

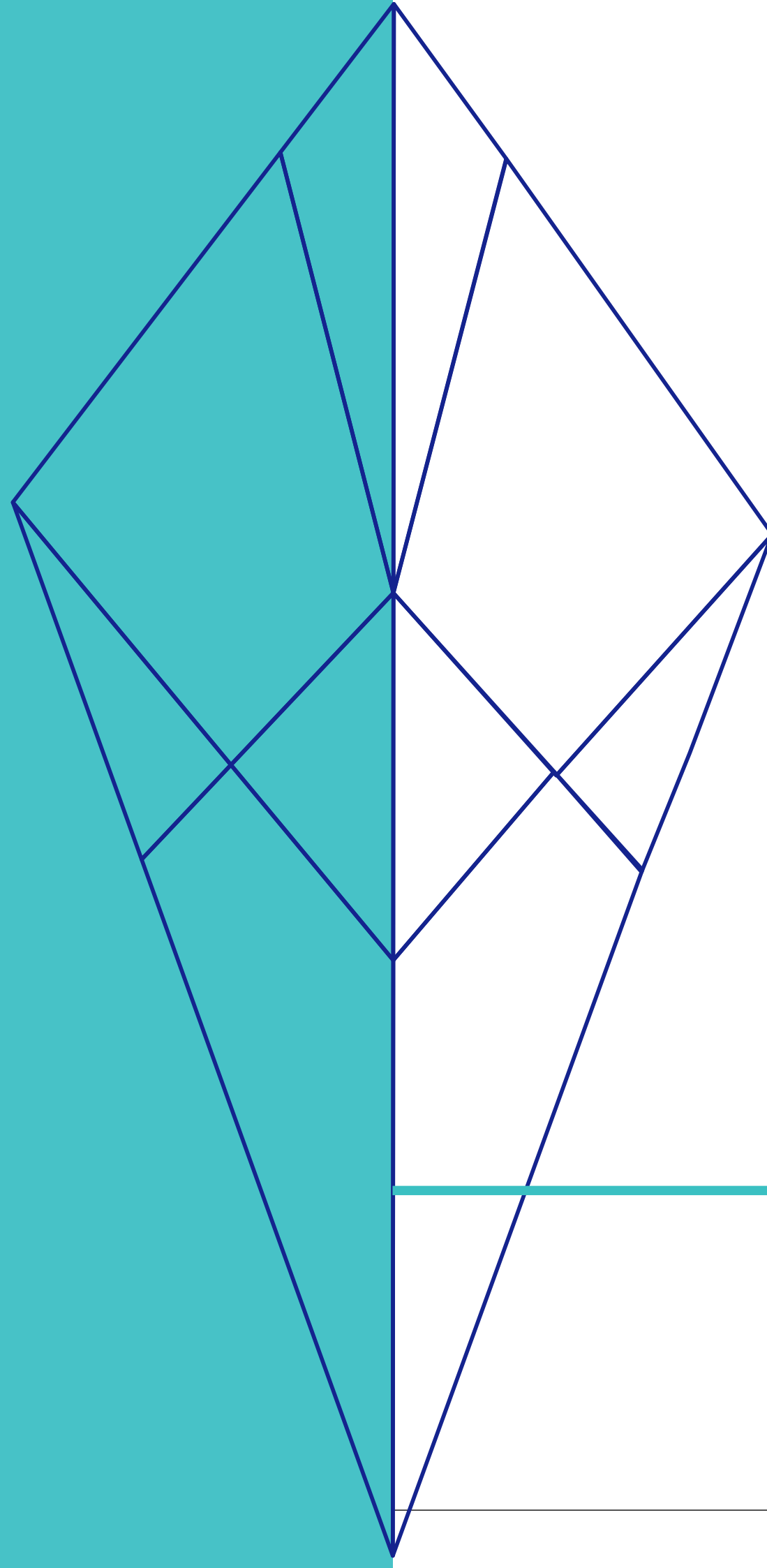
PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV-2026-CAS-5017

Date: 26 August 2026



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A DEFINITIONS

USE DEFINITIONS

Commercial Use Category

BUSINESS

Means the use of premises for administration, clerical, technical, professional or veterinarian clinic or other business activity where any goods or materials made, sold or hired on the premises are ancillary.

CAR PARK

Means the use of premises for the parking of motor vehicles where such parking is not ancillary to some other development on the same site.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Means the use of premises for medical, paramedical, alternative therapies and general health care and treatment of persons that involves no overnight accommodation.

SALES OFFICE

Means the use of premises for the temporary promotion and/ or sale of land and/ or buildings within an estate, where such premises are located within the estate which is proposed to be promoted or sold.

INDUSTRIAL USE CATEGORY

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

Means the use of premises for extraction of sand, gravel, soil, rock, stone or similar substance from land. The term includes ancillary storage, loading or cartage and any crushing, screening, washing, blending or other treatment processes of material extracted from the site.

HIGH IMPACT INDUSTRY

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have significant off-site impacts on non-industrial uses including air, noise or odour emissions that are not easily controlled or contained.

These uses may operate outdoors, but do not involve the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, pharmaceutical products, explosives or fertilisers.

LOW IMPACT INDUSTRY

Means the use of premises for industrial activities which have negligible impacts on surrounding non-industrial uses. The manufacturing aspects of the use are undertaken indoors. Any off site impacts including air, noise and odour emissions are able to be readily mitigated.

MEDIUM IMPACT INDUSTRY

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have offsite air, noise and odour emissions. Despite mitigation measures these activities would still have noticeable impacts on nonindustrial uses. The primary (noise, odour and air emitting) aspects of the use are undertaken indoors.

NOXIOUS AND HAZARDOUS INDUSTRY

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have the potential for extreme, adverse impacts on other land uses. This includes the potential for fire, explosion or toxic release. These uses may involve the production of organic and inorganic chemicals, and the storage and production of explosives.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FACILITY

Means the use of premises for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and storage of machinery, equipment and component. The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.

SERVICE INDUSTRY

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have no external air, noise or odour emissions from the site and can be suitably located with other non-industrial uses.

WAREHOUSE

Means the use of premises for the storage of goods whether or not in a building, including self-storage facilities or storage yards.

RESIDENTIAL USE CATEGORY

DISPLAY HOME

Means the temporary use of premises for the promotion and/ or sale of land and/ or houses within an estate, where such premises are located within the estate which is proposed to be promoted or sold.

HOME BASED BUSINESS

Means the use of premises for a House or Multiple residential for an occupation or business activity as a secondary use where:

- The floor area used specifically for the home business does not exceed 50m²
- Any visitor accommodation does not exceed 4 visitors
- There is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles
- There is only one sign related to the Home business, located within the premises or on a fence facing the road
- There is no repairing or servicing of vehicles not normally associated with a residential use
- There is no industrial use of premises
- The maximum height of a new building, structure or object does not exceed the height of the House or Multiple residential and the setback is the same as, or greater than, buildings on adjoining properties
- Car parking is in accordance with Appendix F
- There is no display of goods
- Number of employees does not exceed 4.

HOUSE

Means a residential use of premises containing one primary single dwelling on a lot. The use includes out-buildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling. The secondary dwelling is subordinate to the primary dwelling, capable of being used as a self-contained residence and may be constructed under the primary dwelling, attached to it or free standing. MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL Means the use of premises for residential purposes if there are two or more dwelling units on any one lot. Multiple residential dwelling units may be contained on one lot or each dwelling unit may be contained on its own lot subject to community title schemes. The term multiple residential does not include House.

OTHER RESIDENTIAL

Means the use of premises for the accommodation and care of aged and retired people, small groups of disadvantaged persons or persons who are being nursed, require ongoing supervision/ support or are convalescing. This term may include but is not limited to ancillary dining and recreation facilities, administration offices, laundries, kitchens, ancillary medical facilities and residential accommodation for management and staff.

RELOCATABLE HOME PARK

Means the use of premises for relocatable dwellings that provide long term residential accommodation. The term includes ancillary facilities such as amenities, laundries, kitchens and recreation facility for persons associated with the development. It also includes a manager’s office and residence.

SHORT TERM ACCOMMODATION

Means the use of premises comprising primarily accommodation units for short term accommodation, generally for travellers and visitors, such as motel or backpackers. The use may include dining, laundry and recreational facilities which cater exclusively for the occupants of the premises, a manager’s office and residence. The term does not include Other residential, Hotel or Tourist park.

RETAIL USE CATEGORY

BULK LANDSCAPE SUPPLIES

Means premises used for bulk storage and sale of landscaping and gardening supplies including soil, gravel, potting mix and mulch, where the majority of materials sold from the premises are not in pre-packaged form.

FAST FOOD PREMISES

Means the use of premises for the preparation and sale of food to the public generally for immediate consumption off the premises. The term may include drive through facilities and ancillary facilities for the consumption of food on the premises.

FOOD PREMISES

Means the use of premises for the preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The term includes a cafe, restaurant, coffee shop, bistro, tea room, milk bar, snack bar, kiosk, take-away, but does not include fast food premises as separately defined.

GARDEN CENTRE

Means the use of premises for the sale of plants and includes gardening and landscaping products and supplies where these are sold mainly in pre-packaged form. The use may include an ancillary cafe or coffee shop.

MARKET

Means the use of premises for the display and sale of goods to the public on a regular but infrequent basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables. The use includes ancillary food and beverage sales and ancillary entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.

OUTDOOR SALES

Means the used for the display, sale, hire or lease of products where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors and may include construction, industrial or farm plant and equipment, vehicles, boats and caravans.

SERVICE STATION

Means the use of premises for the retail sale of fuel including petrol, liquid petroleum and automotive distillate to refuel motor vehicles.

SHOP

Means the use of premises for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.

SHOPPING CENTRE

Means the use of premises comprising two or more individual tenancies that is comprised primarily of shops and which function as an integrated complex.

SHOWROOM

Means the use of premises primarily for the sale of goods of a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires:

- A large area for handling, display or storage and
- Direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired.

RURAL USE CATEGORY

AGRICULTURE

Means the use of premises for commercial purposes for the growing and harvesting of trees, crops, pastures, flowers, fruit, turf, vegetables and the like for commercial or business purposes. The definition includes the storage and packing of produce grown on the subject site and the repair and servicing of machinery and other ancillary activities.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY STORE

Means the use of premises for the sale of agricultural products and supplies including agricultural chemicals and fertilisers, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, farm clothing, saddlery, animal feed and irrigation materials.

ANIMAL KEEPING AND HUSBANDRY

Means the use of premises for keeping, depasturing, grazing or stabling of any animal, bird, insect and reptile. The term includes the use of land for keeping, breeding, stabling, training or boarding animals.

INTENSIVE ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Means the use of premises for the intensive breeding of animals or animal products in an enclosure that may require the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand.

The use includes the ancillary storage and packing of feed and produce.

INTENSIVE HORTICULTURE

Means the use of premises for the intensive cultivation of plants or plant material on imported media and located within a building or structure or where outdoors, artificial lights or containers are used.

The use includes the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the subject site.

WHOLESALE NURSERY

Means the use of premises for the sale of plants where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site. The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use.

SERVICE, COMMUNITY AND OTHER USES CATEGORY

CEMETERY

Means the use of premises for the interment of the dead. The term does not include a crematorium or funeral parlour.

CHILD CARE CENTRE

Means the use of premises for the minding or care, but not residence of children generally under school age. The use includes but is not limited to a kindergarten, creche or early childhood centre.

COMMUNITY FACILITY

Means the use of premises for social or community purposes, such as a community centre, library, public building or the like.

CREMATORIUM

Means the use of premises for cremating bodies and may include the interment of the ashes. The term does not include a funeral parlour or cemetery.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

Means the use of premises for systematic training and instruction, including any other ancillary uses. This definition includes prep facilities, primary school, secondary school, college, university, technical institute, academy or other educational centre.

This term may include residential accommodation and other ancillary uses provided for the employees and the students of such premises.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Means the use of premises for by government bodies or community organisations to provide essential emergency services, disaster management services and including management support facilities for the protection of persons, property and the environment.

FUNERAL PARLOUR

Means the use of premises for arranging and conducting funerals, memorial services and the like, but does not include burial and cremation. The definition includes the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation and includes a mortuary and funeral chapel. The term does not include a cemetery or crematorium.

HOSPITAL

Means the use of premises for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not residing on the premises. The use may include accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.

PLACE OF ASSEMBLY

Means the use of premises for worship and activities of a religious organisation, community or association.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

Means the use of premises for systems that carry communications by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled. The term does not include low impact facilities that are exempt from State planning laws under the Telecommunications Act 1997 and specified in the Telecommunications (Low-impact facilities) Determination 1997.

UTILITY INSTALLATION

Means the use of premises to provide the public with the following services:

- Supply of water, hydraulic power, electricity or gas
- Sewerage or drainage services
- Transport services including road rail or water
- Waste management facilities
- Network infrastructure.

The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Means the use of premises for the treatment of sick or injured animals where such animals are accommodated overnight or for long stay periods on the premises. The term does not include animal keeping and husbandry or veterinary clinic.

SPORT, RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT USE CATEGORY

INDOOR ENTERTAINMENT

Means the use of premises for public entertainment predominantly within a building. The term includes facilities commonly described as cinema, nightclub, adult entertainment, theatre and hotel.

INDOOR SPORT AND RECREATION

Means the use of premises for leisure, sport, recreation or conducting large scale receptions, displays and functions, predominantly within a building. The term includes facilities commonly described as sports centre, gymnasium, convention centres, amusement and leisure centres.

OUTDOOR SPORT AND RECREATION

Means the use of premises for recreation or sport activity, or other leisure past-time, which is conducted wholly or mainly outside of a building. The term includes facilities such as (outdoor) public swimming pools, golf courses and driving ranges, outdoor courts and sportsgrounds and the like. The term also includes the provision of a clubhouse and other ancillary facilities.

PARK

Means the use of premises by the public for free recreation and enjoyment and may be used for community events. Facilities may include children’s playground equipment, informal sports fields, ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.

TOURISM USE CATEGORY

TOURIST ATTRACTION

Means the use of premises for providing on site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public. The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.

TOURIST PARK

Means the use of premises to provide accommodation in caravans, self contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the touring or holidaying public. The use may include a manager’s residence and office, kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of occupants of the tourist park.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT

FILLING OR EXCAVATION

Means removal or importation of material to or from a lot that will change the ground level of the land.

MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE

As defined in the Economic Development Act 2012.

MINOR BUILDING WORK OR DEMOLITION WORK

Means:

- Internal building work
- Demolition work
- External building work up to 25m² for roofs over existing decks or paved areas, sun hoods, carports and the like
- Demolition where not involving a place of cultural heritage listed building under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992
- Building work that increases the approved Gross Floor Area (GFA) or lawfully existing GFA at the time of commencement of this scheme by no more than 25m²
- Raising a house where the resultant height does not exceed 9m.

OPERATIONAL WORK

As defined in the Economic Development Act 2012.

RECONFIGURING A LOT

As defined in the Economic Development Act 2012.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFINITIONS

ACCESSIBLE HOUSING

Housing in accordance with the applicable EDQ guideline.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable housing means private rental housing and home purchase options (including housing aimed at the first home owners market) for low to moderate income households.

BASEMENT

A storey below ground level or where the underside of the ceiling projects no more than one metre above ground level.

BUILDING

As defined in the Building Act 1975.

BUILDING WORK

As defined in the Economic Development Act 2012.

BUILDING HEIGHT

The maximum vertical distance between the natural ground level and the roof or parapet at any point but not including anything projecting from a building such as an antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like.

CARETAKER’S ACCOMMODATION

The residential use of part of a premises where in connection with a non-residential use on the same premises.

COMMUNITY GREENSPACE NETWORK

An integrated greenspace network including both active and passive recreation, linear/ riparian corridors, parks and private and public sporting recreation facilities.

CONTAMINATED LAND REGISTER

As defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

As defined in the Economic Development Act 2012.

DWELLING UNIT

Means a building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence which must include:

- Food preparation facilities
- A bath or shower
- A toilet and wash basin.

The term includes works ancillary to a dwelling.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REGISTER

As defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

ENVIRONMENTALLY RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

As defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

GROSS FLOOR AREA (GFA)

The total floor area of all storeys of a building, including mezzanines, measured from the outside of external walls or the centre of a common wall, excluding area used for:

- Building services
- Ground floor public lobby
- A public mall in a shopping complex
- The parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles
- Private balconies whether roofed or not.

GROUND LEVEL

Means:

- The existing level of the site providing it has not been unlawfully altered; or
- Where the land has been unlawfully altered the level of land prior to the alteration; or
- The ‘as-constructed’ level of the land in accordance with an approval for filling and excavation.

HIGH WATER MARK

Refers to the ordinary high water mark at spring tides.

INTERIM USES

An interim use is a land use that, because of its nature, scale, form or intensity, is not an appropriate long term use of the land. Interim land uses may occur if appropriately developed and operated and where located in areas which will not compromise

the zone intent in the long term. Possible interim uses are identified in the zone provisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AGREEMENT (LGIA)

Caloundra South Infrastructure Agreement (Local Government Infrastructure) between Stockland, MEDQ and Sunshine Coast Council, executed 2/11/2015.

MEZZANINE

An intermediate floor within a room.

NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE

Means the use of premises for servicing the convenience needs of the community. The term includes Business, Medical centre, Retail and Community facility which ultimately function as an integrated complex. It may include a key open space area (such as park or plaza).

NET RESIDENTIAL DENSITY

Net residential density means the total number of dwellings divided by the combined area of residential lots, local parks , internal local roads and half the width of local roads bordering the site. Average net residential density means net residential density calculated for a whole neighbourhood.

PLANNING SCHEME

The planning scheme for the Sunshine Coast Regional Council.

PLOT RATIO

The ratio between the gross floor area of a building and the total area of the site.

PREMISES

As defined in the Economic Development Act 2012.

PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

An outdoor area for the exclusive use of occupants.

PUBLIC HOUSING

As defined in the *Planning Act 2016*.

PUBLIC INTEREST

Refers to an outcomes that benefits the wider community rather than local, site specific or land ownership desires.

PUBLIC REALM

Refers to spaces that are used by the general public, including streets, squares, plazas and parks.

SENSITIVE USES

Means any of the following: Child care centre, Educational establishment, Health care services, Hospital, House, Multiple residential, Other residential, Relocatable home park and Short term accommodation.

SETBACK

The shortest distance measured horizontally from the wall of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot (ie. excluding eaves).

SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION

Means all vegetation, except those listed as pest vegetation by State or local government, that is significant in its:

- Ecological value at local, state or national levels including vegetation mapped as endangered remnant vegetation on

the regional ecosystem maps prepared under the Vegetation Management Act 1999

- Contribution to the preservation of natural landforms
- Contribution to the character of the landscape
- Cultural or historical value
- Amenity value to the general public. Note: vegetation may be living or dead and the term includes their root zone.

SITE COVER

Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is:

- in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure
- a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking
- the eaves of a building
- a sun shade.

STOREY

A space within a building which is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above. This does not mean:

- A space that contains only:
- A lift shaft, stairway or meter room
- A bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment
- Accommodation intended for not more than 3 vehicles
- A combination of the above
- A mezzanine

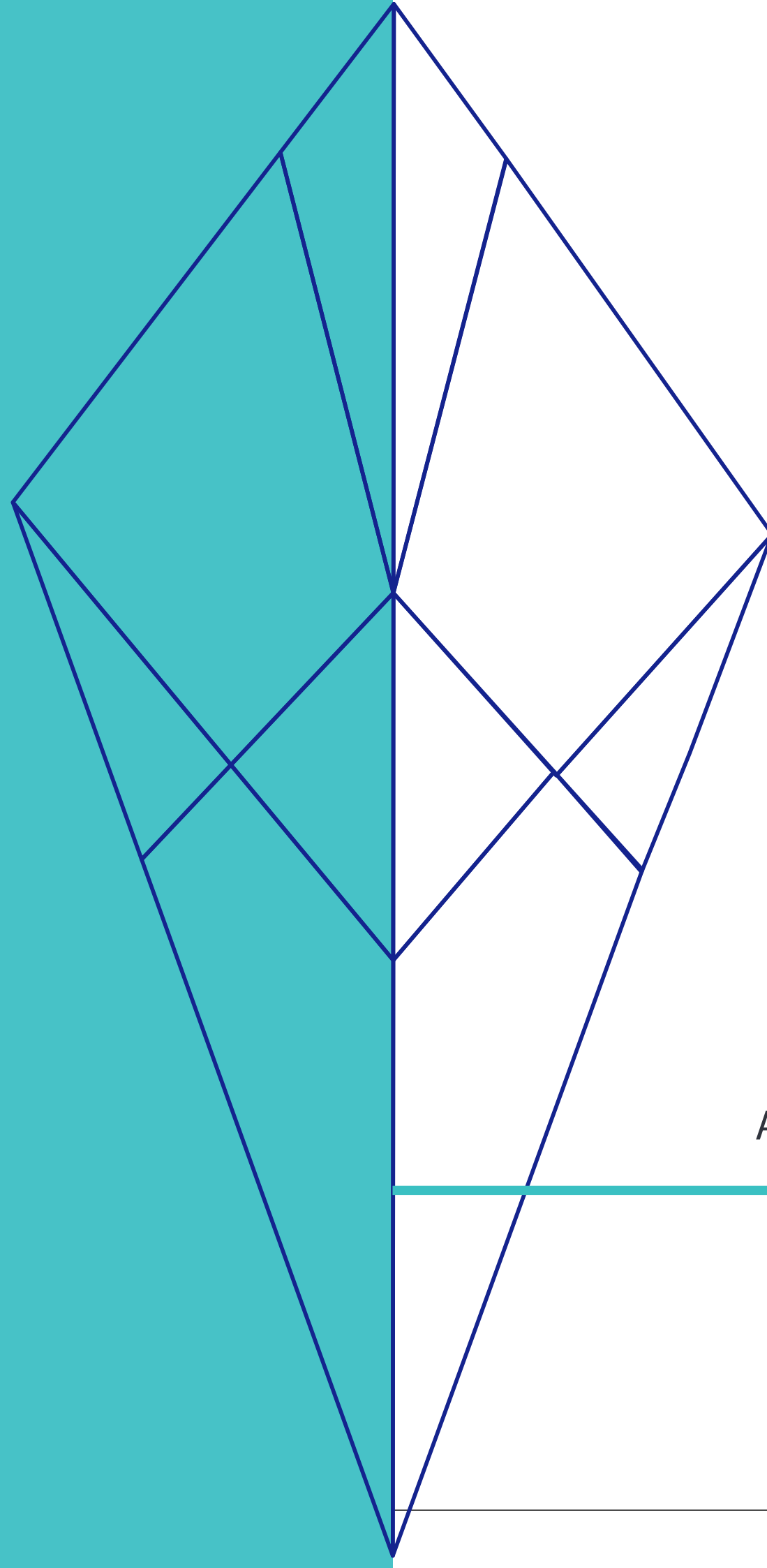
URBAN DESIGN

Refers to the holistic design of urban environments, including the overall townscape, individual buildings, street networks, streetscapes, parks and other public spaces.

TABLE 1: MASTER PLAN DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Adjacent	Situated near; very close; proximal
Active Street / Uses	Contiguous string of business or retail land uses that open directly to, or addressed to the street, footpath or other public open space to the effect of creating active, people-orientated street frontages.
Arts Strategy	A policy and action plan developed in accordance with Artbeat to support the planning and delivery of arts and cultural infrastructure.
Associated Activity	An activity that is: a. allied to the main activity on the same site; b. compatible with the main activity on the same site; and c. subordinate to the main activity on the same site.
Best Practice	A method or technique that can be substantiated as producing results superior to those achieved by other conventional or out dated means, such as to be recognised as achieving an agreed benchmark capable of evolving as improved methods become available.
Caloundra South Development Scheme	The <i>Caloundra South Urban Development Area Development Scheme</i> (as approved October 2011)
CAMCOS	Proposed rail line connecting the Brisbane suburban network at Beerwah with Maroochydore (as identified by the 'Caloundra and Maroochydore Corridor Study').
Central Park	A major sport and recreation space located proximal and to the south of the Town Centre, providing a regional hub for major sports, passive, recreation and environmental protection/amenity purposes.
Coast Connect	A bus corridor from Caloundra to Maroochydore including bus priority lanes, bus stations in key activity areas, bus stop upgrades, and bus queue bypasses.
Cycle End of Trip Facility	Dedicated amenities that are publicly accessible for bike storage area, lockers and change facilities
Dedicated high frequency bus corridor	A high frequency “Urbanlink” bus service identified for strategic corridors as defined by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads publication Connecting SEQ 2031 — An Integrated Regional Transport Plan for SEQ.
Eco sanctuary	The natural value area which is the target of land rehabilitation east of the Town Centre and within the Environmental Protection Zone, for the purpose of delivering an interpretive experience trail through the conservation areas connecting the northern Community Hub to the Town Centre.
Enabling Infrastructure and works	Infrastructure and works essential to prepare a precinct for building work.
Explanatory Content	Content that is not intended to be used to assess subsequent applications.
Infrastructure Lot	Any lot created to coincide with and to accommodate an item of infrastructure required for development within the Master Plan Area.
Main Street	“The Main Street” is located in the Town Centre Core with high levels of pedestrian use and amenity, connecting the plaza of the People's Place to the Transit Centre and Central Park.
Master Developer	Is reference to Stockland Development Pty Ltd (ACN 000064835)
Master Plan	The approved <i>Caloundra South Master Plan</i> for the site.
Master Plan Area	The Area shown on Master Plan Map 2 — Environmental Connectivity Plan being: • Lot 22 SP190373 (part) • Lot 505 RP884348 (part) • Lot 3 RP910849 (part)
Minister	The Minister responsible for implementing the Act.
Mixed Use Centre	A balanced mix of different but co-dependent land uses including and not limited to a range or retail, commercial, residential, short-term accommodation and entertainment venues, etc. which promote the client access for users.
MMTC	Abbreviation of the Multi-Modal Transport Corridor as required and defined by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Nominated Assessing Authority	Pursuant to Section 58 of the Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007 (the Act) means: i. for operational works:– a. the Chief Executive Officer of the Urban Land Development Authority (ULDA) or their delegate; b. a Certifier as agreed to by the ULDA; or c. if the site is no longer within a declared Urban Development Area under the Act, the local government or entity responsible for assessing and deciding planning and/or development applications in the area. ii. for other matters:– a. the Chief Executive Officer of the Urban Land Development Authority (ULDA) or their delegate; or b. if the site is no longer within a declared Urban Development Area under the Act, the local government or entity responsible for assessing and deciding planning and/or development applications in the area.

TERM	DEFINITION
Now, New and Next Sustainability Approach	• Now: the existing or current standard approach for technologies or best practice implementation. • New: the emerging opportunities for piloting of technologies or implementation approaches. • Next: over the horizon opportunities that might be suitable for further investigation and research.
Peoples Place	An area of public space located within the Town Centre, adjoining the northern boundary of the Town Centre Core, for the provision of a mixture of passive and active recreational opportunities including formal gardens, major community facilities, aquatic facilities and events spaces. Refer Part 11.3.
Plan of Development (PoD)	A PoD may accompany an application for a Material Change of Use or Reconfiguration a Lot and may deal with residential or non-residential uses as well as operational work. A PoD is prepared by an applicant and may include maps, graphics and text. A PoD cannot include land beyond the boundary of land the subject of the Application.
Planning Content	Content that is to be used to inform subsequent applications to the extent outlined in the relevant Part of the Master Plan
Precinct	Provides a spatial reference to the appropriate allocation of land uses throughout each of the Localities. Refer Part 8.
Road	A local government road or a State-controlled road.
Shopfront	The ground level façade for the display and retailing of goods and personal services with a pedestrian entry point to the premises.
Stockland	Means Stockland Corporation Limited and any subsidiary company.
Super Lot	A lot created from a parent lot or lots, with the intention of being further subdivided at a point in the future and for the purpose of accommodating particular development facilitated by the Master Plan, but to also be the subject of further development applications.
Temporary or Interim Land Uses	Uses that operate for not more than 10 years, and are directly associated with an approved and complementary land use or are directly related to the construction within the Master Plan Area (such as borrow pits, stockpiles, crushing and screening plants, storage yards).
Transit Centre	Accommodates the major passenger terminal within the Town Centre Core, for servicing by a dedicated high frequency bus corridor connected to the Bells Creek Arterial road, together with the CAMCOS transit corridor and local and sub-regional transport services.



APPENDIX B APPROVED RECONFIGURING A LOT PLANS

LEGEND

GENERAL

- Application Boundary
- Stage Boundary

LAND USE

- Multiple Residential Sites
- Centres
- Community
- Childcare Centre
- Indicative Bio Basin Location

OPEN SPACE

- Neighbourhood Sports Park
- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- Civic Park
- District Linear Park
- Local Linear Park
- Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
- Drainage
- Conservation
- Highway Buffer
- Drainage (WSUD)
- Signage Lot
- Indicative Signage Easement

YIELD SUMMARY

28 Deep Lots

- 4.6m - Terrace
- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.6m+ - End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Premium Traditional

25 Deep Lots

- 7.5m - Front Loaded Terrace
- 9.0m+ - Front Loaded End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Traditional

20 Deep Lots

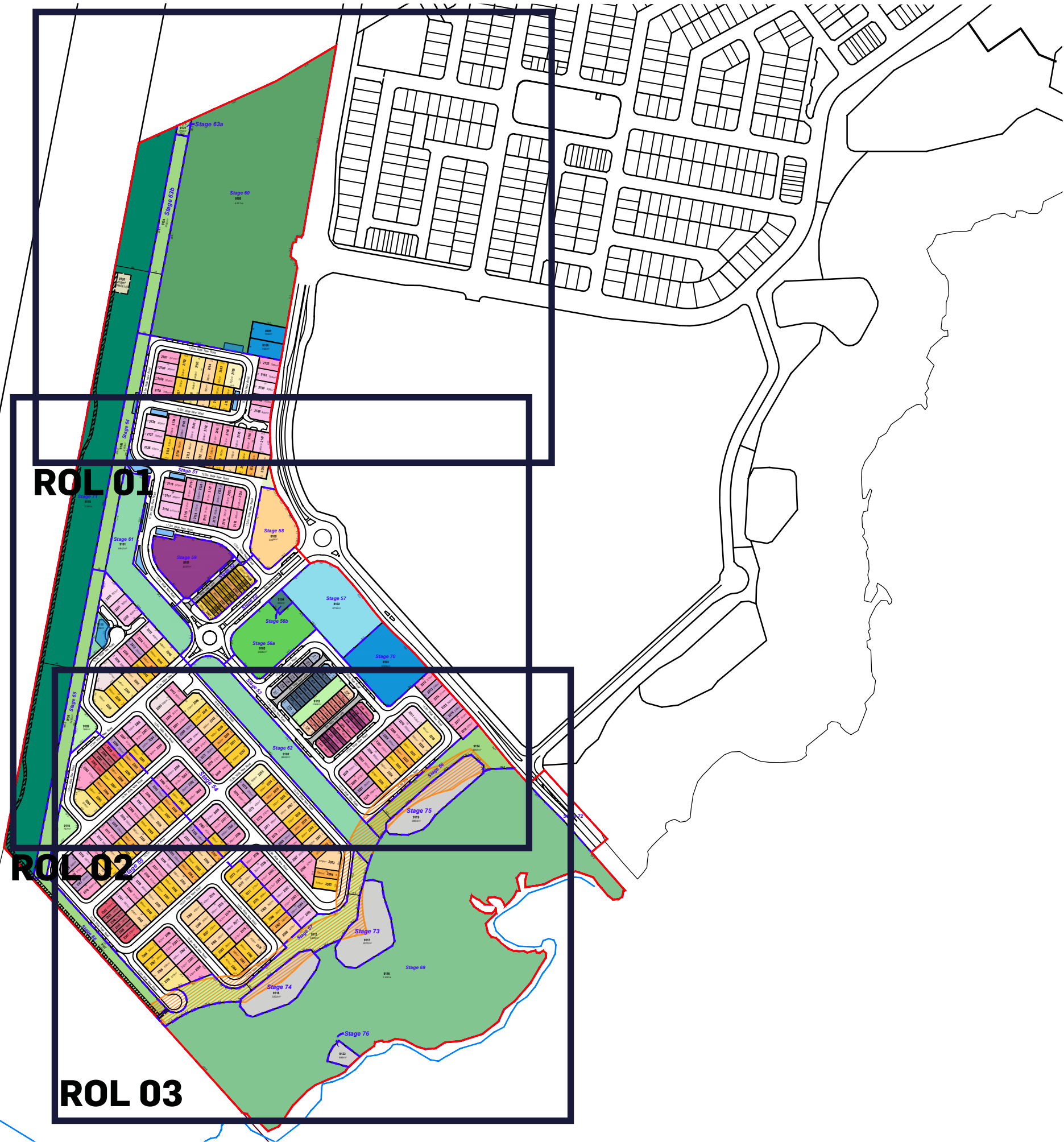
- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.8m+ - End Terrace

16.5 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 9.0m+ - End Terrace

Urban Lots

- Urban Loft - Type H
- Urban Loft - Type G





LEGEND

GENERAL

- Application Boundary
- Stage Boundary

LAND USE

- Multiple Residential Sites
- Centres
- Community
- Childcare Centre
- Indicative Bio Basin Location

OPEN SPACE

- Neighbourhood Sports Park
- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- Civic Park
- District Linear Park
- Local Linear Park
- Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
- Drainage
- Conservation
- Highway Buffer
- Drainage (WSUD)
- Signage Lot
- Indicative Signage Easement

YIELD SUMMARY

28 Deep Lots

- 4.6m - Terrace
- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.6m+ - End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Premium Traditional

25 Deep Lots

- 7.5m - Front Loaded Terrace
- 9.0m+ - Front Loaded End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Traditional

20 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.8m+ - End Terrace

16.5 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 9.0m+ - End Terrace

Urban Lots

- Urban Loft - Type H
- Urban Loft - Type G



LEGEND

GENERAL

- Application Boundary
- Stage Boundary

LAND USE

- Community
- Indicative Bio Basin Location

OPEN SPACE

- Neighbourhood Sports Park
- District Linear Park
- Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
- Drainage
- Highway Buffer
- Signage Lot
- Indicative Signage Easement

YIELD SUMMARY

28 Deep Lots

- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Premium Traditional

25 Deep Lots

- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional



LEGEND

GENERAL

- Application Boundary
- Stage Boundary

LAND USE

- Multiple Residential Sites
- Centres
- Community
- Childcare Centre
- Indicative Bio Basin Location

OPEN SPACE

- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- Civic Park
- District Linear Park
- Local Linear Park
- Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
- Drainage
- Conservation
- Highway Buffer

YIELD SUMMARY

28 Deep Lots

- 4.6m - Terrace
- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.6m+ - End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Premium Traditional

25 Deep Lots

- 7.5m - Front Loaded Terrace
- 9.0m+ - Front Loaded End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Traditional

20 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.8m+ - End Terrace

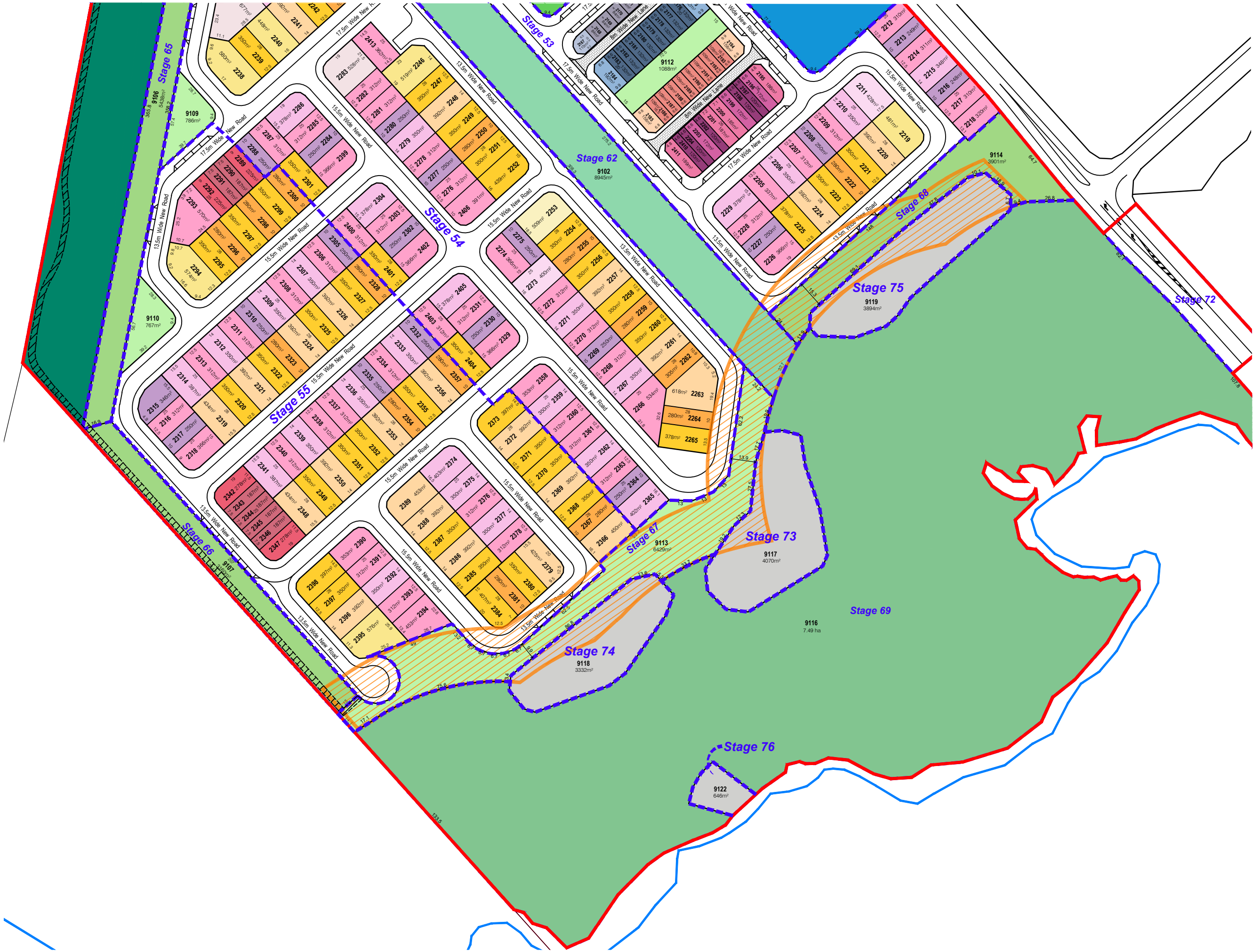
16.5 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 9.0m+ - End Terrace

Urban Lots

- Urban Loft - Type H
- Urban Loft - Type G





LEGEND

GENERAL

- Application Boundary
- Stage Boundary

LAND USE

- Community
- Indicative Bio Basin Location

OPEN SPACE

- District Linear Park
- Local Linear Park
- Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
- Drainage
- Conservation
- Highway Buffer
- Drainage (WSUD)

YIELD SUMMARY

28 Deep Lots

- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Premium Traditional

25 Deep Lots

- 7.5m - Front Loaded Terrace
- 9.0m+ - Front Loaded End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Traditional

20 Deep Lots

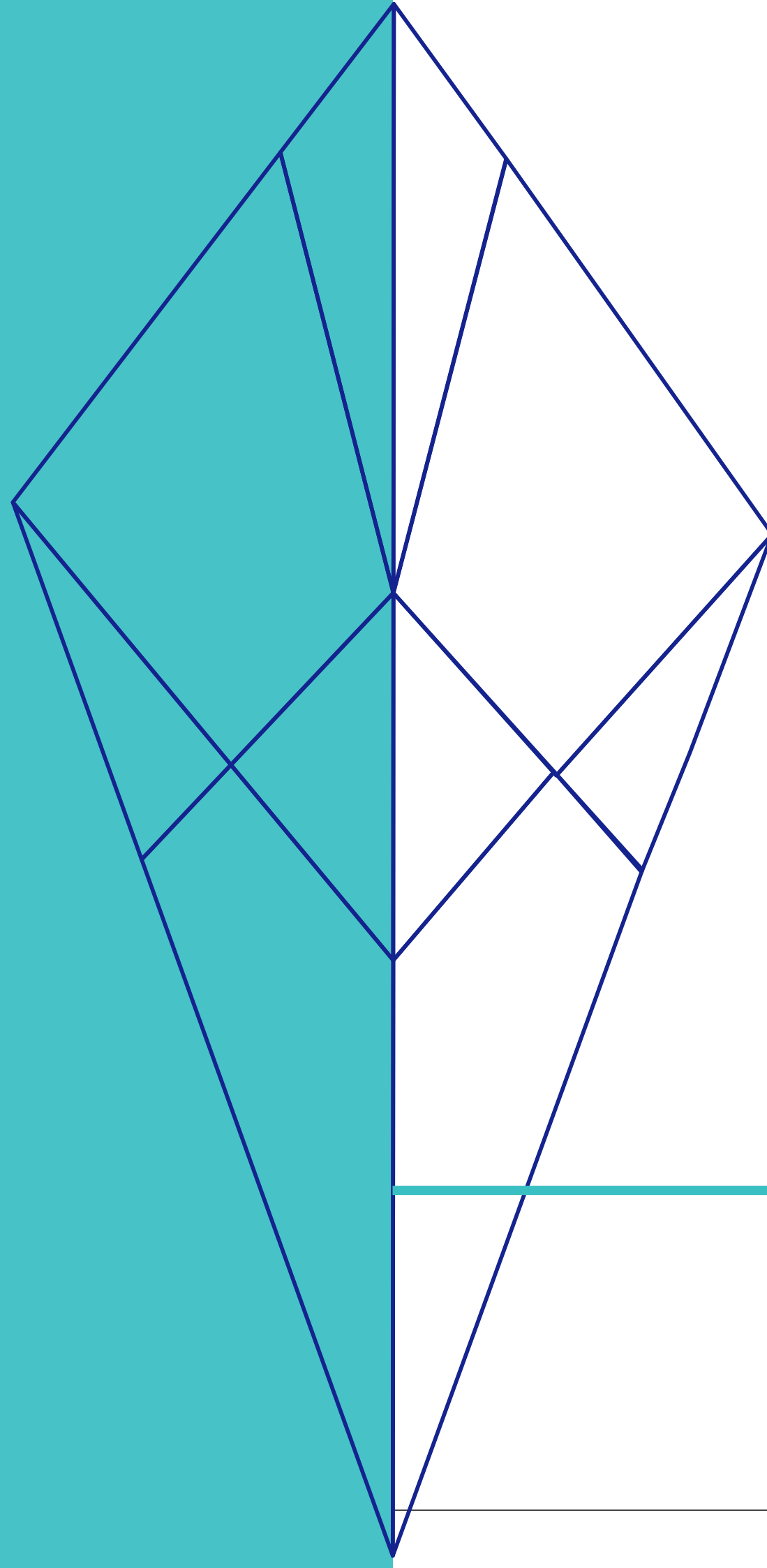
- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.8m+ - End Terrace

16.5 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 9.0m+ - End Terrace

Urban Lots

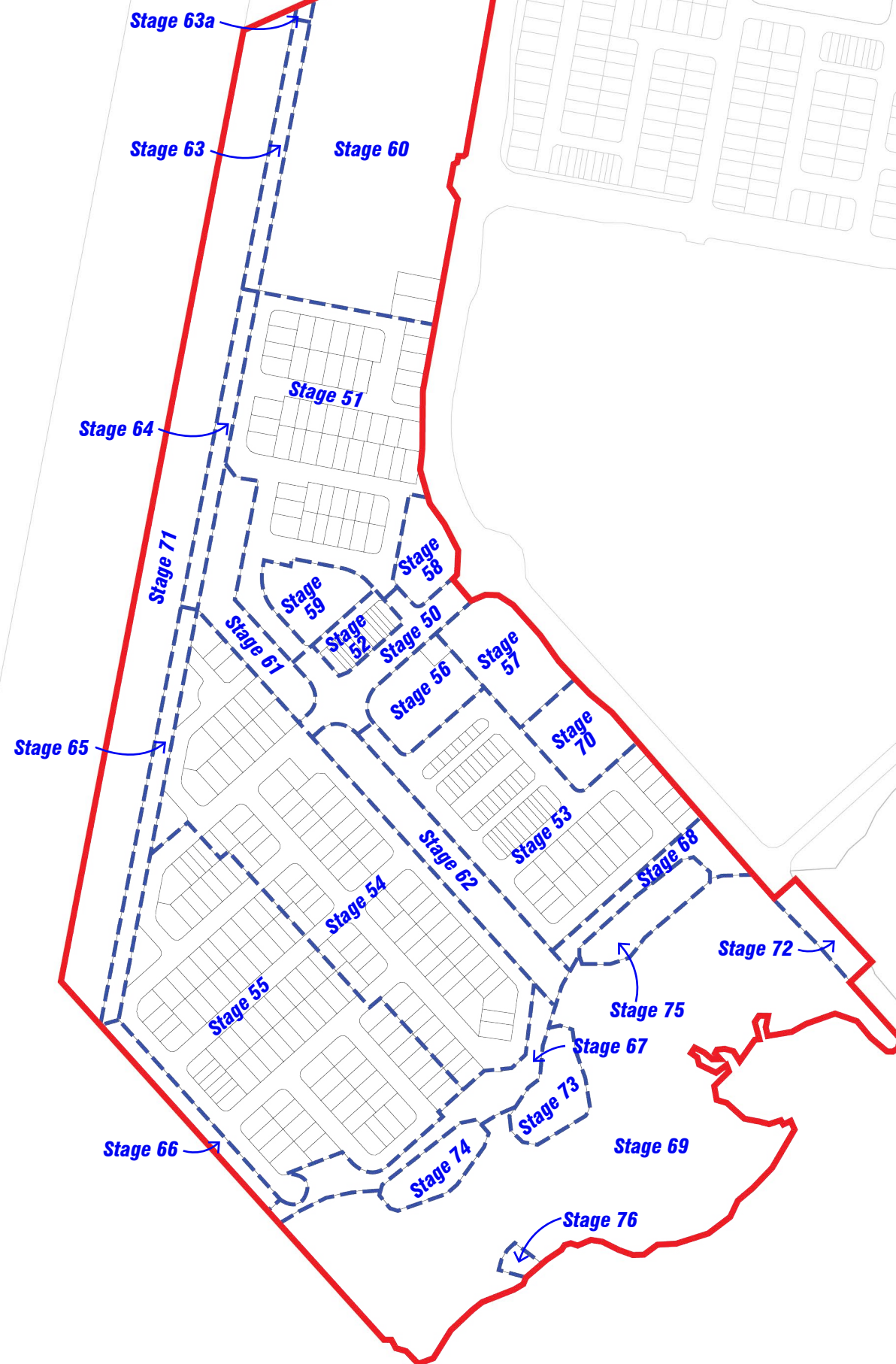
- Urban Loft - Type H
- Urban Loft - Type G

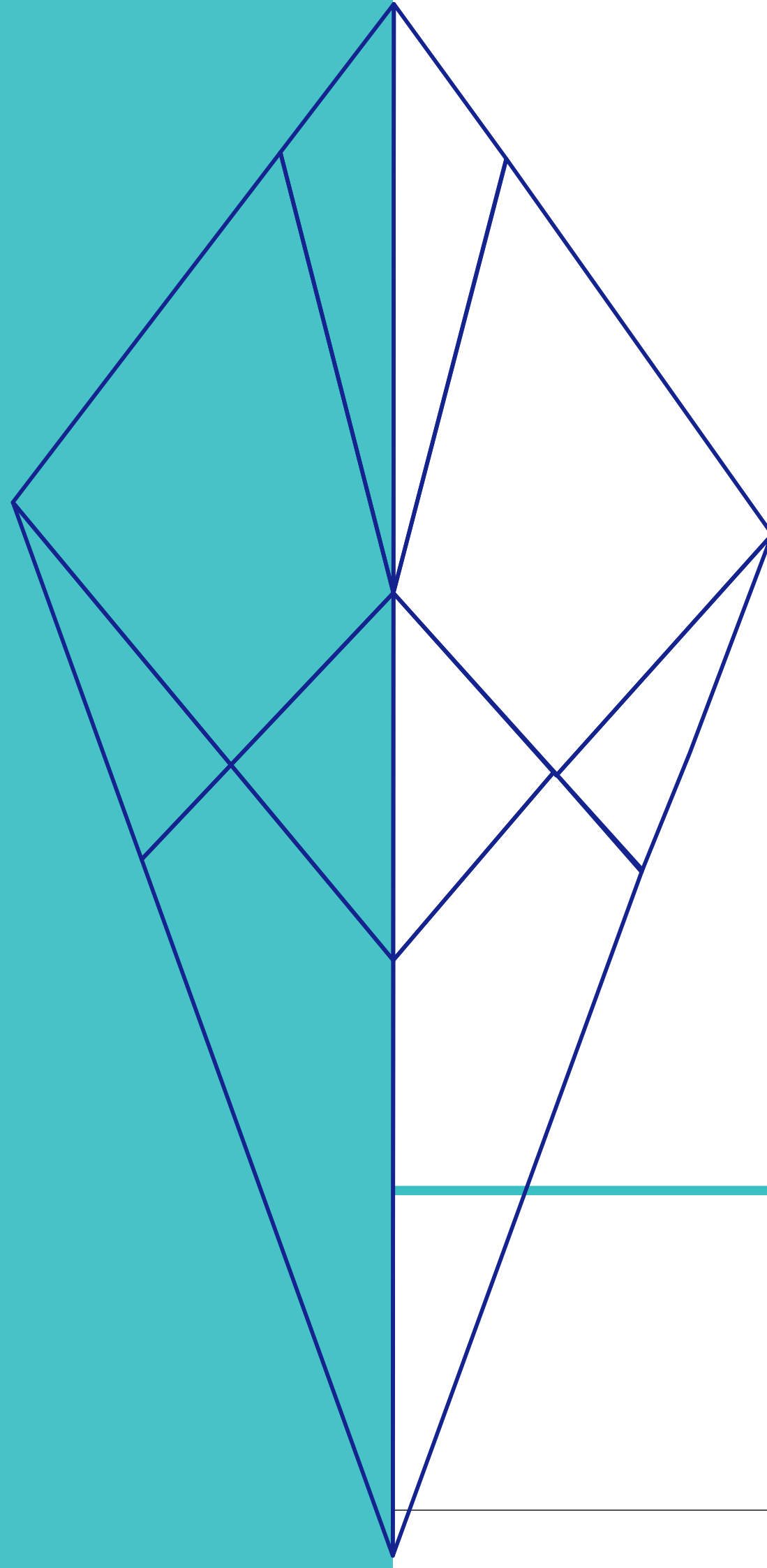


APPENDIX C INDICATIVE STAGING PLAN

Legend

- Application Boundary
- - - Indicative Staging Boundaries



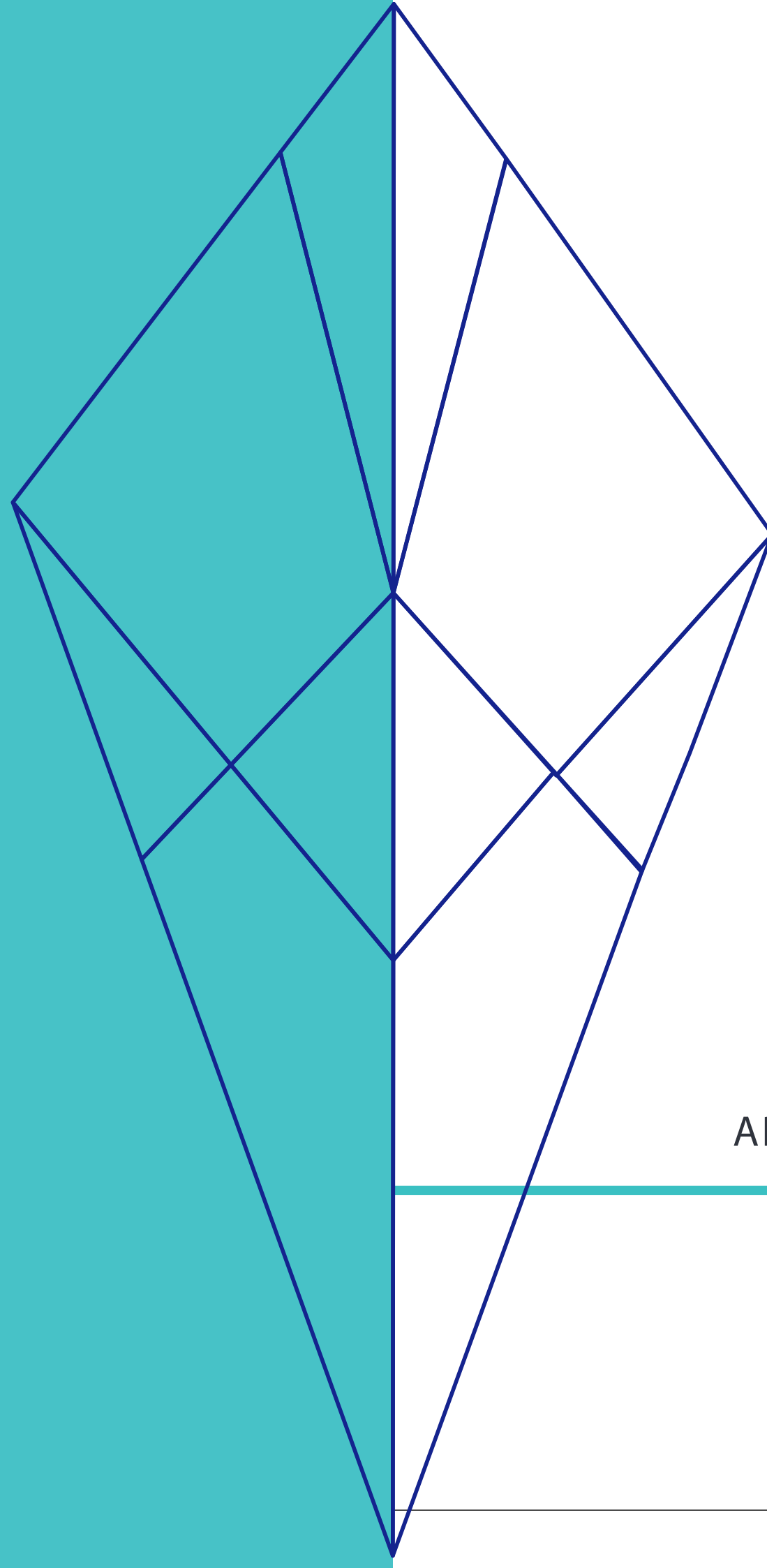


APPENDIX D APPROVED ADVERTISING DEVICES



- Legend**
- Application Boundary
 - Entry Statement
 - Billboard (refer to EDQ Approval DEV2012/213)
 - Permanent Pylon Identification Sign (15-year duration)
 - H-Frames (3-5 year duration)

- Notes**
- Proposed Advertising Devices must be of materials and colours which complement the design theme of the residential estate and present a visually attractive appearance to the public.
 - Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the DSDMIP, the advertising devices nominated on this plan are to be considered temporary only and are not permitted to remain longer than:
 - Fifteen (15) years from the date the approval is granted where a Billboard Sign; or
 - Ten (10) years from the date the approval is granted or once the last residential lot is sold within the estate, whichever is the earliest, where a Pylon Identification Sign (10 year).After these times, the Advertising Devices must be removed.
 - Advertising Devices must be:
 - Maintained to not cause disturbance to the occupants of nearby developments; and
 - Located and designed to not create a nuisance or potential hazard to pedestrians.
 - Construction of Advertising Devices is limited to 6:30am–6:30pm Monday to Saturday, and may not occur outside of these hours, on Sundays or on public holidays.
 - Advertising Devices are to be consistent with the scale and design of the existing buildings and other works on the site and in the locality, and complement the local streetscape; and where appropriate, to reflect the character of the area.
 - An Entry Statement:
 - Is set at or within 500mm of ground level;
 - No more than 2.0m high;
 - Is mounted as either a free-standing structure or as part of a boundary fence wall in a landscaped environment;
 - Does not exceed a maximum sign facing area of 10m²
 - Is not located on land owned by Council, to be transferred to Council, or is held in trust to Council (including road reserve).
 - A Billboard Sign or Pylon Identification Sign is permitted where complying with the following Criteria:
 - Is mounted as freestanding structure in a landscape environment;
 - Is designed and treated in such a way that the supporting framework and the back of the signface area blend with the surrounding streetscape or field a view;
 - Has a maximum thickness not exceeding 75mm per metre of height above ground level; and
 - Is permitted up to a maximum height of 15 metres and a maximum signface area of 43m² per signface;
 - A Third Party Sign is permitted to be erected on land owned or under the control of Stockland, and intended to advertise the emerging community of Caloundra South.
 - H-Frame Advertising Devices;
 - Shall not exceed 1200 x 2440mm in size;
 - May be single or double sided;
 - Must consist of ACM face with a powder-coated ali fabricated structure finish.



APPENDIX E

APPROVED PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS



LEGEND

- GENERAL**
- Application Boundary
- LAND USE**
- Multiple Residential Sites
 - Centres
 - Community
 - Childcare Centre
 - Indicative Bio Basin Location
- OPEN SPACE**
- Neighbourhood Sports Park
 - Neighbourhood Recreation Park
 - Civic Park
 - District Linear Park
 - Local Linear Park
 - Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
 - Drainage
 - Conservation
 - Highway Buffer
 - Drainage (WSUD)
 - Signage Lot
 - Indicative Signage Easement
- YIELD SUMMARY**
- 28 Deep Lots
- 4.6m - Terrace
 - 6.6m - Terrace
 - 7.6m+ - End Terrace
 - 10.0m - Villa
 - 12.5m - Premium Villa
 - 14.0m - Courtyard
 - 16.0m - Traditional
 - 18.0m - Premium Traditional
- 25 Deep Lots
- 7.5m - Front Loaded Terrace
 - 9.0m+ - Front Loaded End Terrace
 - 10.0m - Villa
 - 12.5m - Premium Villa
 - 14.0m - Courtyard
 - 16.0m - Traditional
 - 18.0m - Traditional
- 20 Deep Lots
- 6.6m - Terrace
 - 7.8m+ - End Terrace
- 16.5 Deep Lots
- 6.6m - Terrace
 - 9.0m+ - End Terrace
- Urban Lots
- Urban Loft - Type H
 - Urban Loft - Type G

Note:

On lots marked on plan as potentially impacted by road traffic noise:

- Dwellings must be designed such that internal noise levels comply with AS/NZS2107-2016 'Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation time for building interiors' or MP4.4 as relevant; and
- Dwellings must be designed as recommended in the 'Traffic Noise Impact Assessment' document by Trinity Consultants (latest approved report version).

On lots marked on plan as impacted by bushfire:

- Dwellings must be designed in accordance with AS3959-2018 'Construction of Building in Bushfire Prone Areas'

DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

- ★ Lots Potentially Impacted By Road Traffic Noise
- Multiple Dwelling Allotment (Duplex)
- ◆ Bushfire Impacted Allotment (BAL 12.5)
- ◆ Bushfire Impacted Allotment (BAL 19)
- Recommended Built to Boundary Wall
- - - Optional Built to Boundary Wall
- Indicative Location of Driveways
- Indicative Car Park Location (Parking Bay Dimensions = 5.4m x 2.1m)

PARKING

Total Visitor Parking Spaces	247
Total Lots	310

DATE: 07.08.2026

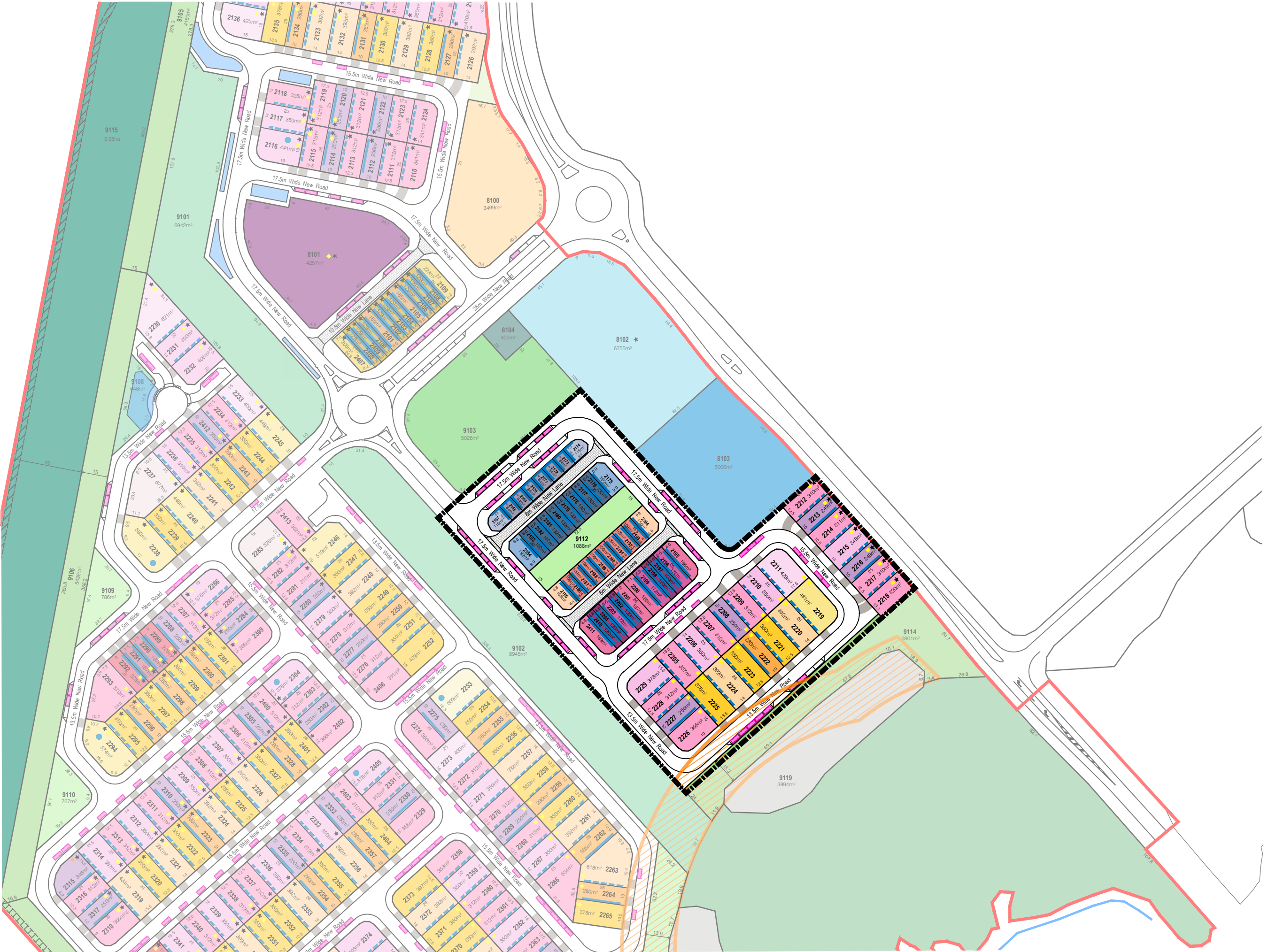
JOB NO: P0037213

DWG NO: POD-01

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LEGEND

GENERAL

Application Boundary

LAND USE

- Multiple Residential Sites
- Centres
- Community
- Childcare Centre
- Indicative Bio Basin Location

OPEN SPACE

- Landscape Buffer (Road Reserve)
- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- Civic Park
- Drainage

YIELD SUMMARY

28 Deep Lots

- 4.6m - Terrace
- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.6m+ - End Terrace
- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard

25 Deep Lots

- 10.0m - Villa
- 12.5m - Premium Villa
- 14.0m - Courtyard
- 16.0m - Traditional
- 18.0m - Traditional

20 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 7.8m+ - End Terrace

16.5 Deep Lots

- 6.6m - Terrace
- 9.0m+ - End Terrace

Urban Lots

- Urban Loft - Type H
- Urban Loft - Type G

Note:
On lots marked on plan as potentially impacted by road traffic noise:
• Dwellings must be designed such that internal noise levels comply with AS/ NZS2107-2016 'Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors' or MP4.4 as relevant; and
• Dwellings must be designed as recommended in the 'Traffic Noise Impact Assessment' document by Trinity Consultants (latest approved report version).
On lots marked on plan as impacted by bushfire:
• Dwellings must be designed in accordance with AS3959-2018 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas'

DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

- ★ Lots Potentially Impacted By Road Traffic Noise
- Multiple Dwelling Allotment (Duplex)
- ◆ Bushfire Impacted Allotment (BAL 12.5)
- ◇ Bushfire Impacted Allotment (BAL 19)
- Recommended Built to Boundary Wall
- - - Optional Built to Boundary Wall
- Indicative Location of Driveways
- Indicative Car Park Location (Parking Bay Dimensions = 5.4m x 2.1m)

PARKING

Total Visitor Parking Spaces	61
Total Lots	64



GENERAL

LAND USE

- OPEN SPACE**

- ### YIELD SUMMARY

25 Deep Lots

- ## DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

- ## PARKING

LEGEND

LAND USES

- Neighbourhood Centre
- Community Facility
- Child Care Centre
- Multiple Residential Sites
- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- Civic Park
- Drainage
- Residential

BUILDING HEIGHTS

- # Maximum number of storeys

INTERNAL LANDUSE OUTCOMES

- Indicative built form footprints
- Indicative carparking and servicing areas
- Indicative carparking and servicing areas (Multiple Residential)
- Indicative Landscape Screening
- Outdoor Playscape for Child Care Centre - indicative location
- Indicative Bus Stop Location

INTERFACES

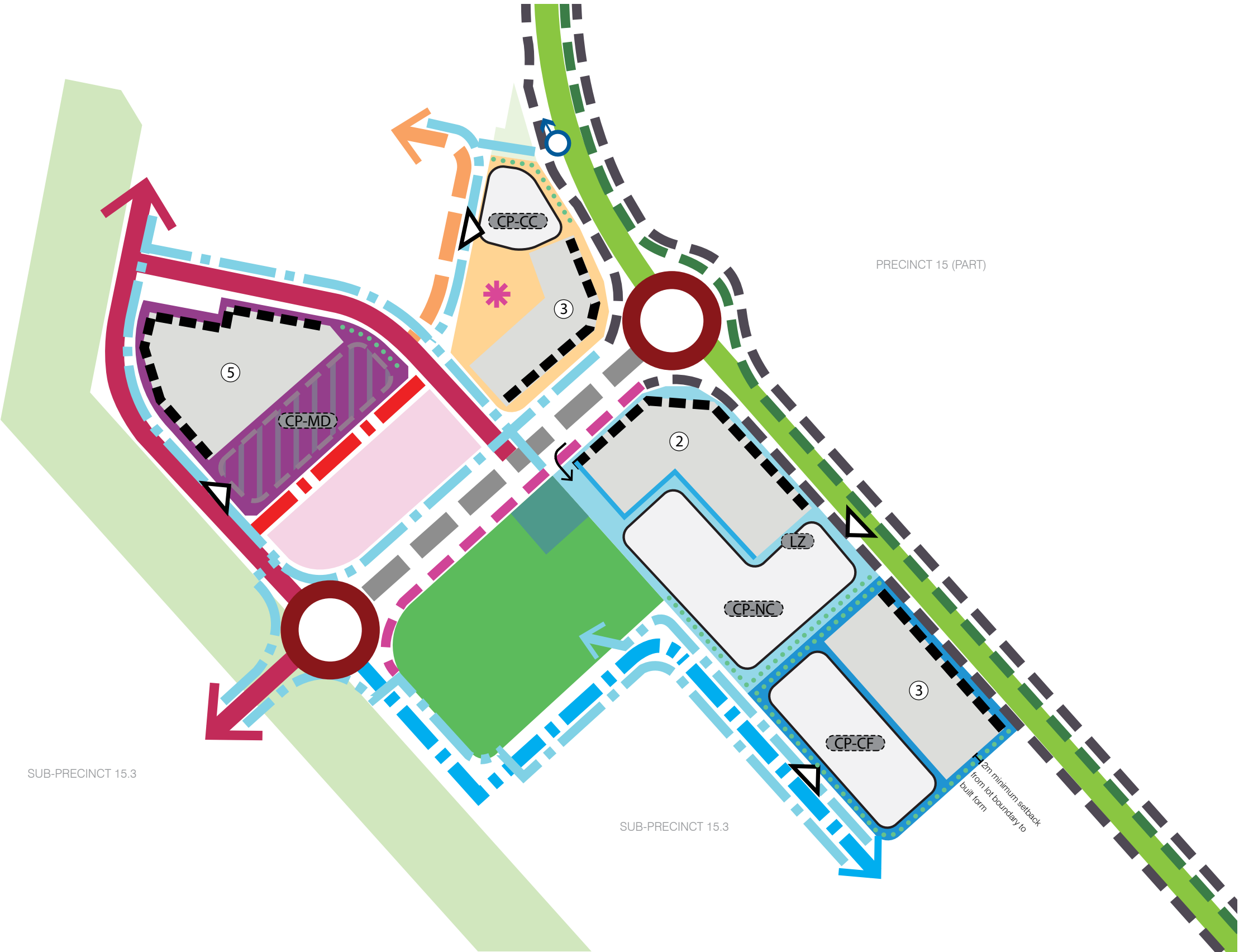
- Desired building frontage / setback with building articulation
- Retail frontage
- Primary access locations (shared)

STREET SCAPE

- 3.0m Wide Contraflow / Dedicated Cycle Path
- 2.5m Wide Off-Road Pedestrian Path
- 1.8m Wide Off-Road Pedestrian Path
- 1.5m Wide Off-Road Pedestrian Path

ROAD NETWORK HIERARCHY

- Trunk Connector C (21m wide)
- Neighbourhood Connector K (26m wide)
- Access Street A (17.5m wide)
- Access Street Urban D (17.5m wide)
- Access Street (15.5m wide)
- Laneway (10.5m)
- Roundabout



LEGEND

LAND USES

- Neighbourhood Sports Park
- Community Facility
- District Linear Open Space

BUILDING HEIGHTS

- Maximum number of storeys
- Indicative Bus Stop Location

STREET SCAPE

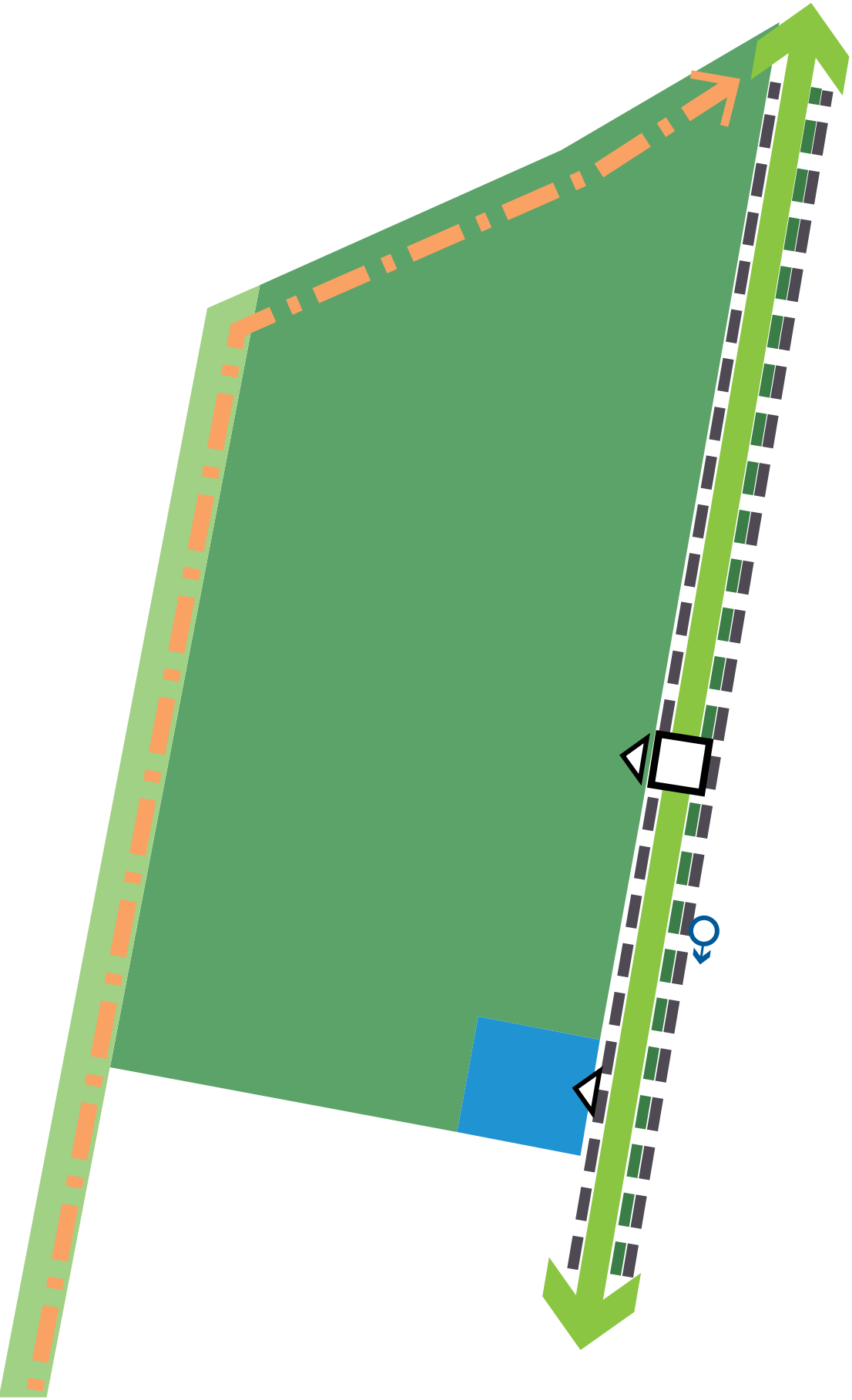
- 3.0m Wide Contraflow / Dedicated Cycle Path
- 3.0m Wide Shared Path
- 1.8m Wide Off-Road Pedestrian Path

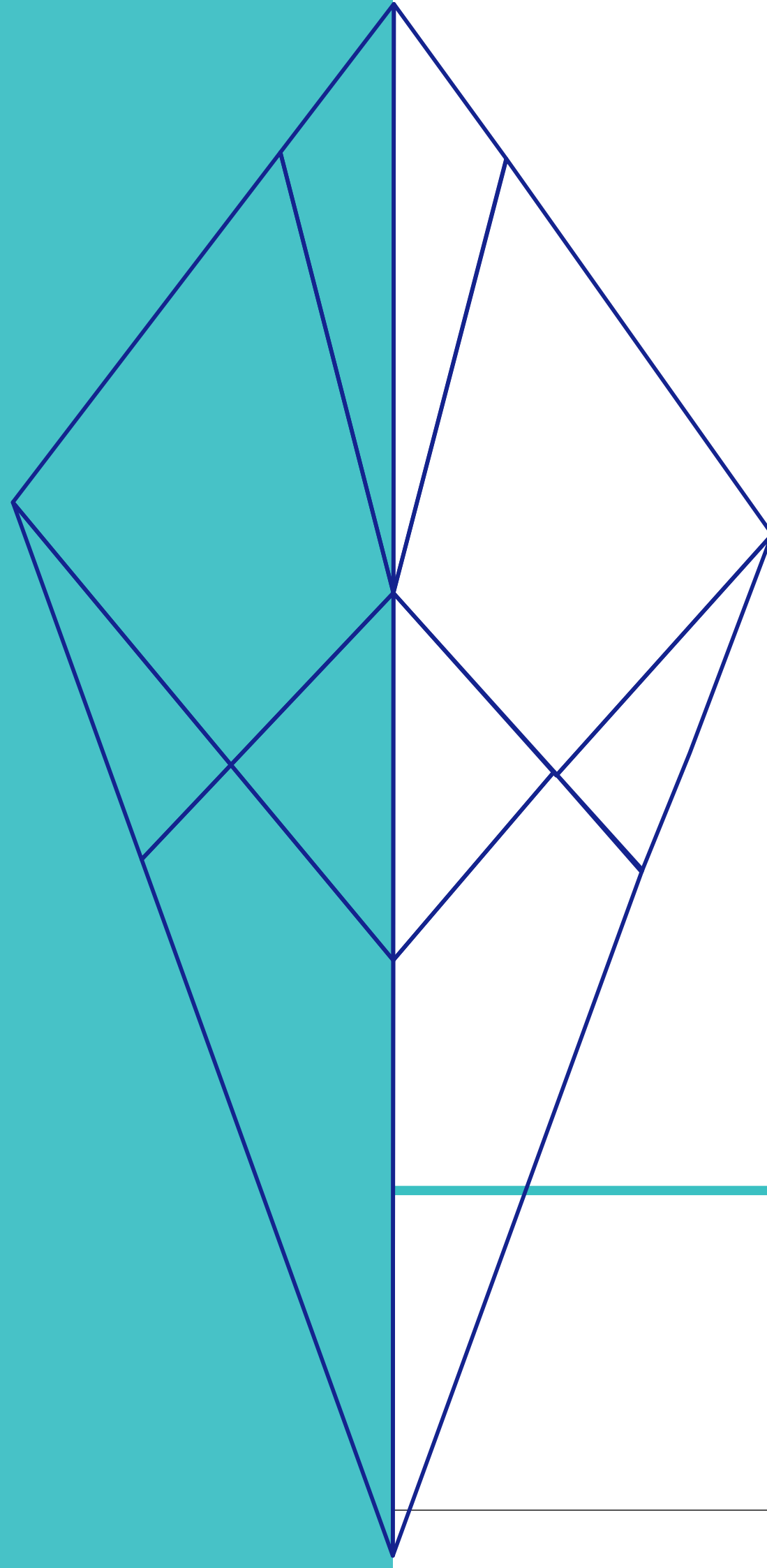
ROAD NETWORK HIERARCHY

- Trunk Connector C (21m wide)
- Signalised Intersection

INTERFACES

- Primary access locations (shared)





APPENDIX F CAR/BICYCLE PARKING RATES

TABLE 2: USE DEFINITIONS — CAR PARKING RATES

LAND USE	CAR SPACES	SERVICE VEHICLE SPACES
Business ¹	1 space / 30m ² GFA	- Where < 200m² GFA – SRV - Where 201m² to 600m² GFA – VAN + MRV - Where > 600m² GFA – 1 VAN + 1 SRV + 1 MRV
Child care centre	1 employee space / employee + 1 customer space / 5 children	VAN + WCV (where >200m2 GFA)
Community Facility	1 space / 20m ² GFA	VAN + WCV (where >200m ² GFA)
Fast Food Premises ¹	1 space / 15m ² GFA where in all other Sub-Precinct/s.	- Where < 200m² GFA – SRV - Where 201m² to 600m² GFA – VAN + MRV - Where > 600m² GFA – 1 VAN + 1 SRV + 1 MRV
Food Premises ¹		
Health care services	1 space / 20m ² GFA	- Where requiring access via a road – SRV (Type A Access) + occasional access for MRV - Where requiring access via a street – SRV (Type B Access) + occasional access for MRV
Indoor Sport and Recreation	Sufficient spaces to accommodate the number of vehicles likely to be parked at any one time.	Sufficient spaces to accommodate number of vehicles likely to be parked at any one time (with min. 1 WCV bay)
Market	1 space / 20m ² total use area	WCV
Multiple Residential	1 space / dwelling + 1 visitor space / 4 dwellings	- Where ≤ 10 dwellings and requiring access via a street – MRV (Type B Access) + VAN - Where > 10 dwellings or requiring access via a road – MRV (Type A Access) + VAN + WCV
Service Industry	1 space / 50m ² GFA (where ≤500m ² GFA) + 1 space/100m ² GFA (for component >500m ² GFA)	- Where requiring access via a road – AV (Type A Access) - Where requiring access via a street – AV (Type B Access)
Shop ¹	1 space / 20m ² GFA	- Where < 200m² GFA – SRV - Where 201m² to 600m² GFA – VAN + MRV - Where > 600m² GFA – 1 VAN + 1 SRV + 1 MRV
Shopping centre	1 space / 20m2 GFA or alternative rate where demonstrated in a Parking Assessment Report.	Refer to Table 55

REFERENCE:

- (a) Where gross floor area exceeds 200m², provision is to be made for on-site refuse collection;

(b) Where a development has a gross floor area of less than 1,500m², and waste collection will occur not more than twice per week, a WCV parking space provided on site may be considered to satisfy the requirement to provide on-site parking for another service vehicle type that is not larger than the WCV.

NOTES:

- Type A Access — where the design vehicle access must:-
 - enable entering and exiting the site in a forward motion;
 - enable travel though the site on circulation roads / aisles to access service areas, without significant impact on external or internal traffic operations; and
 - enable on-site manoeuvring to park and load / unload in a designated service area.
- Type B Access — where the design vehicle access must:-
 - enable standing wholly within the site without occupying any designated queue areas, or blocking access to more than 50% of car parking spaces; and
 - limit any on-street manoeuvring to reversing on or off the site in one movement only.The swept path of the vehicle may cover the overall width of a two-way undivided driveway.
- Where a development is for a residential activity or community activity use, and waste collection will occur not more than twice per week, a WCV parking space provided on site may be considered to satisfy the requirement to provide on-site parking for another service vehicle type that is not larger than the WCV.
- Occasional access (for the maximum size of service vehicle expected less than 20 times per year) is to be provided for vehicles that occasionally service a site as part of its normal operation. Examples of this type of servicing are a furniture removal van at a multiple dwelling or office development and a refuse collection vehicle at a community activity facility. Vehicle access must:-
 - enable standing wholly within the site;
 - enable reverse manoeuvres limited to one only, either to or from the site; and
 - enable the swept path of the vehicle to be not greater than the width of the access driveway.

TABLE 3: USE DEFINITIONS — BICYCLE PARKING RATES

LAND USE	RECOMMENDED EMPLOYEE PARKING SPACES	RECOMMENDED VISITOR/SHOPPER PARKING SPACES	RECOMMENDED MOTORCYCLE PARKING SPACES
Commercial Use	1 per 190m² GFA	1 per 700m² GFA	1 per 1000m² GFA
Shopping Centre	1 per 190m² GFA	1 per 475m² GFA	1 per 1000m² GFA
Multiple Residential	1 per dwelling	1 per 4 dwellings	1 per 10 dwellings

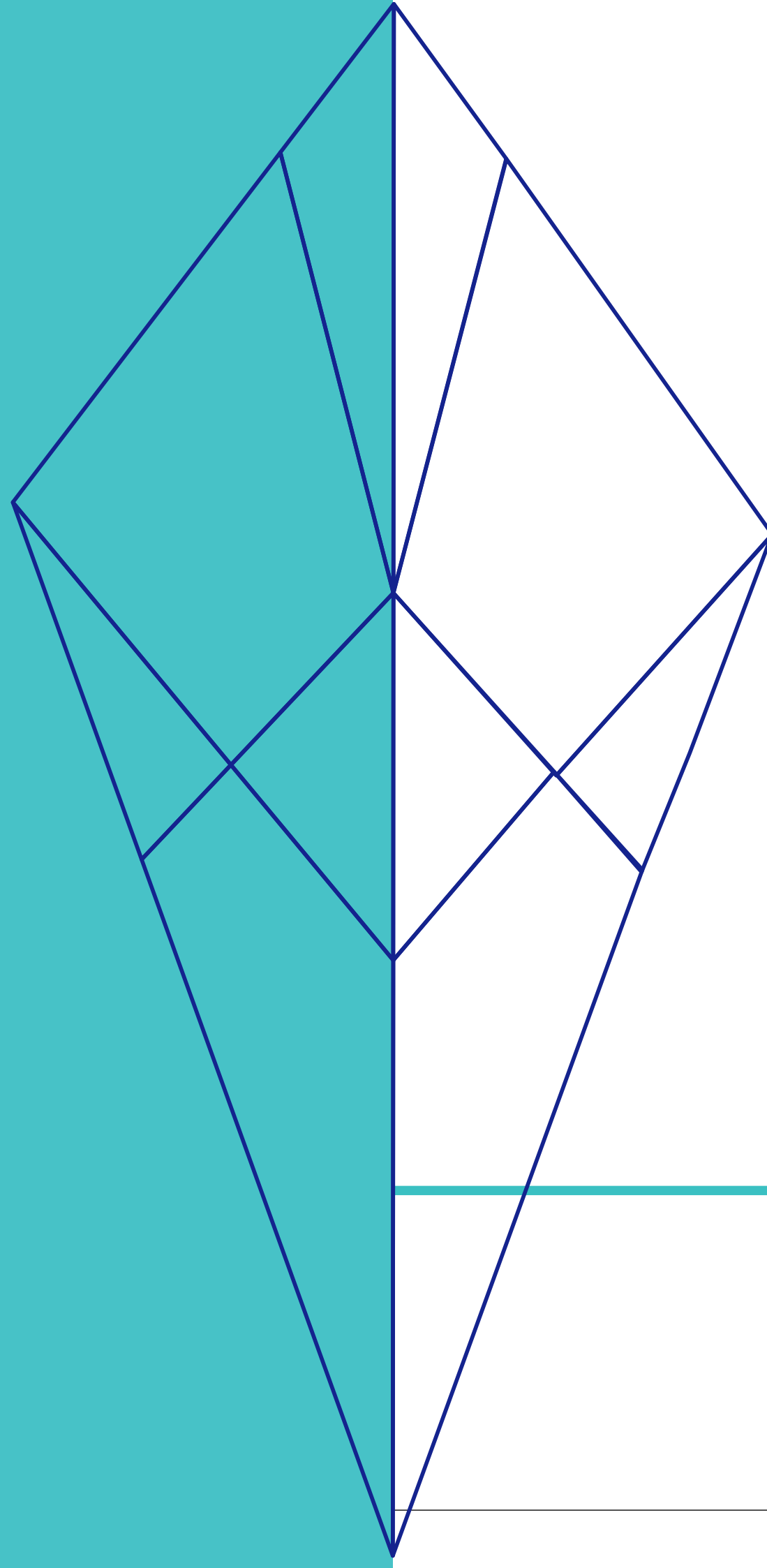
TABLE 4: BICYCLE END OF TRIP FACILITIES

	EMPLOYEE BICYCLE PARKING SPACES	PERSONAL LOCKERS	USER GROUP	CHANGE ROOMS	SHOWERS	SANITARY COMPARTMENTS	WASH BASINS
Lockers, change rooms, showers, sanitary compartments and washbasins	1–5	1/space	Female and male	1 of unisex design	1	1 closet pan	1
	6–19	1/space	Female	1	1	1 closet pan	1
			Male	1	1	1 closet pan	1
	20 or more	1 / space	Female	1	2, plus 1 additional for every 20 bicycle parking spaces thereafter	2 closet pans plus 1 additional for every 60 bicycle parking spaces thereafter	1, plus 1 additional for every 60 bicycle parking spaces thereafter
			Male	1	2, plus 1 additional for every 20 bicycle parking spaces thereafter	2 closet pans plus 1 additional for every 60 bicycle parking spaces thereafter	1, plus 1 additional for every 60 bicycle parking spaces thereafter

TABLE 5: MINIMUM SERVICE VEHICLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR SHOP

Column 1 GFA (m²)	Column 2 Service Bays Required					WCV
	VAN	SRV	MRV	HRV	AV	
0-199		1				
200-599	1		1			1
600-999	1	1	1			1
1,000-1,499	2	1	1			1
1,500-1,999	2	2	1			1
2,000-2,799	2	2	2			1
2,800-3,599	2	2	2	1		1
3,600-4,399	3	2	2	1		1
4,400-6,499	3	2	2	1	1	1
6,500-8,499	4	2	2	1	1	1
8,500-11,499	4	3	2	1	1	1
11,500-14,749	5	3	2	1	1	1
14,750-17,999	5	3	3	1	1	1
18,000-20,999	6	3	3	1	1	1
21,000-2,3999	6	3	3	2	1	1
24,000-26,999	6	3	3	2	2	1
27,000-29,999	6	3	3	3	2	1
30,000-32,999	7	3	3	3	2	1
33,000-35,999	7	3	4	3	2	1
36,000-38,999	8	3	4	3	2	1
39,000-41,999	9	3	4	3	2	1
42,000+	10	3	4	3	2	1

- Notes—
- (1) Design service vehicles are defined in the **Planning scheme policy for the transport and parking code**.
 - (2) Where *gross floor area* exceeds 200m², provision is to be made for on-site refuse collection.
 - (3) Where a development has a *gross floor area* of less than 1,500m², and waste collection will occur not more than twice per week, a WCV parking space provided on site may be considered to satisfy the requirement to provide on-site parking for another service vehicle type that is not larger than the WCV.
 - (4) The following requirements apply to *shopping centres*:
 - (i) except as provided for in (ii) below, service bay requirements are to be applied to each individual retail component of the development, with service bays located immediately adjacent to the component;
 - (ii) specialty shops in a *shopping centre* with a *gross floor area* of less than 200m² are to be grouped together and treated as a single retail component;
 - (iii) specialty shops for this purpose, MRV class vehicles are to be provided for in lieu of HRV and AV class vehicles.



APPENDIX G RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

1.1.1 HOUSE & MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL ALLOTMENTS

Development Controls

General

- All development inclusive of Single and Multiple Residential Allotments (Duplex) is to be undertaken in accordance with the Development Approval.
- Building setbacks and built-to-boundary wall locations shown are subject to future proposed easements and/or underground services.
- Maximum building height is 2 storeys (9m) for all dwellings or 3 storeys where identified on a Fixed Elements Plan or Plan of Development. Rooftop terraces are defined as a 'storey'.
- Noise affected allotments are to be developed in accordance with AS3671-1989 'Acoustics - Road Traffic Noise Intrusion - building siting and construction' to achieve the satisfactory internal noise levels stipulated in AS2107-2000 'Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors'.

Setbacks

- Setbacks are as per the Plan of Development Table unless otherwise specified. In the case of Courtyard and Traditional Corner Lots, an additional setback from the street corner is applicable. The setback applies to any building or structure greater than 2m high. The setback is measured as the line that joins the points on the front and side street boundaries of the lot that are located 9m back from the point of intersection of these two boundaries.
- A corner lot, for the purposes of determining setbacks, is a lot that adjoins the intersection of two streets (connector, access street or access place). This excludes those lots that abut a shared access driveway, a laneway or a pedestrian link / landscape buffer and therefore in these cases a secondary street setback does not apply.
- Corner lots are interpreted as having two front boundaries and two side boundaries for the purposes of determining building setbacks (no rear boundary setback applies).
- Built to Boundary walls are recommended where road frontage widths are less than 12.49m. Built to Boundary walls are optional for lots with road frontage widths equal to, or in excess of 12.5m. Where Built to Boundary walls are not adopted side setbacks shall be in accordance with the Plan of Development Table.
- Built to Boundary walls are to have a maximum length of 15m or 50% of the length of the lot depth (whichever is greater) and a maximum height of 3.5m.
- Boundary setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure. Eaves should not encroach closer than 450mm to the lot boundary except in the case of:
 - The Primary Street Frontage where eaves should not be closer than 1950mm (1.95m);
 - Walls that are Built to Boundary.
- First floor setbacks must not exceed the minimum ground floor setbacks, as documented in the Plan of Development Table.
- Roofed gatehouses and arches are permitted within the front setback (and the secondary frontage for corner lots) provided they meet the requirements of the Queensland development Code, having:
 - a maximum area of 4m² ; and
 - not more than 2m wide elevation to the street; and
 - not more than 3m in height.

Site Cover and Amenity

- Site cover for each lot is not to exceed the percentages outlined in the Plan of Development Table.

- Private open space, must be provided and is not less than 15m² per dwelling with a minimum dimension of 3.0m, and is directly accessible from a ground floor living area.

Privacy and Overlooking

- Buildings must be sited and designed to provide adequate visual privacy for neighbours:
 - Where the distance separating a window or balcony of an adjoining dwelling from the side or rear boundary is less than 1.5m:
 - a) a permanent window and a balcony has a window/ balcony screen extending across the line of sight from the sill to at least 1.5m above the adjacent floor level; or
 - b) a window has a sill height more than 1.5m above the adjacent floor level, or
 - c) a window has obscure glazing below 1.5m;

Where Window and Window/Balcony Screen has the same meaning as in the Queensland Development Code.

Fencing

For detached lots:

- Fencing along primary street frontages must be either 50% transparent or a maximum of 1.2m in height. Fencing to secondary street frontages may be screen fencing of 1.8m high maximum and extend up to the front building line (main facade). For lots identified as being subject to rear fence controls on the Plan of Development, the fence must be a minimum 1.5m high solid screen fence and may extend up to a maximum 1.8m where the upper 0.3m is 30% transparent.
- For Multiple Residential (Duplex lots): Fencing along primary and secondary street frontages (where it adjoins private open space) must be a minimum 1.5m high solid screen fencing and may extend up to a maximum 1.8m where the upper 0.3m is 50% transparent.

Parking and Driveways

For all allotments the following applies:

- Double garages will not be permitted on a single storey dwelling, on a lot less than 10m wide.
- Double garages are permitted:
 - On any Premium Villa, Courtyard, Premium Traditional or Multiple Residential (Duplex) Lot;
 - On any 7.5m wide to less than 12.5m wide where the dwelling is more than one storey in height, and where the garage is setback at least 1m behind the main facade, excluding balconies, of the dwelling;
 - On any corner lot if the garage fronts the secondary street frontage as shown in the setback diagrams for detached corner allotments and minimum garage setbacks can be met;
 - On a single storey dwelling on any Villa Lots where the following design criteria are met:
 - The front facing building wall, which comprises the garage door/s, may not exceed an external width of 5.7m; and
 - The garage door width must not exceed 4.8m; and
 - The garage door must have a minimum 450mm eave above it and be setback a minimum of 240mm behind the pillar of the garage door; and
 - Must have a sectional, tilt or roller door; and

- The front facade of the dwelling must include the following:
 - A front entrance door and windows with a sidelight.
 - A front verandah, portico or porch located over the front entrance, which extends a minimum of 1.6m forward of the entrance door.
 - The verandah, portico or porch is to include front piers with distinct materials and/or colours
- The garage has one side constructed as a built to boundary wall in a position consistent with the Plan of Development for the lot; and
- The driveway of the garage is to taper from the garage opening down to 3m at the lot boundary. The taper must occur on the central edge of the driveway.
 - Any combination of a 'garage', 'carport' or 'open carport' as defined in the Queensland Development Code (QDC) are taken to be a 'garage' under this POD.
- The mandatory width of a driveway at the lot boundary & where crossing the verge:
 - serving a double garage shall be 4.8m (except where a Villa lot where 3.0m is required); and
 - serving a single garage shall be 3.0m.
- Parking spaces on driveways do not have to comply with gradients in AS2890.
- A maximum of one driveway per dwelling is permitted (2 for Multiple Residential (duplex) allotments).
- Driveways should avoid on-street works such as dedicated on-street parking bays, drainage pits and service pillars.
- The minimum distance of a driveway from an intersection of one street with another street (not a laneway) shall be 6.0 metres.
- The minimum distance between driveways on the same Multiple Residential (including duplex) lot shall be 3.0 metres at the boundary.
- Each dwelling is to include a separate dedicated electrical circuit (conduit and wiring) into the garage or carport to enable the installation of Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment to relevant Australian Standards.
- Where not used for Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment, the circuit is to be fitted with a minimum 15amp GPO outlet or terminated at an isolator.

Rainwater Tanks

- All dwellings (including Duplex dwellings) must have:
 - Lots >300m2 = a 5kL rainwater tank
 - Lots 225-300m2 = 3kL rainwater tank
 - Lots <225m2 = no tank required
- All tanks to residential dwellings must collect a minimum 50% roof area capture. All tanks must supply water to toilets, laundry and have a connection for external usage and must have a backup supply from the main potable water system. The tank must be located outside of the minimum area required for private open space.

Definitions

Site Cover

Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is:

- in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure
- a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking
- the eaves of a building
- a sun shade.

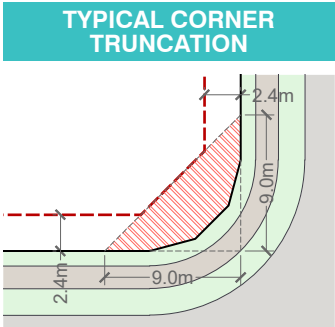
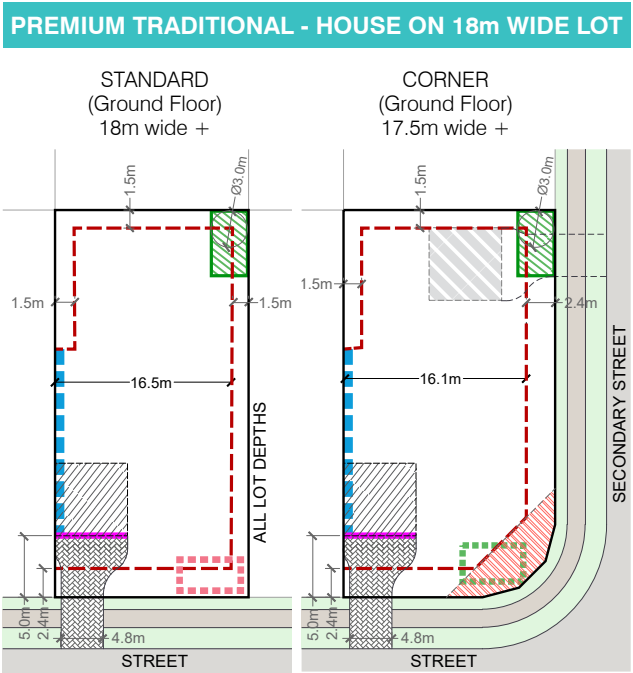
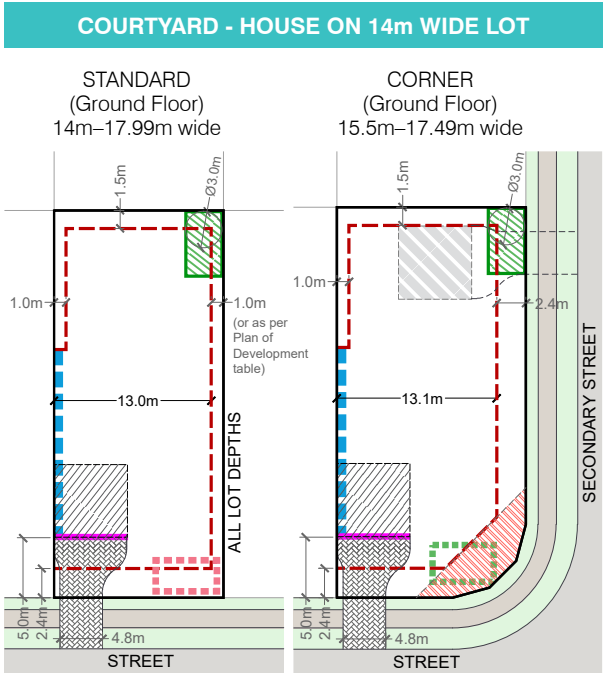
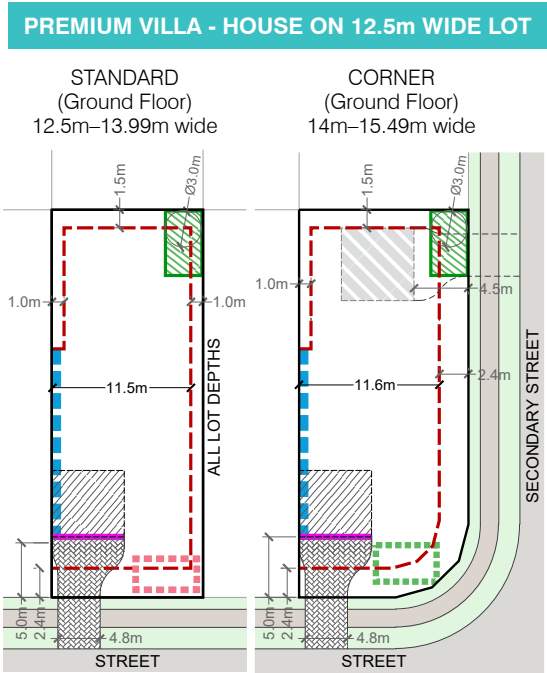
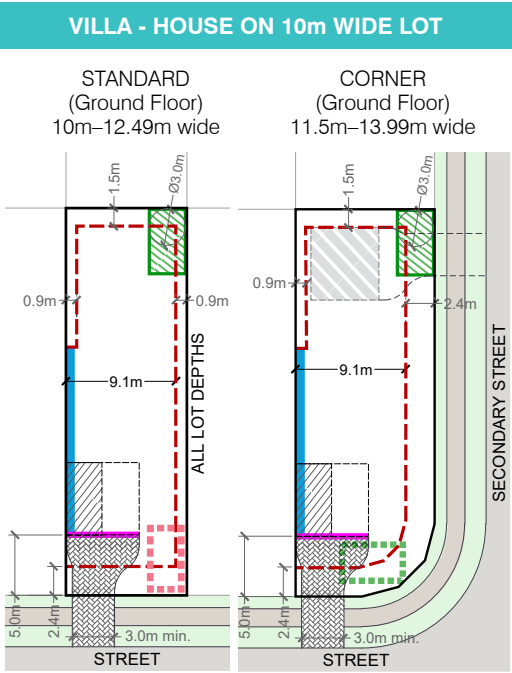
PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT TABLE

	VILLA ALLOTMENTS		PREMIUM VILLA ALLOTMENTS		COURTYARD ALLOTMENTS		PREMIUM TRADITIONAL ALLOTMENTS	
	10m–12.49m Wide		12.5m–13.99m Wide		14m - 17.99m Wide		18.0m Wide +	
	Ground Floor	First Floor	Ground Floor	First Floor	Ground Floor	First Floor	Ground Floor	First Floor
Front & Rear (metres)								
Front / Primary Frontage	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Garage	Single	n/a	5.0	n/a	5.0	n/a	5.0	n/a
	Double		5.0		5.0		5.0	
Rear	1.5 ²	3.0	1.5 ²	3.0	1.5 ²	3.0	1.5 ²	3.0
Side (metres)								
Built to Boundary	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5
Non Built to Boundary	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Corner Lots — Secondary frontage	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Garage and On-site Car Parking								
On site parking requirements (minimum)	1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single garages (up to 3.5m in width) or tandem garages are acceptable. Double garages (greater than 3.5m in width) are permitted for: - 2 storey dwellings; and - single storey dwellings provided note 19 above is met. Double garages must be located on any dwelling with 4 bedrooms or greater.		1 space per dwelling to be covered and enclosed. Single, tandem or double garage acceptable. Double garages must be located on any dwelling with 4 bedrooms or greater.		1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single, tandem or double garage acceptable. Double garages must be located on any dwelling with 4 bedrooms or greater.		1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single, tandem or double garage acceptable. Double garages must be located on any dwelling with 4 bedrooms or greater.	
Garage location	Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.		Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.		Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.		Garages are to be located along the western or southern boundary where appropriate.	
Site Cover (maximum)	60%		60%		60%		60%	

¹ Second side setback as no rear setback applies.

² Lots less than 25m deep have a 1.0m setback

MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL ALLOTMENTS (DUPLEX)	
Ground Floor	First Floor
2.4	2.4
5.0	n/a
5.0	
1.0 ¹	1.0 ¹
0.0	1.0
1.0	1.0
2.4	2.4
1 space per dwelling to be covered and enclosed. Double garages must be located on any dwelling with 4 bedrooms or greater.	
Garages are to be located along the western or southern boundary where appropriate.	
75%	



LEGEND

- Lot boundary
- Maximum building envelope (ground floor)
- Minimum building setback dimensions
- Mandatory built to boundary wall
- Optional built to boundary
- Garage setback from front boundary
- Corner setbacks
- Preferred private open space location (min. Dimension of 3.0m)
- Alternative location for private open space
- Alternative location for private open space (for lots adjoining carcos corridor)
- Indicative garage location
- Single garage for single storey dwelling, double garage for double storey dwelling
- Alternative location of garage on corner lots
- Indicative driveway location

1.1.2 LANEWAY TERRACE ALLOTMENTS

Development Controls

General

- All development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Development Approval.
- Building setbacks and built-to-boundary wall locations shown are subject to future proposed easements and/or underground services.
- Maximum building height is 3 storeys for all dwellings where permitted in the Plan of Development, and 2 storeys (9m) otherwise. Rooftop terraces are defined as a 'storey'.
- Noise affected allotments are to be developed in accordance with AS3671-1989 'Acoustics - Road Traffic Noise Intrusion - building siting and construction' to achieve the satisfactory internal noise levels stipulated in AS2107-2000 'Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors'.

Setbacks

- Setbacks are as per the Plan of Development Table unless otherwise specified.
- Built to Boundary Walls:
 - Built to boundary wall dimensions are limited by the applicable building setbacks and building height limit. Building plans and details of appropriate development staging and construction methods must be submitted for approval;
 - where not adopted, the standard setbacks in the Plan of Development Table apply.
- Boundary setbacks are measured to the main wall of the structure. Minor nib walls (required for fire protection purposes only) may encroach into the setback provided they are wholly contained within the property boundary. Eaves should not encroach closer than 450mm to the lot boundary except in the case of:
 - The Primary Street/Park Frontage where eaves should not be closer than 1500mm;
 - The Secondary Street Frontage where eaves should not be closer than 1000mm; and
 - Walls that are Built to Boundary.
- Upper floor setbacks must not exceed the minimum ground floor setbacks (including rooftop terraces).
- For Angled Terrace Allotments, the built form is to be as generally shown in the Angled Terrace Allotment Diagram.
- Roofed gatehouses and arches are permitted within the front setback (and the secondary frontage for corner lots) provided they meet the requirements of the Queensland Development Code, having:
 - a maximum area of 4m²; and
 - not more than 2m wide elevation to the street; and
 - not more than 3m in height.

Privacy & Overlooking:

- Buildings must be sited and designed to provide adequate visual privacy for neighbouring dwellings:
 - Where the distance separating a window or balcony of an adjoining dwelling from the side or rear boundary is less than 1.5m:
 - a permanent window and a balcony has a window/balcony screen extending across the line of sight from the sill to at least 1.5m above the adjacent floor level; or
 - a window has a sill height more than 1.5m above the adjacent floor level, or
 - a window has obscure glazing below 1.5m;where: Window and Window/Balcony Screen has the same meaning as in the Queensland Development Code.

Site Cover and Amenity

- Site cover for each lot is not to exceed that shown in the Plan of Development table.
- Private open space, must be provided and is not less than 15m² with a minimum dimension of 3.0m and is directly accessible from a living area. Where these private open spaces are provided in the form of an upper level balcony, a ground level courtyard must also be provided to assist with cross ventilation and provide space for clothes drying.

Fencing, Letterboxes, Parking and Driveways

- Fencing along street and park frontages must be either 50% transparent or max. 1.2m high. Fencing to the lane may be screen fencing to 1.8m high.
- Letterboxes for dwellings shall be located on the primary street frontage, or if fronting a park within the laneway.
- Allotments adjoining a laneway may have their garage fronting the laneway, comply with the setbacks, and have fencing to the laneway in accordance with that shown in the Laneway Terrace Allotment diagram.
- Parking spaces on driveways do not have to comply with gradients in AS2890.
- A maximum of one driveway per dwelling is permitted.
- Driveways should have the minimum width required to facilitate vehicle access in order to maintain space between driveways, pathways and any bin storage areas for amenity planting.
- Driveways should avoid on-street works such as dedicated on-street parking bays, drainage pits and service pillars.
- The minimum distance of a driveway from an intersection of one street with another street (not a laneway) shall be 6.0 metres.
- Each dwelling is to include a separate dedicated electrical circuit (conduit and wiring) into the garage or carport to enable the installation of Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment to relevant Australian Standards.

- Where not used for Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment, the circuit is to be fitted with a minimum 15amp GPO outlet or terminated at an isolator.

Site Services and Bin Storage

- All dwellings on Laneway Terrace lots with a width of 4.6m or less are to be designed to ensure the following:
 - There are no conflicts between services (electricity/water) and pedestrian access to the front and rear of the lot, or vehicular access to the rear of the lot;
 - A dedicated area is provided within the lot to accommodate refuse bin storage. This is preferred to be located outside of the garage, but accessible to, and screened from, the laneway. In the case of 4m wide lots, the bin storage area may be accommodated within the garage, provided the garage is appropriately dimensioned to ensure the bins can be removed whilst the car is parked in the garage.

Rainwater Tanks

- All dwellings (including Duplex dwellings) must have:
 - Lots >300m² = a 5kL rainwater tank
 - Lots 225-300m² = 3kL rainwater tank
 - Lots <225m² = no tank required

All tanks to residential dwellings must collect a minimum 50% roof area capture. All tanks must supply water to toilets, laundry and have a connection for external usage and must have a backup supply from the main potable water system. The tank must be located outside of the minimum area required for private open space.

Facade Treatment, Passive Ventilation and Natural Light Provisions

- On all terrace lots the main façade (facing the primary street frontage) must comprise at least two different materials and at least one horizontal or vertical step in the façade;
- Each dwelling unit must not present the same façade design to the street as the immediate adjoining dwelling/s;
- The design of the dwelling must consider passive ventilation and natural light provision through a combination of the following elements:
 - inclusion of a mid-block courtyard space, light wells or recess that extends into the dwelling to allow multiple rooms to have windows/openings onto that space;
 - each living area that adjoins an external wall (not built to boundary) has an open-able window or door.

Secondary Dwelling Above Garage

- Secondary Dwellings above Garages are permitted on lots identified in the Plan of Development plans in Appendix E of this document. They shall be generally as shown in the

diagram: Typical Diagram for Secondary Dwellings above Garages in this PoD.

- Where secondary dwellings above garages are built adjacent the laneway, the design of windows, balconies and other amenity spaces shall be located and adequately screened to avoid overlooking of, and from, secondary dwellings on the opposite side of the laneway.
- The relationship of garages to the laneway and bin storage areas shall be generally as shown in the diagrams: Typical Laneway Interface and Typical Product for Secondary Dwelling above Garage, in this PoD.
- Secondary Dwellings must also comply with Table 6 in Part 2.6 of this PoD (Section 1) to remain Exempt.

Definitions

Site Cover

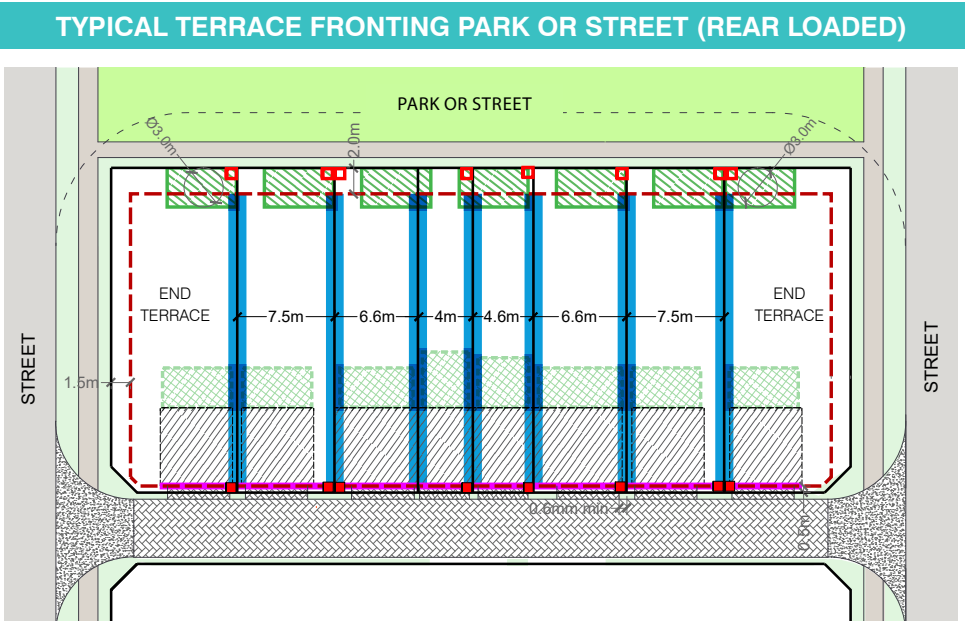
Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is:

- in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure
- a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking
- the eaves of a building
- a sun shade.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT TABLE

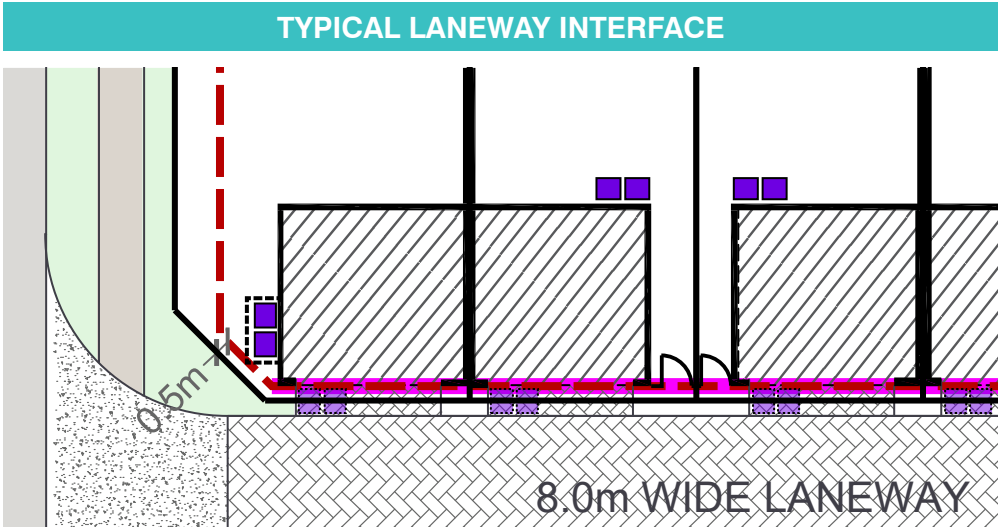
	LANEWAY TERRACE ALLOTMENTS 4M-<14M WIDE (REAR LOADED)	
	Ground Floor	First Floor
Front & Rear (metres)		
Front / Primary Frontage	2.0	2.0
Garage	0.5 (mandatory)	n/a (mandatory)
Rear	0.5	0.0
Side (metres)		
Built to Boundary	0.0	0.0
Non Built to Boundary ¹	0.9	0.9
Corner Lots — Secondary street frontage	1.5	1.5
Corner Lots where secondary frontage shares a boundary with a laneway or linear open space or ped link	0.9	0.9
Garage and On-site Car Parking		
On site parking requirements (minimum)	1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single, tandem or double garages are acceptable depending on lot width.	
Garage Location	Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.	
Site Cover (maximum)	85%	

¹ 1.5m where abutting a laneway as per the Laneway Terrace Allotments Diagram



LEGEND

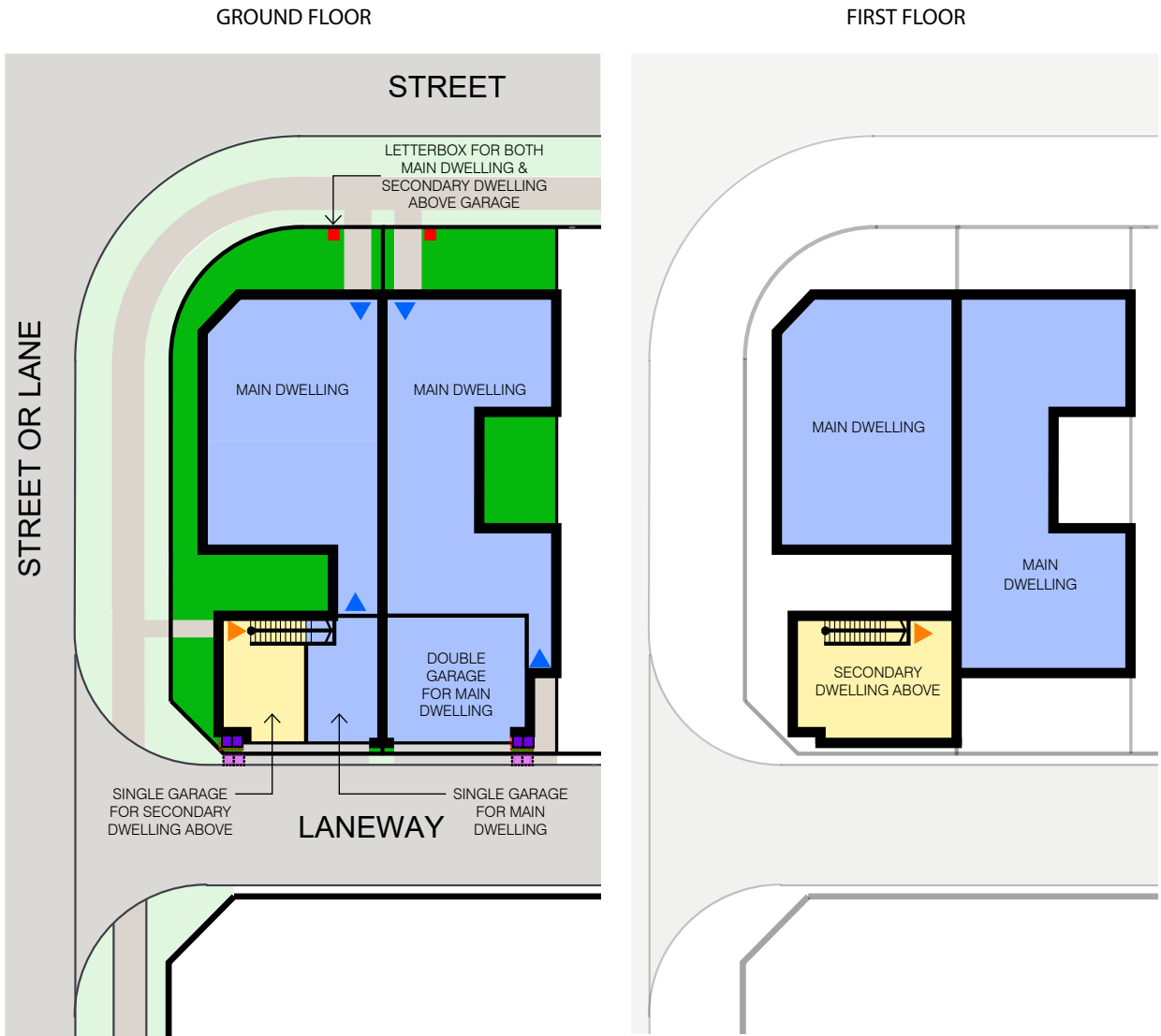
- Lot boundary
- Maximum building envelope (ground floor)
- Building setback dimensions (1.0m)
- Mandatory built to boundary wall
- Garage setback from front boundary
- Preferred private open space location
- Alternate location for private open space
- Garage location
- Letterbox location (if primary frontage is park)
- Letterbox location (if primary frontage is a street)



LEGEND

- Lot boundary
- Building setback dimensions (1.0m)
- Indicative driveway location
- Preferred location of bin storage (main dwelling and loft)
- Preferred location of bin collection (main dwelling and loft)

TYPICAL PRODUCT SECONDARY DWELLING ABOVE GARAGE



- LEGEND**
- Lot boundary
 - Indicative built form
 - Main dwelling
 - Secondary dwelling above garage
 - Home office
 - Preferred letterbox locations
 - Preferred location of bin storage (and indicative screening)
 - Preferred location of bin collection
 - Entrance to main dwelling (indicative location)
 - Entrance to secondary dwelling (indicative location)
 - Entrance to home office (indicative location)
 - Indicative private open space / landscaping locations

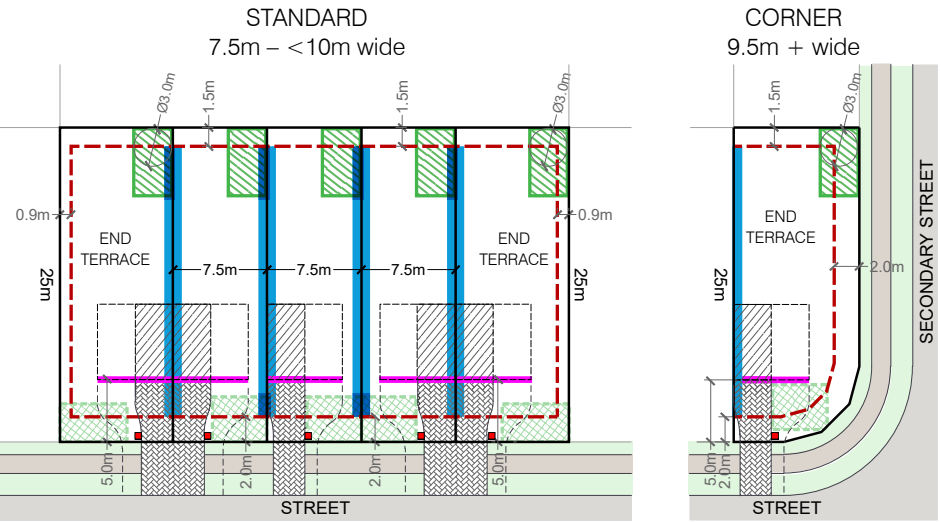
The above should be read in conjunction with Section 2 of the PoD and comply with the Table 6: Secondary Dwelling Controls.

1.1.3 FRONT LOADED TERRACE ALLOTMENTS - 7.5M WIDE

Development Controls

- General**
- All development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Development Approval.
 - Building setbacks and build-to-boundary wall locations shown are subject to future proposed easements and/or underground services.
 - Maximum building height is 3 storeys for all dwellings where permitted in the Plan of Development, and 2 storeys (9m) otherwise. Rooftop terraces are defined as a 'storey'.
 - Noise affected allotments are to be developed in accordance with AS3671-1989 'Acoustics - Road Traffic Noise Intrusion - building siting and construction' to achieve the satisfactory internal noise levels stipulated in AS2107-2000 Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors'.
- Setbacks**
- Setbacks are as per the Plan of Development Table unless otherwise specified.
 - Where Built to Boundary walls are not adopted side setbacks for non-built to boundary walls apply.
 - A corner lot, for the purposes of determining setbacks, is a lot that adjoins the intersection of two streets (collector, access street or access place). This excludes those lots that abut a shared access driveway, a laneway, or a pedestrian link landscape buffer and therefore in these cases a secondary frontage setback does not apply.
 - Built to Boundary wall shall be no more than 85% of the length of the boundary and may be higher than 3.5m where in accordance with approved house plans and where appropriate building staging and construction techniques are demonstrated.
 - Upper floor setbacks must not exceed the minimum ground floor setbacks, including roof top terraces.
 - Boundary setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure. Eaves should not encroach closer than 450mm to the lot boundary except in the case of:
 - The Primary Street Frontage where eaves should not be closer than 1500mm; and
 - Walls that are Built to Boundary.
 - Roofed gatehouses and arches are permitted within the front setback (and the secondary frontage for corner lots) provided they meet the requirements of the Queensland Development Code, having:
 - a maximum area of 4m²; and
 - not more than 2m wide elevation to the street; and
 - not more than 3m height.
- Site Cover and Amenity**
- Site cover for each lot is not to exceed that shown in the Plan of Development table.
 - Private open space, must be provided and is not less than 15m² with a minimum dimension of 3.0m and is directly accessible from a ground floor living area.
- Privacy & Overlooking**
- Buildings must be sited and designed to provide adequate visual privacy for neighbours:
 - Where the distance separating a window or balcony of an adjoining dwelling from the side or rear boundary is less than 1.5 m:
 - a permanent window and a balcony has a window/balcony screen extending across the line of sight from the sill to at least 1.5m above the adjacent floor level; or
 - a window has a sill height more than 1.5m above the adjacent floor level, or
 - a window has obscure glazing below 1.5m;
 - where: Window and Window/Balcony Screen has the same meaning as in the Queensland Development Code.
- Fencing**
- Fencing along the primary street frontage must be either 50% transparent or max. 1.2m high. Fencing to secondary street frontages may be screen fencing up to 1.8m high up to the front building line (main facade).
- Parking and Driveways**
- For all allotments the following applies:
 - Double garages will not be permitted on a single storey dwelling;
 - Double garages may be permitted where the dwelling is more than one storey in height, and where the garage is setback at least 1m behind the main facade, excluding balconies, of the dwelling;
 - The maximum width of a driveway at the lot boundary & where crossing the verge:
 - serving a double garage shall be 4.8m; and
 - serving a single garage shall be 3.0m.
- Definitions**
- Site Cover**
- Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is:
- in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure
 - a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking
 - the eaves of a building
 - a sun shade.
- SETBACKS**
- | PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT TABLE | TERRACE ALLOTMENTS 7.5M-10M WIDE (FRONT LOADED) | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Ground Floor | First Floor (includes Loft Dwellings) |
| Front & Rear (metres) | | |
| Front / Primary Frontage | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Garage | 5.0m for single, tandem and double garages | n/a |
| Rear | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Side (metres) | | |
| Built to Boundary | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non Built to Boundary ¹ | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Corner Lots — Secondary frontage | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Garage and On-site Car Parking | | |
| On site parking requirements (minimum) | 1 space to be covered and enclosed.
Single or tandem garages are acceptable.
Double garages are permitted on two storey dwellings only. | |
| Garage Location | Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall. | |
| Site Cover (maximum) | 75% | |

TYPICAL TERRACE ALLOTMENTS (FRONT LOADED)



- LEGEND**
- Lot boundary
 - Maximum building envelope (ground floor)
 - Building setback dimensions
 - Mandatory built to boundary wall
 - Garage setback from front boundary
 - Preferred private open space location
 - Alternate location for private open space
 - Single garage for single storey dwelling double garage when 2 storey dwelling
 - Indicative driveway location
 - Preferred letterbox location

¹ 1.5m where abutting a laneway as per the Laneway Terrace Allotments Diagram

1.1.4 LANEWAY TERRACE ALLOTMENTS - 16.5M & 20M DEEP

Development Controls

General

- All development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Development Approval.
- Building setbacks and built-to-boundary wall locations shown are subject to future proposed easements and/or underground services.
- Maximum building height is 3 storeys for all dwellings where permitted in the Plan of Development, and 2 storeys (9m) otherwise. Rooftop terraces are defined as a 'storey'.
- Noise affected allotments are to be developed in accordance with AS3671-1989 'Acoustics - Road Traffic Noise Intrusion - building siting and construction' to achieve the satisfactory internal noise levels stipulated in AS2107-2000 'Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors'.

Setbacks

- Setbacks are as per the Plan of Development Table unless otherwise specified.
- Built to Boundary Walls:
 - Built to boundary wall dimensions are limited by the applicable building setbacks and building height limit. Building plans and details of appropriate development staging and construction methods must be submitted for approval;
 - where not adopted, the standard setbacks in the Plan of Development Table apply.
- Boundary setbacks are measured to the main wall of the structure. Nib walls may encroach into the setback provided they are wholly contained within the property boundary. Eaves should not encroach closer than 450mm to the lotboundary except in the case of:
 - The Primary Street/Park Frontage where eaves can abut the property boundary;
 - The Secondary Street Frontage where eaves should not be closer than 750mm; and
 - Walls that are Built to Boundary.
- Feature end treatment of the built to boundary wall is required where abutting the site boundary at the primary frontage. Feature end treatment to be in a material consistent with materials used on the primary frontage building facade.

Privacy & Overlooking:

- Buildings must be sited and designed to provide adequate visual privacy for neighbouring dwellings:
 - Where the distance separating a window or balcony of an adjoining dwelling from the side or rear boundary is less than 1.5m:
 - a permanent window and a balcony has a window/balcony screen extending across the line of sight from the sill to at least 1.5m above the adjacent floor level; or
 - a window has a sill height more than 1.5m above the adjacent floor level, or
 - a window has obscure glazing below 1.5m;where: Window and Window/Balcony Screen has the same meaning as in the Queensland Development Code.

Site Cover and Amenity

- Site cover for each lot is not to exceed that shown in the Plan of Development table.
- Private open space must be provided in accordance with the below. This area may be roofed and take the form of an upper level balcony or rooftop terrace:
 - 2 bedroom dwellings - 9m² with a minimum dimension of 2.5m;
 - 3+ bedroom dwellings - 12m² with a minimum dimension of 2.5m.
- Fencing, Letterboxes, Parking and Driveways
- Fencing to Primary Frontages must be in the form of planter boxes and/or privacy screening for residents, in particular where there is a front open space.
- If provided, privacy screening must either be of solid material (e.g. timber, steel), opaque screens, perforated panels, or trellises that are permanently fixed, and are to have a maximum of 50 per cent openings.
- Fencing to the lane may be screen fencing to 1.8m high.
- Fencing to the Secondary Frontage must be either 50% transparent or max. 1.2m high.
- Letterboxes for dwellings shall be located on the primary street frontage, or if fronting a park within the laneway. Letterboxes must be integrated into the dwelling, and not be standalone.
- A maximum of one driveway per dwelling is permitted.
- Driveways should have the minimum width required to facilitate vehicle access in order to maintain space between driveways, pathways and any bin storage areas for amenity planting.

Site Services and Bin Storage

- All dwellings are to be designed to ensure the following:
 - There are no conflicts between services (electricity/ water) and pedestrian access to the front and rear of the lot, or vehicular access to the rear of the lot;
 - A dedicated area is provided within the lot to accommodate refuse bin storage. This is preferred to be located outside of the garage on the laneway interface. Bin storage must be appropriately screened;
 - Air-conditioners, hot water systems, clothes lines and other household services must be screened and/or located to minimise the visual impact to the street. Services may be visible from the lane, but must be screened.

Rainwater Tanks

- For lots <225m², no rainwater tank is required.

Facade Treatment, Passive Ventilation and Natural Light Provisions

- On all terrace lots the main façade (facing the primary street frontage) must comprise at least two different materials and at least one horizontal or vertical step in the façade.
- Each dwelling unit must not present the same façade design to the street as the immediate adjoining dwelling/s.
- Design of corner dwellings must visually 'wrap' around the corner, providing activation of the corner and passive surveillance of the secondary street through the form of porch / alfresco openings and/or glazing.
- All dwellings must include a clearly identifiable and addressed front door. Front door must be visible from the street. Front door access must not be via a lane. Sliding doors do not constitute a front door. Front door must be sufficiently sheltered from the elements, preferably utilising the structure of the first floor.
- Dwellings must include landscaping along the street frontage to reinforce the dwelling entry, and to positively contribute to the streetscape. Ground covers are preferred in lieu of turf. Vertical landscaping should also be considered to positively influence streetscape.
 - inclusion of a mid-block courtyard space, light wells or recess that extends into the dwelling to allow multiple rooms to have windows/openings onto that space;
 - each living area that adjoins an external wall (not built to boundary) has an open-able window or door.

Definitions

Site Cover

Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is:

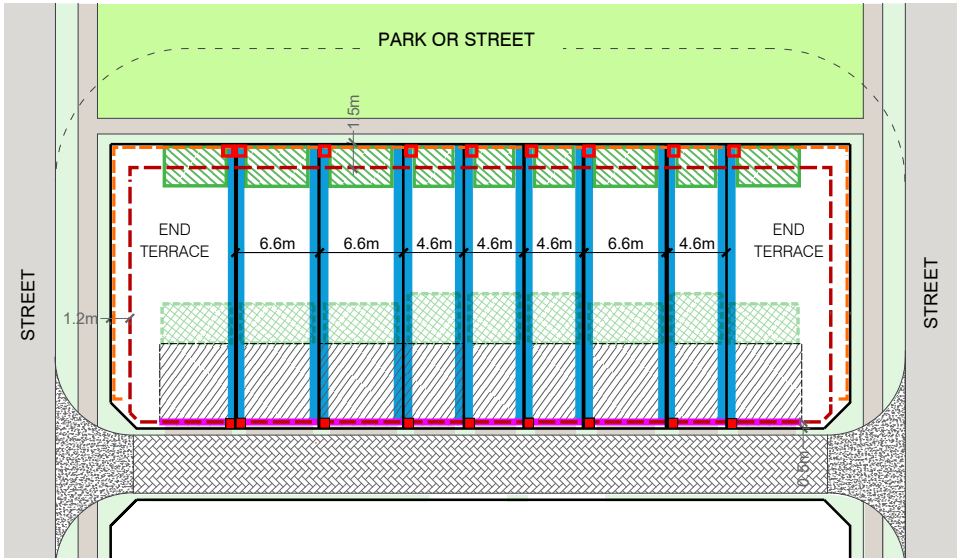
- in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure;
- a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking;
- the eaves of a building;
- a sun shade.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT TABLE

	LANEWAY TERRACE ALLOTMENTS 16.5m, 20m & 21m DEEP			
	4.6m Wide		6.6m Wide +	
	Ground Floor	Upper Floors	Ground Floor	Upper Floors
Front / Primary Street Frontage				
Primary Frontage	1.5 ¹	1.0 ¹	1.5 ¹	1.0 ¹
Garage	0.5	n/a	0.5	n/a
Rear	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Side				
Built to Boundary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non Built to Boundary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Corner Lots - Secondary Frontage	n/a	n/a	1.2 ¹	1.2 ¹
Garage and On-site Car Parking				
On site parking requirements (minimum)	1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single garage acceptable. Double garages are not permitted. Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.		1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single garage acceptable. Double garages are permitted. Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.	
Site Cover (maximum)	95%		90%	

¹ 0.0m to balconies and verandahs

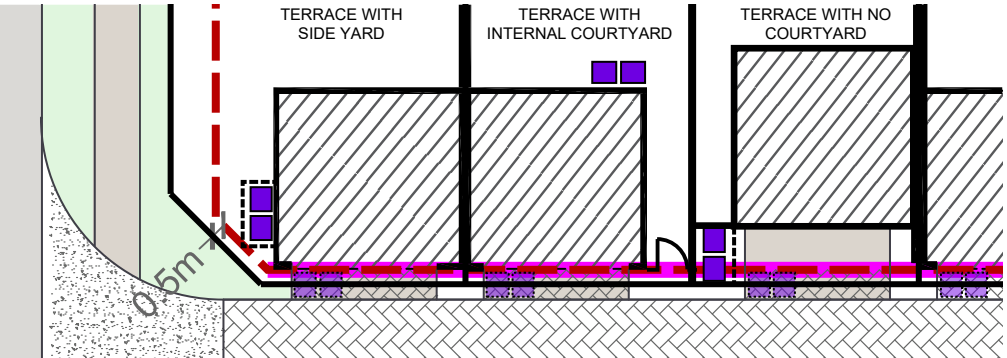
TYPICAL TERRACE FRONTING PARK OR STREET (REAR LOADED)



LEGEND

- Lot boundary
- Maximum building envelope (ground floor)
- Protrusions for verandah / balconies
- Building setback dimensions
- Mandatory built to boundary wall
- Garage setback from front boundary
- Preferred private open space location
- Alternate location for private open space (20/21m deep terraces only)
- Garage location
- Letterbox location (if primary frontage is park)
- Letterbox location (if primary frontage is a street)

TYPICAL LANEWAY INTERFACE



LEGEND

- Lot boundary
- Building setback dimensions
- Indicative driveway location
- Preferred location of bin storage
- Preferred location of bin collection
- Screened bin enclosure

1.1.5 URBAN LOFT ALLOTMENTS - TYPE G & H

Development Controls

General

- All development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Development Approval.
- All building setbacks and built to boundary walls are subject to service easements existing and proposed.
- Maximum building height is 3 storeys for all dwellings where permitted in the Plan of Development, and 2 storeys (9m) otherwise. Rooftop terraces are defined as a 'storey'.

Setbacks

- Setbacks are as per the Plan of Development Table, unless dimensioned otherwise on plan. Setbacks are measured to the wall of the building or structure. Eaves may extend into the front, side and rear setbacks up to 450mm from the property boundary except in the case of:
 - to a laneway: up to the property boundary;
 - where a wall is built to boundary.
- Upper floor setbacks must be in accordance with minimum ground floor setbacks.
- Built to Boundary Walls:
 - built to boundary wall dimensions are limited by the boundary setbacks and building height limit. Building plans and details of appropriate development staging and construction methods must be submitted for approval;
 - where not adopted, the setbacks for non built to boundary walls in the Plan of Development Table apply.

Privacy & Overlooking

- Buildings must be sited and designed to provide adequate visual privacy for neighbours:
 - Where the distance separating a window or balcony of an adjoining dwelling from the side or rear boundary is less than 1.5 m:
 - a permanent window and a balcony has a window/balcony screen extending across the line of sight from the sill to at least 1.5m above the adjacent floor level; or
 - a window has a sill height more than 1.5m above the adjacent floor level, or
 - a window has obscure glazing below 1.5m; where: Window and Window/Balcony Screen has the same meaning as in the Queensland Development Code.

Parking and Driveways

- Doubles garages are permitted only on Lot Type H.
- A maximum of one driveway is permitted per lot.

- Driveways are to have the following widths:
 - single driveway: maximum 3.0m;
 - double driveway: maximum 4.8m or the minimum width required to facilitate vehicle access.
- Driveways are to avoid on-street works such as: dedicated parking bays, drainage inlets, service pillars, street planting beds and bio-retention areas.
- The minimum distance of a driveway from an intersection of one street with another street (not a laneway) shall be 6.0 metres.
- Parking spaces on driveways do not have to comply with gradients in AS2890.
- Each dwelling is to include a separate dedicated electrical circuit (conduit and wiring) into the garage or carport to enable the installation of Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment to relevant Australian Standards.
- Where not used for Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment, the circuit is to be fitted with a minimum 15amp GPO outlet or terminated at an isolator.

Site Cover and Amenity

- Site cover for each lot is not to exceed that shown in the Plan of Development table.
- Private amenity space must be provided and may be roofed and take the form of an upper floor balcony or rooftop terrace that is not less than 8m² with a minimum dimension of 2.5m and accessible from an upper floor living area.

Site Services and Bin Storage

- All dwellings are to be designed to ensure the following:
 - There are no conflicts between services (electricity/water) and pedestrian access to the front and rear of the lot, or vehicular access to the rear of the lot;
 - A dedicated area is provided within the lot to accommodate refuse bin storage. This is preferred to be located outside of the garage on the laneway interface. Bin storage must be screened;
 - Air-conditioners, hot water systems, clothes lines and other household services must be screened and/or located to minimise the visual impact to the street. Services may be visible from the lane, but must be screened.

Fencing

- Fencing along the street frontage may be up to 1.2m.

Façade Treatment and Passive Ventilation

- On all terrace lots the main façade (facing the primary street frontage) must comprise at least two different materials and at least one horizontal or vertical step in the façade.
- Each dwelling unit must not present the same façade design to the street as the immediate adjoining dwelling/s.
- The design of the dwelling must consider passive ventilation. Each living area that adjoins an external wall (not built to boundary) must have an open-able window or door.

Rainwater Tanks

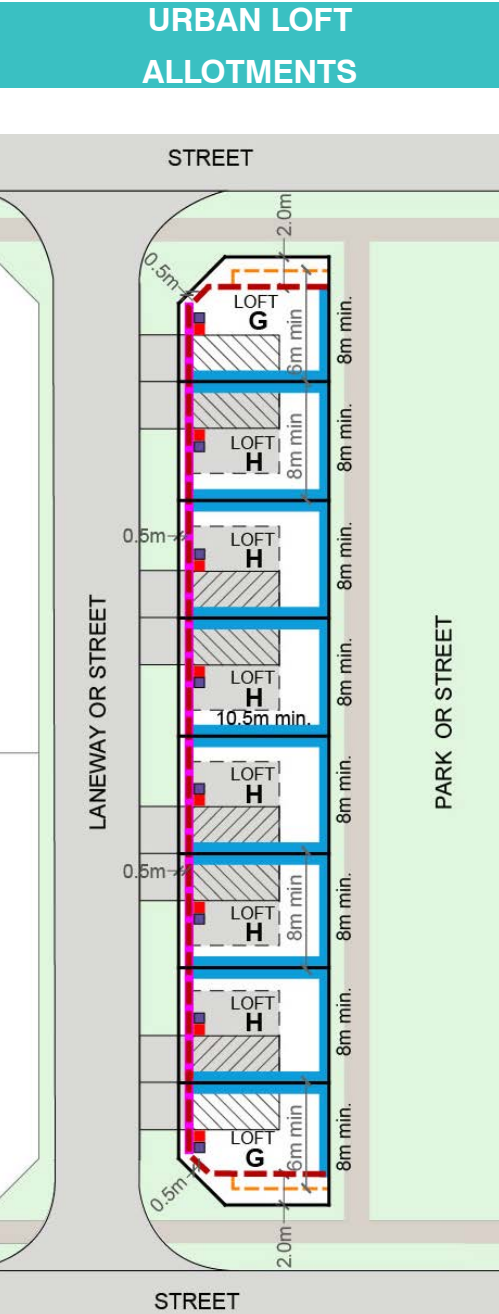
- For lots <225m², no tank is required.

Definitions

Site Cover

Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is:

- in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure
- a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking
- the eaves of a building
- a sun shade.



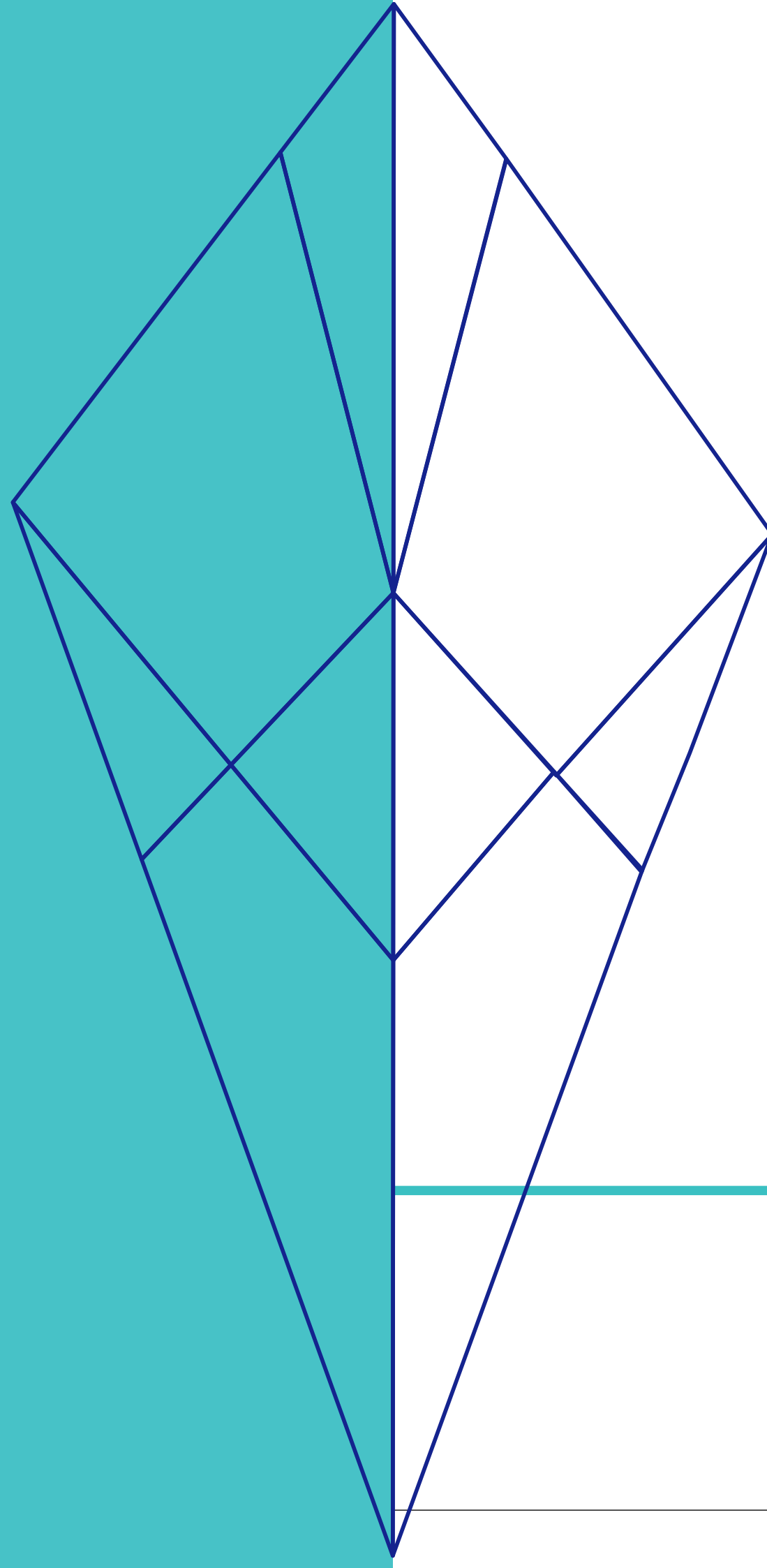
LEGEND

- Lot boundary
- Maximum building envelope
- Protrusion for upper floor balconies and awnings
- Recommended built to boundary wall
- Garage setback from front boundary
- Indicative garage location
- Permittable double garage location
- Setback dimensions
- Indicative letterbox location
- Preferred location of bin storage

SETBACKS

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT TABLE	URBAN LOFT ALLOTMENTS			
	Type G		Type H	
	Ground Floor	Upper Floors	Ground Floor	Upper Floors
Front / Primary Street Frontage				
Front	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garage	0.5 (mandatory)	n/a (mandatory)	0.5 (mandatory)	n/a (mandatory)
Rear	0.5	0.5 ¹	0.5	0.5 ¹
Side				
Built to Boundary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non Built to Boundary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Corner Lots — Secondary Street	2.0	2.0 ¹	n/a	n/a
Garage and On-site Car Parking				
On site parking requirements (minimum)	1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single garage acceptable. Double garages are not permitted. Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.		1 space to be covered and enclosed. Single garage acceptable. Double garages are permitted. Garages are to be located along the built to boundary wall.	
Site Cover (maximum)	90%		95%	

¹ Upper floor balconies and awnings may protrude up to 1.0m into the boundary setback



APPENDIX H OPEN SPACE NETWORK PLAN



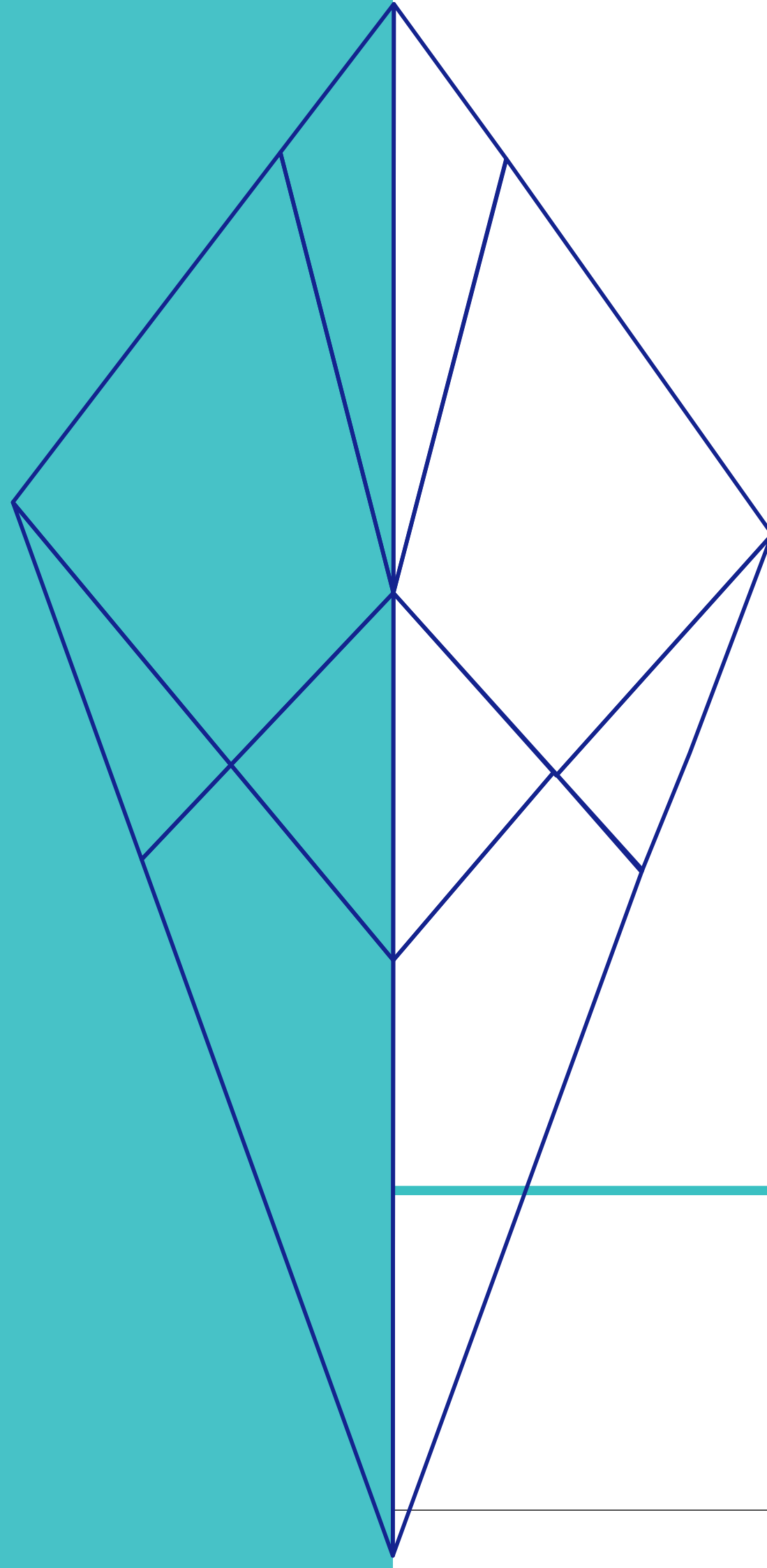
OPEN SPACE - LOCAL CATEGORY PARK AREA REQUIREMENTS				
TYPE	POPULATION RATE <i>(average people per household)</i>	PRECINCT		TOTAL POPULATION
		15		
Detached Dwelling	2.6	300 dw	780 ppl	780 ppl
Duplex Dwelling	2.2	20 dw	44 ppl	44 ppl
Attached Dwelling (Unit/Apartment)	1.8	30 dw	54 ppl	54 ppl
TOTAL POPULATION		340 dw	878 ppl	878 ppl
TOTAL LOCAL OPEN SPACE RE- QUIREMENT (@ 1.3ha PER 1,000 PERSONS)			1.14 ha	1.14 ha

OPEN SPACE - LOCAL CATEGORY PARK AREAS PROVISION			
PARK TYPE		PRECINCT	
		15	TOTAL
	Neighbourhood Recreation Park	0.50 ha	0.50 ha
	Local Linear Park	0.90 ha	0.90 ha
TOTAL		1.40 ha	1.40 ha

- LOCAL PARK ALLOCATION NOTES:
- The local park provision is calculated at 1.3 hectares per 1,000 population.
 - All residential precincts comply with the minimum Neighbourhood Park provision requirement inclusive of 300m catchment.

OPEN SPACE - MAJOR AND DISTRICT CATEGORY PARK AREAS PROVISION				
PARK TYPE		PRECINCT		TOTAL
		15	16	
	District Linear Park	2.03 ha	-	2.03 ha
	Conservation	-	7.49 ha	7.49 ha
	Neighbourhood Sports Park	4.50 ha	-	4.50 ha
	Highway Buffer	3.39 ha	-	3.39 ha
	Drainage Corridor / Reserve	1.58 ha	-	1.58 ha
TOTAL		11.5 ha	7.49 ha	18.99 ha

LEGEND	
	Precinct Boundaries
	Application Boundary
	300m Walkable Radius



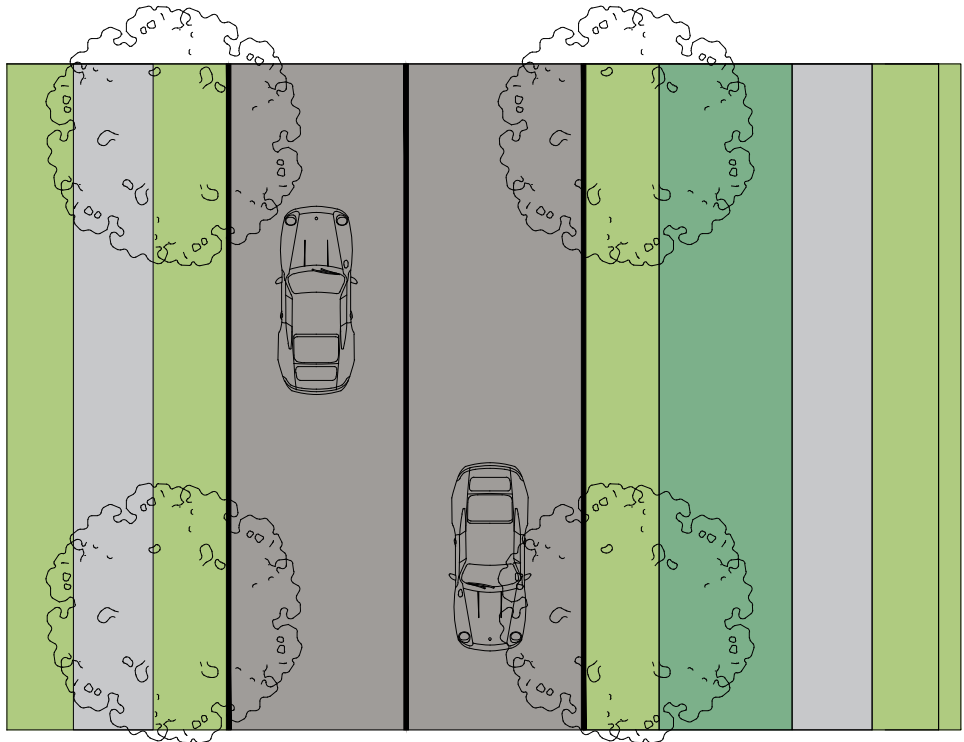
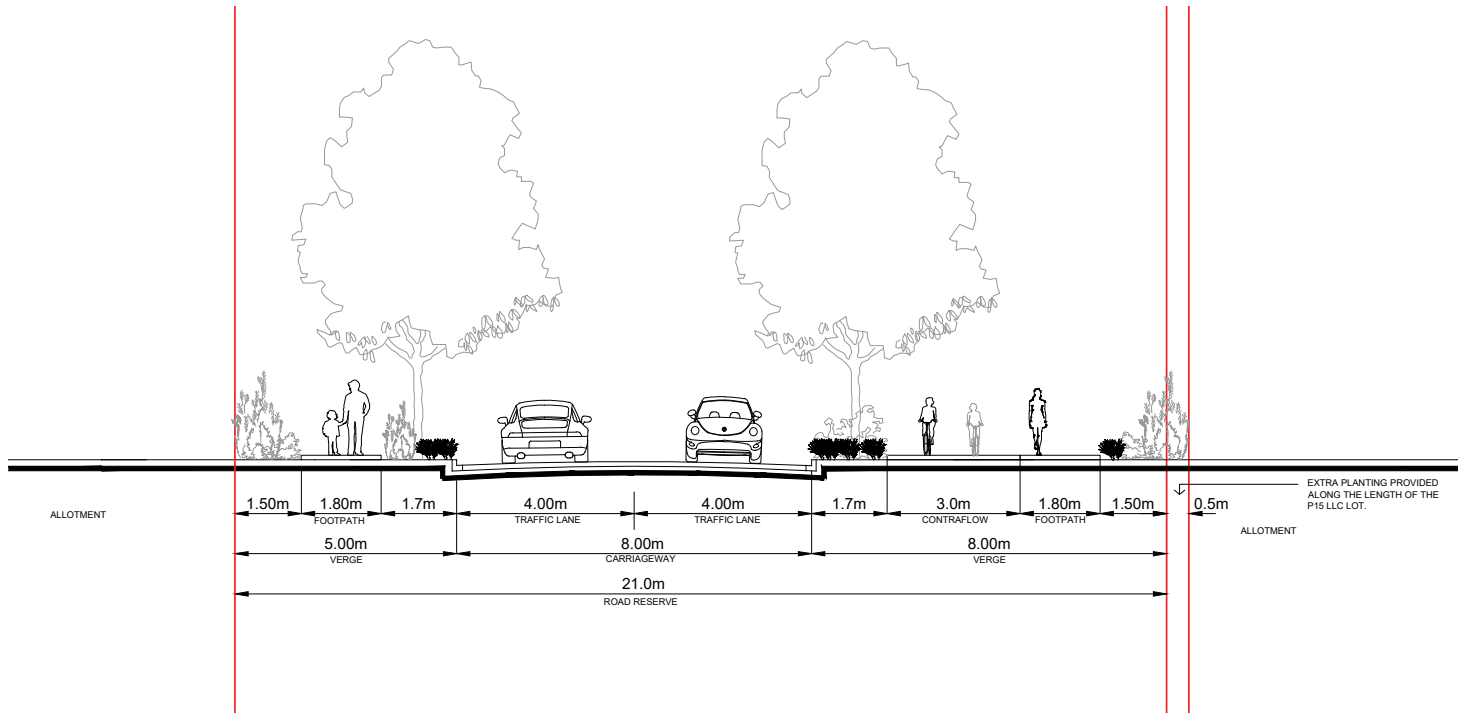
APPENDIX I ROAD HIERARCHY

LEGEND

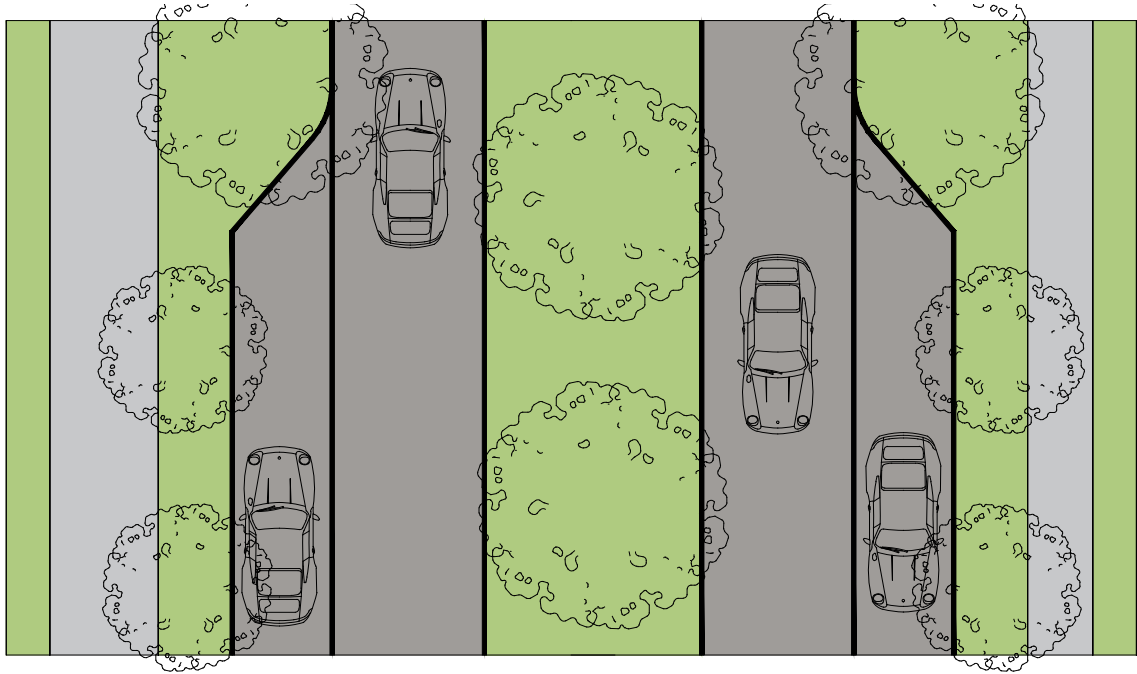
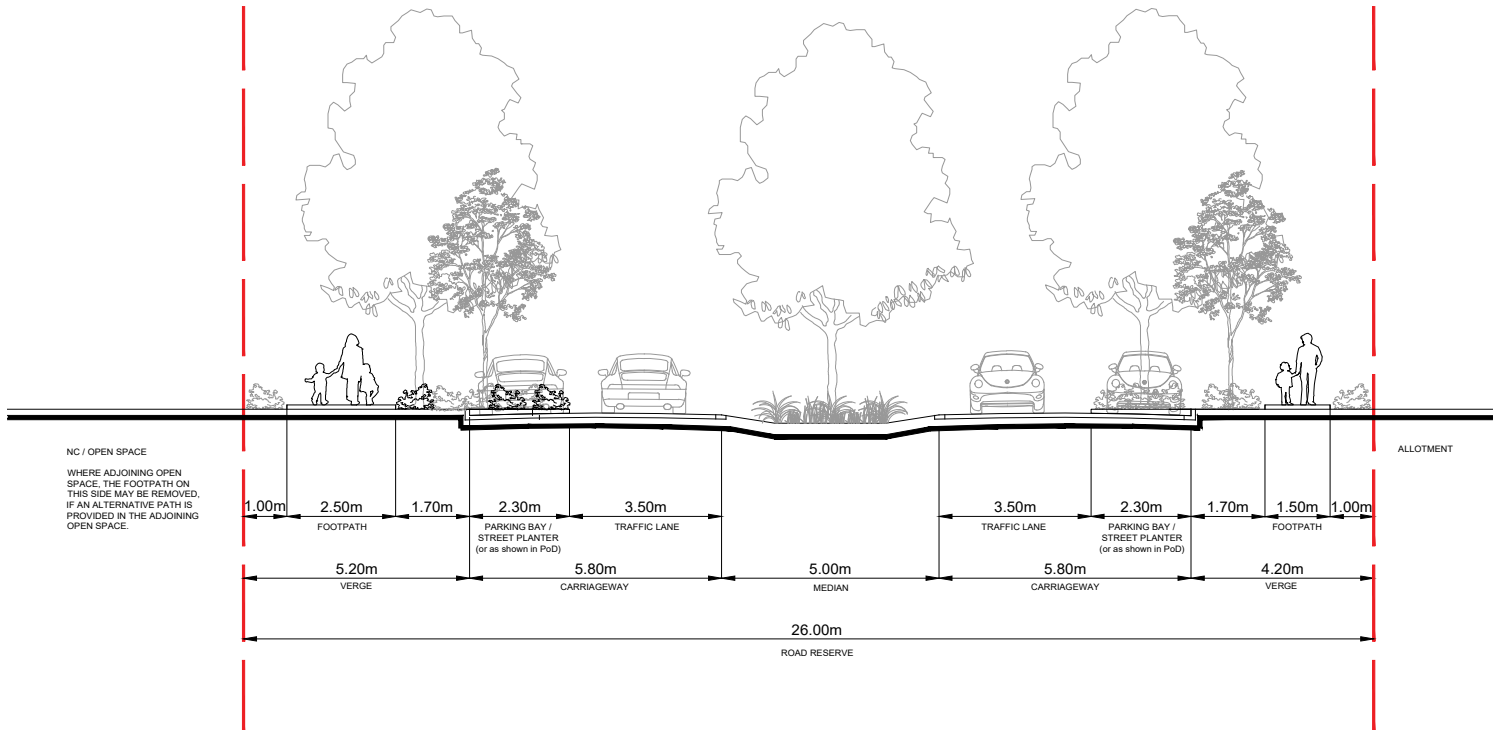
GENERAL		
	Application Boundary	
CONNECTOR ROADS		
TRUNK		
	Trunk Connector C	21m
NEIGHBOURHOOD		
	Neighbourhood Connector K	26m
ACCESS STREETS		
	Access Street A	17.5m
	Access Street Urban D	17.5m
	Access Street - Standard (7.5m wide carriageway)	15.5m
	Access Street - Esplanade - 6.5m pavement (and indented parking bays on park side)	13.5m
	Shared vehicular / pedestrian access	12m
	Laneway	10.5m
	Laneway	8.0m
INTERSECTIONS		
	Roundabout	



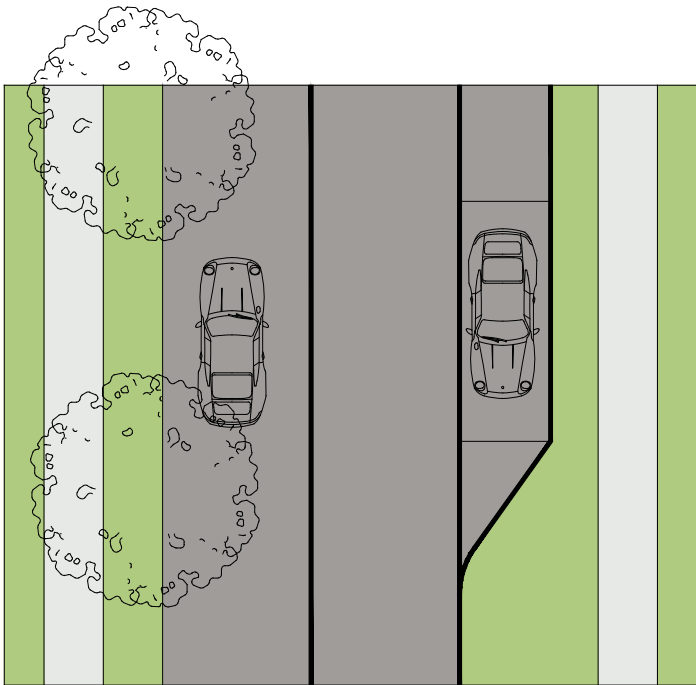
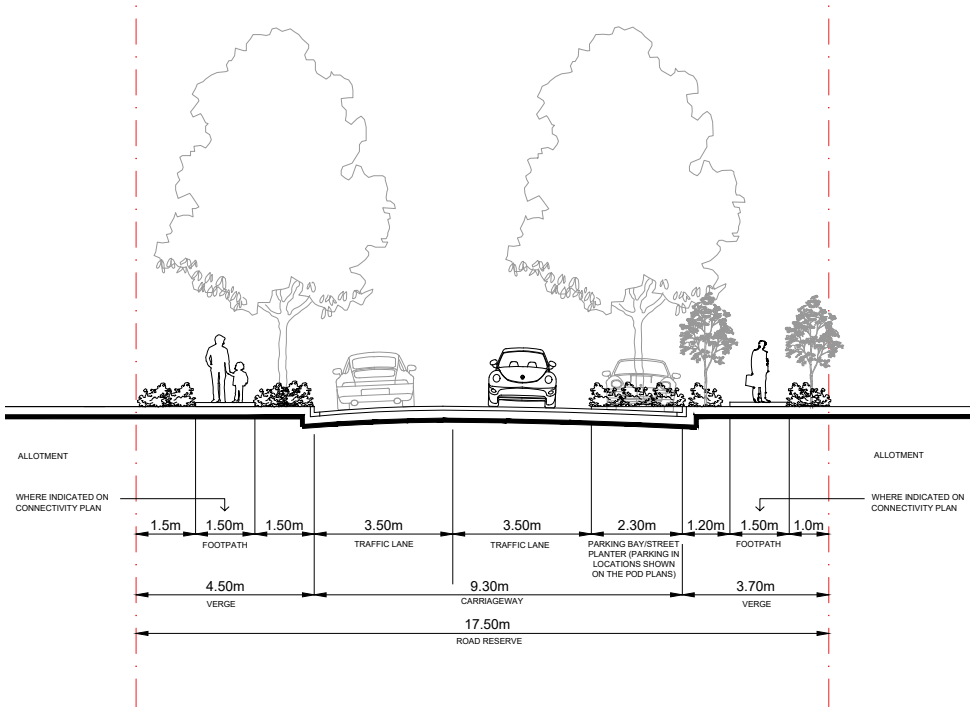
TRUNK CONNECTOR C - 21.0M



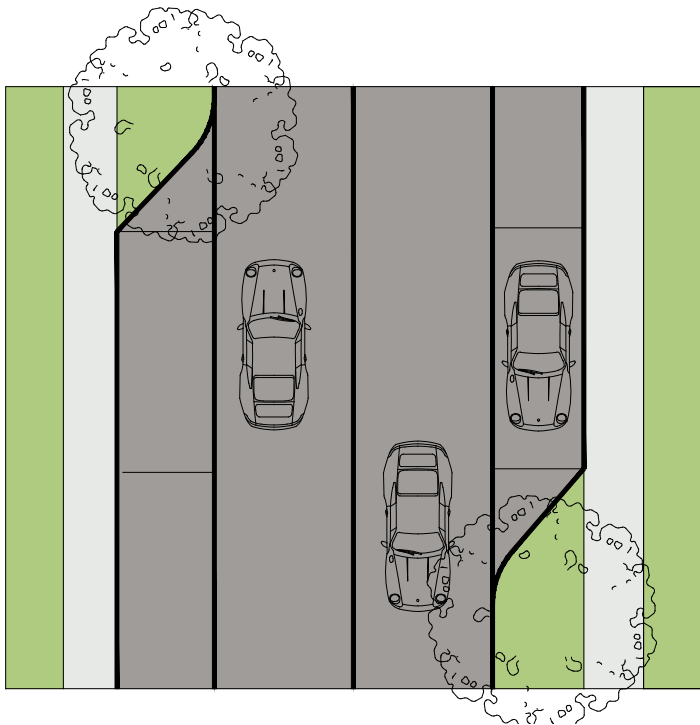
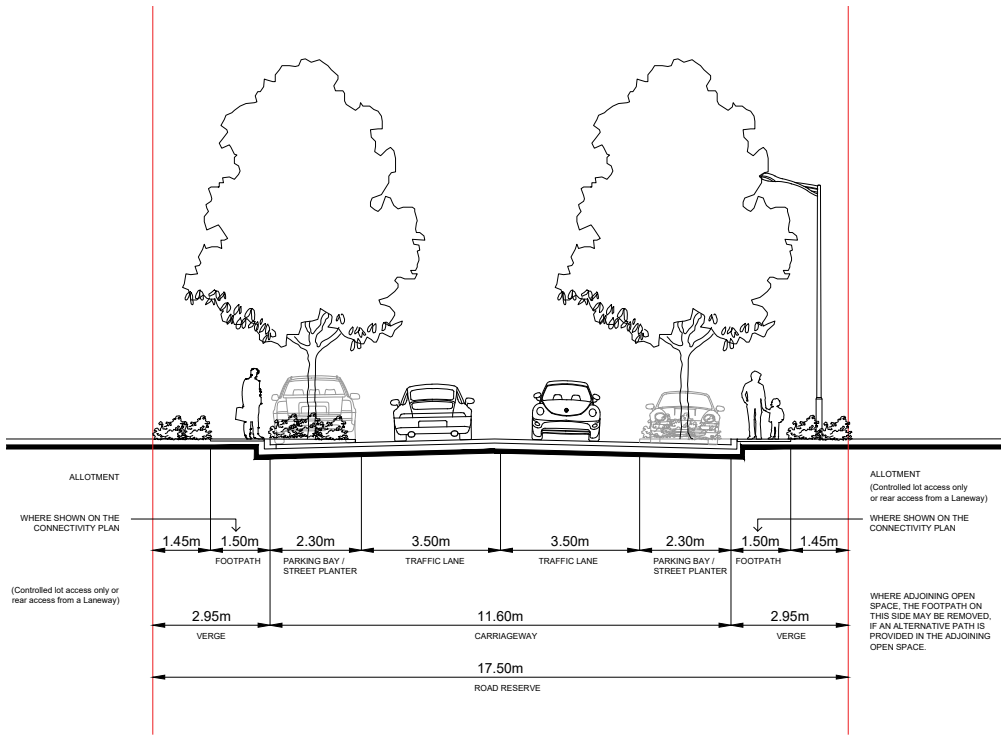
NEIGHBOURHOOD CONNECTOR K - 26M



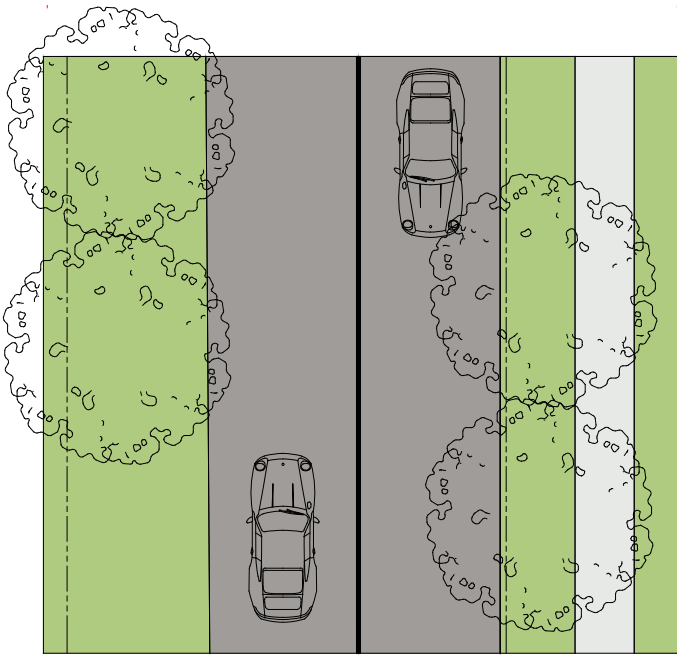
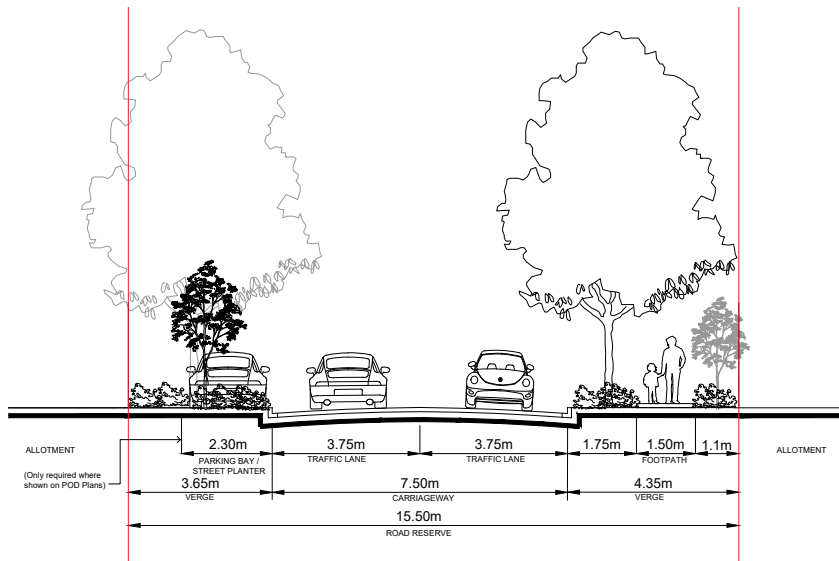
ACCESS STREET A - 17.5M



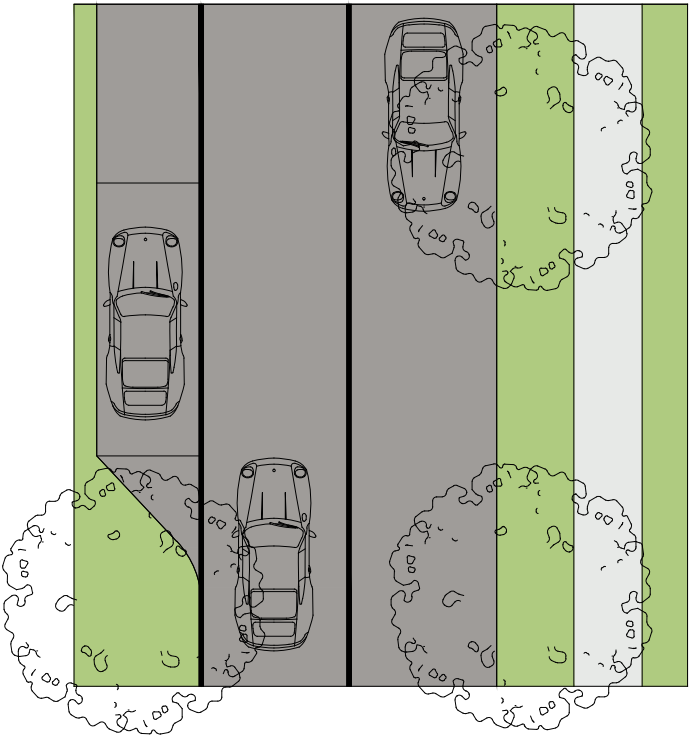
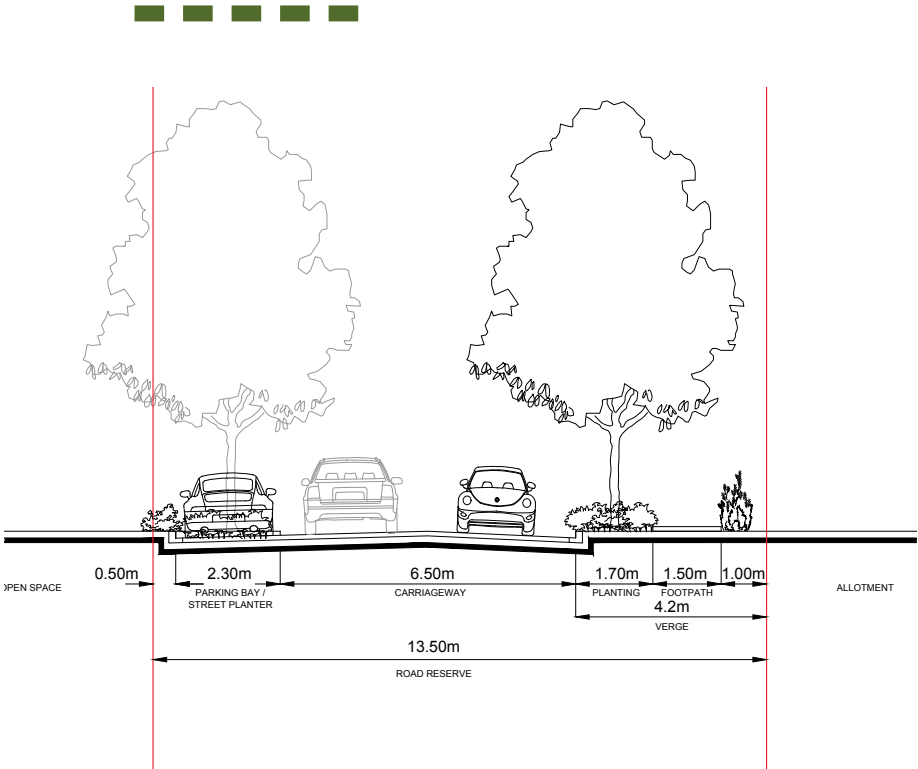
ACCESS STREET URBAN D - 17.5M



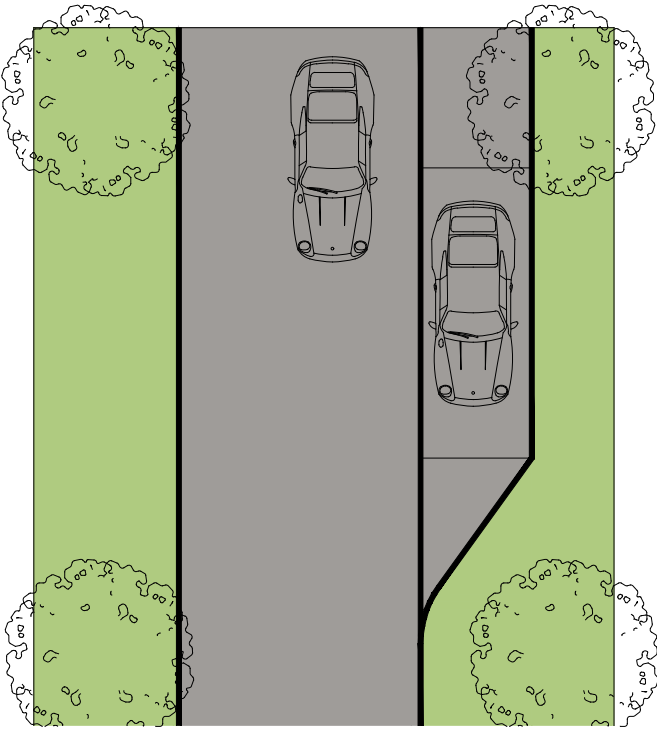
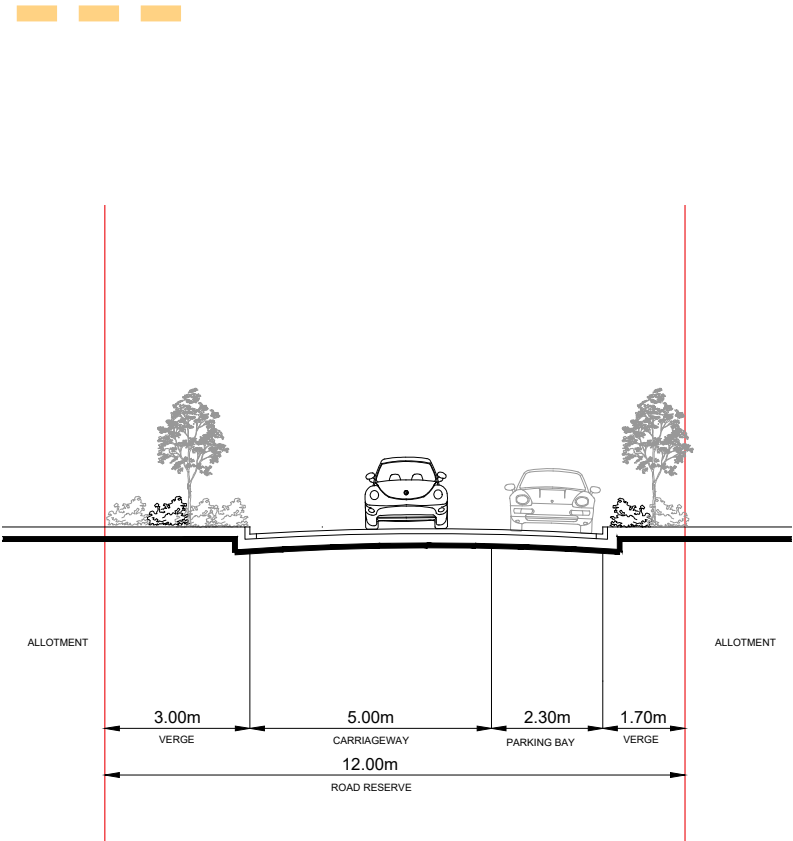
ACCESS STREET - STANDARD 15.5M



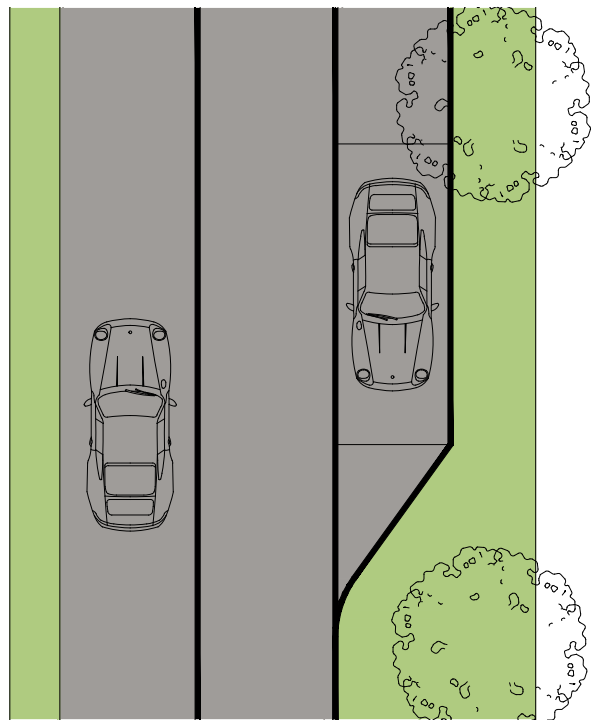
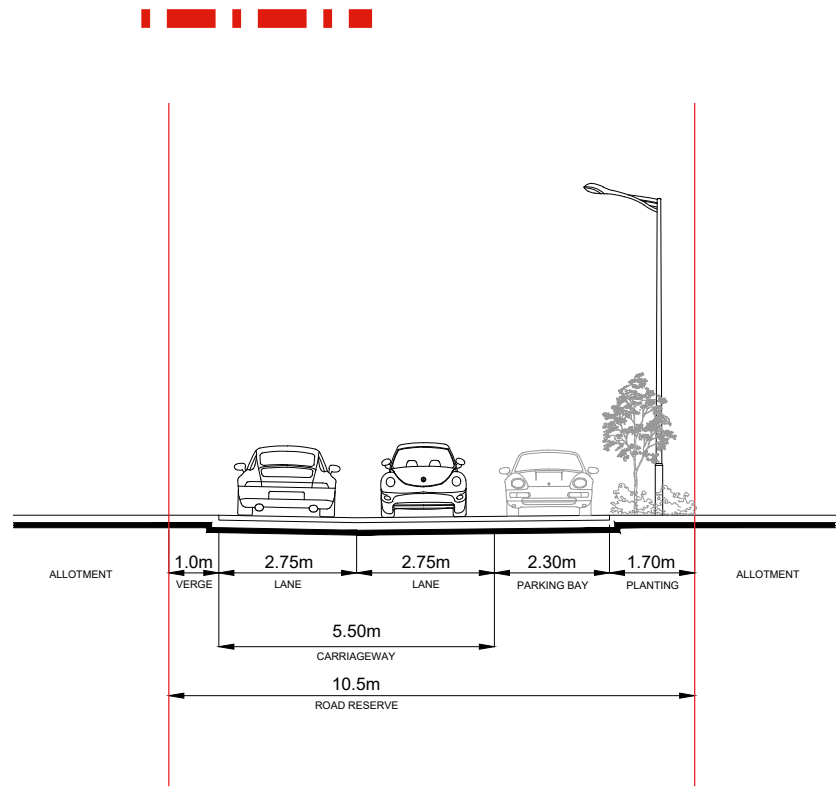
ACCESS STREET ESPLANADE - 13.5M



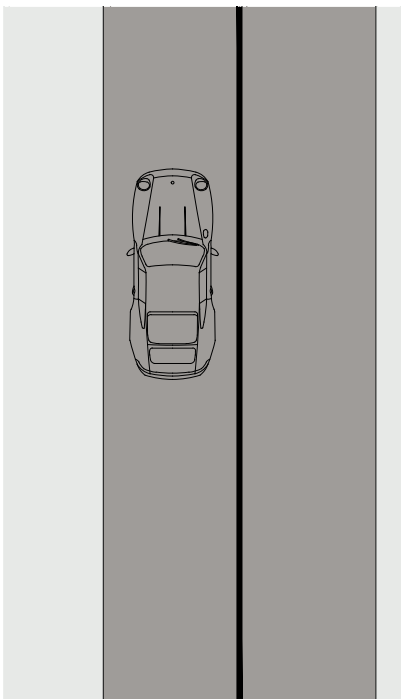
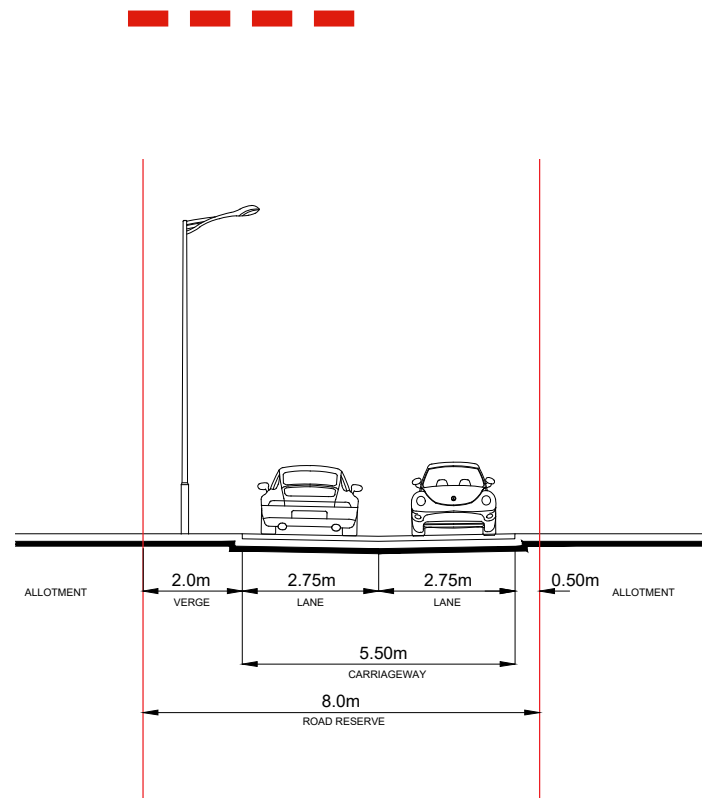
SHARED VEHICULAR / PEDESTRIAN ACCESS - 12M

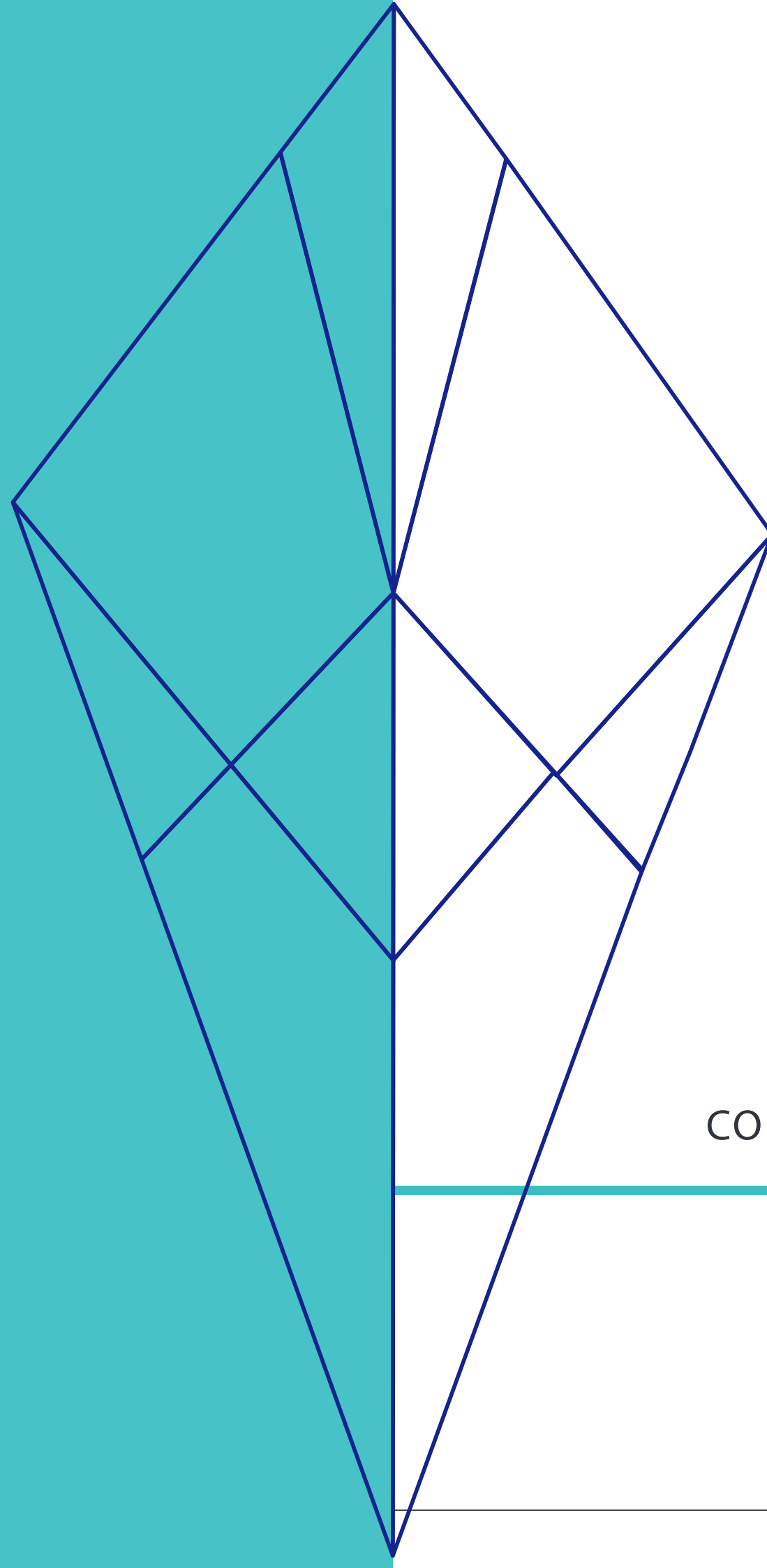


LANEWAY - 10.5M



LANEWAY - 8.0M





APPENDIX J CONNECTIVITY & PUBLIC TRANSPORT PLANS

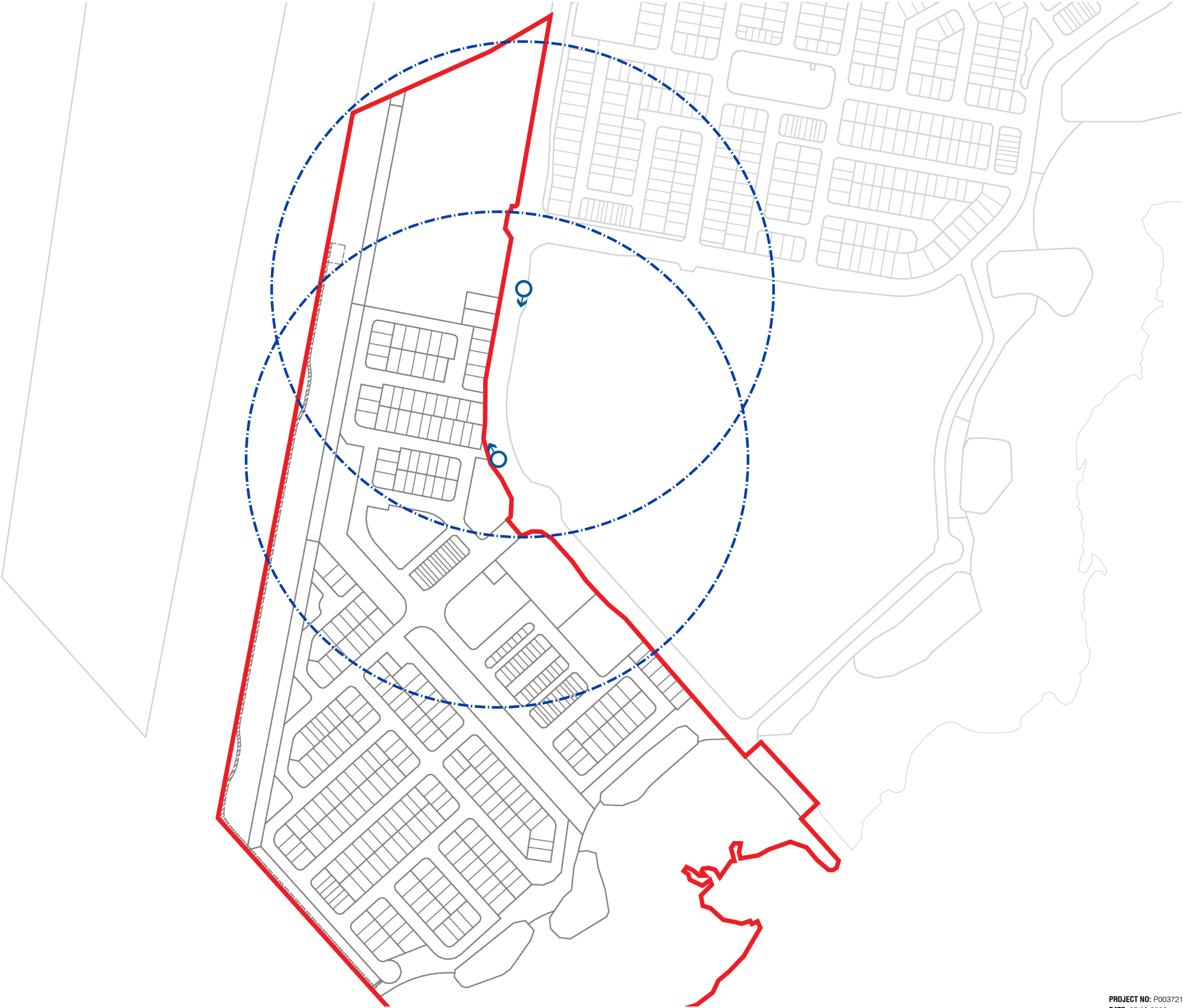
LEGEND

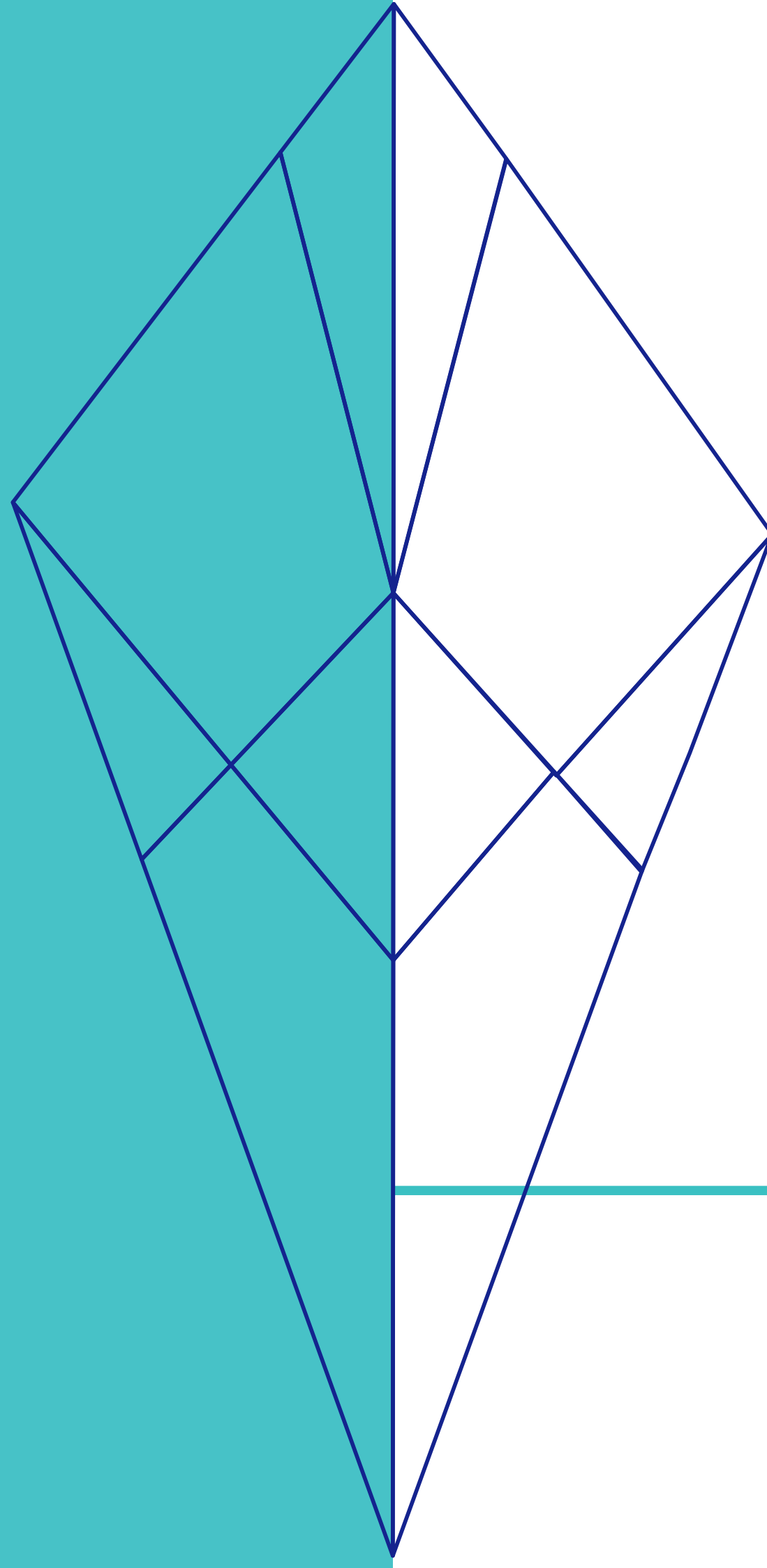
GENERAL

	Application Boundary
PEDESTRIAN / CYCLE MOVEMENT	
	3.0m Wide Contraflow / Dedicated Cycle Path
	3.0m Wide Shared Path
	2.5m Wide Shared Path
	1.8m Wide Pedestrian Path
	1.5m Wide Pedestrian Path
	Shared Pedestrian Path



GENERAL	
	Application Boundary
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	
	Indicative Bus Stop Location (Indented Bay)
	400m Walk to Bus Stop





APPENDIX K ACID FROG MANAGEMENT CODE

Caloundra South Priority Development Area

Things to note for engineers, planners and landscape architects in reference to the Wallum Sedge Frog

- With the exception of creek areas that adjoin the Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ, see Figure 1 over leaf), any design work south of Lamerough Creek and north or south of Bells Creek North and Bells Creek South will generally need to accommodate (on each side of the creek, see Figure 1):

- 25m Riparian Buffer Zone,
- 50m Frog Zone
- 50m Frog Buffer,
- 30m Lifestyle Buffer

The required setbacks / zones / buffers are measured from the high bank.

- WSUD is **permissible** in the Frog Buffer
- Sports related facilities are **permissible** in the Lifestyle Buffer
- A total of **152ha** of Wallum Sedge Frog Habitat is allowed to be **removed** based on surveys conducted in 2012 (see grey areas on Figure 2 overleaf, consistent with development consent),
- A total of **152ha** of created compensatory Wallum Sedge Frog Habitat must be **established** (in stages) across the development site (outside of EPZ) – i.e. Frog Zone.
- Key documents (more recent than the PER)
 - 2013 **Caloundra South Wallum Sedge Frog Management Plan** (Stockland, December 2013)
 - 2014 **Construction Environmental Management Plan Precinct 1/ Part Precinct 3/4** (Browns, June 2014)

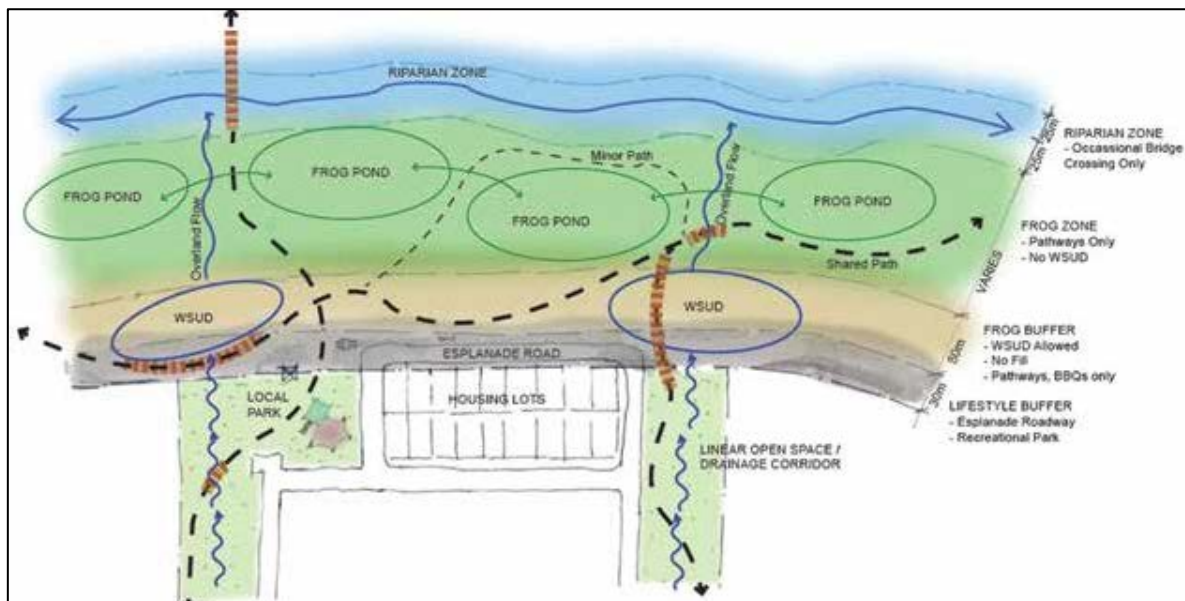


Figure 1 : Diagrammatic representation of riparian zone, development and interaction with Wallum Sedge Frog requirements

Table 2: Activities Compatible within Conservation and Other Zones

Re-creation opportunity	Riparian Corridor	Frog Zone	Frog Buffer	Lifestyle Buffer	Sports/Rec/Urban Zones	Comments
Boardwalks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acceptable in Frog Zones, boardwalks have been constructed in areas of sensitive frog habitat without any obvious significant impact on frogs. Boardwalks in the riparian corridor would be sensitively designed and would not enable direct access to the creek.
Pedestrian paths	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acceptable in Frog Protection Zones provided works do not affect hydrology/topography and/or involve importation of fill. Use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided in frog Protection Zones. Paths in the riparian corridor would be sensitively designed and would not enable direct access to the creek.
Seating and interpretive /educational signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acceptable in Frog Protection Zones provided works do not affect hydrology/topography and/or involve importation of fill. Use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided in frog Protection Zones.
Cycleways	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acceptable, provided works do not affect hydrology/topography and/or involve importation of fill. Use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided in Frog Protection Zones (inc. Frog Buffer). Cycleways in the riparian corridor would be sensitively designed and would not enable direct access to the creek.
Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	WSUD within wallum frog breeding areas is considered inappropriate as this benefits competitive species. As earthworks are likely to be required, location in Frog Buffer should be minimised. All WSUD should be off-line from frog breeding habitat to ensure no mixing of water chemistry/hydrology.
BBQ site/table and chairs	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable within Frog Buffer, provided works do not affect hydrology/topography and/or involve importation of fill. Use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided.
End of trip cycle facilities	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable, within Lifestyle Buffer and beyond. Hydrology/topography to not be substantially altered and use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided.
Toilets	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable (if not in-ground infiltration systems), within Lifestyle Buffer and beyond. Hydrology/topography to not be substantially altered and use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided
Playgrounds	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable, within Lifestyle Buffer and beyond. Hydrology/topography to not be substantially altered and use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided.
Lakes	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable within Lifestyle Buffer and beyond. Should be placed as far from frog habitat as possible. Hydrology/topography to not be substantially altered and use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided.
Informal spaces/kick a bout	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable, within Frog Buffer and beyond. Hydrology/topography to not be substantially altered and use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided. For use in Frog Buffer minimum 30m buffer is required from frog breeding areas.
Community Event Spaces	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Acceptable, within Lifestyle Buffer and beyond. Hydrology/topography to not be substantially altered and use of fertilisers and exotic plants to be avoided.
Bowls Club	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Assumed location within lifestyle and sport and recreational buffer as likely to require fill to meet the requirements in the Master Plan.
Tennis Court/Hard Court	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Assumed location within lifestyle and sport & recreational buffer as likely to require fill to meet the requirements in the Master Plan.
Car park	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Assumed location within lifestyle and sport and recreational buffer as likely to require fill to meet the requirements in the Master Plan. Drainage should be off-line from frog habitat given potential for hydrocarbons in run-off.
Clubhouse	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Assume location within lifestyle and sport and recreational buffer as likely to require fill to meet the requirements in the Master Plan.
Sports Oval	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Assume location within lifestyle and sport and recreational buffer as likely to require fill to meet the requirements in the Master Plan.
Sports Centre	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Assume location within lifestyle and sport and recreational buffer as likely to require fill to meet the requirements in the Master Plan.
Fertilized and maintained playing surfaces and lakes associated with a golf course	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Fill and direct application of fertiliser for greens and fairways are inappropriate within frog core habitat and buffer due to the risk of adverse run-off and weed infestation. Permanent water features, which may provide habitat and source populations for competitive species and predatory fish, will be restricted to the Lifestyle Buffer and beyond and be offline (including during flood events) to frog ponds. Assume sustainably designed (and certified) golf course.

