD27 | 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

RAD28

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.

RAD29

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

- any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; a.
- any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H; b.
- C. any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.

RAD30

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.

| RAD31 | Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance of steep slopes and batters. |
|-------|---|
| | of steep stopes and batters. |
| | Note - Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters may be required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ. |
| RAD32 | All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining. |
| RAD33 | 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. |
| RAD34 | 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.). |
| RAD35 | 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 |
| RAD36 | 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. |
| RAD37 | 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 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. |

Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- none of the following exceptions apply:
 - the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated
 - 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.

RAD38

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):

- 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 a. 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;
- 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. 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:
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 - 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
- in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6. d.

RAD39

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:

- an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; a.
- b. an unobstructed height of no less than 4.8m;

- constructed to be readily traversed by a 17 tonne HRV fire brigade pumping appliance; C.
- d. an area for a fire brigade pumping appliance to stand within 20m of each fire hydrant and 8m of each hydrant booster point.

RAD40

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.

RAD41

For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings:

- those external hydrants can be seen from the vehicular entry point to the site; or a.
- b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site:
 - the overall layout of the development (to scale);
 - internal road names (where used); ii.
 - iii. all communal facilities (where provided);
 - the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided):
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; V.
 - 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:

- in a form: a.
- b. of a size:
- 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.

RAD42

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

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.

RAD43

A minimum area of 45m² is available to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility.

| RAD44 | 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. | |
|-------|--|--|
| RAD45 | 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. | |
| RAD46 | Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality. | |
| RAD47 | The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited. | |
| RAD48 | 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. | |
| RAD49 | 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

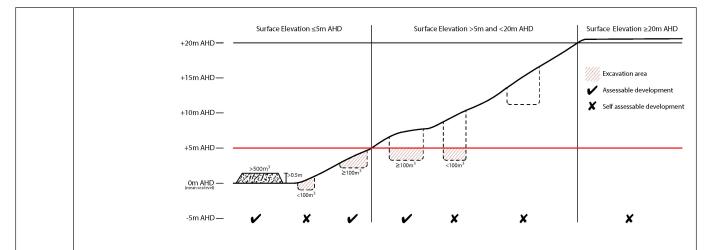
Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements do not apply where the development is consistent with a current Development permit for Reconfiguring a lot or Material change of use or Operational work, where that approval has considered and addressed (e.g. through a development footprint plan (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 100m3 and 500m3 respectively.

RAD50 Development does not involve:

- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian Height Datum AHD, or
- filling of land of more than 500m3 of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below the 5m AHD.



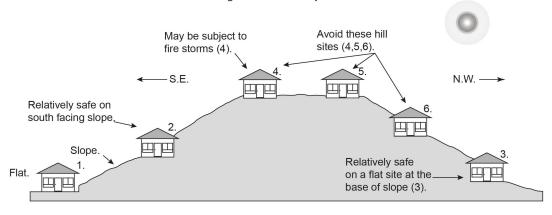
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

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 overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard areas applies within these areas.

RAD51

- a. Building and structures are:
 - not located on a ridgeline
 - not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map Landslide hazard) ii.
- b. Dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

House Sites Numbered in Order of Degree of Fire Safety



(1 being the safest, 6 being the most hazardous.) From Bushfire Prone Areas: Siting and Design of Residential Buildings (1997), Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning, and Queensland Fire & Rescue Service.

RAD52

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

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;

- 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;
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any C. classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures;
- 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 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 attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959.

RAD53

The length of driveway:

- 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;
- accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency d. Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

RAD54

- A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected a. 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.
- Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of i. the tank:
 - 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.

RAD55

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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;
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately b. required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- Grazing of native pasture by stock; h.
- 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.

RAD56

Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in High Value Area or Value Offset Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house⁽²²⁾ and all associated facilities* or an extension to an existing dwelling house⁽²²⁾ only, and comprises an area no greater than 1500m².

Note - *All associated facilities includes: on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring 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:
- minimise the footprint of the development envelope area;
- iv. minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope;
- location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design ٧. 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.

RAD57

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:

RAD58

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; a.
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary b. for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses C. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within e. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining g. 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.

Extractive resources separation area (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources (separation area) to determine if the following requirements apply)

Development does not result in more than one dwelling house (22) per lot within separation areas.

RAD59 Development within the separation area does not include the following uses:

- caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾:
- community residence (16): b.
- dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- dwelling unit⁽²³⁾; d.
- hospital (36): e.
- rooming accommodation (69): f.
- multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; g.
- non-resident workforce accommodation (52): h.
- relocatable home park (62): i.
- residential care facility (65); j.
- resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾: k.
- retirement facility(67): l.
- rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; m.
- short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾: n.
- tourist park⁽⁸⁴⁾. 0.

RAD60 All habitable rooms within the separation area are:

- acoustically insulated to achieve the noise levels listed in Schedule 1 Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008;
- b. provided with mechanical ventilation.

RAD61 Private open space areas are separated from the resource processing area by buildings or a 1.8m high solid structure.

Extractive resources transport routes (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources (transport route and buffer) to determine if the following requirements apply)

RAD62

The following uses are not located within the 100m wide transport route buffer:

- Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾, except where located in the Extractive industry zone; a.
- Community residence (16): b.

Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾: C. Dwelling house; (22) d. Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: e. Hospital (36): f. Rooming accommodation (69); g. Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h. Non-resident workforce accommodation (52): i. Relocatable home park⁽⁶²⁾; j. Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾: k. Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾; l. Retirement facility⁽⁶⁷⁾; m. Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; n. Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾: Ο. Tourist park (84). p. RAD63 Except for an existing vacant lot, development does not create a new vehicle access point onto an Extractive resources transport route. RAD64 A vehicle access point is located, designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy Integrated design. 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. RAD65 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 RAD66 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. RAD67 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

Heritage and landscape character:

RAD68

and landscape character.

laying of overhead or underground services;

construction of any building;

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 –

| | c. any sealing, paving, soil compaction;d. any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface prior to work commencing. | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| RAD69 | Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees. | |
| Landslic | de hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following requirements apply) | |
| RAD70 | Development does not: | |
| | a. involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; 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. | |
| RAD71 | Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings: | |
| | a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction;b. are not single plane slab on ground. | |
| RAD72 | Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals. | |
| Infrastru apply) | cture buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements | |
| RAD73 | Development does not include the following uses within a Wastewater treatment site buffer: | |
| | a. Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ ; b. Community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ ; c. Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ ; d. Dwelling house; ⁽²²⁾ e. Dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ ; f. Hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ ; g. Rooming accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ ; h. Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ ; i. Non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ ; j. Relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ ; k. Residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ ; l. Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ , m. Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ ; n. Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; o. Short-term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ ; p. Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ . | |
| RAD74 | Development within a Water supply buffer does not include the incineration or burial of waste and all other waste is collected and stored in weather proof, sealed waste receptacles, located in roofed and bunded areas, for disposal by a licenced contractor. | |
| RAD75 | Management, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals (including fuelling of vehicles) within a Water supply buffer, is undertaken in secured, climate controlled, weather proof, level and bunded enclosures. | |
| RAD76 | 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. | |
| RAD77 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer produce a minimum secondary treated effluent (90th percentile) and effluent application to ensure water quality is maintained and protected. | |
| RAD78 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for a dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ include: | |
| | a. emergency storage capacity of 1,000 litres and adequate buffering for shock loading/down time; b. a reserve land application area of 100% of the effluent irrigation design area; c. land application areas that are vegetated; d. the base of the land application field is at least 2 metres above the seasonal high water table/bedrock (whichever is the closest to the base of the application area); e. wastewater collection and storage systems must have capacity to accommodate full load at peak times. | |
| RAD79 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for development other than a dwelling house include emergency storage capable of holding 3-6 hours peak flow of treated effluent in the event of emergencies/overload with provision for de-sludging. | |
| RAD80 | Development involving Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ within a Water supply buffer maintains a minimum of 30% ground cover at all times. | |
| RAD81 | Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer. | |
| RAD82 | Development involving a major hazard facility or an Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA) is setback 30m from a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer. | |
| RAD83 | Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within the Gas pipeline buffer. | |
| RAD84 | Development does not include the following uses located within a landfill site buffer: a. caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ ; b. community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ ; c. dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ ; d. dwelling house; ⁽²²⁾ e. dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ ; f. hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ ; g. rooming accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ ; h. multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ ; i. non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ ; j. relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ ; k. residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ ; l. resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ ; m. retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ ; n. rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; o. short term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ ; p. tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ . | |
| 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. | |

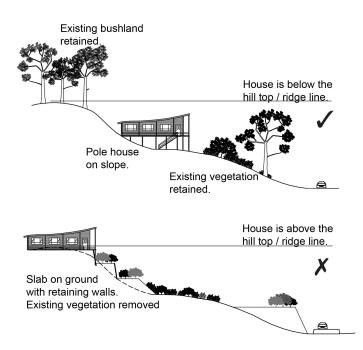
| | Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures containing habitable rooms or sensitive land uses within a High voltage electricity line buffer. | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Overlan | Overland flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply) | | |
| RAD87 | 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. | | |
| RAD88 | 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 | | |
| RAD89 | Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable. | | |
| RAD90 | 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. | | |
| RAD91 | 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. | | |
| Note - W | g requirements apply) 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and | | |
| | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and | | |
| Note - W wetland s | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and | | |
| Note - W | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and setbacks. | | |
| Note - W wetland s | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and setbacks. No development is to occur within: | | |
| Note - W wetland s | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and setbacks. No development is to occur within: a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line | | |
| Note - W | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and setbacks. 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 | | |
| Note - W wetland s | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and setbacks. 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 | | |
| Note - W wetland s | 1, W2 and W3 waterway and drainage lines, and wetlands are mapped on Schedule 2, Section 2.5 Overlay Maps – Riparian and setbacks. 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 – | | |

Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, buildings and structures are

RAD93

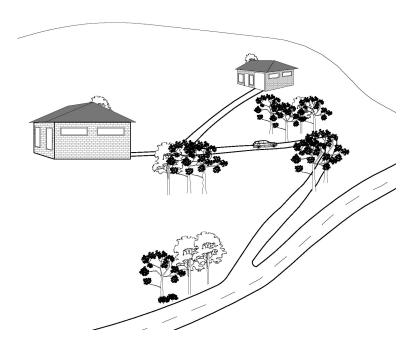
not:

- 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.



RAD94 Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, driveways and accessways:

- go across land contours and do not cut straight up slopes; a.
- follow natural contours, not resulting in batters or retaining walls being greater than 1m in height. b.



RAD95 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 A | S2700s – 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 | |

RAD96

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%.

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 F — Criteria for assessable development- Utilities 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 6.2.2.3.2 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 6.2.2.3.2 Assessable development - Utilities precinct

| Performance outcomes | Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes | |
|--|---|--|
| General criteria | | |
| General | | |
| PO1 | No example provided. | |
| The site is sufficient in area and dimension to accommodate the use, buildings and structures as well as required buffering measures, treatments, access, parking and manoeuvring. | | |

PO₂ No example provided. Development does not hinder or constrain the ongoing operation and expansion of uses anticipated in the Utilities precinct. Built form and design PO₃ No example provided. Buildings and structures are of a height, scale and bulk which: are consistent with the existing amenity and a. character: b. minimise the visual impact of large-scale built form; do not result in a significant loss of amenity. PO4 E4.1 Buildings and structures are designed and constructed Development provides materials and finishes of a high quality that are not susceptible to stain, discolour or deterioration. a. incorporate a mix of colours and high-quality materials to add diversification to treatments and E4.2 finishes: Development incorporates articulated walls with b. avoid blank walls through façade articulation to variation, detail and colour to reduce the bulk and impact create visual interest and deter graffiti and of development and minimise expansive blank walls. vandalism: activate and address the street, public areas and C. E4.3 public open space; The main facade of the building directly addresses and d. reduce cluttering of plant and equipment on building faces the street and contains a mix of materials and colours. E4.4 Building utilities such as lift motor rooms and telecommunications equipment are designed to be visually integrated with the building. PO₅ **E5** Development: Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 40%. maintain a balance area of the site that is open and uncluttered by building and structures; ensure that buildings and structures are not b. overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding environment nor detract from the amenity of adjoining land.

Building setbacks PO6 No example provided. Building setback: ensures impacts from the use are buffered and ameliorated: b. is 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. Personal and property safety **PO7** No example provided. 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; defined different uses and private and public C. 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; minimise predictable routes and entrapment e. locations. **Amenity PO8** No example provided. The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances. Car parking **PO9** On-site car parking associated with an activity: On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manuoevring 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

Landscaping and screening

PO10

Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that

- achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to a. sensitive land use on adjoining properties and when viewed from the street;
- 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;
- creates a secure and safe environment by C. incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design;
- achieves the design principles outlined in Planning d. scheme policy - Integrated design.

No example provided.

Loading and servicing

PO11

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.

Waste

PO12

Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Waste.

E12

Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.

Noise

PO13

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.

PO14

Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while:

- 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):

- are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless:
 - adjoining a motorway or rail line; or
 - 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.
- do not remove existing or prevent future active transport routes or connections to the street network:
- 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'.

Note - Terms used in this section are defined in 'State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals'.

PO15

Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.

E15.1

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E17.1 (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.

E15.2

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E17.2 (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.

E15.3 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 For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours: AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2: An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion: 14kPa overpressure; ii. 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation. If criteria E17.3 (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. **PO16** E16 Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk Buildings and package stores containing fire-risk hazardous chemicals are designed to detect the early hazardous chemicals are provided with 24 hour stages of a fire situation and notify a designated person. monitored fire detection system for early detection of a fire event. **PO17** E17 Common storage areas containing packages of flammable Storage areas containing packages of flammable and and toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill toxic hazardous chemicals are designed with spill containment system(s) that are adequate to contain containment system(s) capable of containing a minimum releases, including fire fighting media. 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. **PO18** E18.1 The base of any tank with a WC >2,500L or kg is higher Storage and handling areas, including manufacturing areas, containing hazardous chemicals in quantities than any relevant flood height level identified in an area's greater than 2,500L or kg within a Local Government flood hazard area. Alternatively: "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.

- bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and
- tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.

E18.2

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

PO19

- a. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected.
- 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.
- 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

PO20

All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:

- 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;

E20

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

- ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network;
- d. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair;
- minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure:
- f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment;
- minimises risk of potential adverse impact on g. amenity and character values;
- recognises and promotes Councils Total Water h. Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.

Access

PO21

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.

PO22

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;
- the capacity of the road network. C.

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

E22.1

The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.

E22.2

The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.

E22.3

The development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.

PO23

Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.

E23.1

Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house:
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;

- b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:
 - AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking;
 - AS 2890.2 Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities:
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;
 - iv. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements;
- 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.

E23.2

Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with:

- AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street a. car parking;
- AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities;
- Planning scheme policy Integrated design; and C.
- d. Schedule 8 - Service vehicle requirements.

Note - This includes queue lengths (refer to Schedule 8 -Service vehicle requirements), pavement widths and construction.

E23.3

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.

E23.4

Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Integrated design.

E24 PO24

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.

PO25

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.

E25.1

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.

E25.2

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

PO26

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:

- access to premises by providing convenient a. vehicular movement for residents between their homes and the major road network;
- safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle b. movement;
- C. adequate on street parking;
- d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities;
- efficient public transport routes; e
- 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 (where relevant).

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

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant may 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 6,000m² 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.

E27.1

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.

E27.2

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.

E27.3

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.

PO28

All Council controlled frontage roads adjoining the development 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.

E28

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; | Construct the verge adjoining the development and the carriageway (including development side kerb and channel) to | |
| OR | | |
| Frontage road sealed but not 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 | |
| Frontage road partially constructed* to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design standard. | 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

PO29

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.

E29.1

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

E29.2

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.

E29.3

Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.

PO30

Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.

E30.1

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.

E30.2

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.

E30.3

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.

E30.4

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.

PO31

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

E31

The stormwater drainage system is designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

| 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. | |
|--|----------------------|
| PO32 | No example provided. |
| Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance 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. | |
| PO33 | 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 achievement of this performance outcome. | |
| | |
| PO34 | No example provided. |
| Where development: a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and b. will result in: | |
| | |
| i. 6 or more dwellings; orii. 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 designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

PO35

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.

E35

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.

PO36

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 | No example provided. |
| The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition. | |
| PO38 | E38.1 |
| All works on-site are managed to: | Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash removal devices designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater |

- 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;
- minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural environment:
- ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a C. manner that does not cause actionable nuisance to any person or premises;
- d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.

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:

- 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 or erosion of any kind;
- stormwater discharge rates do not exceed C. pre-existing conditions;
- minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives;
- ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur on adjoining properties.

E38.2

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.

E38.3

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.

E38.4

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 E39 Dust suppression measures are implemented during soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.

No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.

PO40

All development works 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 - 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:

- the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is a. greater than 1000m3; or
- b. the aggregate volume of imported or exported material is greater than 200m3 per day; or
- the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use C. 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.

E40.1

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.

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. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

E40.3

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.

E40.4

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.

E40.5

Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and usable 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.

E40.6 Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point. **PO41** E41 At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction and the entire site rehabilitated and site are to be: substantially stabilised at the completion of construction. topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of a. fifty (50) millimetres: Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design for details. b. 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. **PO42** E42 Earthworks are undertaken to ensure that soil Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of disturbances are staged into manageable areas. 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 ESCP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C). **PO43** E43.1 The clearing of vegetation on-site: All native vegetation to be retained on-site is temporarily fenced or protected prior to and during development is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building works. areas and other necessary areas for the works; and Note - No parking of vehicles or storage of machinery or goods is includes the removal of declared weeds and other b. to occur in these areas during development works. materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land: E43.2 is disposed of in a manner which minimises nuisance and annoyance to existing premises. Disposal of materials is managed in one or more of the following ways: Note - No burning of cleared vegetation is permitted. 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 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. E44 **PO44**

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.

All development works are carried out within the following times:

- Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) a. between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day;
- h. 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:

- the natural topographical features of the site; a.
- 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:
- the stability and maintenance of steep slopes and g. batters:
- h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential).

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 slopes and batters.

E46.3

Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.

E46.4

All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

E46.5

All fill placed on-site is:

- a. limited to that area necessary for the approved use;
- clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, b. concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.).

E46.6

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.

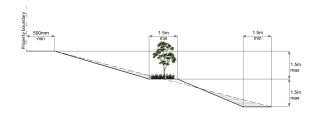
PO47

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

Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that:

- does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land;
- does not preclude reasonable access to a Council b. 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 is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

E48.1

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.

E48.2

Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site:

- a reduction in cover over any Council or public a. 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 is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act. Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision. **PO49** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep 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. **PO50** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in: 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. **PO51** E51 Filling or excavation on the development site is Filling and excavation undertaken on the development undertaken in a manner which does not create or site are shaped in a manner which does not: accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows a. prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to and drainage systems on land adjoining the site. 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

i. concentrates the flow; or

(other than a road), in a manner which:

increases the flow rates of stormwater over the affected section of the adjacent land above the situation which existed prior to the diversion; or

divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land,

iii causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

PO52

All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.

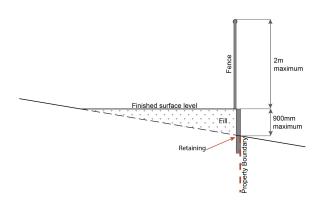
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.

E52

Earth retaining structures:

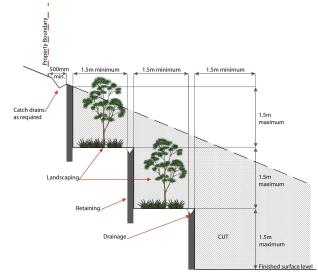
- are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber; a.
- b. where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;

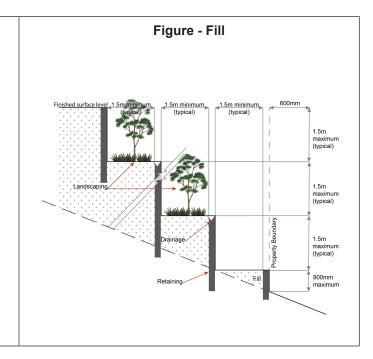
Figure - Retaining on boundary



- 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





Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

- the development is for, or incorporates:
 - reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or material change of use for a Tourist park⁽⁸⁴⁾ with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or 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:
 - 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
 - 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:

- satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting a. entity for the area;
- is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
- 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:

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:

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;

- considers the fire hazard inherent in the surrounds e. 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.

- 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);
- 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:
 - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans; 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:

- 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;
- 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:

- those external hydrants can be seen from the a. vehicular entry point to the site; or
- b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site:
 - 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);

- external hydrants and hydrant booster points; ٧.
- 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:

- in a form: а
- b. of a size:
- 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

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:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- not visually dominant or intrusive; C.
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures:
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- landscaped: h.
- 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:

- are enclosed within buildings or structures; a.
- are located behind the main building line; b.
- have a similar height, bulk and scale to the C. surrounding fabric;
- have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to d. 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:

- 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:

- generates no audible sound at the site boundaries where in a residential setting; or
- meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental b. Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

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.

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

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 45m² is available 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:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- C. not visually dominant or intrusive;
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures;
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- h. landscaped;
- i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.

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:

- 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

E64

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.

Transport depot⁽⁸⁵⁾

PO65

Development is located on a site of sufficient size to

- the scale and intensity of the development does a. not result in adverse visual or nuisance impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings;
- b. vehicular and pedestrian traffic generation consistent with that reasonably expected in the surrounding locality.

E65.1

Development, including all vehicle parking, drive way areas and storage areas, is set back 30m from all property boundaries.

E65.2

The maximum number of heavy vehicles, trailers and motor vehicles stored on-site is as follows:

- 4 heavy vehicles
- b. 4 trailers
- 6 motor vehicles. C.

PO66

Development is suitably screened to ensure adverse visual impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings are minimised.

E66

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 to at least 1.8m in height along the length of those areas.

Planting for screening is to have a minimum depth of 3m.

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.

PO67 E67 Development does not involve:

Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development:

- 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;
- protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects C. of acid sulfate soils.
- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or
- filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with b. 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.

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.

PO68

Development:

- minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire risk:
- ensures the protection of life during the passage of b. a fire front;
- 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;
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency e. services during a bushfire.

E68.1

Buildings and structures are:

- not located on a ridgeline; a.
- b. not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map - Landslide hazard);
- C. dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

E68.2

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- 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:
- an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and
- 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 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 attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959

PO69

Development and associated driveways and access

- avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; a.
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency b. services during a bushfire;
- C. enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site during a bushfire.

E69

A length of driveway:

- to a road does not exceed 100m between the most a. distant part of a building used for any purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road;
- has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; b.
- C. have a minimum width of 3.5m;
- accommodate turning areas for fire fighting d. appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

PO70

Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

E70

- 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.
- Where a swimming pool is the nominated on-site C. fire fighting water storage source, vehicle access is provided to within 3m of that water storage source.
- 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.

PO71

Development:

- does not present unacceptable risk to people or a. environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids;
- does not present danger or difficulty to emergency b. services for emergency response or evacuation.

E71

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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.

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; а
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately h required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. to infrastructure:
- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;
- 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

PO72

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:

the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and ecological values inherent to a High Value Area No example provided.

and a Value Offset Area is maintained and not lost or degraded; 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 **PO73** 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; avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated d. patches of habitat; providing wildlife movement infrastructure. e. 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 Vegetation clearing and habitat protection **PO74** No example provided. Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. **PO75** No example provided. 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: 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. | |
|--|--|
| PO76 No example provided. | |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability | |
| PO77 No example provided. | |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and water quality | |
| PO78 No example provided. | |
| 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. | |
| PO79 No example provided. | |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects | |

PO80 No example provided. 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. **PO81** No example provided. Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation a. between a development and environmental areas; retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest b. possible size where located between a development and environmental areas; restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of C. 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: landscaping with native plants of local origin. e. 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. **PO82** No example provided. Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by: pervious surfaces; b. providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and green linkage opportunities; landscaping with local native plant species to C. achieve well-shaded urban places; d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy. Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets **PO83** No example provided. 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.

Extractive resources separation area (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources (separation area) to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

Note - To demonstrate achievement of the performance outcomes, a noise impact assessment report is prepared by a suitably qualified person. Guidance to preparing noise impact assessment report is provided in Planning scheme policy - Noise.

PO84

Development does not increase the number of people living in the Extractive Resources separation area.

E84

One dwelling house⁽²²⁾ permitted per lot within separation

PO85

Development:

- does not introduce or increase uses that are a. sensitive to the impacts of an Extractive industry (27);
- is compatible with the operation of an Extractive b. industry⁽²⁷⁾:
- C. does not comprise or undermine the function and integrity of the separation area in providing a buffer between key extractive and processing activities and sensitive, incompatible uses outside the separation area.

E85

Development within the separation area does not include the following activities:

- Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾; a.
- Community residence (16): b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾: C.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: d.
- Hospital (36): e.
- Rooming accommodation⁽⁶⁹⁾; f.
- Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; g.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); h.
- Relocatable home park⁽⁶²⁾; i.
- Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾. j.
- Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾; k.
- Retirement facility⁽⁶⁷⁾; I.
- Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; m.
- Short-term accommodation (77); n.
- Tourist park (84). 0.

PO86

Habitable rooms 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.

E86

All habitable rooms within the separation area are:

- acoustically insulated to achieve the noise levels a. listed in Schedule 1 Acoustic Quality Objectives, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008;
- b. provided with mechanical ventilation.

PO87

Development provides open space areas for passive recreation in a manner where impacts from key extractive/processing activities, particularly noise, is minimised.

E87

Private open space areas are separated from the resource processing area by buildings or a 1.8m high solid structure.

Extractive resources transport route (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources (transport route and buffer) to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

PO88

Development:

does not increase in the number of people living in a. close proximity to a transport route and being

E88

The following uses are not located within the 100m wide transport route buffer:

- subject to the adverse effects from the transportation route;
- b. does not result in the establishment of uses that are incompatible with the operation of Extractive resources transport routes;
- adopts design and location measures to C. satisfactorily mitigate the potential adverse impacts associated with transportation routes on sensitive land uses. Such measures include, but are not limited to:
 - locating the furthest distance possible from the transportation route;
 - ii. habitable rooms being located the furthest from the transportation route;
 - iii. shielding and screening private outdoor recreation space from the transportation routes.

- Caretaker's accommodation (10), except where a. located in the Extractive industry zone;
- Community residence⁽¹⁶⁾; b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- Dwelling house (22): d.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾; e.
- Hospital⁽³⁶⁾; f.
- Rooming accommodation (69): g.
- Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation⁽⁵²⁾; i.
- Relocatable home park (62): j.
- Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾; k.
- Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾; l.
- Retirement facility (67); m.
- Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; n.
- Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾: 0.
- Tourist park⁽⁸⁴⁾. p.

PO89

Development:

- a. does not adversely impact upon the efficient and effective transportation of extractive material along a transportation route;
- b. ensures vehicle access and egress along transportation routes are designed and located to achieve a high degree of safety, having good visibility;
- utilises existing vehicle access points and where C. existing vehicle access points are sub-standard or poorly formed, they are upgraded to an appropriate standard.

E89.1

Development does not create a new vehicle access point onto an Extractive resources transport route.

E89.2

A vehicle access point is located, designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

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.

PO90

Development will:

- 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;

E90

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;
- utilise similar materials to those existing, or where d. this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes;
- incorporate complementary elements, detailing and e. 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.

PO91

Demolition and removal is only considered where:

- 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
- demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or
- limited demolition is performed in the course of C. repairs, maintenance or restoration; or
- d. demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.

No example provided.

PO92

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.

PO93

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.

E93

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.

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.

PO94

Development:

- 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;
- ensures site stability during all phases of C. construction and development:
- minimises disturbance of natural drainage patterns d. of the site and does not result in the redirection or alteration of the existing flow if surface or groundwater
- minimises adverse visual impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents and provides a positive interface with the streetscape.

E94

Development does not:

- involve earthworks exceeding 50m3;
- involve cut and fill having a height greater than b. 600mm:
- involve any retaining wall having a height greater C. than 600mm;
- d. redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or groundwater.

PO95

Buildings are designed to respond to sloping topography in the siting, design and form of buildings and structures by:

- minimising overuse of cut and fill to create single a. flat pads and benching;
- avoiding expanses of retaining walls, loss of trees b. and vegetation and interference with natural drainage systems;
- minimising any adverse visual impact on the C. landscape character;
- d. Protect the amenity of adjoining properties.

E95

Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings:

- are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole a. construction;
- b. are not single plane slab on ground.

PO96

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:

- the long-term stability of the development site a. considering the full nature and end use of the development;
- b. site stability during all phases of construction and development;
- the development is not adversely affected by C. landslide activity originating on sloping land above the site:
- emergency access and access from the site for the d. public and emergency vehicles is available and is not at risk from landslide.

E96

Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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

PO97

E97

The following uses are not located within a wastewater treatment site buffer:

Odour sensitive development is separated from Wastewater treatment plants so they are not adversely affected by odour emission or other air pollutant impacts.

- Caretaker's accommodation (10): a.
- Community residence (16); b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ d.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: e.
- Hospital (36): f.
- Rooming accommodation (69); g.
- Multiple dwelling (49); h.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); i.
- Relocatable home park (62); j.
- Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾; k.
- Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾;
- Retirement facility⁽⁶⁷⁾; m.
- Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; n.
- Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾: 0.
- Tourist park (84). p.

PO98

Development within a Water supply buffer captures solid or liquid waste from all land use, development and activities is designed, constructed and managed to prevent the release of contaminants to surface water or groundwater bodies.

E98.1

Run-off and sediment from roadways and impervious surfaces within a Water supply buffer are intercepted and treated on-site to remove oil, grease, chemicals, silt, trace metals and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous.

E98.2

Incineration or burial of waste within a Water supply buffer is not undertaken onsite.

E98.3

Solid waste within a Water supply buffer is collected and stored in weather proof, sealed waste receptacles, located in roofed and bunded areas, for disposal by a licenced contractor.

E98.4

Holding tanks within a Water supply buffer are used for all liquid waste and provide for the separation of oils/solvents and solids prior to pump-out and collection by a licenced contractor.

E98.5

Management, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals (including fuelling of vehicles) within a Water supply buffer, is undertaken in secured, climate controlled, weather proof, level and bunded enclosures.

PO99

On-site sewerage systems within a Water supply buffer are designed and operated to ensure there is no worsening or adverse impacts to health risks, environmental risks and water quality.

E99

Secondary treated wastewater treatment systems within a Water supply buffer include:

Editor's Note - For guidance refer to the Seq water Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.

- emergency storage capable of holding 3-6 hours peak flow of treated effluent in the event of emergencies or overload with provision for de-sludging;
- b. back up pump installation and backup power;
- MEDLI modelling to determine irrigation rates and C. sizing of irrigation areas;
- d. vegetated land application areas are not located in overland flow paths or on areas that perform groundwater recharge or discharge functions; and
- e. wastewater collection and storage systems have a capacity to accommodate full load at peak times and includes temporary facilities.

PO100

Development within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer is located, designed and constructed to:

- protect the integrity of the water supply pipeline;
- b. maintain adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the water supply pipeline;

E100

Development:

- does not involve the construction of any buildings a. or structures within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer:
- involving a major hazard facility or environmentally b. relevant activity (ERA) is setback 30m from a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer.

PO101

Development is located and designed to maintain required access to Bulk water supply infrastructure.

E101

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;
- storage of equipment or materials; C.
- landscaping or earthworks or stormwater or other infrastructure.

PO102

Odour sensitive development is separated from landfill sites so they are not adversely affected by odour emission or other air pollutant impacts.

E102

The following uses are not located within a Landfill buffer:

- Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾; a.
- Community residence⁽¹⁶⁾; b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; Dwelling house⁽²²⁾; C.
- d.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾; e.
- Hospital (36): f.
- Rooming accommodation (69); g.
- Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); i.
- Relocatable home park (62); j.
- Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾; k.
- Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾: Ι.
- Retirement facility⁽⁶⁷⁾; m.
- Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾: n.

Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾; Ο. Tourist park (84). p.

PO103

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)

E103

Habitable rooms:

- are not located within an Electricity supply a. substation buffer; and
- proposed on a site subject to an Electricity supply supply substation⁽⁸⁰⁾ are acoustically insulted to b. 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)

PO104

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

No example provided.

PO105

Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer provides adequate buffers to high voltage electricity lines to protect amenity and health by ensuring development:

- 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;
- is located and designed in a manner that maintains b. a high level of security of supply;
- is located and design so not to impede upon the functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.

E105

Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a High voltage electricity line buffer.

PO106

Development within a Pumping station buffer is located, designed and constructed to:

E106

Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Pumping station buffer.

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; ensure that noise impacts on the amenity of the development met the indoor noise objectives set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008. 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 No example provided. Development: minimises the risk to persons from overland flow; a. b. does not increase the potential for damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. **PO108** No example provided. Development: 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. **PO109** No example provided. Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level; increase the potential for flood damage from b. 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:

- Urban area Level III; a.
- b. Rural area - N/A:
- Industrial area Level V; C.
- 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 stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter а exceeds 300mm;
- an overland flow path where it crosses more than b. one premises:
- inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. C.

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

No example provided.

| 6 Zones | |
|---|--|
| 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 | E114 |
| Development for a Park ⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that: | 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. |
| a. public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; | |
| impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised; | |
| c. maintenance and replacement costs are minimised. | |
| Riparian and wetland setbacks | |
| PO115 | E115 |
| Development provides and maintains a suitable setback | Development does not occur within: |
| from waterways and wetlands that protects natural and environmental values. This is achieved by recognising and responding to the following matters: | a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line |
| a. impact on fauna habitats; | b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line |
| b. impact on wildlife corridors and connectivity; | c. 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and |

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.

Scenic amenity - Regionally significant (Hills) and Locally important (Coast) (refer Overlay map - Scenic amenity to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

PO116 E116 Development: Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, buildings and structures are not: avoids being viewed as a visually conspicuous built located on a hill top or ridge line; form on a hill top or ridgeline; a. b. retain the natural character or bushland settings as b. all parts of the building and structure are located the dominant landscape characteristic; below the hill top or ridge line. is viewed as being visually consistent with the natural landscape setting and does not diminish the scenic and visual qualities present in the environment. **PO117** E117

Development:

- does not adversely detract or degrade the quality of views, vista or key landmarks;
- retains the natural character or bushland settings b. as the dominant landscape characteristic.

Where located in the Regionally significant (Hills) scenic amenity overlay, driveways and accessways:

- go across land contours, and do not cut straight up a. slopes:
- b. follow natural contours, not resulting in batters or retaining walls being greater than 900mm in height.

PO118

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:
- are not visually dominant or detract from the natural C. qualities of the landscape.

E118.1

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 | | | | |

E118.2

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%.

PO119

Landscaping

- complements the coastal landscape character and amenity;
- b. has known resilience and robustness in the coastal environment:

E119

Where located in the Locally Important (Coast) scenic amenity overlay:

- landscaping comprises indigenous coastal species; a.
- fences and walls are no higher than 1m; and b.

Fences and walls:

- do not appear visually dominant or conspicuous within its setting;
- reduce visual appearance through the use of built b. form articulation, setbacks, and plant screening;
- use materials and colours that are complementary C. 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:

- retained: a.
- b. protected from development diminishing their significance.

- 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:
 - curving balcony edges and walls, strong i. 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:
 - lightweight structures use white frame iv. elements in steel and timber, bold colour contrast.

Transport noise corridors (refer Overlay map - Transport noise corridors to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

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

6.2.2.4 Lakeside precinct

6.2.2.4.1 Purpose – Lakeside precinct

- The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Lakeside precinct:
 - Development supports, and has a nexus with, the continued operation of the established motor sport a. facility⁽⁴⁸⁾ whilst minimising nuisance impacts and managing unreasonable amenity impacts on the surrounding sensitive land uses, wildlife and natural environment.
 - Development does not compromise, depart or detract from the primary role of the precinct, that being for a motor sport facility⁽⁴⁸⁾ use. Where development is not for a motor sport facility⁽⁴⁸⁾ use, uses consistent with the Rural Zone (see Part 6.2.10.2.3(s)) are anticipated to establish.
 - 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).
 - d. Development is of a scale, height and built form consistent with the low density, low intensity character of the surrounding rural and open space and recreation area.
 - Noise sensitive uses are designed, sited and constructed so as not to be subject to unacceptable levels of noise.
 - f. Where applicable, development is undertaken in accordance with an approved Council Master Plan.
 - Development in a Water supply buffer is undertaken in a manner which contributes to the maintenance and enhancement where possible of water quality to protect the drinking water and aquatic ecosystem environmental values in those catchments.
 - h. General works associated with the development achieves the following:
 - new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and i. 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:
 - Α. ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values or ecosystem functions of downstream receiving waters;
 - prevent stormwater contamination and the release of pollutants; B.
 - C. maintain or improve the structure and condition of drainage lines and riparian areas;
 - avoid off-site adverse impacts from stormwater.
 - 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;
 - site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.
 - i. Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:
 - adopting a 'least risk, least impact' approach when designing, siting and locating development in any i. area subject to a constraint, limitation or environmental value to minimise the potential risk to people, property and the environment;
 - ensuring no further instability, erosion or degradation of the land, water or soil resource; ii.
 - 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.
 - maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating environmental values, including natural, ecological, biological, iv. aquatic, hydrological and amenity values, and enhancing these values through the provision of planting and landscaping, and facilitating safe wildlife movement and connectivity through:

- the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping; Α.
- the location, design and management of development to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on В. ecological systems and processes;
- C. the requiring of environmental offsets in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.
- protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
- protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
- 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;
- establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
- ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance ix. and safety of identified infrastructure;
- ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities; Χ.
- where located in an overland flow path:
 - development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland flow and minimises risk to personal safety;
 - development is resilient to the impacts of overland flow by ensuring the siting and design accounts В. for the potential risks to property associated with the overland flow;
 - development does not impact on the conveyance of the overland flow for any event up to and C. including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
 - development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoid an increase in the severity of overland D. flow and potential for damage on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or infrastructure.
- Development in the Lakeside precinct includes one or more of the following: į.

| • | Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ | • | Market*(46) | • | Tourist attraction* (83) |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Club* (14) | • | Motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ | • | Tourist park* (84) |
| | Function facility* (29) | • | Outdoor sport and recreation* (55) | | |
| • | | | recreation | | |
| • | Indoor sport and recreation*(38) | | | | |

Note - Uses indicated with an * are appropriate if located on Council owned or controlled land and in accordance with an approved Council Master Plan.

k. Development in the Lakeside precinct does not include any of the following:

| • | Adult store ⁽¹⁾ | • | Funeral parlour ⁽³⁰⁾ | • | Renewable energy facility ⁽⁶³⁾ |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| • | Agricultural supplies store (2) | • | Garden centre ⁽³¹⁾ | | |
| • | Air services ⁽³⁾ | • | Hardware and trade supplies (32) | • | Research and technology industry ⁽⁶⁴⁾ |
| • | Animal husbandry ⁽⁴⁾ | | Health care services ⁽³³⁾ | • | Residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ |
| • | Animal keeping ⁽⁵⁾ | • | | • | Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ |
| • | Aquaculture ⁽⁶⁾ | • | High Impact industry ⁽³⁴⁾ | • | Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ |
| | | • | Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ | | |

| • | Bar ⁽⁷⁾ | • | Hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ | • | Roadside stall ⁽⁶⁸⁾ |
|---|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| • | Brothel ⁽⁸⁾ | • | Hotel ⁽³⁷⁾ | • | Rooming accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ |
| • | Bulk landscape supplies ⁽⁹⁾ | • | Intensive animal industry ⁽³⁹⁾ | • | Rural industry ⁽⁷⁰⁾ |
| • | Car wash ⁽¹¹⁾ | • | Intensive horticulture ⁽⁴⁰⁾ | | Rural workers' |
| • | Cemetery ⁽¹²⁾ | • | Landing ⁽⁴¹⁾ | | accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ |
| • | Child care centre ⁽¹³⁾ | • | Low impact industry ⁽⁴²⁾ | • | Sales office ⁽⁷²⁾ |
| • | Community care centre ⁽¹⁵⁾ | • | Marine industry ⁽⁴⁵⁾ | • | Service industry ⁽⁷³⁾ |
| • | Community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ | • | Medium impact industry ⁽⁴⁷⁾ | • | Service station ⁽⁷⁴⁾ |
| • | Community use ⁽¹⁷⁾ | • | Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ | • | Shop ⁽⁷⁵⁾ |
| • | Crematorium ⁽¹⁸⁾ | • | Nature-based tourism ⁽⁵⁰⁾ | • | Shopping centre ⁽⁷⁶⁾ |
| • | Cropping ⁽¹⁹⁾ | • | Nightclub entertainment facility ⁽⁵¹⁾ | • | Showroom ⁽⁷⁸⁾ |
| • | Detention facility ⁽²⁰⁾ | | | • | Special industry ⁽⁷⁹⁾ |
| • | Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ | • | Non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ | • | Theatre ⁽⁸²⁾ |
| • | Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ | • | Office ⁽⁵³⁾ | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ |
| • | Dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ | • | Outdoor sales ⁽⁵⁴⁾ | • | Veterinary services ⁽⁸⁷⁾ |
| • | Educational establishment ⁽²⁴⁾ | • | Parking station ⁽⁵⁸⁾ | • | Warehouse ⁽⁸⁸⁾ |
| | Emergency services ⁽²⁵⁾ | • | Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ | • | Wholesale nursery ⁽⁸⁹⁾ |
| • | | • | Place of worship ⁽⁶⁰⁾ | • | Winery ⁽⁹⁰⁾ |
| • | Environmental facility ⁽²⁶⁾ | • | Port services ⁽⁶¹⁾ | | |
| • | Extractive industry ⁽²⁷⁾ | | Relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ | | |
| • | Food and drink outlet ⁽²⁸⁾ (if including a drive-through facility) | | . to.ookasio nomo pari | | |
| | | | | | |

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

6.2.2.3 Accepted development subject to requirements

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 6.2.2.4.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part G Table 6.2.2.4.1, 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 (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD1 | PO5 |
| RAD2 | PO4 |
| RAD3 | PO12 |
| RAD4 | PO13 |
| RAD5 | PO16 |
| RAD6 | PO7 |
| RAD7 | PO8-PO11 |
| RAD8 | PO8-PO11 |
| RAD9 | PO18 |
| RAD10 | PO19 |
| RAD11 | PO27 |
| RAD12 | PO22 |
| RAD13 | PO22 |
| RAD14 | PO22 |
| RAD15 | PO31 |
| RAD16 | PO33 |
| RAD17 | PO30 |
| RAD18 | PO30 |
| RAD19 | PO34 |
| RAD20 | PO36 |
| RAD21 | PO37 |
| RAD22 | PO38 |
| RAD23 | PO37 |
| RAD24 | PO44 |
| RAD25 | PO39 |
| RAD26 | PO39 |
| RAD27 | PO42 |
| RAD28 | PO42 |
| RAD29 | PO43 |
| RAD30 | PO45-PO49, PO51 |
| RAD31 | PO48 |
| RAD32 | PO45 |
| RAD33 | PO45 |
| RAD34 | PO45 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD35 | PO50 |
| RAD36 | PO45 |
| RAD37 | PO45 |
| RAD38 | PO47 |
| RAD39 | PO47 |
| RAD40 | PO52 |
| RAD41 | PO52 |
| RAD42 | PO52 |
| RAD43 | PO53 |
| RAD44 | PO54 |
| RAD45 | PO55 |
| RAD46 | PO55 |
| RAD47 | PO55 |
| RAD48 | PO55 |
| RAD49 | PO55 |
| RAD50 | PO56 |
| RAD51 | PO56 |
| RAD52 | PO61 |
| RAD53 | PO61 |
| RAD54 | PO61 |
| RAD55 | PO63 |
| RAD56 | PO64 |
| RAD57 | PO65 |
| RAD58 | PO65 |
| RAD59 | PO65 |
| RAD60 | PO65 |
| RAD61 | PO67 |
| RAD62 | PO68 |
| RAD63 | PO69 |
| RAD64 | PO69 |
| RAD65 | PO70 |
| RAD66 | PO71 |
| RAD67 | PO72 |
| RAD68 | PO73-PO84 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD69 | PO73-PO84 |
| RAD70 | PO85, PO86 |
| RAD71 | PO85, PO86 |
| RAD72 | PO88 |
| RAD73 | PO88 |
| RAD74 | PO88 |
| RAD75 | PO89 |
| RAD76 | PO90 |
| RAD77 | PO91 |
| RAD78 | PO92 |
| RAD79 | PO92 |
| RAD80 | PO95 |
| RAD81 | PO93 |
| RAD82 | PO93 |
| RAD83 | PO93 |
| RAD84 | PO92 |
| RAD85 | PO94 |
| RAD86 | PO96-PO98, PO100-PO102 |
| RAD87 | PO96-PO98, PO100-PO102 |
| RAD88 | PO96-PO98 |
| RAD89 | PO99 |
| RAD90 | PO103 |
| RAD91 | PO104 |

Part G - Requirements for accepted development - Lakeside precinct

Table 6.2.2.4.1 Requirements for accepted development - Lakeside precinct

| Requirem | Requirements for accepted development | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | General requirements | | | |
| Building | setbacks | | | |
| RAD1 | Buildings and structures are setback as follows: a. road frontage - 6m b. side boundary - 3m c. rear boundary - 3m. | | | |

| Site cove | r |
|-----------|--|
| RAD2 | Site cover does not exceed 40%. |
| Car parki | ng |
| RAD3 | On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. |
| RAD4 | Minimum cycle parking spaces are provided at minimum 1 employee space per 200m² of GFA. |
| Waste | |
| RAD5 | Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste. |
| 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. |
| Hazardou | s chemicals |
| RAD7 | 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. |
| RAD8 | 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 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 | Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A). |

| Access | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|
| RAD11 | 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 crossovers 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 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. | | |
| RAD13 | 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. | | |
| RAD14 | 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 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 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality where the development:

- is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and a.
- b. will result in:
 - i. 6 or more dwellings; or
 - ii. an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.

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.

RAD17

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.

RAD18

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.

RAD19

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 225m 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 work | Site works and construction management | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| RAD20 | The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition. | | |
| RAD21 | 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. | | |
| RAD22 | No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works. | | |
| RAD23 | 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. | | |
| RAD24 | Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification. | | |
| RAD25 | 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. | | |
| RAD26 | 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. | | |
| RAD27 | 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 | | |
| RAD28 | 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. | | |
| | | | |

RAD29

All development works are carried out within the following times:

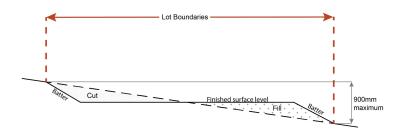
- Monday to Saturday (other than public holidays) between 6:30am and 6:30pm on the same day;
- b. no work is to be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

Earthworks

RAD30

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.

RAD31

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

- any cut batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H; a.
- b. any fill batter, (other than a compacted fill batter), is no steeper than 1V in 4H;
- any compacted fill batter is no steeper than 1V in 4H.

RAD32

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.

RAD33

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.

RAD34

All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

RAD35

Earthworks undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not:

- prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to commencement of the earthworks, passed onto the development site, from entering the land; or
- redirect stormwater surface flow away from existing flow paths; or
- 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
 - causes actionable nuisance to any person, property or premises.

RAD36 All fill placed on-site is: limited to that necessary for the approved use; clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.). RAD37 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 RAD38 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. RAD39 Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site: a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm; a. an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public b. 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. Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

- the development is for, or incorporates:
 - reconfiguring a lot for a community title scheme creating 1 or more vacant lots; or
 - material change of use for 2 or more sole occupancy units on the same lot, or within the same community titles scheme; or material change of use for a Tourist park (84) with accommodation in the form of caravans or tents; or ii.

 - material change of use for outdoor sales (54), outdoor processing or outdoor storage where involving combustible materials.

AND

- h none of the following exceptions apply:
 - 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
 - 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.

RAD40

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):

- 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;
- 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 h B of AS 2419.1 (2005);
- in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception C.
 - i. - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings:
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 - 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.

RAD41

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:

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

RAD42

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.

RAD43

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:
 - the overall layout of the development (to scale); i.
 - ii. internal road names (where used);
 - all communal facilities (where provided); iii.
 - the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided); iv.
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; V.
 - 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: in a form; of a size; b. 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. RAD44 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

| | Use specific requirements | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ | | | |
| RAD45 | A caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ has a maximum GFA of 80m ² . | | |
| RAD46 | No more than 1 caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ is established per site. | | |
| RAD47 | Does not gain access from a separate driveway to the main use on the site. | | |
| RAD48 | Includes a minimum 16m² of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room. | | |
| RAD49 | Provide car parking in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. | | |
| Club ⁽¹⁴⁾ | | | |
| RAD50 | Limited to 1 club ⁽¹⁴⁾ . | | |
| RAD51 | Development does not exceed 150m² GFA. | | |
| Motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ | | | |
| RAD52 | Competitive use of the track by motor vehicles is limited to the hours of 9am to 7pm. | | |
| RAD53 | Non-competitive motor vehicle use complying with the vehicle standards in the <i>Transport Operations</i> (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010 for use of the track is limited to the hours of 7am to 9pm. Note - for vehicle standards, see section 4 of the <i>Transport Operations</i> (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010 | | |
| RAD54 Telecomn | Use of the track by motor vehicles is not to occur before 7am or after 9pm. nunications 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 45m² is available 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: | | | |
| | 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. | | | |

Values and constraints requirements

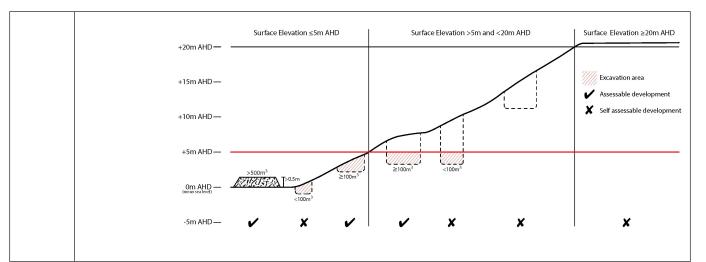
Note - The relevant values and constraints requirements do not apply where the development is consistent with a current Development permit for Reconfiguring a lot or Material change of use or Operational work, where that approval has considered and addressed (e.g. through a development footprint plan (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 100m³ and 500m³ respectively.

RAD62 Development does not involve: excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian a. Height Datum AHD, or filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below b.

the 5m AHD.



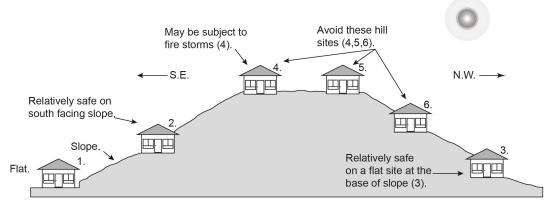
Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

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 overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard areas applies within these areas.

RAD63

- a. Building and structures are:
 - not located on a ridgeline i.
 - not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map Landslide hazard) ii.
- b. Dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

House Sites Numbered in Order of Degree of Fire Safety



(1 being the safest, 6 being the most hazardous.) From Bushfire Prone Areas: Siting and Design of Residential Buildings (1997), Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning, and Queensland Fire & Rescue Service.

RAD64

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

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;
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any C. classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures;
- 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 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 attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959.

RAD65

The length of driveway:

- to a public road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any a. purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road;
- has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%; b.
- C. have a minimum width of 3.5m;
- accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency d. Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

RAD66

- A reticulated water supply is provided by a distributer retailer for the area or, where not connected a. 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.
- Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank:
 - 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.

RAD67

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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;
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately b. required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. to infrastructure:

- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width d 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- Grazing of native pasture by stock; h.
- 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.

RAD68

Where no suitable land cleared of native vegetation exists, clearing of native vegetation in High Value Area or Value Offset Area is for the purpose of a new dwelling house⁽²²⁾ and all associated facilities* or an extension to an existing dwelling house⁽²²⁾ only, and comprises an area no greater than 1500m².

Note - *All associated facilities includes: on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring 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:
- minimise the footprint of the development envelope area;
- minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope; İ٧.
- location and design consideration to ensure koala safety and movement in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design ٧. 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.

RAD69

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;
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary b. for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses C. 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:
- 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;
- 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;
- 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.

RAD70

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

RAD71

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

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.

RAD72

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.

RAD73

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:

- construction of any building; a.
- b. laying of overhead or underground services;
- any sealing, paving, soil compaction; C.
- any alteration of more than 75mm to the ground surface prior to work commencing.

RAD74

Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

| Landslid | e hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following requirements apply) | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| RAD75 | Development does not: | | | | | |
| | a. involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; 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. | | | | | |
| RAD76 | Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings: | | | | | |
| | a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction;b. are not single plane slab on ground. | | | | | |
| RAD77 | Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals. | | | | | |
| Infrastru apply) | cture buffers (refer Overlay map - Infrastructure buffers to determine if the following requirements | | | | | |
| RAD78 | Development within a Water supply buffer does not include the incineration or burial of waste and all other waste is collected and stored in weather proof, sealed waste receptacles, located in roofed and bunded areas, for disposal by a licenced contractor. | | | | | |
| RAD79 | Management, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals (including fuelling of vehicles) within a Wate supply buffer, is undertaken in secured, climate controlled, weather proof, level and bunded enclosures | | | | | |
| RAD80 | 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. | | | | | |
| RAD81 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer produce a minimum secondary treated effluent (90th percentile) and effluent application to ensure water quality is maintained and protected. | | | | | |
| RAD82 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for a dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ include: | | | | | |
| | a. emergency storage capacity of 1,000 litres and adequate buffering for shock loading/down time; b. a reserve land application area of 100% of the effluent irrigation design area; c. land application areas that are vegetated; d. the base of the land application field is at least 2 metres above the seasonal high water table/bedrock (whichever is the closest to the base of the application area); e. wastewater collection and storage systems must have capacity to accommodate full load at peak | | | | | |
| | times. | | | | | |
| RAD83 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for development other than a dwelling house include emergency storage capable of holding 3-6 hours peak flow of treated effluent in the event of emergencies/overload with provision for de-sludging. | | | | | |
| RAD84 | Development involving Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ within a Water supply buffer maintains a minimum of 30% ground cover at all times. | | | | | |
| RAD85 | Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer. | | | | | |

| Overland | 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 parea 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. | | | | |

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.

RAD91

No development is to occur within:

- 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage line a.
- b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line
- 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 H — Criteria for assessable development- Lakeside 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 6.2.2.4.2 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 6.2.2.4.2 Assessable development - Lakeside precinct

| Perf | formance outcomes | Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Gene | ral criteria | | |
| Pred | cinct function | | | |
| PO1 | | No example provided. | | |
| Development does not compromise, depart or detract from the primary role of the precinct for motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ use. | | | | |
| Buil | t form and design | | | |
| PO2 | 2 | No example provided. | | |
| Build | dings and structures are of a height, scale and bulk | | | |
| a. | is visually compatible with existing buildings or structures; | | | |
| b. | does not appear dominant, overbearing or out-of-character with the surrounding low density, low intensity built form environment; | | | |
| C. | minimises the visual impact of large-scale built form; | | | |
| d. | does not result in a significant loss of visual amenity or outlook. | | | |
| PO3 | } | E3.1 | | |
| Build to: | dings and structures are designed and constructed | Development provides materials and finishes of a high quality that are not susceptible to stain, discolour or | | |
| a. | incorporate a mix of colours and high quality | deterioration. | | |
| | materials to add diversification to treatments and finishes; | E3.2 | | |
| b. | avoid blank walls through façade articulation to create visual interest and deter graffiti and vandalism; | Development incorporates articulated walls with variation, detail and colour to reduce the bulk and impact of development and minimise expansive blank walls. | | |
| C. | reduce cluttering of plant and equipment on building roofs. | E3.3 | | |
| | | Building utilities such as lift motor rooms and telecommunications equipment are designed to be visually integrated with the building. | | |

PO4

Development will 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.

E4

Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 40%.

Building setbacks

PO5

Building setback:

- is sufficient to minimise overlooking and maintain privacy of adjoining properties;
- is sufficient to ensure development is not visually b. dominant or overbearing on adjoining properties.

E5

Buildings and structures are setback as follows, unless otherwise indicated:

- road frontage 6m a.
- b. side boundary - 3m
- C. rear boundary - 3m

Personal and property safety

PO6

Buildings and spaces are designed and constructed to create a safe and secure environment by incorporating key crime prevention through environmental design principles, including:

- casual surveillance opportunities and sight lines; a.
- b. way-finding cues and signage;
- C. light illuminates pathways and potential entrapment areas as well as maximising opportunities for penetration of natural light into spaces;
- minimise predictable routes and entrapment d. locations.

No example provided.

Amenity

PO7

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.

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'.

Note - Terms used in this section are defined in 'State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals'.

PO8

Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.

E8.1

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - 7kPa overpressure;
 - ii. 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E8.1 (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.

E8.2

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at ii. normal atmospheric pressure.
- b. For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - i. 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m² heat radiation. ii.

If criteria E8.2 (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.

E8.3

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

- 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;
 - 12.6kW/m² heat radiation. ii.

If criteria E8.3 (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.

PO9

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.

E9

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.

PO10

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.

E10

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.

PO11

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.

E11.1

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:

- bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if a. 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.

E11.2

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.

Traffic matters

PO12

Traffic generation, vehicle movement and on-site car parking associated with an activity:

- provides safe, convenient and accessible access for vehicles and pedestrians;
- b. provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manuoevring to meet anticipated parking demand;
- is appropriate to the road classification and carrying capacity of the local network and able to meet the additional demands generated by the development;
- d. does not result in adverse impacts on the efficient and safe functioning of the road network.

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.

PO13

- End of trip facilities are provided for employees a. or occupants, in the building or on-site within a reasonable walking distance, and include:
 - adequate bicycle parking and storage i. facilities; and
 - ii. adequate provision for securing belongings;
 - change rooms that include adequate showers, sanitary compartments, wash basins and mirrors.
- Notwithstanding a. there is no requirement to provide end of trip facilities if it would be unreasonable to provide these facilities having regard to:
 - the projected population growth and forward planning for road upgrading and development of cycle paths; or

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:

- 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;

- 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.

- 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:

- 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:
- are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened b. from public view;
- are provided with shower(s), sanitary compartment(s) C. 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 |
| more | 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).

are provided with:

- a mirror located above each wash basin;
- 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.

Landscaping and screening

PO14

Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that:

- a. achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to sensitive land uses on adjoining properties and when viewed from the street;
- reduces the visual impact of building bulk and presence and hard surface areas on the local character and amenity of adjoining sensitive land uses and from the street;

- 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.

Loading and servicing

PO15

Loading and servicing areas:

- 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.

No example provided.

Waste

PO16

Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Waste.

E16

Development is designed to meet the criteria in the Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in a waste management program.

Noise

PO17

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.

Clearing of habitat trees where not located within the Environmental areas overlay map

PO18

- Development ensures that the biodiversity quality a. 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.

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

PO19

All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:

- 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;
- ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and integrated roll out of the service network;
- is conveniently accessible in the event of d. maintenance or repair;
- minimises whole of life cycle costs for that infrastructure;
- f. minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment;
- minimises risk of potential adverse impact on g. amenity and character values;
- h. recognises and promotes Councils Total Water Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.

E19

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access

PO20

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.

PO21

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;
- the capacity of the road network. C.

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

E21.1

The development provides for the extension of the road network in the area in accordance with Council's road network planning.

E21.2

The development does not compromise future road widening of frontage roads in accordance with the relevant standard and Council's road planning.

E21.3

The development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.

PO22

Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.

E22.1

Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house:
 - i. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;
- where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:
 - AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off i. street car parking;
 - AS 2890.2 Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;
 - iii. Planning scheme policy - Integrated design;
 - Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements; iν
- 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.

E22.2

Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with:

- AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street car parking;
- AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities:
- C. 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.

E22.3

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.

E22.4

Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Integrated design.

PO23

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.

E23

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.

PO24

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.

E24.1

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.

E24.2

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

PO25

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:

- access to premises by providing convenient a. 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;
- efficient public transport routes; e.
- f. utility services location;
- emergency access and waste collection; g.
- h. setting and approach (streetscape, landscaping and street furniture) for adjoining residences;
- i. expected traffic speeds and volumes; and
- wildlife movement (where relevant). j.

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

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

E26.1

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 - An applicant may 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 6,000m² 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.

E26.2

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.

E26.3

The active transport network is extended in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

PO27

All Council controlled frontage roads adjoining the development 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.

E27

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

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 payement 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 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

PO28

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.

E28.1

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

E28.2

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.

E28.3

Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM. **PO29** E29.1 Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity The internal drainage system safely and adequately to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event conveys the stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for for the fully developed upstream catchment. the fully developed upstream catchment through the site. E29.2 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. E29.3 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. E29.4 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. **PO30** E30 Provide measures to properly manage surface flows for The stormwater drainage system is designed and the 1% AEP event (for the fully developed catchment) constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy draining to and through the land to ensure no actionable - Integrated design. 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. **PO31** No example provided. Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance 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. **PO32** 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 achievement of this performance outcome. **PO33** No example provided. Where development: is for an urban purpose that involves a land area a. of 2500m² or greater; and b. will result in: i. 6 or more dwellings; or ii. 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 designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C). E34 **PO34** Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding detention and bio-retention systems) through or within private land (including inter-allotment drainage) is protected by

widths are as follows:

easements in favour of Council. Minimum easement

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.

PO35

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

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:

- minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining а 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;
- ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a manner that does not cause actionable nuisance to any person or premises;
- d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their critical root zone.

E37.1

Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash 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:

- stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties a. in a manner that differs significantly from pre-existing conditions;
- b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and downstream properties does not cause scour or erosion of any kind;

- stormwater discharge rates do not exceed pre-existing conditions;
- d. minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives;
- ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur on adjoining properties.

E37.2

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.

E37.3

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.

E37.4

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 soil disturbances and construction works to protect nearby premises from unreasonable dust impacts.

E38

No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works.

PO39

All development works 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.

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.

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:

- 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
- the proposed haulage route involves a vulnerable land use C. 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.

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. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

E39.3

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.

E39.4

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.

E39.5

Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and usable 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.

E39.6

Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.

PO40

All disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised during construction 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:

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

- topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of a. fifty (50) millimetres;
- b. 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.

PO41

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 ESCP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

E41

Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

PO42

The clearing of vegetation on-site:

- is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building a. 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:
- is disposed of in a manner which minimises C. 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 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:

- 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.

PO43

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.

E43

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 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

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;
- soft or compressible foundation soils; C.
- d. reactive soils:
- low density or potentially collapsing soils; e.
- f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site;
- the stability and maintenance of steep slopes and g. batters:
- excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity h. of adjoining lots (e.g. residential).

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 slopes and batters.

E45.3

Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.

E45.4

All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

E45.5

All fill placed on-site is:

- limited to that area necessary for the approved use;
- clean and uncontaminated (i.e. no building waste, concrete, green waste, actual acid sulfate soils, potential acid sulfate soils or contaminated material etc.).

E45.6

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.

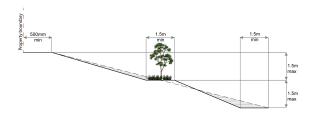
PO46

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

Filling or excavation is undertaken in a manner that:

- does not adversely impact on a Council or public sector entity maintained infrastructure or any drainage feature on, or adjacent to the land;
- does not preclude reasonable access to a Council b. 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 is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.

E47.1

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.

E47.2

Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site:

- a reduction in cover over any Council or public a. sector entity infrastructure service to less than 600mm;
- 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;
- 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.

Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision.

PO48

Filling or excavation does not result in land instability.

Note - Steep 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.

PO49

Filling or excavation does not result in:

- adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic a. 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.

PO50

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.

E50

Filling and excavation undertaken on the development site are shaped in a manner which does not:

- prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to a. 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
- divert stormwater surface flow onto adjacent land, (other than a road), in a manner which:
 - concentrates the flow; or i.
 - 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.

PO51

All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.

E51

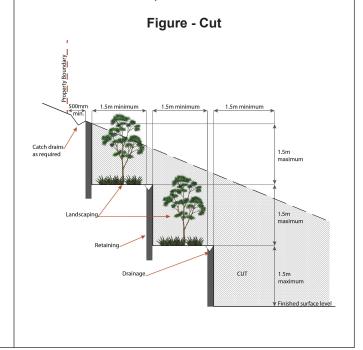
Earth retaining structures:

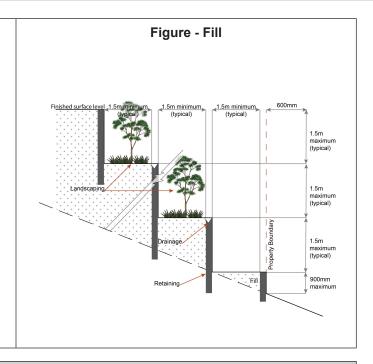
- a. are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber;
- b. where height is no greater than 900mm, are provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;

Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.

Figure - Retaining on boundary 2m maximum Finished surface level 900mm maximum

- where height is greater than 900mm but no greater C. 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.





Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- b. none of the following exceptions apply:
 - 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
 - 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:

- satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting a. entity for the area;
- is appropriate for the size, shape and topography of the development and its surrounds;
- 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:

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:

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;

- 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.

- 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);
- 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:
 - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 - 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

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:

- 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;
- 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:

- those external hydrants can be seen from the a. vehicular entry point to the site; or
- b. a sign identifying the following is provided at the vehicular entry point to the site:
 - 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);

- external hydrants and hydrant booster points; V.
- 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:

- in a form: а
- b. of a size:
- 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.

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

Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾

PO55

Development for a Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾:

- does not compromise the productivity of the use; a.
- b. is domestic in scale;
- provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive to the primary use of the site:
- d. is safe for the residents;
- has regards to the landscape and private recreation e. needs of the resident.

E55

Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾:

- has a maximum GFA of 80m2; a.
- no more than 1 caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾ is b. established per site;
- does not gain access from a separate driveway to C. the main use on the site;
- d. provides a minimum 16m² of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room;
- provides car parking in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Club⁽¹⁴⁾

PO56

Development will be of a low scale and intensity that;

- maintains its subordinate function and nexus to the motor sport facility⁽⁴⁸⁾;
- does not interfere with operation of the motor sport b. facility (48).

No example provided.

Food and drink outlet⁽²⁸⁾

PO57

Development does not involve the use of a drive-through facility.

No example provided.

Major electricity infrastructure⁽⁴³⁾, Substation⁽⁸⁰⁾ and Utility installation⁽⁸⁶⁾

PO58

The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- C. not visually dominant or intrusive;
- d. located behind the main building line:
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures:
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- h. landscaped:
- i. otherwise consistent with the amenity and character of the zone and surrounding area.

E58.1

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;
- have a similar height, bulk and scale to the C. surrounding fabric;
- d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls.

E58.2

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.

PO59

Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.

E59

Access control arrangements:

- do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent a. to the infrastructure;
- b. minimise the number and width of crossovers and entry points;
- C. provide safe vehicular access to the site;
- do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire. d.

PO60

All activities associated with the development occur within an environment incorporating sufficient controls to ensure the facility:

E60

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.

- generates no audible sound at the site boundaries a. where in a residential setting; or
- b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

Motor sport facility⁽⁴⁸⁾

PO61

Development will:

- ensure safety of people and property; a.
- b. minimise amenity impacts including noise nuisance to sensitive land uses;
- C. minimise noise impacts on wildlife outside of daylight hours;
- ensure development is consistent with objectives d. setout in Planning scheme policy - Noise.

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 45m² is available 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:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- C. not visually dominant or intrusive;
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures;
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- 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

E67

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.

PO68

Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development:

- 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;
- protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.

E68

Development does not involve:

- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or
- filling of land of more than 500m³ 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.

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.

PO69

Development:

- minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire
- b. ensures the protection of life during the passage of a fire front;
- is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire:

E69.1

Buildings and structures are:

- a. not located on a ridgeline;
- not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map - Landslide hazard);
- C. dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

E69.2

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- d. minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels around buildings and structures;
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency e. services during a bushfire.
- 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;
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire C. fighting water supply extraction point and any classified vegetation, buildings and other roofed structures:
- an area suitable for a standard fire fighting d. appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and
- 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%:
 - to, and around, each building and other roofed structure: and
 - to each fire fighting water supply extraction ii. 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 AS 3959

PO70

Development and associated driveways and access ways:

- avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; a.
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency services during a bushfire;
- enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site C. during a bushfire.

E70

A length of driveway:

- to a road does not exceed 100m between the most a. 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%;
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- accommodate turning areas for fire fighting d. appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

PO71

Development provides an adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

E71

- a reticulated water supply is provided by a 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:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank;
 - 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.

PO72

Development:

- does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids;
- 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.

E72

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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:

- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to construct and maintain a property boundary fence and not exceed 4m in width d. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e. infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- 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;
- 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

PO73

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:

- the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and a. 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

No example provided.

under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

PO74

Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by:

- retaining habitat trees; a.
- b. providing contiguous patches of habitat;
- provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to C. improve connectivity;
- d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat;
- providing wildlife movement infrastructure. e.

Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges,

No example provided.

| underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas. | |
|--|----------------------|
| Vegetation clearing and habitat protection | |
| PO75 | No example provided. |
| Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. | |
| PO76 | No example provided. |
| 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. | |
| P077 | No example provided. |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability | |
| P078 | No example provided. |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and water quality | |
| PO79 | No example provided. |
| Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: | |

ensuring an effective vegetated buffers and a. 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; 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. **PO80** No example provided. Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; a. b. minimising hard surface areas; C. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow. Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects **PO81** No example provided. 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. **PO82** No example provided. Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: providing dense planting buffers of native vegetation a. between a development and environmental areas; b. retaining patches of native vegetation of greatest possible size where located between a development and environmental areas; restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of C. 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; landscaping with native plants of local origin. e. 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. **PO83** No example provided. Development avoids adverse microclimate change and does not result in increased urban heat island effects. Adverse urban heat island effects are minimised by:

- pervious surfaces; a.
- providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and b. green linkage opportunities;
- landscaping with local native plant species to C. achieve well-shaded urban places;
- d. increasing the service extent of the urban forest canopy.

Vegetation clearing and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) environmental offsets

PO84

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.

PO85

Development will:

- not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the a. 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;
- be consistent with the form, scale and style of the C. heritage site, object or building;
- utilise similar materials to those existing, or where d. this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes;
- incorporate complementary elements, detailing and e. 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

No example provided.

Demolition and removal is only considered where:

- 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
- demolition is confined to the removal of b. outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or
- limited demolition is performed in the course of C. 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:

- not result in the removal of a significant tree; a.
- b. not occur within 20m of a protected tree;
- involve pruning of a tree in accordance with C. Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

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.

PO89

Development:

- 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;

E89

Development does not:

- involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; a.
- b. involve cut and fill having a height greater than 600mm;

- ensures site stability during all phases of construction and development;
- minimises disturbance of natural drainage patterns d. of the site and does not result in the redirection or alteration of the existing flow if surface or groundwater
- minimises adverse visual impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents and provides a positive interface with the streetscape.
- C. involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 600mm;
- redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or d. groundwater.

PO90

Buildings are designed to respond to sloping topography in the siting, design and form of buildings and structures by:

- minimising overuse of cut and fill to create single a. flat pads and benching;
- b. avoiding expanses of retaining walls, loss of trees and vegetation and interference with natural drainage systems;
- minimising any adverse visual impact on the C. landscape character;
- d. Protect the amenity of adjoining properties.

E90

Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings:

- a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction:
- b. are not single plane slab on ground.

PO91

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:

- the long-term stability of the development site considering the full nature and end use of the development;
- site stability during all phases of construction and b. development;
- the development is not adversely affected by C. 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.

E91

Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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

PO92

Development within a Water supply buffer captures solid or liquid waste from all land use, development and activities is designed, constructed and managed to prevent the release of contaminants to surface water or groundwater bodies.

E92.1

Run-off and sediment from roadways and impervious surfaces within a Water supply buffer are intercepted and treated on-site to remove oil, grease, chemicals, silt, trace metals and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous.

E92.2

Incineration or burial of waste within a Water supply buffer is not undertaken onsite.

E92.3

Solid waste within a Water supply buffer is collected and stored in weather proof, sealed waste receptacles, located in roofed and bunded areas, for disposal by a licenced contractor.

E92.4

Holding tanks within a Water supply buffer are used for all liquid waste and provide for the separation of oils/solvents and solids prior to pump-out and collection by a licenced contractor.

E92.5

Management, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals (including fuelling of vehicles) within a Water supply buffer, is undertaken in secured, climate controlled, weather proof, level and bunded enclosures.

PO93

On-site sewerage systems within a Water supply buffer are designed and operated to ensure there is no worsening or adverse impacts to health risks, environmental risks and water quality.

Editor's Note - For guidance refer to the Seq water Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.

E93

Secondary treated wastewater treatment systems within a Water supply buffer include:

- emergency storage capable of holding 3-6 hours a. peak flow of treated effluent in the event of emergencies or overload with provision for de-sludging;
- b. back up pump installation and backup power;
- C. MEDLI modelling to determine irrigation rates and sizing of irrigation areas;
- d. vegetated land application areas are not located in overland flow paths or on areas that perform groundwater recharge or discharge functions; and
- wastewater collection and storage systems have a capacity to accommodate full load at peak times and includes temporary facilities.

PO94

Development within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer is located, designed and constructed to:

- protect the integrity of the water supply pipeline; a.
- b. maintain adequate access for any required maintenance or upgrading work to the water supply pipeline;

E94

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.

PO95

E95

Development is located and designed to maintain Development does not restrict access to Bulk water required access to Bulk water supply infrastructure. supply infrastructure of any type or size, having regard to (among other things): a. buildings or structures; b. gates and fences: storage of equipment or materials; C. 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. **PO96** No example provided. Development: minimises the risk to persons from overland flow; does not increase the potential for damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public land, watercourses, roads or infrastructure. **PO97 E97** Development: No example provided. 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; does not concentrate, intensify or divert overland b. 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. **PO98** No example provided. Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any increase in overland flow velocity or level;

b.

infrastructure.

increase the potential for flood damage from overland flow either on the premises or other premises, public lands, watercourses, roads or

Note - Open concrete drains greater than 1m in width are not an acceptable outcome, nor are any other design options that may increase scouring. **PO99** E99 Development ensures that public safety and the risk to Development ensures that a hazardous chemical is not the environment are not adversely affected by a located or stored in an Overland flow path area. detrimental impact of overland flow on a hazardous chemical located or stored on the premises. 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. **PO100** E100 Development which is not in a Rural zone ensures that Development which is not in a Rural zone that an overland flow is not conveyed from a road or public open overland flow paths and drainage infrastructure is space onto a private lot. provided to convey overland flow from a road or public open space area away from a private lot. PO101 E101.1 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage Development ensures that roof and allotment drainage infrastructure, overland flow paths and open drains infrastructure is provided in accordance with the following through private property cater for overland flows for a relevant level as identified in QUDM: fully developed upstream catchment and are able to be Urban area – Level III; a. easily maintained. b. Rural area - N/A: Industrial area - Level V; Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Professional C. Engineer Queensland is required certifying that the development d. Commercial area - Level V. does not increase the potential for significant adverse impacts on an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises. E101.2 Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage Note - Reporting to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Flood hazard, Coastal hazard and Overland flow infrastructure is designed to accommodate any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment. PO102 No example provided. Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over: a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter а exceeds 300mm;

and examples.

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

inter-allotment drainage infrastructure.

an overland flow path where it crosses more than

b.

C.

one premises:

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

Additional criteria for development for a Park (57)

PO103

Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that:

- public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; a.
- b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised;
- maintenance and replacement costs are minimised. C.

E103

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

PO104

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;
- impact on stream integrity; C.
- d. impact of opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation planting;
- e. edge effects.

E104

Development does not occur within:

- 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and a. drainage line
- b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage line
- 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and C. 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 to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

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

6.2.2.5 Special use precinct

6.2.2.5.1 Purpose – Special use precinct

- The Special use precinct comprises a number of community based uses including, but not limited to emergency services, Shaftsbury citizen centre, Woodford correctional centre, tourist attractions, cemeteries, and building and facilities associated with religious groups. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes for the Special use precinct:
 - Development supports the continued use of the precinct in appropriate locations for artistic, cultural and social community activities and emergency services.
 - Development is designed and operated to provide a high level of amenity and maintains the safety of b. people and property through crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED).
 - Development is of a scale, height and bulk that provides a high level of amenity and is sensitive to the C. character of the surrounding area.
 - Markets (46) and outdoor entertainment events are temporary or periodic in nature, and of a scale and d. 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.
 - General works associated with the development achieves the following: e.
 - new development is provided with a high standard of services to meet and support the current and i. 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:
 - ensure the discharge of stormwater does not adversely affect the quality, environmental values Α. 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;
 - 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;
 - site works including earthworks are managed to be safe and have minimal impacts on adjoining or adjacent premises, the streetscape or the environment.
 - f. Activities associated with the use do not cause a nuisance by way of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke.
 - 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.
 - Development in a Water supply buffer is undertaken in a manner which contributes to the maintenance and enhancement where possible of water quality to protect the drinking water and aquatic ecosystem environmental values in those catchments.
 - Development avoids areas subject to constraint, limitation, or environmental value. Where development j. cannot avoid these identified areas, it responds by:
 - 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;

- when located within a Water buffer area, complying with the Water Quality Vision and Objectives contained in the Segwater 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:
 - the provision of replacement, restoration, rehabilitation planting and landscaping; A.
 - 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.
- ٧. protecting native species and protecting and enhancing species habitat;
- protecting and preserving the natural, aesthetic, architectural historic and cultural values of significant trees, places, objects and buildings of heritage and cultural significance;
- 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;
- establishing, maintaining and protecting appropriate buffers to waterways, wetlands, native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;
- ensuring it promotes and does not undermine the ongoing viability, integrity, operation, maintenance ix. and safety of identified infrastructure;
- ensuring effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities; Χ.
- χi. where located in an overland flow path:
 - development siting, built form, layout and access responds to the risk presented by the overland Α. 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;
 - 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;
 - 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.
- k. Development in the Special use precinct includes one or more of the following:

| • | Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ Cemetery ⁽¹²⁾ - if involving | • | Emergency services ⁽²⁵⁾ - if located on Council or State owned land | • | Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ - if involving extension to an existing Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | the extension of an existing Cemetery or located on Council or Sate owned land Community use ⁽¹⁷⁾ | • | Tourist attraction ⁽⁸³⁾ - if located on Lot 3 SP256486 [Caboolture Historical Village] or located on Lot3 SP136818, Lot 28 SL6772 | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ (if in accordance with a Council Master Plan approved under Council policy) |
| | • | | or Lot 5 S31161[North Pine Country Park] | • | Telecommunication facilities ⁽⁸¹⁾ |

Development in the Special use precinct does not include any of the following:

| Adult store ⁽¹⁾ | • | Hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ | • | Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Agricultural supplies store ⁽²⁾ | • | Hotel ⁽³⁷⁾ | • | Roadside stall ⁽⁶⁸⁾ |

| _ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | • | Air services ⁽³⁾ | • | Indoor sport and recreation ⁽³⁸⁾ | • | Rooming accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ |
| | • | Animal husbandry ⁽⁴⁾ | • | Intensive animal industry ⁽³⁹⁾ | • | Rural industry ⁽⁷⁰⁾ |
| | • | Animal keeping ⁽⁵⁾ | | | | |
| | • | Aquaculture ⁽⁶⁾ | • | Intensive horticulture ⁽⁴⁰⁾ | • | Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ |
| | • | Bar ⁽⁷⁾ | • | Landing ⁽⁴¹⁾ | • | Sales office ⁽⁷²⁾ |
| | | Brothel ⁽⁸⁾ | • | Low impact industry ⁽⁴²⁾ | • | Service industry ⁽⁷³⁾ |
| | • | Bulk landscape supplies ⁽⁹⁾ | • | Major electricity infrastructure (43) | • | Service station ⁽⁷⁴⁾ |
| | | Car wash ⁽¹¹⁾ | | | | |
| | • | | • | Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | • | Shop ⁽⁷⁵⁾ |
| | • | Cemetery ⁽¹²⁾ (if not located on Council or Sate owned | • | Marine industry ⁽⁴⁵⁾ | • | Shopping centre ⁽⁷⁶⁾ |
| | | land) | | Medium impact industry ⁽⁴⁷⁾ | • | Short-term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ |
| | • | Club ⁽¹⁴⁾ | • | | | |
| | • | Community care centre ⁽¹⁵⁾ | • | Motor sport facility ⁽⁴⁸⁾ | • | Showroom ⁽⁷⁸⁾ |
| | | Community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ | • | Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ | • | Special industry ⁽⁷⁹⁾ |
| | | Crematorium ⁽¹⁸⁾ (where | • | Nature-based tourism ⁽⁵⁰⁾ | • | Theatre ⁽⁸²⁾ |
| | • | within 500m of a sensitive land use or a residential dwelling) | • | Nightclub entertainment facility ⁽⁵¹⁾ | • | Tourist attraction ⁽⁸³⁾ (if not located on Lot 3 SP256486 [Caboolture Historical |
| | • | Cropping ⁽¹⁹⁾ | • | Non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ | | Village] or Located on Lot3 SP136818, Lot 28 SL6772 or Lot 5 S31161[North Pine |
| | • | Detention facility ⁽²⁰⁾ | • | Office ⁽⁵³⁾ | | Country Park]) |
| | • | Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ | • | Outdoor sales ⁽⁵⁴⁾ | • | Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ (if not |
| | • | Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ | • | Outdoor sport and recreation ⁽⁵⁵⁾ | | involving the extension of an existing Tourist Park ⁽⁸⁴⁾) |
| | • | Dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ | | Parking station ⁽⁵⁸⁾ | • | Transport depot ⁽⁸⁵⁾ (if not |
| | • | Environmental facility ⁽²⁶⁾ | • | | | located on Council or State owned land) |
| | • | Extractive industry ⁽²⁷⁾ | • | Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ | • | Veterinary services ⁽⁸⁷⁾ |
| | • | Function facility ⁽²⁹⁾ | • | Port services ⁽⁶¹⁾ | • | Warehouse ⁽⁸⁸⁾ |
| | • | Garden centre ⁽³¹⁾ | • | Relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ | | |
| | | | • | Renewable energy facility ⁽⁶³⁾ | • | Wholesale nursery ⁽⁸⁹⁾ |
| | • | Hardware and trade supplies ⁽³²⁾ | • | Research and technology industry ⁽⁶⁴⁾ | • | Winery ⁽⁹⁰⁾ |
| | • | Health care services (33) | | | | |
| | • | High Impact industry ⁽³⁴⁾ | • | Residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ | | |
| | • | Home based business ⁽³⁵⁾ | • | Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ | | |

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

6.2.2.5.2 Accepted development subject to requirements

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 6.2.2.5.1. Where the development does not meet a requirement for accepted development (RAD) within Part I, Table 6.2.2.5.1, 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 (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD1 | PO4 |
| RAD2 | PO1 |
| RAD3 | PO3 |
| RAD4 | PO7 |
| RAD5 | PO12 |
| RAD6 | PO16 |
| RAD7 | PO8-PO11 |
| RAD8 | PO8-PO11 |
| RAD9 | PO5 |
| RAD10 | PO19 |
| RAD11 | PO20 |
| RAD12 | PO29 |
| RAD13 | PO24 |
| RAD14 | PO24 |
| RAD15 | PO24 |
| RAD16 | PO33 |
| RAD17 | PO35 |
| RAD18 | PO32 |
| RAD19 | PO32 |
| RAD20 | PO36 |
| RAD21 | PO38 |
| RAD22 | PO39 |
| RAD23 | PO40 |
| RAD24 | PO39 |
| RAD25 | PO46 |
| RAD26 | PO41 |
| RAD27 | PO41 |
| RAD28 | PO44 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD29 | PO44 |
| RAD30 | PO45 |
| RAD31 | PO47-PO51, PO53 |
| RAD32 | PO50 |
| RAD33 | PO47 |
| RAD34 | PO47 |
| RAD35 | PO47 |
| RAD36 | PO52 |
| RAD37 | PO47 |
| RAD38 | PO47 |
| RAD39 | PO49 |
| RAD40 | PO51 |
| RAD41 | PO54 |
| RAD42 | PO54 |
| RAD43 | PO54 |
| RAD44 | PO55 |
| RAD45 | PO56 |
| RAD46 | PO57 |
| RAD47 | PO57 |
| RAD48 | PO57 |
| RAD49 | PO57 |
| RAD50 | PO57 |
| RAD51 | PO63 |
| RAD52 | PO64 |
| RAD53 | PO65 |
| RAD54 | PO65 |
| RAD55 | PO66 |
| RAD56 | PO65 |
| RAD57 | PO67 |
| RAD59 | PO72 |
| RAD60 | PO72 |
| RAD61 | PO73 |
| RAD62 | PO74 |
| RAD63 | PO75 |

| Requirements for accepted development (RAD) | Corresponding performance outcomes (PO) |
|---|---|
| RAD64 | PO76-PO87 |
| RAD65 | PO76-PO87 |
| RAD66 | PO88 |
| RAD67 | PO89 |
| RAD68 | PO89 |
| RAD69 | PO90, PO91 |
| RAD70 | PO90, PO91 |
| RAD71 | PO93 |
| RAD72 | PO93 |
| RAD73 | PO93 |
| RAD74 | PO94 |
| RAD75 | PO95 |
| RAD76 | PO96 |
| RAD77 | PO97 |
| RAD78 | PO98 |
| RAD79 | PO98 |
| RAD80 | PO101 |
| RAD81 | PO99 |
| RAD82 | PO99 |
| RAD83 | PO98 |
| RAD84 | PO98 |
| RAD85 | PO100 |
| RAD86 | PO100 |
| RAD87 | PO102 |
| RAD88 | PO103 |
| RAD89 | PO105-PO107, PO109-PO111 |
| RAD90 | PO105-PO107, PO109-PO111 |
| RAD91 | PO105-PO107 |
| RAD92 | PO108 |
| RAD93 | PO112 |
| RAD94 | PO113 |

Part I - Requirements for accepted development - Special use precinct

Table 6.2.2.5.1 Requirements for accepted development - Special use precinct

| Requirements for accepted development | Requirements | for accepted | development |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

| | General requirements |
|-----------|---|
| Building | setbacks |
| RAD1 | Buildings and structures are setback as follows: |
| | a. road frontage - 6m |
| | b. side boundary - 3m |
| | c. rear boundary - 3m |
| Building | l height |
| RAD2 | Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights. |
| Site cove | r |
| RAD3 | Site cover does not exceed 40%. |
| 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. |
| Car parki | ng |
| RAD5 | On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. |
| Waste | |
| RAD6 | Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy – Waste. |
| Hazardou | s chemicals |
| RAD7 | 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. |
| RAD8 | 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. |
| Building | on sloping land |
| RAD9 | Building and site design on slope 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 provision does not apply to outbuildings or any building works. |

Note - This provision does not apply where a development footprint exists for a lot.

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:

- Clearing of a habitat tree located within an approved development footprint; a.
- Clearing of a habitat tree within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary b. 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 C. 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 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;
- 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;
- Clearing of a habitat tree associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development. h.

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

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access

RAD12

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.

Any new or changes to existing crossovers and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated with a Dwelling house:
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;
- where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house: b.
 - i. AS/NZS2890.1 Parking facilities Part 1: Off street car parking;
 - ii. AS/NZS 2890.2 - Parking facilities Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities;
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;
 - Schedule 8 Service vehicle requirements;
- 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.

RAD15

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 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 'deemed to comply solution' to manage stormwater quality where the development:

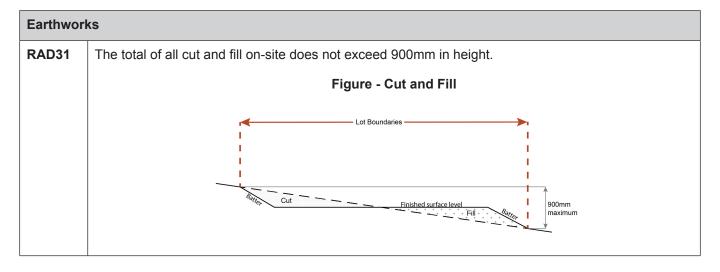
- a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and
- will result in:
 - i. 6 or more dwellings; or
 - ii. an impervious area greater than 25% of the net developable area.

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.

| RAD18 | Development ensures that surface flows entering the diverted or concentrated. | e premises from adjacent properties are not blocked, |
|-------|---|---|
| | Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Profession development does not increase the potential for significant adpremises. | |
| RAD19 | stormwater to adjoining properties. | walls) do not block, divert or concentrate the flow of |
| | Note - A report from a suitably qualified Registered Profession development does not increase the potential for significant adpremises. | |
| RAD20 | Stormwater drainage infrastructure (excluding determinate land is protected by easements in favour of widths are as follows: | ention and bio-retention systems) through or within Council (at no cost to Council). Minimum easement |
| | 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 pipe and clear of all pits. |
| | Note - Additional easement width may be required in certain c stormwater system. | ircumstances in order to facilitate maintenance access to the |
| | Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (A | ppendix C) for easement requirements over open channels. |

| Site work | s and construction management |
|-----------|---|
| RAD21 | The site and any existing structures are to be maintained in a tidy and safe condition. |
| RAD22 | 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. |
| RAD23 | No dust emissions extend beyond the boundaries of the site during soil disturbances and construction works. |
| RAD24 | 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. |
|-------|---|
| RAD25 | Any damage to Council land or infrastructure is repaired or replaced with the same materials, prior to plan sealing, or final building classification. |
| RAD26 | 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. |
| RAD27 | 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. |
| RAD28 | 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 |
| RAD29 | 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. |
| RAD30 | 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. |



| | T |
|-------|---|
| | Note - This is site earthworks not building work. |
| RAD32 | 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. |
| RAD33 | 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. |
| RAD34 | 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. |
| RAD35 | All fill and excavation is contained on-site and is free draining. |
| RAD36 | 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. |
| RAD37 | 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.). |
| RAD38 | 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 |
| RAD39 | 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. |

Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on site:

- a reduction in cover over any Council or public sector entity infrastructure to less than 600mm;
- an increase in finished surface grade over, or within 1.5m on each side of, the Council or public h. sector entity infrastructure above that which existed prior to the filling or excavation works being undertaken:
- 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.

Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision.

Fire services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- none of the following exceptions apply:
 - 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.

RAD41

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):

- 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);
- in regard to the proximity of hydrants to buildings and other facilities Part 3.2.2.2 (b), (c) and (d), with the exception C. that:
 - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;

- for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
- 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
- in regard to fire hydrant accessibility and clearance requirements Part 3.5 and where applicable, Part 3.6.

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:

- an unobstructed width of no less than 3.5m; а
- 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.

RAD43

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.

RAD44

For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings:

- 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:
 - the overall layout of the development (to scale); i.
 - ii. internal road names (where used);
 - iii. all communal facilities (where provided);
 - iv. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; ٧.
 - physical constraints within the internal roadway system which would restrict access by fire vi. 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:
- of a size;
- illuminated to a level; C.

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.

RAD45

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⁾ | | | |
| RAD46 | Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ has a maximum GFA of 80m ² . | | |
| RAD47 | No more than 1 caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ is established per site. | | |
| RAD48 | Does not gain access from a separate driveway to the main use on the site. | | |
| RAD49 | Includes a minimum 16m² of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room. | | |
| RAD50 | Provide car parking in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking. | | |
| 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 $Radiation - Human \ Exposure) \ Standard \ 2003 \ and \ Radio \ Protection \ Standard \ for \ Maximum \ Exposure \ Levels \ to \ Radio \ frequency \ Fields - 3Khz$ to 300Ghz.

| RAD51 | A minimum area of 45m² is available to allow for additional equipment shelters and associated structures for the purpose of co-locating on the proposed facility. |
|-------|---|
| RAD52 | 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. |
| RAD53 | 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. |
| RAD54 | Equipment shelters and other associated structures are either the same type of colour or material to match the surrounding locality. |
| RAD55 | The facility is enclosed by security fencing or by other means to ensure public access is prohibited. |
| RAD56 | 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. |
| RAD57 | 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.

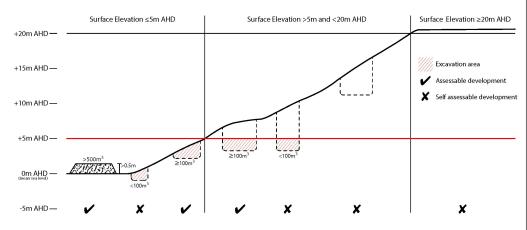
Acid sulfate soils - (refer Overlay map - Acid sulfate soils to determine if the following requirements apply)

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 100m³ and 500m³ respectively.

RAD58

Development does not involve:

- excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below 5m Australian a. Height Datum AHD, or
- filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater where below b. the 5m AHD.

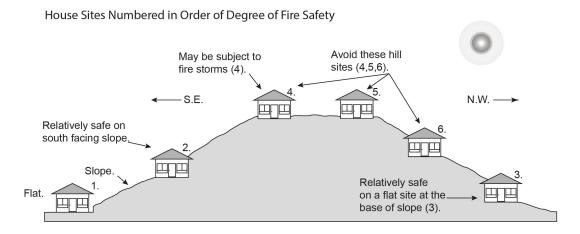


Bushfire hazard (refer Overlay map - Bushfire hazard to determine if the following requirements apply)

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 overlay map is the 'designated bushfire hazard area'. AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire hazard areas applies within these areas.

RAD59

- a. Building and structures are:
 - not located on a ridgeline
 - not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map Landslide hazard) ii.
- b. Dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.



(1 being the safest, 6 being the most hazardous.) From Bushfire Prone Areas: Siting and Design of Residential Buildings (1997), Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning, and Queensland Fire & Rescue Service.

RAD60 Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- 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;
- a separation from low threat vegetation of 10m or the distance required to achieve a bushfire attack b. level (BAL) at the building, roofed structure or fire fighting water supply of no more than 29, whichever is the greater;
- a separation of no less than 10m between a fire fighting water supply extraction point and any C. 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
- an access path suitable for use by a standard fire fighting appliance having a formed width of at e. 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 attack level are as described in Australian Standard AS 3959.

RAD61 The length of driveway:

- to a public road does not exceed 100m between the most distant part of a building used for any a. purpose other than storage and the nearest part of a public road;
- b. has a maximum gradient no greater than 12.5%;
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

RAD62

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.

- 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:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicle (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank;
 - 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.

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint;
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately h required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. to infrastructure;
- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;
- 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.

RAD64

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 750m².

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:

- 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;
- 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.

RAD65

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; a.
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary h for emergency access or immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses C. to serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure;
- 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;
- 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining g. existing open pastures and cropping land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- h. Grazing of native pasture by stock:
- Native forest practice where accepted development under Part 1, 1.7.7 Accepted development.

Extractive resources transport routes (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources (transport route and buffer) to determine if the following requirements apply)

RAD66

The following uses are not located within the 100m wide transport route buffer:

- Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾, except where located in the Extractive industry zone; a.
- Community residence (16); b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- Dwelling house; (22) d.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: e.
- Hospital (36): f.
- Rooming accommodation (69); g.
- Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); i.
- Relocatable home park⁽⁶²⁾; j.
- Residential care facility (65):

| | I. Resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ ; m. Retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ ; n. Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; o. Short-term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ ; p. Tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ . |
|--------------------------|---|
| RAD67 | Except for an existing vacant lot, development does not create a new vehicle access point onto an Extractive resources transport route. |
| RAD68 | A vehicle access point is located, designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. |
| | and landscape character (refer Overlay map - Heritage and landscape character to determine if ving requirements apply) |
| landscape heritage si | ces, including sites, objects and buildings having local cultural heritage significance, are identified on Overlay map - Heritage and character and listed in Schedule 1 of Planning scheme policy - Heritage and landscape character. Places also having cultural gnificance at a State level and being entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, are also identified in Schedule 1 of Planning olicy - Heritage and landscape character. |
| RAD69 | 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 |
| RAD70 | 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. |
| RAD71 | 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. |
| RAD72 | 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 prior to work commencing. |
| RAD73 | Pruning of a significant tree occurs in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees. |
| Landslid | e hazard (refer Overlay map - Landslide hazard to determine if the following requirements apply) |
| RAD74 | Development does not: |
| | a. involve earthworks exceeding 50m³; 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. RAD75 Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings: a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction; b. are not single plane slab on ground. RAD76 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) RAD77 Development does not include the following uses within a Wastewater treatment site buffer: a. Caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ , b. Community residence ⁽¹⁰⁾ ; c. Dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ ; d. Dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ ; e. Dwelling unit ⁽²⁰⁾ ; f. Hospital ⁽³⁰⁾ , f. Hospital ⁽³⁰⁾ , g. Rooming accommodation ⁽⁴⁰⁾ ; h. Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁰⁾ ; h. Multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁰⁾ ; h. Non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ ; j. Relocatable home part ⁽⁶²⁾ ; k. Residential care facility ⁽⁶²⁾ ; n. Resort complex ⁽⁶⁰⁾ ; n. Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; n. Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; n. Rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; p. Tourist part ⁽⁶⁴⁾ RAD78 Development within a Water supply buffer does not include the incineration or burial of waste and all obtained areas, for disposal by a licenced contractor. RAD79 Management, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals (including fuelling of vehicles) within a Water supply buffer, is undertaken in secured, climate controlled, weather proof, level and bunded enclosures. RAD80 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. RAD81 On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for a dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ include: a. emergency storage capacity of 1,000 litres and adequate buffering for shock loading/down time; b. a reserve land applicati | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--|--|
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| b. a reserve land application area of 100% of the effluent irrigation design area; | RAD82 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for a dwelling house ⁽²²⁾ include: | | |
| | | b. a reserve land application area of 100% of the effluent irrigation design area; | | |

| | d. the base of the land application field is at least 2 metres above the seasonal high water table/bedrock (whichever is the closest to the base of the application area); e. wastewater collection and storage systems must have capacity to accommodate full load at peak times. |
|----------|--|
| RAD83 | On-site sewerage facilities in a Water supply buffer for development other than a dwelling house include emergency storage capable of holding 3-6 hours peak flow of treated effluent in the event of emergencies/overload with provision for de-sludging. |
| RAD84 | Development involving Permanent plantation ⁽⁵⁹⁾ within a Water supply buffer maintains a minimum of 30% ground cover at all times. |
| RAD85 | Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer. |
| RAD86 | Development involving a major hazard facility or an Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA) is setback 30m from a Bulk water supply infrastructure buffer. |
| RAD87 | Development does not include the following uses located within a landfill site buffer: a. caretaker's accommodation ⁽¹⁰⁾ ; b. community residence ⁽¹⁶⁾ ; c. dual occupancy ⁽²¹⁾ ; d. dwelling house; ⁽²²⁾ e. dwelling unit ⁽²³⁾ ; f. hospital ⁽³⁶⁾ ; g. rooming accommodation ⁽⁶⁹⁾ ; h. multiple dwelling ⁽⁴⁹⁾ ; i. non-resident workforce accommodation ⁽⁵²⁾ ; j. relocatable home park ⁽⁶²⁾ ; k. residential care facility ⁽⁶⁵⁾ ; l. resort complex ⁽⁶⁶⁾ ; m. retirement facility ⁽⁶⁷⁾ ; n. rural workers' accommodation ⁽⁷¹⁾ ; o. short term accommodation ⁽⁷⁷⁾ ; p. tourist park ⁽⁸⁴⁾ . |
| RAD88 | Development does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures containing habitable rooms or sensitive land uses within a High voltage electricity line buffer. |
| Overland | flow path (refer Overlay map - Overland flow path to determine if the following requirements apply) |
| RAD89 | 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. |
| RAD90 | 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 |
| RAD91 | Development for a material change of use or building work ensures that fencing in an overland flow path area is at least 50% permeable. |
| RAD92 | 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. |

RAD93

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.

RAD94

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 H — Criteria for assessable development- Special use 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 6.2.2.5.2 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.

Assessable development - Special use precinct

| Performance outcomes | Examples that achieve aspects of the Performance Outcomes | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| General criteria | | | |
| Built form and design outcomes for all development | | | |
| PO1 | E1 | | |
| Buildings and structures are of a height, scale and bulk which: | Building height does not exceed the maximum height identified on Overlay map - Building heights. | | |

- is visually compatible with existing buildings or a. structures;
- b. is consistent with existing amenity and character and does not appear overbearing, visually dominant or out of character with the surrounding environment:
- C. minimises the visual impact of large-scale built form;
- d. does not result in an adverse impact of visual amenity, privacy or impinge upon the receipt of natural sunlight or outlook;
- is designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) to achieve a high level of safety, surveillance and security.

PO₂

Buildings and structures are designed and constructed to:

- incorporate a mix of colours and high quality a. materials to add diversification to treatments and finishes:
- b. avoid blank walls through façade articulation to create visual interest and deter graffiti and vandalism;
- activate and address the street, public area or public open space;
- d. reduce cluttering of plant and equipment on building roofs.

E2.1

Development provides materials and finishes of a high quality that are not susceptible to stain, discolour or deterioration.

E2.2

Development incorporates articulated walls with variation, detail and colour to reduce the bulk and impact of development and minimise expansive blank walls.

E2.3

The main facade of the building directly addresses and faces the street and contains a mix of materials and colours.

E2.4

Building utilities such as lift motor rooms and telecommunications equipment are designed to be visually integrated with the building.

PO₃

Development will:

- maintain a balance area of the site that is open and uncluttered by building and structures;
- 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.

E3

Site cover of all buildings and structures does not exceed 40%.

Building setbacks

PO4

Building setback:

- is sufficient to minimise overlooking and maintain privacy of adjoining properties;
- h. is sufficient to ensure development is not visually dominant or overbearing on adjoining properties.

E4

Buildings and structures are setback as follows

- road frontage 6m
- b. side boundary - 3m
- C. rear boundary - 3m

Building on sloping land between 10% and 15%

PO₅

On slopes between 10% and 15%, building and site design must achieve the following:

- use split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction;
- b. avoid single-plane slabs and benching;
- ensure the height of any cut or fill, whether C. retained or not, does not exceed 900mm;
- d. minimise any visual impact on the landscape character: and
- protect the amenity of adjoining properties. e.

E5

Building and site design on slopes between 10% and 15%;

- a. use split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction;
- avoid single-plane slabs and benching; and b.
- ensure the height of any cut or fill, whether retained or not, does not exceed 900mm.

Personal and property safety

PO6

Buildings and spaces are designed and constructed to create a safe and secure environment by incorporating key crime prevention through environmental design principles, including:

- a. casual surveillance opportunities and sight lines;
- b. way-finding cues and signage;
- defined different uses and private and public C. 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;
- minimise predictable routes and entrapment locations.

No example provided.

Amenity

PO7

No example provided.

The amenity of the area and adjacent sensitive land uses are protected from the impacts of dust, odour, light, chemicals and other environmental nuisances.

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'.

Note - Terms used in this section are defined in 'State Planning Policy Guideline - Guidance on development involving hazardous chemicals'.

PO8

Off sites risks from foreseeable hazard scenarios involving hazardous chemicals are commensurate with the sensitivity of the surrounding land use zones.

E8.1

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

- 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.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - i. 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E8.1 (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.

E8.2

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

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:
 - 7kPa overpressure;
 - 4.7kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E8.2 (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.

E8.3

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

- For any hazard scenario involving the release of gases or vapours:
 - i. AEGL2 (60minutes) or if not available ERPG2;
 - An oxygen content in air <19.5% or >23.5% at normal atmospheric pressure.
- For any hazard scenario involving fire or explosion:
 - i. 14kPa overpressure;
 - 12.6kW/m2 heat radiation.

If criteria E8.3 (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.

PO9

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.

E9

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.

PO10

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.

E10

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.

PO11

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.

E11.1

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:

- bulk tanks are anchored so they cannot float if submerged or inundated by water; and
- tank openings not provided with a liquid tight seal, i.e. an atmospheric vent, are extended above the relevant flood height level.

E11.2

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.

Car parking

PO12

Traffic generation, vehicle movement and on-site car parking associated with an activity:

- provides safe, convenient and accessible access a. for vehicles and pedestrians;
- b. provides safe and convenient on-site parking and manuoevring to meet anticipated parking demand;
- 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;
- 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

E12

On-site car parking is provided in accordance with Schedule 7 - 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.

PO13

- 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;
 - 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:
 - the projected population growth and forward i. 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.

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:

- provided in accordance with Austroads (2008), Guide to Traffic Management - Part 11: Parking;
- protected from the weather by its location or a b. dedicated roof structure:
- 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:

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

- are provided at a rate of 1 per 10 bicycle parking spaces;
- are fitted with a lockable door or otherwise screened from public view;
- 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).

- are provided with: d.
 - i. a mirror located above each wash basin;
 - a hook and bench seating within each shower compartment;
 - 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. Landscaping and screening **PO14** No example provided. Landscaping and screening is provided in a manner that: achieves a high level of privacy and amenity to a. sensitive land uses 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 uses and from the street; C. creates a secure and safe environment by incorporating key elements of crime prevention through environmental design; achieves the design principles outlined in Planning scheme policy - Integrated design. Loading and servicing **PO15** No example provided. Loading and servicing areas: are not visible from the street frontage; a. b. are integrated into the design of the building; include screening and buffers to reduce negative C. impacts on adjoining sensitive land uses; d. where possible loading and servicing areas are consolidated and shared with adjoining sites. Waste **PO16** E16 Bins and bin storage areas are provided, designed and Development is designed to meet the criteria in the managed in accordance with Planning scheme policy Planning scheme policy - Waste and is demonstrated in Waste. a waste management program. Noise **PO17** No example provided.

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.

PO18

Sensitive land uses are provided with an appropriate acoustic environment within designated external private outdoor living spaces and internal areas while:

- 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);
- maintaining the amenity of the streetscape. b.

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.

E18.1

Development is designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Planning Scheme Policy - Noise.

E18.2

Noise attenuation structures (e.g. walls, barriers or fences):

- are not visible from an adjoining road or public area unless:
 - i. adjoining a motorway or rail line; or
 - 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;
- 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

PO19

- 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

PO20

All services including water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, street lighting, telecommunications and gas (if available) are provided in a manner that:

- is effective in delivery of service and meets a. reasonable community expectations;
- b. has capacity to service the maximum lot yield envisaged for the zone and the service provider's design assumptions;
- ensures a logical, sequential, efficient and C. integrated roll out of the service network;
- d. is conveniently accessible in the event of maintenance or repair;
- minimises whole of life cycle costs for that e. infrastructure:
- minimises risk of potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment:
- minimises risk of potential adverse impact on g. amenity and character values;
- recognises and promotes Councils Total Water h. Cycle Management policy and the efficient use of water resources.

E20

Development is provided with an appropriate level of service and infrastructure in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix A).

Access

PO21

Development provides functional and integrated car parking and vehicle access, that:

No example provided.

prioritises the movement and safety of pedestrians a. between car parking areas at the rear through to the 'main street' and the entrance to the building (e.g. rear entry, arcade etc.); provides safety and security of people and property b. at all times: does not impede active transport options; C. 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** No example provided. 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. **PO23** E23.1 The layout of the development does not compromise: Direct vehicle access for residential development does not occur from arterial or sub-arterial roads or a the development of the road network in the area; a. motorway. b. the function or safety of the road network; Editor's note - Residential developments should consider amalgamation with the lot to the rear and gaining access via a the capacity of the road network. C. laneway. Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map - Road Note - The road hierarchy is mapped on Overlay map hierarchy. Road hierarchy. 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 development layout allows forward vehicular access to and from the site.

E24.1

PO24

Safe access is provided for all vehicles required to access the site.

Site access and driveways are designed, located and constructed in accordance with:

- where for a Council-controlled road and associated a. with a Dwelling house:
 - Planning scheme policy Integrated design;
- b. where for a Council-controlled road and not associated with a Dwelling house:
 - AS/NZS2890.1 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;
- 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.

E24.2

Internal driveways, car parks and access ways are designed and constructed with a sealed pavement and in accordance with:

- AS/NZS 2890.1 Parking Facilities Part 1: Off street а car parking;
- b. AS 2890.2 Parking Facilities Part 2: Off street commercial vehicle facilities;
- Planning scheme policy Integrated design; and C.
- 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

Landscaping (including shade trees) is provided within car parks in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Integrated design.

PO25

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.

E25

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.

PO26

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.

E26.1

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.

E26.2

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

PO27

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;
- safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement:
- C. adequate on street parking;
- d. stormwater drainage paths and treatment facilities;
- e. efficient public transport routes;

No example provided.

- 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
- wildlife movement (where relevant). j.

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.

PO28

The existing road network (whether trunk or non-trunk) is upgraded where necessary to cater for the impact from the development.

Note - An applicant may 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 6,000m² 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.

E28.1

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.

E28.2

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.

E28.3

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.

PO29

All Council controlled frontage roads adjoining the development 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.

E29

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 containing near side parking lane (if required), cycle lane (if required), cycle lanes plus 1.5m wide (full depth pavement) gravel shoulder and table drainage to the opposite side. The minimum total travel lane width is: | |
| 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. | | |
| | • 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

PO30

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.

E30.1

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

E30.2

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.

E30.3

Development ensures that inter-allotment drainage infrastructure is provided in accordance with the relevant level as identified in QUDM.

PO31

Major stormwater drainage system(s) have the capacity to safely convey stormwater flows for the 1% AEP event for the fully developed upstream catchment.

E31.1

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.

E31.2

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.

E31.3

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.

E31.4

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. |
|---|---|
| PO32 | E32 |
| 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. |
| PO33 | No example provided. |
| Stormwater run-off from the site is conveyed to a point of lawful discharge without causing actionable nuisance 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. | |
| 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 achievement of this performance outcome. | |
| PO35 | No example provided. |
| Where development: | |
| a. is for an urban purpose that involves a land area of 2500m² or greater; and | |
| b. will result in: | |

- i. 6 or more dwellings; or
- an impervious area greater than 25% of the ii. 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 designed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

PO36

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.

E36

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.

PO37

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

No example provided.

6 Zones Site works and construction management **PO38** No example provided. The site and any existing structures are maintained in a tidy and safe condition. **PO39** E39.1 All works on-site are managed to: Works incorporate temporary stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment controls and trash removal devices minimise as far as practicable, impacts on adjoining designed in accordance with the Urban Stormwater or adjacent premises and the streetscape in regard Quality Planning Guidelines, State Planning Policy, to erosion and sedimentation, dust, noise, safety Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design and light; objectives, Planning scheme policy - Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated b. minimise as far as possible, impacts on the natural design, including but not limited to the following: environment; stormwater is not discharged to adjacent properties a. ensure stormwater discharge is managed in a in a manner that differs significantly from manner that does not cause actionable nuisance pre-existing conditions; to any person or premises; b. stormwater discharged to adjoining and d. avoid adverse impacts on street trees and their downstream properties does not cause scour or critical root zone. erosion of any kind; stormwater discharge rates do not exceed C. pre-existing conditions; minimum design storm for all temporary diversion drains and sedimentation basins in accordance with Schedule 10 - Stormwater management design objectives; ponding or concentration of stormwater does not occur on adjoining properties. E39.2 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.

E39.3

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.

E39.4

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 soil disturbances and 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 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 - 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:

- 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.

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. Contractors vehicles are generally not to be parked in existing roads.

E41.3

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.

E41.4

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.

E41.5

Where works are carried out in existing roads, the works must be undertaken so that the existing roads are maintained in a safe and usable 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.

E41.6

Access to the development site is obtained via an existing lawful access point.

PO42

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

E42

At completion of construction all disturbed areas of the site are to be:

- topsoiled with a minimum compacted thickness of fifty (50) millimetres;
- b. 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.

PO43

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 ESCP is to be prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy -Stormwater management and Planning scheme policy - Integrated design (Appendix C).

E43

Soil disturbances are staged into manageable areas of not greater than 3.5 ha.

PO44

The clearing of vegetation on-site:

- is limited to the area of infrastructure works, building areas and other necessary areas for the works; and
- includes the removal of declared weeds and other b. materials which are detrimental to the intended use of the land:
- is disposed of in a manner which minimises C. 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 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:

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.

PO45

All development works are carried out at times which minimise noise impacts to residents.

E45

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:

- the natural topographical features of the site; a.
- b. short and long-term slope stability;
- C. soft or compressible foundation soils;
- d. reactive soils;
- e. low density or potentially collapsing soils;

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 slopes and batters.

E47.3

- f. existing fill and soil contamination that may exist on-site;
- the stability and maintenance of steep slopes and g. batters:
- h. excavation (cut) and fill and impacts on the amenity of adjoining lots (e.g. residential).

Inspection and certification of steep slopes and batters is required by a suitably qualified and experienced RPEQ.

E47.4

All filling or excavation is contained on-site and is free draining.

E47.5

All fill placed on-site is:

- limited to that area 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.).

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.

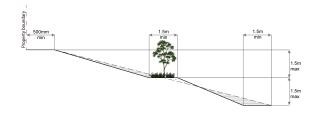
PO48

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

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;
- does not preclude reasonable access to a Council b. 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 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.

E49.2

Filling or excavation that would result in any of the following is not carried out on-site:

a reduction in cover over any Council or public Note - Public sector entity is defined in Schedule 2 of the Act. 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; 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. Note - All building work covered by QDC MP1.4 is excluded from this provision. **PO50** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in land instability. Note - Steep slopes and batters are inspected and certified for long-term stability by a suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer with RPEQ gualifications. Stabilisation measures are provided, as necessary, to ensure long-term stability and low maintenance. **PO51** No example provided. Filling or excavation does not result in: adverse impacts on the hydrological and hydraulic a. 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. **PO52** E52 Filling or excavation on the development site is Filling and excavation undertaken on the development undertaken in a manner which does not create or site are shaped in a manner which does not: accentuate problems associated with stormwater flows а prevent stormwater surface flow which, prior to and drainage systems on land adjoining the site. 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.

PO53

All earth retaining structures provide a positive interface with the streetscape and minimise impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents.

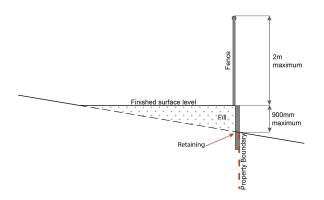
Note - Refer to Planning scheme policy - Residential design for guidance on how to achieve compliance with this performance outcome.

E53

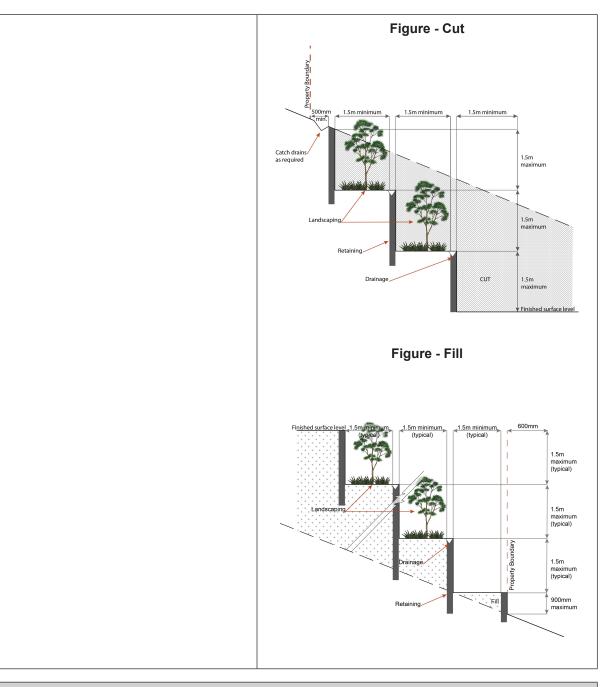
Earth retaining structures:

- are not constructed of boulder rocks or timber; a.
- where height is no greater than 900mm, are b. provided in accordance with Figure - Retaining on a boundary;

Figure - Retaining on boundary



- 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;
- 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.



Fire Services

Note - The provisions under this heading only apply if:

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

AND

- none of the following exceptions apply: b.
 - the distributor-retailer for the area has indicated, in its netserv plan, that the premises will not be served by that entity's reticulated
 - 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:

- satisfies the reasonable needs of the fire fighting entity for the area;
- 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:
- 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.

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;
- 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:
 - for dwellings and their associated outbuildings, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof and external walls of those buildings;
 - for caravans and tents, hydrant coverage need only extend to the roof of those tents and caravans;
 for outdoor sales⁽⁵⁴⁾, processing or storage facilities,
 - for outdoor sales (34), 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 E55

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.

For development that contains on-site fire hydrants external to buildings:

- those external hydrants can be seen from the a. 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);
 - ίV. the reception area and on-site manager's office (where provided);
 - external hydrants and hydrant booster points; ٧.
 - 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:

- in a form: a.
- h 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 Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾ E57 **PO57**

Development for a Caretaker's accommodation (10):

- does not compromise the productivity of the use;
- b. is domestic in scale;
- provides adequate car parking provisions exclusive C. to the primary use of the site;
- d. is safe for the residents;
- has regards to the landscape and private recreation e. needs of the resident.

Caretaker's accommodation (10):

- has a maximum GFA of 80m²; 1.
- no more than 1 caretaker's accommodation (10) is 2. established per site:
- 3. does not gain access from a separate driveway to the main use on the site:
- 4. provides a minimum 16m² of private open space directly accessible from a habitable room;
- 5. provides car parking in accordance with Schedule 7 - Car parking.

Major electricity infrastructure⁽⁴³⁾, Substation⁽⁸⁰⁾ and Utility installation⁽⁸⁶⁾

PO58

The development does not have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of a locality and is:

- a. high quality design and construction;
- visually integrated with the surrounding area; b.
- not visually dominant or intrusive; C.
- d. located behind the main building line;
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and structures;
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- h. landscaped;
- otherwise consistent with the amenity and i. character of the zone and surrounding area.

E58.1

Development is designed to minimise surrounding land use conflicts by ensuring infrastructure, buildings, structures and other equipment:

- a. are enclosed within buildings or structures;
- are located behind the main building line; b.
- C. have a similar height, bulk and scale to the surrounding fabric;
- d. have horizontal and vertical articulation applied to all exterior walls.

E58.2

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.

PO59

Infrastructure does not have an impact on pedestrian health and safety.

E59

Access control arrangements:

- do not create dead-ends or dark alleyways adjacent to the infrastructure:
- minimise the number and width of crossovers and b. entry points;
- C. provide safe vehicular access to the site;
- d. do not utilise barbed wire or razor wire.

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 a. where in a residential setting; or
- b. meet the objectives as set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

E60

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⁾

PO61

Markets⁽⁴⁶⁾ are located and laid out in a manner that provides for:

- convenient pedestrian access and movement between proposed stalls;
- b. view corridors and legibility between stalls to adjacent roads,
- directional and information signage and surrounding uses;
- d. pedestrian comfort and safety, including the provision of public toilet facilities;
- waste and rubbish disposal facilities appropriate to the type and scale of the proposed market (46):
- emergency vehicle access to and within the market (46); f.
- safe, convenient and accessible car parking is provided to meet demand.

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 45m² is available 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.

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:

- high quality design and construction; a.
- b. visually integrated with the surrounding area;
- not visually dominant or intrusive; C.
- located behind the main building line; d.
- below the level of the predominant tree canopy or e. the level of the surrounding buildings and
- f. camouflaged through the use of colours and materials which blend into the landscape;
- treated to eliminate glare and reflectivity; g.
- h. landscaped:
- 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.

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.

Tourist park (84)

PO68

Development associated with a tourist park (84):

- is of a size, scale, intensity and design that a. minimises the potential for adverse noise, visual, privacy and traffic impacts on adjoining or nearby residents;
- b. provides suitable open space, buildings and facilities that meet the recreational, social and amenity needs of people staying on-site;
- provides landscape buffer along adjoining property boundaries to fully screen activities occurring on the site.

No example provided.

Transport depot⁽⁸⁵⁾

PO69

Development is located on a site of sufficient size to ensure:

- the scale and intensity of the development does not result in adverse visual or nuisance impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings;
- vehicular and pedestrian traffic generation b. consistent with that reasonably expected in the surrounding locality.

E69.1

Development, including all vehicle parking, drive way areas and storage areas, is set back 30m from all property boundaries.

E69.2

The maximum number of heavy vehicles, trailers and motor vehicles stored on-site is as follows:

- 4 heavy vehicles
- b. 4 trailers
- 6 motor vehicles. C.

PO70

Development is suitably screened to ensure adverse visual impacts on the residents in adjoining or nearby dwellings are minimised.

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 to at least 1.8m in height along the length of those areas.

Planting for screening is to have a minimum depth of 3m.

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.

PO71

Development avoids disturbing acid sulfate soils. Where development disturbs acid sulfate soils, development:

- 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;
- protects buildings and infrastructure from the effects of acid sulfate soils.

E71

Development does not involve:

- a. excavation or otherwise removing of more than 100m³ of soil or sediment where below than 5m Australian Height datum AHD; or
- filling of land of more than 500m³ of material with b. 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.

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.

PO72

Development:

- minimises the number of buildings and people working and living on a site exposed to bushfire
- ensures the protection of life during the passage b. of a fire front:

E72.1

Buildings and structures are:

- not located on a ridgeline;
- b. not located on land with a slope greater than 15% (see Overlay map - Landslide hazard);
- C. dwellings are located on east to south facing slopes.

- is located and designed to increase the chance of survival of buildings and structures during a bushfire:
- minimises bushfire risk from build up of fuels d. around buildings and structures;
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency e. services during a bushfire.

E72.2

Buildings and structures have contained within the site:

- 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
- d. an area suitable for a standard fire fighting appliance to stand within 3m of a fire fighting water supply extraction point; and
- 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%:
 - to, and around, each building and other roofed structure; and
 - to each fire fighting water supply extraction ii. 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 AS 3959

PO73

Development and associated driveways and access ways:

- avoid potential for entrapment during a bushfire; a.
- ensure safe and effective access for emergency b. services during a bushfire;
- enable safe evacuation for occupants of a site C. during a bushfire.

E73

A length of driveway:

- 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%;
- have a minimum width of 3.5m; C.
- d. accommodate turning areas for fire fighting appliances in accordance with Qld Fire and Emergency Services' Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline.

PO74

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;
- 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.

- 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.
- Where a tank is the nominated on-site fire fighting water storage source, it includes:
 - a hardstand area allowing medium rigid vehicles (15 tonne fire appliance) access within 6m of the tank;
 - fire brigade tank fittings, comprising 50mm ball ii. valve and male camlock coupling and, if underground, an access hole of 200mm (minimum) to accommodate suction lines.

PO75

Development:

- does not present unacceptable risk to people or environment due to the impact of bushfire on dangerous goods or combustible liquids;
- does not present danger or difficulty to emergency b. 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.

E75

Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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:

- Clearing of native vegetation located within an approved development footprint; а
- Clearing of native vegetation within 10m from a lawfully established building reasonably necessary for emergency access or immediately b. required in response to an accident or emergency;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary to remove or reduce the risk vegetation poses to serious personal injury or damage C. 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;
- Clearing of native vegetation reasonably necessary for the purpose of maintenance or works within a registered easement for public e infrastructure or drainage purposes;
- Clearing of native vegetation in accordance with a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person, submitted to and accepted by Council;
- Clearing of native vegetation associated with removal of recognised weed species, maintaining existing open pastures and cropping g. land, windbreaks, lawns or created gardens;
- h. Grazing of native pasture by stock;
- 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

PO76

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:

- the quality and integrity of the biodiversity and a. 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.

PO77

Development provides for safe, unimpeded, convenient and ongoing wildlife movement and establishes and maintains habitat connectivity by:

- retaining habitat trees; a.
- b. providing contiguous patches of habitat;
- provide replacement and rehabilitation planting to C. improve connectivity;
- d. avoiding the creation of fragmented and isolated patches of habitat;
- providing wildlife movement infrastructure. e.

Editor's note - Wildlife movement infrastructure may include refuge poles, tree boulevarding, 'stepping stone' vegetation plantings, tunnels, appropriate wildlife fencing; culverts with ledges,

No example provided.

| underpasses, overpasses, land bridges and rope bridges. Further information is provided in Planning scheme policy – Environmental areas. | |
|--|----------------------|
| Vegetation clearing and habitat protection | |
| PO78 | No example provided. |
| Development ensures that the biodiversity quality and integrity of habitats is not adversely impacted upon but maintained and protected. | |
| PO79 | No example provided. |
| 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. | |
| PO80 | No example provided. |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and soil resource stability | |
| PO81 | No example provided. |
| 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. | |
| Vegetation clearing and water quality | |
| PO82 | No example provided. |
| | |

Development maintains or improves the quality of groundwater and surface water within, and downstream, of a site by: 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; adopting suitable measures to exclude livestock C. from entering a waterbody where a site is being used for animal husbandry (4) and animal keeping (5) activities. **PO83** No example provided. Development minimises adverse impacts of stormwater run-off on water quality by: minimising flow velocity to reduce erosion; a. b. minimising hard surface areas; C. maximising the use of permeable surfaces; d. incorporating sediment retention devices; e. minimising channelled flow. Vegetation clearing and access, edge effects and urban heat island effects **PO84** No example provided. 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. **PO85** No example provided. Development minimises potential adverse 'edge effects' on ecological values by: providing dense planting buffers of native a. 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; restoring, rehabilitating and increasing the size of C. 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.

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:
- providing deeply planted vegetation buffers and b. green linkage opportunities;
- landscaping with local native plant species to C. 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

PO87

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.

Extractive resources transport routes (refer Overlay map - Extractive resources (transport route and buffer) to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

PO88

Development:

- does not increase in the number of people living a. in close proximity to a transport route and being subject to the adverse effects from the transportation route;
- b. does not result in the establishment of uses that are incompatible with the operation of Extractive resources transport routes;
- adopts design and location measures to satisfactorily mitigate the potential adverse impacts associated with transportation routes on sensitive land uses. Such measures include, but are not limited to:
 - locating the furthest distance possible from the transportation route;
 - ii. habitable rooms being located the furthest from the transportation route;
 - iii. shielding and screening private outdoor recreation space from the transportation routes.

The following uses are not located within the 100m wide transport route buffer:

- Caretaker's accommodation (10), except where a. located in the Extractive industry zone;
- Community residence⁽¹⁶⁾: b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- Dwelling house (22); d.
- Dwelling unit (23); e.
- Hospital (36). f.
- Rooming accommodation⁽⁶⁹⁾; g.
- Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); i.
- Relocatable home park⁽⁶²⁾; j.
- Residential care facility (65): k.
- Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾ Ι.
- Retirement facility⁽⁶⁷⁾; m.
- Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; n.
- Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾; 0.
- Tourist park⁽⁸⁴⁾. p.

PO89

E89.1

Development:

- does not adversely impact upon the efficient and effective transportation of extractive material along a transportation route;
- b. ensures vehicle access and egress along transportation routes are designed and located to achieve a high degree of safety, having good visibility;
- utilises existing vehicle access points and where C. existing vehicle access points are sub-standard or poorly formed, they are upgraded to an appropriate standard.

Development does not create a new vehicle access point onto an Extractive resources transport route.

E89.2

A vehicle access point is located, designed and constructed in accordance with Planning scheme policy - Integrated design.

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.

PO90

Development will:

- not diminish or cause irreversible damage to the cultural heritage values present on the site, and associated with a heritage site, object or building;
- 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;
- utilise similar materials to those existing, or where d. this is not reasonable or practicable, neutral materials and finishes;
- 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.

E90

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.

PO91

Demolition and removal is only considered where:

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

No example provided.

- b. demolition is confined to the removal of outbuildings, extensions and alterations that are not part of the original structure; or
- limited demolition is performed in the course of C. repairs, maintenance or restoration; or
- demolition is performed following a catastrophic event which substantially destroys the building or object.

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.

PO93

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.

E93

Development does:

- not result in the removal of a significant tree; a.
- not occur within 20m of a protected tree; b.
- involve pruning of a tree in accordance with C. Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees.

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.

PO94

Development:

- a. maintains the safety of people and property on a site and neighbouring sites from landslides;
- ensures the long-term stability of the site b. considering the full nature and end use of the development;
- ensures site stability during all phases of C. construction and development;
- d. minimises disturbance of natural drainage patterns of the site and does not result in the redirection or

E94

Development does not:

- a. involve earthworks exceeding 50m³;
- b. involve cut and fill having a height greater than 600mm:
- involve any retaining wall having a height greater than 600mm;
- d. redirect or alter the existing flow of surface or groundwater.

- alteration of the existing flow if surface or groundwater
- minimises adverse visual impacts on the amenity of adjoining residents and provides a positive interface with the streetscape.

E95

Buildings are designed to respond to sloping topography in the siting, design and form of buildings and structures by:

- minimising overuse of cut and fill to create single a. flat pads and benching;
- b. avoiding expanses of retaining walls, loss of trees and vegetation and interference with natural drainage systems;
- minimising any adverse visual impact on the C. landscape character;
- d. Protect the amenity of adjoining properties.

Buildings, excluding domestic outbuildings:

- a. are split-level, multiple-slab, pier or pole construction;
- b. are not single plane slab on ground.

PO96

PO95

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;
- 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.

E96

Development does not involve the manufacture, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals.

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

PO97

Odour sensitive development is separated from Wastewater treatment plants so they are not adversely affected by odour emission or other air pollutant impacts.

E97

The following uses are not located within a wastewater treatment site buffer:

- Caretaker's accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾; a.
- Community residence (16): b.
- Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C.
- Dwelling house⁽²²⁾ d.
- Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: e.
- Hospital⁽³⁶⁾: f.
- Rooming accommodation⁽⁶⁹⁾; g.
- Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h.
- Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); i.
- Relocatable home park⁽⁶²⁾; j.
- Residential care facility (65): k.

- Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾: I.
- Retirement facility (67); m.
- Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; n.
- Short-term accommodation (77); Ο.
- Tourist park (84). p.

Development within a Water supply buffer captures solid or liquid waste from all land use, development and activities is designed, constructed and managed to prevent the release of contaminants to surface water or groundwater bodies.

E98.1

Run-off and sediment from roadways and impervious surfaces within a Water supply buffer are intercepted and treated on-site to remove oil, grease, chemicals, silt, trace metals and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous.

E98.2

Incineration or burial of waste within a Water supply buffer is not undertaken onsite.

E98.3

Solid waste within a Water supply buffer is collected and stored in weather proof, sealed waste receptacles, located in roofed and bunded areas, for disposal by a licenced contractor.

E98.4

Holding tanks within a Water supply buffer are used for all liquid waste and provide for the separation of oils/solvents and solids prior to pump-out and collection by a licenced contractor.

E98.5

Management, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals (including fuelling of vehicles) within a Water supply buffer, is undertaken in secured, climate controlled, weather proof, level and bunded enclosures.

PO99

On-site sewerage systems within a Water supply buffer are designed and operated to ensure there is no worsening or adverse impacts to health risks, environmental risks and water quality.

Editor's Note - For guidance refer to the Seq water Development Guidelines: Development Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water Catchments 2012.

E99

Secondary treated wastewater treatment systems within a Water supply buffer include:

- emergency storage capable of holding 3-6 hours peak flow of treated effluent in the event of emergencies or overload with provision for de-sludging;
- b. back up pump installation and backup power;
- C. MEDLI modelling to determine irrigation rates and sizing of irrigation areas;

d. vegetated land application areas are not located in overland flow paths or on areas that perform groundwater recharge or discharge functions; and e. wastewater collection and storage systems have a capacity to accommodate full load at peak times and includes temporary facilities. PO100 E100 Development within a Bulk water supply infrastructure Development: buffer is located, designed and constructed to: does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures within a Bulk water supply a. protect the integrity of the water supply pipeline; infrastructure buffer; maintain adequate access for any required b. maintenance or upgrading work to the water supply b. involving a major hazard facility or environmentally relevant activity (ERA) is setback 30m from a Bulk pipeline; water supply infrastructure buffer. E101 PO101 Development is located and designed to maintain Development does not restrict access to Bulk water supply required access to Bulk water supply infrastructure. infrastructure of any type or size, having regard to (among other things): buildings or structures; a. b. gates and fences; C. storage of equipment or materials; landscaping or earthworks or stormwater or other infrastructure. PO102 E102 Odour sensitive development is separated from landfill The following uses are not located within a Landfill buffer: sites so they are not adversely affected by odour Caretaker's accommodation (10); a. emission or other air pollutant impacts. Community residence (16): b. Dual occupancy⁽²¹⁾; C. Dwelling house⁽²²⁾: d. Dwelling unit⁽²³⁾: e. Hospital⁽³⁶⁾: f. Rooming accommodation⁽⁶⁹⁾; g. Multiple dwelling⁽⁴⁹⁾; h. Non-resident workforce accommodation (52); i. Relocatable home park (62); j. Residential care facility⁽⁶⁵⁾: k. Resort complex⁽⁶⁶⁾; I. Retirement facility (67); m. Rural workers' accommodation⁽⁷¹⁾; n. Short-term accommodation⁽⁷⁷⁾; 0. Tourist park (84). p. PO103 E103 Development within a High voltage electricity line buffer Development does not involve the construction of any provides adequate buffers to high voltage electricity lines buildings or structures within a High voltage electricity

line buffer.

to protect amenity and health by ensuring development:

- 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;
- is located and designed in a manner that maintains b. a high level of security of supply;
- is located and design so not to impede upon the C. functioning and maintenance of high voltage electrical infrastructure.

Development within a Pumping station buffer is located, designed and constructed to:

- 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;
- ensure that noise impacts on the amenity of the development met the indoor noise objectives set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

E104

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.

PO105

Development:

- minimises the risk to persons from overland flow; a.
- 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.

PO106

Development:

- maintains the conveyance of overland flow a. predominantly unimpeded through the premises for any event up to and including the 1% AEP for the fully developed upstream catchment;
- does not concentrate, intensify or divert overland b. 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. | |
|--|---|
| PO107 | No example provided. |
| Development does not: a. directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any | |
| 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. | |
| PO108 | E108 |
| 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. |
| PO109 | E109 |
| 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. |
| PO110 | E110.1 |
| 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 | 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. |
| an upstream, downstream or surrounding premises. | E110.2 |
| 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. |
| PO111 | No example provided. |
| | |

Development protects the conveyance of overland flow such that an easement for drainage purposes is provided over:

- a stormwater pipe if the nominal pipe diameter a. exceeds 300mm;
- an overland flow path where it crosses more than b. one premises;
- inter-allotment drainage infrastructure. C.

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)

PO112

Development for a Park⁽⁵⁷⁾ ensures that the design and layout responds to the nature of the overland flow affecting the premises such that:

- public benefit and enjoyment is maximised; a.
- b. impacts on the asset life and integrity of park structures is minimised;
- maintenance and replacement costs are minimised. C.

E112

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

PO113

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.

E113

Development does not occur within:

- a. 50m from top of bank for W1 waterway and drainage
- b. 30m from top of bank for W2 waterway and drainage
- 20m from top of bank for W3 waterway and drainage C.
- 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 to determine if the following assessment criteria apply)

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