

TOWN PLANNING ASSESSMENT REPORT

50 Kates St

Morningside

This application is for a Multi Unit Dwelling (10 dwellings)

TYPE: Code Assessment

**FOR:
Breene**

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1. SITE DETAILS

Site address - 50 Kates St Morningside Q4171

Real Property Description - L.2 on RP82062

Site Cover – 49%

There is one street frontage - Street frontage to Kates st - Approx. 23m

The total site area is 1386m².

The Site is in a Low Medium Density Residential zone (2 or 3 Storey Mix) and is located within the area of the River Gateway neighbourhood plan.

The Site is close to school, shopping and transport facilities.

2. LOCALITY AND SITE

The site located at 50 Kates St, Morningside and currently contains a post war house with a single road frontage to Kates st.

It is 1386sqm in area, zoned LMR2 Low Medium Density Residential Zone (2 or 3 Storey Mix) and is located in the River Gateway Neighbourhood Plan area, however is not located within any particular precinct.

The site has a gradual slope from front to rear. All services required for residential development are available for connection to the site including a dedicated stormwater easement at the rear to form a legal point of discharge to Deviney st to the North.

The streetscape immediately surrounding the site on Kates Street is characterised by a mixture of single and multiple residential uses, of both pre-war and post-war construction in varied styles with a predominance of multi unit dwellings including 3 storey examples in the immediate vicinity.

The site is well located close to all facilities with high quality Local Amenities and transport networks within walking distance of the site. In particular, the site is within 400m walking distance of the Morningside shopping area accessed from Kates st itself.

3. THE PROPOSAL

The following provides a description of the proposal and a general response to the Low-Medium density residential zone code.

The proposal involves the removal of the existing post war house and the construction of a multi unit dwelling comprising 10 dwellings.

Development in the 2 or 3 storey mix precinct of the Low medium density residential zone is expected to provide for a mix of dwelling types in order to promote housing diversity. The proposed development is consistent with the purpose of the zone precinct as it delivers a housing product that is reasonable for the area and site context.

The proposed design of the building incorporates light weight building materials in a modern style with front facing balcony to address the street. The materials are varied along the length and height of the building creating depth and shadow in a highly modulated proposal. Stepped gutter lines and deep recesses further reinforce this modulated appearance. Individual entries and garages are clearly defined with clear pedestrian access.

A noteworthy aspect of the proposal is the use of heavy deep planting landscaped screens to the front and rear which positively contribute to the distinctive subtropical character of the streetscape and overall setting. In addition, to reinforce this character is the provision of landscaped courtyards which encourage outdoor living.

The proposal has a compliant site cover, achieving an appropriate balance between built form and open space. The open space components for each dwelling contain landscaping and private open space in accordance with Council requirements in the form of generous courtyards.

The courtyard for each dwelling can accommodate the establishment of large subtropical shade trees.

The proportions of landscaping, hardstand and building achieved by the development supports outdoor subtropical living and planting and is in keeping with the intended form and character of the immediate locality with clearly defined visitor carparking spaces interspersed with landscaped elements.

The location and design of the proposed crossover provides for safe and convenient vehicle access that does not impact on pedestrian movements either through the site or in the public realm whilst successfully negotiating the existing physical constraints presented by the presence of Council Traffic islands and a power pole.

These constraints mean that kerb side refuse collection is not possible. The proposal recognises this by providing an on-site refuse collection solution based on the development at No. 37 Kates st directly across the road. Since the traffic islands are symmetrically distributed across Kates St., there is a direct correlation between the two sites. The existing, approved and operationally successful solution at No. 37 provides a reversing area for a refuse truck with access to a bin storage area across a modified driveway where the refuse truck temporarily blocks the footpath while loading.

The proposal at 50 kates st is improved in that it provides an on-site reversing area where the truck can fully enter the site for loading across a similarly modified crossover, designed by a civil engineer at grades suitable for truck and bin movement.

The refuse collection proposal is tried and tested and in this case slightly improved to ensure that all other traffic both vehicular and pedestrian remain unimpeded whilst collections are taking place

The proposed design relies a Performance Based Solution for building height which is considered to be contextually justified and not resulting in any unreasonable impact upon the level of amenity enjoyed by existing

residents of neighbouring dwellings. The proposal is within 400m of a major commercial hub, equidistant or closer to it than the two x 3 storey developments directly across Kates St (no 37 amd no 33) as well as No14 Deviney St (the next street to the North)

It should be noted here that building height is well less than the 11.5m allowed for a 3 storey building and only exceeds 9.5 m in height to a limited extent where the roof form is stepped to create a modulated form.

It is believed that the proposal will not present as an overbearing development and will have no unreasonable impact upon the level of amenity currently enjoyed by adjoining residents.

As required for a Performance solution, the proposal has a bulk and scale that is consistent with development ongoing or existing in the immediate area and provides for appropriate separation and transition between existing multi unit dwellings. The development is consistent with the setback pattern and contributes to the character of the streetscape.

Adequate landscape buffering is achieved, including the provision of large subtropical shade trees in large deep planting areas. Deep planting and screening plant species along the front and rear boundaries will provide privacy and soften the built form, while small tree species in the generous individual courtyards will provide shade, soften and enhance the built form.

With a site cover within expectations and generous landscaped areas the development is aligned to community expectations about built form and the number of storeys to be built, having regard to the intent for the zone precinct and the height of approved buildings in the street.

4. BRISBANE CITY PLAN CODES/OVERLAYS

River Gateway Neighbourhood Plan

There are no specific requirements relating to the site as a result of its inclusion in this Neighbourhood Plan. The subject site is not contained within any precinct or specially defined area in the Neighbourhood Plan and as such there are no specific requirements in relation to it.

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9.3.14.3 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Table 9.3.14.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
Site area and frontage		
<p>PO1 Development has a site area and frontage width that is sufficient to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. accommodate the scale and form of multiple dwelling buildings considering site features such as heritage or character buildings and slope; b. deliver useable communal open space areas and private open spaces; c. achieve viable areas of deep planting and landscaping to retain significant vegetation and protect or establish large subtropical shade trees; d. achieve safe and convenient vehicle access to the site; e. accommodate on-site parking and vehicle manoeuvring for residents, visitors and service providers; f. accommodate the location and size requirements of service authorities and site services to minimise adverse visual 	<p>AO1 Development has a site area and frontage width that meets the minimum requirements set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a neighbourhood plan; or • if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the neighbourhood plan, the requirements set out in Table 9.3.14.3.B. <p>Note—The site frontage is measured at the property line on the primary road boundary.</p>	<p>Complies</p>

<p>and amenity impacts on neighbours and the streetscape; g. minimise the impact of new driveways on the streetscape.</p>		
<p>PO2 Development in the High density residential zone or Medium density residential zone does not isolate or negatively impact on the potential for adjoining sites to develop to a scale and intensity envisaged for the zone or neighbourhood plan area. Note—An indicative concept plan that demonstrates compliant development can be achieved on the adjoining site may be required to demonstrate achievement of this outcome.</p>	<p>AO2 Development in the High density residential zone or the Medium density residential zone ensures that the site area and frontage width of an adjoining site in the High density residential zone or the Medium density residential zone meets the minimum requirements set out in: a. a neighbourhood plan; or b. if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the neighbourhood plan, the requirements set out in Table 9.3.14.3.B.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Building design and appearance</p>		
<p>PO3 Development height, bulk and scale, siting and layout ensures that: a. building height is consistent with the intended form and character of the local area including the predominant height of existing or approved buildings in the street; b. where building height is greater than the acceptable outcome for building height on sites adjoining or opposite the subject site, the development sensitively reduces height towards site boundaries to a compatible scale; c. impacts on residential amenity and privacy from overlooking, visual dominance and</p>	<p>AO3 Development is contained within the building envelope for the site created by applying: a. the maximum building height in Table 9.3.14.3.B; b. front, rear and side boundary setback requirements in Table 9.3.14.3.C; c. car parking boundary setback requirements in Table 9.3.14.3.E; d. building separation requirements in Table 9.3.14.3.F; e. building height transitions specified in Table 9.3.14.3.I where applicable; f. the acceptable outcomes for deep planting and landscaping areas.</p>	<p>Refer to proposal section above -all performance solution requirements are met</p>

<p>overshadowing are minimised and adequate levels of natural light and breezes are maintained to habitable rooms, private and communal open space for both the development and residences on adjoining and nearby sites;</p> <p>d. sufficient visual and acoustic privacy is achieved between dwellings without reliance on screening;</p> <p>e. the development is consistent with the setback pattern and contributes to the character of the streetscape;</p> <p>f. adequate landscape buffering is achieved, including the retention and provision of large subtropical shade trees in deep planting areas.</p>	<p>Refer to Figure b and Figure c. Note—This acceptable outcome can be demonstrated by the preparation of a building envelope plan, elevations and sections.</p>	
<p>PO4 Development has a building height, scale and form that improves the amenity and achieves the intended outcomes of the zone or neighbourhood plan area, contributes to a cohesive streetscape and built form character and is:</p> <p>a. consistent with the anticipated density and assumed infrastructure demand;</p> <p>b. aligned to community expectations about the number of storeys to be built, having regard to the intent for the zone precinct and the predominant height of approved buildings in the street;</p> <p>c. proportionate to and commensurate with the site area and frontage width so as not to be overbearing on the street or adjoining development;</p> <p>d. designed to avoid a significant and undue</p>	<p>AO4.1 Development has a maximum building height that complies with:</p> <p>a. a neighbourhood plan; or</p> <p>b. if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the neighbourhood plan, the requirements set out in Table 9.3.14.3.B.</p>	<p>Refer to proposal section above -all performance solution requirements are met</p>
<p>AO4.2 Development incorporates the building height transition requirements set out in Table 9.3.14.3.I.</p>		

<p>adverse amenity impact to adjoining development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. sited to enable existing and future buildings to be well separated from each other and to avoid affecting the potential development of adjoining sites; f. considerate of street conditions, the topography of the area and site slope; g. designed to maintain significant view points and corridors; h. designed and orientated to retain solar access to key public spaces and adjoining buildings. 		
<p>PO5 Development for services and related structures, including electricity transformers, fire hydrant and booster assemblies, air conditioning and other mechanical plant, vents, exhausts and refuse and recycling storage areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are integrated into the development; b. do not dominate the site frontage; c. are compatible with the intended streetscape character; d. ensure adverse amenity impacts to the streetscape and habitable spaces are ameliorated. 	<p>AO5 Development ensures that where services and related structures, including electricity transformers, fire hydrants and booster assemblies, air conditioning and other mechanical plant, vents, exhausts and refuse and recycling storage areas, are located within 4 metres of the front boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. comprise no more than 5m or 10% of the street frontage, whichever is the lesser; b. are orientated towards the internal driveways or footpaths onsite; c. are located, screened or landscaped so as not to be visually obtrusive. 	<p>complies</p>
<p>PO6 Development provides a front boundary setback that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. defines the street edge; b. creates a clear threshold and transition from public to private space; 	<p>AO6 Development provides setbacks to the primary and secondary frontages that complies with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a neighbourhood plan; or b. if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the 	<p>complies</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. assists in achieving visual privacy to ground-floor dwellings from the street; d. supports the location of balconies for casual surveillance of the street and modulation of the facade; e. allows for built form and facade articulation that contributes to the streetscape character and landscape; f. is consistent with the intended streetscape and setback pattern; g. facilitates landscaping appropriate to soften and screen the built form of the development from the street. 	<p>neighbourhood plan, the requirements set out in Table 9.3.14.3.C.</p> <p>Note—Roofing of terrace areas on car parking structures are to comply with boundary setback requirements for balconies. Note—Boundary setbacks are also influenced by minimum building separations considering the nature of the wall proposed and the number of openings or balconies.</p>	
<p>PO7 Development provides side and rear boundary setbacks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. consider future development; b. minimise the impacts of development on the amenity and privacy of future and existing neighbourhood residents; c. support the separation of buildings to provide visual and acoustic privacy without reliance on screening, and ensure access to natural light, sunlight and breezes; d. contribute to the rhythm and pattern of the streetscape in keeping with the intended neighbourhood character; e. maximise the opportunity to retain significant vegetation and protect or establish large subtropical shade trees in deep-planting areas. 	<p>AO7.1 Unless greater setbacks are required to achieve adequate building separation, development provides a rear boundary and side boundary setback that complies with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a neighbourhood plan; or b. if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the neighbourhood plan, the requirements set out in Table 9.3.14.3.C. <p>Refer to Figure d.</p> <hr/> <p>AO7.2 Development ensures that any built to boundary walls located in a zone in the residential zones category are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not located along both side boundaries unless in the Low-medium density residential zone, Medium density residential zone or High density residential zone; 	<p>Side boundary setbacks are much larger than required and the rear boundary setback is context sensitive in that it is compliant for the 'active' portions of the façade with heavy deep planting screening to the more blank 'inactive' parts. The adjoining multi unit dwelling to the rear has a greater than 6m setback from units that are side facing with little or no interaction or engagement with their rear open space.</p> <p>There are no built to boundary walls in the proposal.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not located along a common boundary with a lot located in the Low density residential zone or Character residential zone; • for non-habitable rooms or spaces only; • not located within 1.5m of a habitable room in an adjoining dwelling house where not located in the Medium density residential zone or High density residential zone; • not located within the front or rear setback; • where on the side boundaries of a corner lot, located towards the front of the development and separated; • a maximum height of 3m; • low maintenance or constructed of prefinished materials. <p>Refer to Figure e.</p>	
	<p>AO7.3</p> <p>Development ensures built to boundary walls:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. have a maximum cumulative length along each side boundary of 15m, where located in the Low-medium density residential zone, Medium density residential zone or High density residential zone; or b. have a maximum cumulative length of 9m, where permitted in the Infill housing zone precinct of the Character residential zone; or c. do not exceed the length of an abutting and lawfully constructed built to boundary wall on an adjoining lot. 	

<p>PO8 Development ensures that the proportion of buildings to open space and landscaping on a site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is consistent with the intended form, character and intensity of the local area and immediate streetscape; b. facilitates modulation and articulation of the building form; c. supports residential amenity for occupants and adjoining properties; d. supports private outdoor subtropical living; e. provides for well-located and functional communal open space areas; f. provides for deep planting areas to retain significant vegetation and protect or establish large subtropical shade trees. 	<p>AO8 Development has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a building footprint within the building envelope; b. a maximum site cover that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. complies with the requirements set out in a neighbourhood plan; or b. if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the neighbourhood plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. where in the Medium density residential zone, Low—medium density residential zone or the Infill housing zone precinct of the Character residential zone, is 45%; or ii. where in the High density residential zone, is 40%. 	<p>A site cover of 49% is proposed, well within expectations for the area in a highly modulated proposal which presents a 'gentle' traditional façade to the street with greater than required side setbacks on a site with greater depth and width that is common allowing greater flexibility in approach.</p>
<p>PO9 Development balances the height and footprint of the building, providing modulation and variation in the facade's horizontal and vertical profiles that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reduces the appearances of bulk through changes in building depth, length and articulated form; b. maintains a human scale and is consistent with the form and character intent of the neighbourhood and street; c. supports residential amenity to occupants and adjoining properties, including access to natural light and breezes; d. provides opportunities for dual aspect 	<p>AO9.1 Development where in the Medium density residential zone, Low-medium density residential zone or in the Infill housing zone precinct of the Character residential zone, the maximum length of a wall in any direction is 30m with substantial articulation provided every 15m. Note—Substantial articulation is a full building separation of 6m or a change in building line of plus or minus 2m for a length not less than 5m.</p> <p>AO9.2 Development where in the High density residential zone, the maximum length of a wall in any direction is 50m with substantial articulation</p>	<p>Complies</p>

<p> dwellings; e. incorporates changes in material, finish or texture at regular intervals; f. provides expressive shadow casting elements; g. provides opportunities for useable and functional open space. Refer to Figure i. </p>	<p> provided every 15m. Note—Substantial articulation is a full building separation of 6m or a change in building line of plus or minus 2m for a length not less than 5m. </p>	<p>Complies</p>
	<p> AO9.3 Development incorporates the following design elements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. balconies, verandas or terraces on each level; b. variation in the treatment and patterning of windows to bring visual interest and activation to each facade; c. variation in building form, materials, colours, textures and finishes to articulate finer scale architectural features and building elements such as party walls and slab edges; d. recessions and projections in the roof and wall plane, such as steps, slopes or splays which cast shadows. Refer to Figure l, Figure m and Figure n. </p>	
	<p> AO9.4 Development of the first 3 storeys of the building includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. balconies and outdoor living areas orientated to the street or public realm; b. expression and promotion of pedestrian entries; c. elements of a finer scale than the building's main structure framing such as party walls and slab edges; d. recesses in built form to allow natural light to access habitable rooms within the building. </p>	

	Refer to Figure j, Figure k and Figure l.	
<p>PO10 Development for rooftops and building caps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is contextually and climatically appropriate in form; b. reduces the bulk and scale of development when viewed from the street; c. is responsive to orientation and solar access; d. is not marred by plant and equipment; e. may incorporate a rooftop garden where integrated as part of the overall building design and enhancing the presentation and visual amenity of the rooftop and skyline when viewed from external public vantage points. <p>Note—External public vantage points means from at least two mostly unobstructed views of the development from a public area.</p>	<p>AO10.1 Development provides building caps and rooftops which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to the architectural distinction of the building and roofs; • include interesting forms created through pitches, gables, skillions or other features; • provides opportunity for landscaping, alternative water sources, solar energy and communal open space area. <p>Refer to Figure m and Figure n.</p>	Complies
	<p>AO10.2 Development for rooftop service structures, lift motor rooms and mechanical plant and equipment is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. designed as an architectural feature of the building; b. incorporated into the roof form; c. designed to enable future inclusion of plant and equipment such as telecommunications facilities in an unobtrusive manner; d. visually and acoustically screened from any communal open space on the rooftop. 	n/a
	<p>AO10.3 Development for a rooftop garden:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. incorporates a combination of built form and soft landscape elements integrated with the overall building design; b. enhances the presentation and visual amenity of the rooftop and skyline when 	n/a

	<p>viewed from external public vantage points.</p> <p>Note—External public vantage points means from at least two mostly unobstructed views of the development from a public area.</p>	
<p>PO11 Development provides a building that must define the street edge and reinforce the desired character of the neighbourhood through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. orientation to the street; b. front boundary setback; c. balconies and windows to provide overlooking and casual surveillance; d. building entrances; e. the treatment of retaining walls or basement car parking edges. <p>Refer to Figure r and Figure u.</p>	<p>AO11.1 Development provides a building front elevation that is parallel or nearly parallel to the street frontage.</p>	<p>complies</p>
	<p>AO11.2 Unless required to achieve landscaping and streetscape outcomes, development provides a building that is not set back further than 2m beyond the minimum required street front setback.</p>	
	<p>AO11.3 Development provides balconies and windows from the primary living area that face and overlook the street or public space.</p>	
<p>PO12 Development provides an entrance that must define the threshold between public and private space and provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safe, secure and convenient access to the site for residents and visitors; b. a sufficiently scaled and sheltered entry and meeting space; c. clear building signage and numbering for emergency access; d. lighting to ensure the safety of residents and visitors whilst not causing undue nuisance to adjoining premises; e. conveniently located mailboxes; 	<p>AO12.1 Development of a small-scale multiple dwelling of 5 or fewer dwellings in attached form, such as townhouses, ensures access to the front door of each dwelling is at the ground storey and clearly identifiable and visible from the public street or internal driveway.</p>	<p>Complies</p>
	<p>AO12.2 Development where not a small-scale multiple dwelling of 5 or less dwellings, provides at least one prominent pedestrian entry that connects a foyer or building entry directly with the public verge, is separated from the vehicle entry and includes:</p>	

<p>f. individual entrances to ground storey dwellings provide for a varied streetscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. entry and waiting space off the footpath; b. shelter; c. lighting in accordance with Category P3 of the AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces and complying with Table 2.1 - Illuminance in the vertical plane of AS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; d. mailboxes. <p>Refer to Figure s.</p>	
	<p>AO12.3 Development provides direct entry from the street for any ground storey dwellings that are adjacent to the street front and ensures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any steps are set back a minimum of 1m and are perpendicular to the front boundary; b. retaining walls step to the street level and provide a transition from private outdoor space and the street; c. lighting is provided in accordance with Category P3 of the AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces and complying with Table 2.1 - Illuminance in the vertical plane of AS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; d. street numbering is provided to support visitor and emergency access. <p>Refer to Figure t.</p>	
<p>Safety, privacy and amenity</p>		

<p>PO13 If:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identified in a neighbourhood plan as a building height transition; or b. in the High density residential zone or the Medium density residential zone and sharing a common boundary with, or located fronting a minor road that is opposite premises in the Low—medium density residential zone, Low density residential zone or Character residential zone. <p>Development provides a transitional built form which protects the amenity of lower density residential areas by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stepping down in height and scale; b. heavily landscaping interface area; c. minimising impacts including overlooking and visual dominance through building articulation; d. maintaining adequate levels of natural ventilation and light penetration to habitable rooms and private open space; e. avoiding large blank walls on steeply sloping sites. 	<p>AO13.1 Where identified in a neighbourhood plan, development provides a building height transition which ensures that buildings and structures comply with the requirements specified in the neighbourhood plan.</p> <hr/> <p>AO13.2 Where no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in the neighbourhood plan, development in the High density or Medium density residential zones provides a building height transition that complies with the requirements specified in Table 9.3.14.3.I. Refer to Figure f.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>PO14 Development separates buildings from existing or future buildings within a site or on an adjoining site to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. be consistent with the form and character intent for the local area; b. protect residential amenity including access to natural light, sunlight and breeze; 	<p>AO14.1 Development provides building placement and design that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. complies with Table 9.3.14.3.F; or b. positions the primary balcony or private open space to face the street frontage or rear boundary or adjoining public open space; c. offsets balconies or habitable rooms so 	<p>Complies</p>

<p>c. provide visual privacy to reduce the need for fixed screening.</p>	<p>that they are positioned outside the cone of vision of existing or approved habitable rooms or outdoor spaces.</p> <p>Refer to Figure g and Figure h.</p> <p>Note—This is demonstrated by a site context plan that includes adjoining and adjacent buildings (including habitable rooms) and strategies to address separation issues.</p> <p>Note— Considered site planning and design and strategies such as offsetting balconies, the location of private space, selective screening or other design elements can reduce building separation requirements.</p>	
<p>PO15 Development of a building 8 storeys and over ensures that the design mitigates the impacts of ground-level wind acceleration to ensure safe and amenable environment for pedestrians and building occupants. Note—Where building height exceeds 15 storeys, a wind impact report prepared by a suitably qualified professional is required to be submitted to demonstrate achievement of the above outcome.</p>	<p>AO14.2 Development with a secondary private open space or balcony used for drying or services is located to the side boundary with fixed screens.</p> <p>AO15 Development with a building between 8 storeys and 15 storeys provides wind mitigation that uses at least 2 of the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. building orientation, plan shape, massing and facade articulation to avoid tall and wide facades that face prevailing winds; b. a podium and tower building form with tower set back at least 10m from all streets above the podium level to deflect wind downdrafts from penetrating to street level; c. canopies, roof structures and awnings to protect pedestrians and building occupants at ground and podium levels; d. trellis structures and a dense network of trees onsite at ground or podium level. <p>Note—No acceptable outcome is prescribed for a development if more than 15 storeys in height. Note—Where a podium provides for unroofed private or communal open space areas, a wind impact report prepared by a suitably qualified professional may be required to justify</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>

	appropriate wind mitigation measures to ensure the safety of residents and visitors of the building.	
<p>PO16 Development provides screening and partial enclosure of balconies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. balance the privacy needs of neighbouring dwellings with the comfort of building occupants; b. ensure buildings are subtropical and climatically responsive; c. reduce the appearance of excessive bulk; d. provide opportunities for passive surveillance of the street or public spaces. <p>Note—Balconies use a combination of solid balustrades, operable screens and lightweight materials to provide a balance of privacy and engagement with the street and other public spaces.</p>	<p>AO16.1 Development where providing balconies with solid balustrades on the street frontage or visible from public space, limits solid balustrading to a maximum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 50% of the balconies on the first 3 storeys; b. 25% on the 4th storey and above. <p>Refer to Figure w.</p>	Complies
	<p>AO16.2 Development where providing solid walls or fixed screening to balconies limits the walls and screening to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the side directly adjoining another balcony or private open space within the same building; b. a maximum of 20% or 1m of 1 external face, whichever is lesser, to screen utilities or private clothes lines; c. the full extent of a secondary balcony on a side elevation where for utilities or services. <p>Note—This excludes solid balustrades or screening where provided to reduce amenity or privacy impacts to nearby dwellings.</p>	
	<p>AO16.3 Development where providing operable, moveable or adjustable screening of balconies, limits the screening to a maximum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 60% of the front side or rear boundary balconies to achieve visual privacy to an existing dwelling within 9m; b. 100% of west-facing primary balconies. 	n/a

	Refer to Figure w.	
<p>PO17 Development must minimise direct overlooking between buildings through appropriate building layout, location and the design of windows and balconies or screening devices. Note—Siting and building separation is used to minimise privacy screening requirements.</p>	<p>AO17.1 Development where the dwelling is located within 2m at ground storey or 9m above ground storey of a habitable room window or private open space of an existing dwelling house, ensures habitable rooms and any private outdoor spaces have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an offset from the habitable room or private open space of the existing dwelling to limit direct outlook; or b. sill heights a minimum of 1.5m above floor level; or c. fixed obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.5m above floor level; or d. fixed external screens; or e. in the case of screening for a ground floor level, fencing to a minimum 1.8m above the ground storey floor level. <p>Refer to Figure h.</p> <p>AO17.2 Development where a direct view is available from balconies, terraces, decks or roof decks into windows of habitable rooms, balconies, terraces or decks in an adjacent existing dwelling house, is screened from floor level to a height above 1.5m above floor level.</p> <p>AO17.3 Development provides screening devices that are solid translucent screens, perforated or slatted panels or fixed louvres that have a maximum of 25% openings, with a maximum opening dimension of 50mm, and that are permanently fixed and durable.</p>	<p>n/a – can be conditioned in development approval package</p>

	<p>Note—The screening device is offset a minimum of 0.3m from the wall around any window.</p> <p>Note—Screening devices may be hinged or otherwise attached to facilitate emergency egress.</p>	
<p>PO18</p> <p>Development minimises light nuisance to residents and adjoining premises whilst maintaining safety of publicly accessible areas of the development.</p>	<p>AO18</p> <p>Development of outdoor lighting is in compliance with AS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.</p> <p>Note—This includes outdoor lighting to communal open spaces on the roof.</p>	complies
<p>PO19</p> <p>Development for a building must not incorporate any type of glass or other surface likely to reflect specular rays that could create undue nuisance, discomfort or hazard to the surrounding locality.</p>	<p>AO19</p> <p>Where development incorporates reflective glass material, it is to have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a level of light reflectivity of not greater than 20%; b. a level of heat transmission of not less than 20%. 	n/a
<p>PO20</p> <p>Development is located, designed and constructed to achieve the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. air quality (planning) criteria in Table 9.3.14.3.G; b. odour criteria in Table 9.3.14.3.H. <p>Note—An air quality impact report prepared in accordance with the Air quality planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome.</p>	<p>AO20.1</p> <p>Development in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, including any outdoor air intakes for the development, is separated from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. exhaust vent outlets of premises where food or cooking odour is released, by a minimum of 6m; b. exhaust vent outlets from car parks or bus stations, by a minimum of 15m. <p>AO20.2</p> <p>Development is located no closer than 150m to a spray painting workshop.</p> <p>Note—This distance is to be measured between the building containing the spray painting workshop and the property boundary of the sensitive use.</p>	n/a

<p>PO21 Development in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. be located, designed and constructed to protect bedrooms and other habitable rooms from exposure to noise arising from non-residential activities outside the building; b. be designed and constructed to achieve a minimum reduction in sound pressure level between the exterior of the building and the bedrooms or indoor primary living areas of 30dBA. <p>Note—A noise impact assessment report prepared in accordance with the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome. Note—Site-specific criteria will be identified in a neighbourhood plan for sites within a Special Entertainment Precinct Area or within the Transport noise corridor overlay.</p>	<p>AO21 Development in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone has a minimum acoustic performance of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rw 35 for glazing (windows and doors) where total area of glazing is greater than 1.8m²; b. Rw 32 for glazing (windows and doors) where total area of glazing is less than or equal to 1.8m². 	<p>n/a</p>
<p>PO22 Development that includes mechanical plant (including air-conditioning plant, heat pumps and swimming pool pumps) ensures it is located, designed and attenuated to achieve the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAeq,adj,T emitted from mechanical plant is not greater than the rating background level plus 3 at a sensitive use not associated with the development. <p>Note— Where T is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day (7am to 6pm): 11hr, • Evening (6pm to 10pm): 4hr, • Night (10pm to 7am): 9hr. 	<p>AO22 Development ensures mechanical plant is acoustically screened from nearby sensitive uses.</p>	<p>complies</p>

<p>Where-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAeq,adj,T is the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level during measurement time T, adjusted for tonal and impulsive noise characteristics, determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy. • The rating background level is determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy. <p>Note—A noise impact assessment report prepared in accordance with the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome.</p>		
<p>PO23 Development must create a safe environment by incorporating the key elements of crime prevention through environmental design in its layout, building or structure design and landscaping by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> facilitating casual surveillance opportunities and including good sightlines to publicly accessible areas such as car parks, pathways, public toilets, and communal areas; defining different uses and ownerships through design and restricting access from non-residential uses into private residential dwellings; promoting safety and minimising opportunities for graffiti and vandalism through exterior building design and orientation of buildings and use of active frontages; ensuring publicly accessible areas such as car parks, pathways, public toilets, and communal areas are well lit; including way-finding cues; 	<p>AO23 No acceptable outcome prescribed.</p>	<p>complies</p>

<p>f. minimising predictable routes and entrapment locations near public spaces such as car parks, public toilets, ATMs, communal areas.</p> <p>Note—For guidance in achieving the key elements of crime prevention through environmental design, refer to the Crime prevention through environmental design planning scheme policy.</p>		
<p>PO24 Development incorporates graffiti and vandalism prevention techniques in its layout, building or structure design and landscaping, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. denying access to potential canvases through access control techniques; b. reducing potential canvases through canvas reduction techniques; c. ensuring graffiti can be readily and quickly removed through easy maintenance selection techniques. <p>Note—For guidance on graffiti and vandalism prevention techniques refer to the Graffiti prevention planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>AO24 No acceptable outcome prescribed.</p>	<p>complies</p>
<p>PO25 Development has hours of operation which are controlled so that the use does not detrimentally impact on the amenity of adjoining residents.</p>	<p>AO25 Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. for accommodation activities, dwelling unit or emergency services has unlimited hours of operation; b. for any other use, has hours of operation, including deliveries, which are limited to 6am to 8pm, or as otherwise identified in a neighbourhood plan. 	<p>n/a – residential</p>
<p>Subtropical design and landscaping</p>		

<p>PO26 Development supports Brisbane's subtropical character and sustainable lifestyle through functional and climatically responsive building design, layout and orientation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reduces the need for mechanical heating, cooling and lighting; b. ensures access to sunlight and natural heating, cooling and ventilation for residents; c. provides protection and relief from the subtropical climate; d. mitigates the impact of urban heat island. 	<p>AO26.1 Development is designed to provide all dwellings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. floor-to-ceiling heights of at least 2.7m; b. habitable rooms with a minimum of 2 dual aspect windows or openings. <p>Refer to Figure o and Figure p.</p>	<p>complies</p>
<p>AO26.2 Development includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. weather protection and sun shading to all external doors and windows to habitable rooms; b. deep recesses, eaves and sun-shading devices on the north-facing building facades; c. extensively shaded west-facing building facades using building and landscape elements such as adjustable screens, awnings or pergolas, green walls and planting. 		
<p>PO27 Development ensures significant vegetation and large subtropical shade trees are retained, or where retention is not possible, compensatory planting is established to balance the bulk, scale and form of the building and provide a subtropical landscape setting including natural shade to mitigate heat island effects. Note—Guidance about retention of existing trees is provided by the Vegetation planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>AO27.1 Development ensures that the location of new buildings, car parking, driveways, crossovers, retaining walls, filling and excavation, utilities or services will not adversely impact the long-term viability of significant vegetation, including large subtropical shade trees to be retained. Note—Invasive species listed as 'Undesirable plant species' in the Planting species planning scheme policy are not required to be retained unless the tree is a significant, mature and healthy shade tree. Note—Guidance about retention of existing trees is provided by the Vegetation planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>complies</p>
<p>AO27.2</p>		

	<p>Development provides or retains one tree within the site per 20m of frontage that is capable of growing to a minimum height of 15m at maturity. Note—Landscape design incorporates planting in accordance with the Planting species planning scheme policy. Note—Guidance about retention of existing trees is provided by the Vegetation planning scheme policy.</p>	
<p>PO28 Development provides landscaping that must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide shade to pedestrian pathways; b. maintained sightlines and support personal safety by allowing for the overlooking of the street and public spaces from the site and balconies; c. present an integrated landscape, neighbourhood and streetscape character; d. contribute positively to amenity and the subtropical microclimate of the site, streetscape and public spaces; e. reduce the appearance of building bulk and soften built form, driveways and hardstand areas from the street and adjoining properties; f. contribute to privacy between residences; g. provide natural shade to mitigate heat island impacts. <p>Note—This is demonstrated by an overall site landscape concept plan. Note—Guidance about retention of existing trees is provided by</p>	<p>AO27.3 Development provides tree species that are selected and planted to provide a minimum 50% shade cover to a site's open space within 10 years. Note—Shade cover is to be measured at 12pm on 21 December.</p> <p>AO28.1 Development provides landscaping within the site along the frontage of the site that consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a minimum of 1 area of deep planting with a dimension of 4m x 4m; b. shade and/or rounded canopy trees located to cast a minimum of 50% shade over the adjacent verge within 5 years of planting; c. a minimum of 50% of frontage length planted for a minimum width of 2m, excluding the driveway crossover and pedestrian access. <p>Note—Guidance about retention of existing trees is provided by the Vegetation planning scheme policy. Note—The above requirements do not apply where a front boundary setback of zero metres is required, such as in a zone in the centre zones category or Mixed use zone.</p>	<p>Complies</p>
	<p>AO28.2 Development provides landscaping along side boundaries as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a minimum of 1.5m wide landscaping for a 	<p>Complies</p>

<p>the Vegetation planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>side boundary excluding the area for built to boundary walls; b. a minimum of 1.5m wide landscaping for a side boundary where a driveway, or at ground level open parking area, is located adjacent to the boundary.</p>	
<p>PO29 Development provides deep planting areas that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. are of sufficient size and dimension to contain large subtropical shade tree species; b. are maintained exclusively for landscaping, with no underground development or infrastructure; c. are open to the sky with access to light and rainfall into the natural ground; d. are planted with subtropical tree species that at maturity are complementary in scale and height to the building form and respond to the site location and design needs; e. soften the impact of building and hardstand areas and reduces impervious areas to improve stormwater; f. provides natural shade to mitigate heat island effects; g. provides informal recreation spaces that are easily accessible for building occupants; h. is located to retain and protect existing site features such as significant vegetation or grouped with deep-planted areas on adjacent sites to maximise contiguous 	<p>AO29.1 Development locates deep-planting areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to protect existing significant vegetation including large subtropical shade trees; b. to provide an opportunity for the co-location of deep soil plants and large subtropical shade trees within the street or on adjoining premises; c. within the front or rear set back to soften the built form for the street and adjoining premises. <p>Note—In regards to (c) above, deep planting is not required within the front setback where a front boundary setback of zero metres is required, such as in a zone in the centre zones category or Mixed use zone.</p> <p>AO29.2 Development provides deep-planting areas that are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a minimum of 10% of the site area; b. a minimum unobstructed dimension of 4m in any direction; c. able to accommodate trees planted in natural ground; d. 100% open to the sky; e. can be accessed for maintenance purposes. <p>AO29.3</p>	<p>Complies</p>

<p>areas of deep planting.</p>	<p>Where there are no existing large subtropical shade trees on the site, development provides trees in the deep-planting areas which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are capable of growing to a minimum canopy diameter of 5m and a minimum height of 5m within 5 years of planting; b. are subtropical tree species consistent with the Planting species planning scheme policy. <p>Note—Tree species should be chosen to respond to particular site location or design needs. Where site circumstances permit, tree species that are complementary in scale and height to the building form should be selected. Tree height and canopy spread will be dependent on species.</p>	<p>Complies</p>
	<p>AO29.4 Development ensures that deep-planting areas are exclusively for landscaping and do not contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. vehicle driveways, manoeuvring or hardstand areas and pedestrian paths; b. surface structures and infrastructure such as water conservation services, refuse storage areas, fire hydrants or boosters, electrical transformers or other utilities; c. sub-surface structures or infrastructure such as piping, bioretention pits, basement car parking structures. 	<p>complies</p>
<p>Private and communal open space</p>		
<p>PO30 Development provides communal space that must be designed to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residents with passive and active recreation opportunities; b. a pleasant outlook for residents and maximise opportunities for shared views or 	<p>AO30.1 Development consisting of 10 or more dwellings provides communal open space, that is clearly distinguished from deep planting areas and private open space, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is a minimum of 5% or 40m² of the site area, whichever is greater; 	<p>Each dwelling has larger than required private open space obviating the need for common space. A townhouse design with separate garaging /entries and facilities is proposed</p>

<p>access to viewing points; c. opportunity for a range of uses and flexible use.</p>	<p>b. is one consolidated useable space, or where exceeding 100m², two separate useable areas within the site; c. is a minimum 50% open to the sky; d. is a minimum of 25% landscaping; e. is a minimum of 25% shaded by trees within 5 years; f. is a maximum 25% as internal dedicated created space; g. is designed to provide a range of recreational facilities such as seating, barbeque, swimming pool and vegetable gardens; h. incorporates a flat paved or grassed area with a minimum dimension of 5m in any direction.</p> <p>Note—Deep planting areas can be located within communal open space. However, the minimum site percentage requirements for communal open space and deep planting must be calculated separately. Note—In regards to (b) above, one space may be provided on ground as a swimming pool and barbeque area with substantial landscaping, and another on the roof to take advantage of views. Note—Internal spaces may include a gymnasium, movie room or entertainment room. Note—Guidance about retention of existing trees is provided by the Vegetation planning scheme policy.</p>	
	<p>AO30.2 Development ensures that communal outdoor space areas do not contain:</p> <p>a. vehicle driveways, manoeuvring or hardstand areas; or b. surface structures and infrastructure such as rainwater tanks, transformers and water boosters.</p> <p>Note—Bioretention areas can form part of communal open</p>	

	space provided it is designed as a component of the landscape area but not any area of deep planting. Lightweight shade structures such as pergolas are able to be located within communal open space.	
<p>PO31 Development must provide attractive and functional private open space for residents that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is appropriately sized and located to enhance amenity and liveability for residents; b. is designed to be functional for the use of the possible number of residents in each dwelling; c. is designed to contribute to the form and detail of the building. <p>Note—Private open space can be provided on ground, on balconies or in a structure over a platform, basement and on rooftops.</p>	<p>AO31.1 Development provides private open space which comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. for ground storey dwellings, a minimum area of 35m² with a minimum dimension of 3m; b. for dwellings above ground storey, a balcony with a minimum area of 12m² and a minimum dimension of 3m. <p>Note—The measurement of minimum private open space requirements must be clear of utilities such as hot water systems, air-conditioning units, rainwater tanks, bicycle parking, fire hydrants or other utilities, as well as areas required for deep planting and communal open space.</p>	Complies
	<p>AO31.2 Development provides for private open space areas that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. for the primary area, directly accessible from the internal primary living areas of the dwelling; b. provided with a screened area of 2m² minimum dimension capable of screening air-conditioning plant, private clothes drying, etc.; c. provided with adjustable, moveable or operable privacy screening where appropriate. 	Complies
	<p>AO31.3 Development provides balconies that are located to the front or rear of a building except where</p>	Complies

	adequate building separation and screen landscaping can be achieved to maintain privacy along side boundaries.	
	<p>AO31.4 Development ensures that private open space areas do not contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. vehicle driveways, manoeuvring or hardstand areas; or b. surface structures and infrastructure such as retaining walls, rainwater tanks, electricity transformers and fire hydrants and boosters. <p>Note—Water conservation services or utilities or stormwater treatment measures, such as bioretention areas, can form part of private open space provided they are designed as a component of the landscape area but not any area of deep planting. Lightweight shade structures, such as pergolas, are able to be located within at-grade and in-structure private open space.</p>	Complies
	<p>AO31.5 Development provides a minimum of 75% of a dwelling's outdoor living area positioned to the north or north-east. This is balanced with street interface desired outcomes.</p> <p>Note—Side boundary facing north or north-east facing windows or balconies may be permitted where this will significantly improve passive solar design, provided privacy for occupants and adjacent dwellings is maintained.</p>	Complies – the development has good solar access and light and ventilation is carefully considered in the design
Refuse storage and collection		
<p>PO32 Development provides refuse and recycling collection and storage facilities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are located conveniently in an unobtrusive dedicated storage room or separate 	<p>AO32 Development provides refuse and recycling collection and storage facilities, including source separation, in accordance with the Refuse planning scheme policy.</p>	Complies – an on site solution is proposed

<p>screened structure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. are located and managed so that adverse impacts on building occupants, neighbouring properties and the public realm are minimised; c. provide for refuse and recycling including source separation; d. are of a design that allows low-frequency service collection; e. minimise ongoing building management cost for occupants. <p>Note—Refer to the Refuse planning scheme policy for further guidance.</p>		
Car parking, manoeuvring and hardstand areas		
<p>PO33 Development provides car parking areas, vehicle site access, services and utilities that do not adversely impact on a positive streetscape character and interface being established.</p>	<p>AO33.1 Development ensures that vehicle access comprises no more than 30% of the street frontage width at the front boundary and is located away from the main pedestrian entry. Note—This excludes driveway splays to the kerb.</p> <p>AO33.2 Development provides site access, combined with short-term parking, drop-off zones or porte-cocheres, that does not dominate the street frontage or comprise more than 40% of the street frontage width.</p> <p>AO33.3 Development, where above-ground or partially above-ground car parking, is located so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the facade design and materials selection is extended to the car park entry and car park areas on all frontages and boundaries; 	<p>complies</p>

	<p>b. building services, pipes and ducts within the car park are not visible from the street and other public spaces or adjoining properties and are screened and landscaped.</p> <p>Refer to Figure v.</p>	
<p>PO34 Development where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, provides car parking that is sited and of a bulk and form that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. does not dominate the street frontage of the development; b. does not impact on the safety and efficiency of the road networks; c. does not detract from the quality of adjoining streetscape or public spaces; d. is safe and convenient for residents, visitors and service providers; e. does not negatively impact on the amenity of adjoining residents by way of noise, odour or light having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the proximity of dwelling houses or existing multiple dwellings on adjoining sites; ii. the scale and detail of any parking structure walls when viewed from the street and adjoining properties; iii. setback distances to mitigate impacts; iv. the location of active frontages and public spaces. <p>Note—Where in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, the car parking provisions of the Centre or</p>	<p>AO34.1 Development where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, provides car parking that is located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. below ground; or b. at ground level or above ground level only if contained within the development footprint and located behind the main building line, except where for visitor parking; c. set back from front, rear and side boundaries in accordance with a neighbourhood plan or if no neighbourhood plan applies or no requirements are specified in a neighbourhood plan, Table 9.3.14.3.E; d. landscaped and screened from view of the street, other public areas and adjoining properties; e. not in conflict with required vehicle queuing distances. <p>Note—Car parking within the building which extend 1m above ground level will be counted as a storey in the maximum height and will be subject to the relevant boundary setback requirements.</p> <p>AO34.2 Development, where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, of a</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>

mixed use code apply.	basement car parking structure located between the street frontage and the main building line is no more than 1m above ground level at any point.	n/a
	<p>AO34.3 Development, where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, for a basement car parking structure that is 1m or less above ground and located on the side or rear boundary ensures that where retaining walls and fencing are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the maximum combined height of basement structure, retaining walls and fencing is 2m; b. structures and fences are finished with low-maintenance and pre-finished materials. <p>Note—Structures include car parking walls, retaining walls, fences, planters and roofing to terraces, balconies or patios that are part of or situated on a basement podium or car parking structure.</p>	
	<p>AO34.4 Development where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, ensures that the location of visitor parking is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. clearly signposted; b. not located behind a security barrier; c. not located on both sides of the driveway; d. separated from the street frontage boundary by a 4m wide deep planting area. 	n/a
	<p>AO34.5 Development, where not in a zone in the centre zones category or Mixed use zone, for a small-scale multiple dwelling, such as attached or</p>	complies

	<p>sufficient to screen up to 1.5m above ground level at establishment.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>Complies</p> <p>complies</p>
<p>AO35.3 Development, where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, and where car parking is above ground and uncovered, provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a minimum of 1 shade tree for every 6 car spaces; b. trees which are planted to achieve a minimum 50% shade cover along internal pedestrian paths and driveways within 5 years of certification in accordance with the Landscape work code and the Planting species planning scheme policy. 		
<p>AO35.4 Development where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. landscaping that is used to delineate safe pedestrian movement through car parks; b. exterior vehicle movement areas that are broken up by alternative materials, patterns or threshold treatments. 		
<p>AO35.5 Development of ground level or other above ground car parking, where not in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone, provides densely planted setbacks. Note—Front boundary setbacks must be treated to address streetscape interface issues and be in accordance with the streetscape interface performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes.</p>		

Transit oriented development		
<p>PO36 Development adjoining or in the immediate vicinity of a railway or busway station or in a location identified in a neighbourhood plan, supports a high level of personal and community safety, and promotes activity at the street front, in public spaces and at the interface with railway and busway stations through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. building design that enables future adaptation to facilitate non-residential uses; b. provision or contribution towards safe, logical and direct pedestrian access to railway or busway station entry points; c. enabling casual surveillance of the street, public spaces and immediate station environment, entries and platform; d. creating vibrant and attractive street environments and active public spaces at the edge of the railway or busway station environment through pedestrian orientated building and landscape design. 	<p>AO36 Development within 200m walking distance of a dedicated public pedestrian access point of a railway or busway station or in a location identified in a neighbourhood plan, is designed to have an active frontage that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes ground storey tenancies, with commercial ceiling heights, increased glazing to front facades, and individual pedestrian entries, that can be adapted for conversion to and between non-residential and residential uses; b. provides safe, logical and direct pedestrian access to and from the development to the street front or adjoining public areas; c. provides or maintains safe, logical and direct pedestrian access to the railway or busway station entry points in accordance with the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy; d. ensures that any screening and landscaping provided within the development creates vibrant and attractive street environments whilst not preventing casual surveillance of streets, public spaces and the immediate station environment, entries and platform. 	n/a
Fencing and retaining walls		
<p>PO37 Development provides fencing and retaining walls that must:</p>	<p>AO37.1 Development ensures that, where fencing is provided:</p>	complies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. facilitate casual surveillance of the street and public space; b. enable use of private open space; c. assist in highlighting entrances to the property; d. provide a positive interface to the streetscape; e. protect the privacy and amenity for residents and dwellings adjoining the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. along any common boundary to a street or public space, it is a maximum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1.2m in height, where fence construction is solid or less than 50% transparent; ii. 1.5m in height, where fence construction is at least 50% transparent; iii. 1.8m in height and solid only where setback behind landscaping and the site is on an arterial road; b. along any side or rear boundary, it is a minimum of 1.8m in height, except where forward of the main building line; c. along any side boundary, where forward of the main building line to the front boundary, it is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a maximum of 1.2m in height, where fence construction is solid or less than 50% transparent; or ii. a maximum of 1.5m in height, where fence construction is at least 50% transparent. 	
	<p>AO37.2 Development incorporating solid front fences or walls that front the street or other public spaces 1.2m or more high and longer than 10m, indentations, material variation and landscaping is provided to add visual interest and soften the visual impact.</p>	
	<p>AO37.3 Development for a retaining wall is: a. stepped to minimise impact on the</p>	

	streetscape and pedestrian environment; b. a maximum of 0.6m in height if directly abutting the edge of the adjoining road reserve verge.	
Adaptable housing		n/a
Additional requirements for sites with an area of 7,000m² or greater, or for 20 or more dwellings if in the Emerging community zone		n/a
		n/a
Additional criteria for development if identified in a neighbourhood plan		
If in the Infill housing zone precinct of the Character residential zone		n/a

5. CONCLUSION

We are of the opinion that this proposal is an appropriate way in which to develop this property.

The proposed design of the Dual occupancies incorporates light weight building materials in a modern style with front facing balconies with additional landscaping provided in the front setback which positively contributes to the distinctive subtropical character of the streetscape.

We trust that this development will meet with the approval of the Brisbane City Council and the community at large - it is a proposal which is intended to improve the streetscape and provide an environmentally sensitive addition to the streetscape well within the expectations for bulk and scale in a highly modulated design.

Yours Sincerely,

D Treacy
B Arch