

Brisbane City Plan 2014

Major amendment package R

1 Guide to this document

- (a) In this document, proposed amendments to *Brisbane City Plan 2014* are detailed as follows:
 - (i) in the Schedule of text amendments:
 - (A) text identified in strikethrough and red highlight (e.g. ~~example~~) represents text to be omitted
 - (B) text identified in underlining and green highlight (e.g. example) represents text to be inserted
 - (ii) in the Schedule of mapping amendments, insertions or omissions are as detailed in the tables.
- (b) Text that is preceded by the heading 'Reason for change' does not form part of the proposed amendment and is included as explanatory information about the reason for the proposed amendment only.

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Banyo—Northgate

Table 7.2.2.1.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO2 Development for a publicly accessible plaza or arcade provided as part of development is easily accessed, attractive and supports personal safety.	AO2.1 Development provides for pedestrian and cyclist movement adjoining and through a site at street level or at-grade. Note—Grade separated pedestrian movement systems, such as an overhead bridge or underpass, are avoided because they are less attractive and safe for users.
	AO2.2 Development for a plaza, arcade, and other external area in the site which is intended for public access at night complies with: a. AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series); b. AS 1428.2 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities; or c. AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces Category P3 Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting; d. AS/NZS 4282:1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Centenary suburbs

Table 7.2.3.5.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO9 Development minimises light nuisance, particularly to any adjoining residential uses.	AO9 Development complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282:1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
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Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ City Centre

Table 7.2.3.7.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO13 Development at ground storey contributes to the role of the City Centre as a focus for vibrant commercial activity and community life through: a. footpath space that caters for pedestrian movement and amenity, including congregation at intersections and destinations; b. strong physical and visual integration between the ground storey and the adjoining verge to support high levels of pedestrian movement and activity; c. provision of a high-quality streetscape in accordance with the specifications of the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy d. intensive activation of the ground storey with active uses and a well-defined frontage with siting and treatment which supports continuity of streetscape, pedestrian activity and interaction.	AO13 Development of the ground storey of all buildings includes: a. a built form addressing the street with a setback that facilitates a footpath with a minimum width of 5m; b. provision, construction and embellishment of a footpath in accordance with the specifications of the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy; c. lighting to publicly accessible areas, including to comply with: i. <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);</u> ii. <u>AS 1428 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities;</u> iii. <u>the underside of awnings; to comply with AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, sub-category PA1.</u> d. a minimum floor-to-ceiling ground storey height of 4.2m; e. clear glazing for a minimum of 50% of the frontage up to awning height.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO21 Development for an arcade: a. provides public access and connection to facilitate direct, convenient, comfortable and safe access through developments to key destinations; b. has a strong street presence and clear entries;	AO21 Development for an arcade identified on Figure e: a. has active frontages with operable openings providing physical and visual permeability for the majority of its length;
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c. has active frontages and uses along its length, with a high level of physical and visual permeability; d. has high-quality finishes and materials; e. addresses public safety.	b. has a minimum section of 25m² including a 3.2m minimum wide strip exclusively dedicated to pedestrian movement and clear of all obstruction during hours of operation of the use; c. has a minimum floor-to-ceiling ground storey height of 4.2m; d. creates a fine-grain frontage comprised of tenancies with narrow frontages and finely detailed <u>facades</u>, providing a sense of human scale; e. provides lighting <u>to comply with:</u> i. <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and shelter, workplace lighting (series);</u> ii. <u>AS 1428 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities.</u> f. <u>provides shelter;</u> g. is in accordance with Figure f. Note—In all other respects the requirements of the Centre or mixed use code apply to the design of arcades.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO26 Development provides high-quality lighting that enlivens the cityscape at night and reinforces the building's daytime and night-time presence.	AO26 Development incorporates creative lighting into publicly accessible spaces, <u>facades</u> and building tops <u>and complies with AS/NZS 4282 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.</u>
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO64 Development provides public access through the site for pedestrians and cyclists in the following locations: a. between Boundary Street and the Riverwalk; b. between the top of the cliffs to the lower riverside areas of the precinct	AO64.1 Development provides disability compliant public lifts and/or stairs between the riverside areas of the site to the top of the cliffs in the following locations: a. at or near building location 1 shown on Figure i (the lift may be integrated with the new buildings);
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(connecting Fortitude Valley, New Farm and surrounding suburbs to the riverside areas and the City Centre). Development maintains and, where possible, enhances the function and role of cycle access through the site.	b. at or near the south-eastern end of the riverside park area (adjacent to Wilson Outlook Reserve).
	AO64.2 Development of public access structures (such as lifts and stairs) are integrated within the precinct.
	AO64.3 Development of cycle paths ensures the width of all paths complies with the Transport, access, parking and servicing planning scheme policy.
	AO64.4 Development of shared pedestrian and cyclist paths includeare in accordance with the <u>Infrastructure design planning scheme policy - Chapter 4 - Pathway design outside the road corridor and includes</u> the following appropriate treatments: a. contrasting pavement surfaces; b. adequate signage; c. bollards; d. lighting; e. street furniture; f. landscaping.

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Eastern corridor

Table 7.2.5.2.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO13 Development fronting an active frontage – primary actively contributes to the role of the street as the focus for the commercial and community life of the precinct, by providing: - intensive activation of the ground storey with uses that encourage the greatest degree of pedestrian activity and interaction such as shops, restaurants and cafes; - highly articulated facadesfaçades that feature a very high proportion of openings and windows; - strong integration between the footpath and the adjoining street level or public space to seamlessly integrate indoor and outdoor spaces; - building design that creates a human scale to the street; - a safe, enjoyable and continuous pedestrian environment without obstruction or interruption from vehicular crossovers and manoeuvring.	AO13.1 Development on a site indicated as an active frontage – primary in Figure a, Figure b, Figure c, Figure d or Figure e: - is designed for and fully occupied by retail or other highly active uses at ground level; - provides awnings for the full street frontage; - provides lighting to publicly accessible areas <u>to comply with:</u> <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);</u> <u>AS 1428 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities;</u> <u>AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, sub-category PA1 for the underside of awnings.</u> - provides a continuous built form to the street; - provides at least 1 pedestrian entrance or exit for every 10m of building frontage; - provides a minimum of 50% transparent external wall materials up to a height of 2.5m above the footpath level; - has a minimum ground storey floor-to-ceiling height of 4m. Note—In the Stones Corner precinct (Eastern corridor neighbourhood plan/NPP-003), preservation of heritage places and non-residential building character is a paramount outcome. As such, achievement of built form outcomes such as 50% facadefaçade transparency or 4m floor-to-ceiling heights may not be possible or desirable when involving existing building fabric. AO13.2 Development on an active frontage – primary does not include: - vehicular crossovers or driveways;
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	b. at-grade or otherwise visible car parking; c. service vehicle access across the footpath. Note—Vehicular access is to be provided from an alternative street frontage or by a shared access arrangement. Access from the active frontage – primary must only be provided where it is demonstrated that the function of an arterial road would be compromised or that shared access is not feasible. This access point is to be designed and sited to preserve pedestrian amenity and reinforce the desired active frontage – primary character. AO13.3 Development on an active frontage – primary provides a footpath with a minimum width of 5m. Note—Footpath is to be entirely within public ownership. Land dedication may be required to provide the minimum footpath width. Note—In the Stones Corner precinct (Eastern corridor neighbourhood plan/NPP-003), a consistent streetscape character and continuity of building setbacks is paramount. As such, achievement of a 5m footpath width may not be possible or desirable in many parts of the active frontage – primary.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO32 Development form: a. is stepped back from Stoneham Street to maintain a low-scale appearance at street level; b. contributes to improving pedestrian comfort and safety.	AO32.1 Development is built to the front boundary on Stoneham Street. Refer to Figure j.
	AO32.2 Development is designed to recess entries to a depth of 2m for a width of at least 5m of the site frontage to provide shelter for pedestrians.
	AO32.3 Development has a maximum building height of 2 storeys within 6m of Stoneham Street.
	AO32.4 Development provides lighting in publicly accessible areas <u>to comply with:</u> a. <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);</u> b. <u>AS 1428 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities;</u> c. <u>AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, sub-category PA1 for the underside of</u>

awnings.

Note—Refer to the Crime prevention through environmental design planning scheme policy.

Figure a—Buranda precinct

Reason for change: Amend Figure a by removing a site from Future park and Active frontage – Secondary symbology and inserting a revised Figure a.

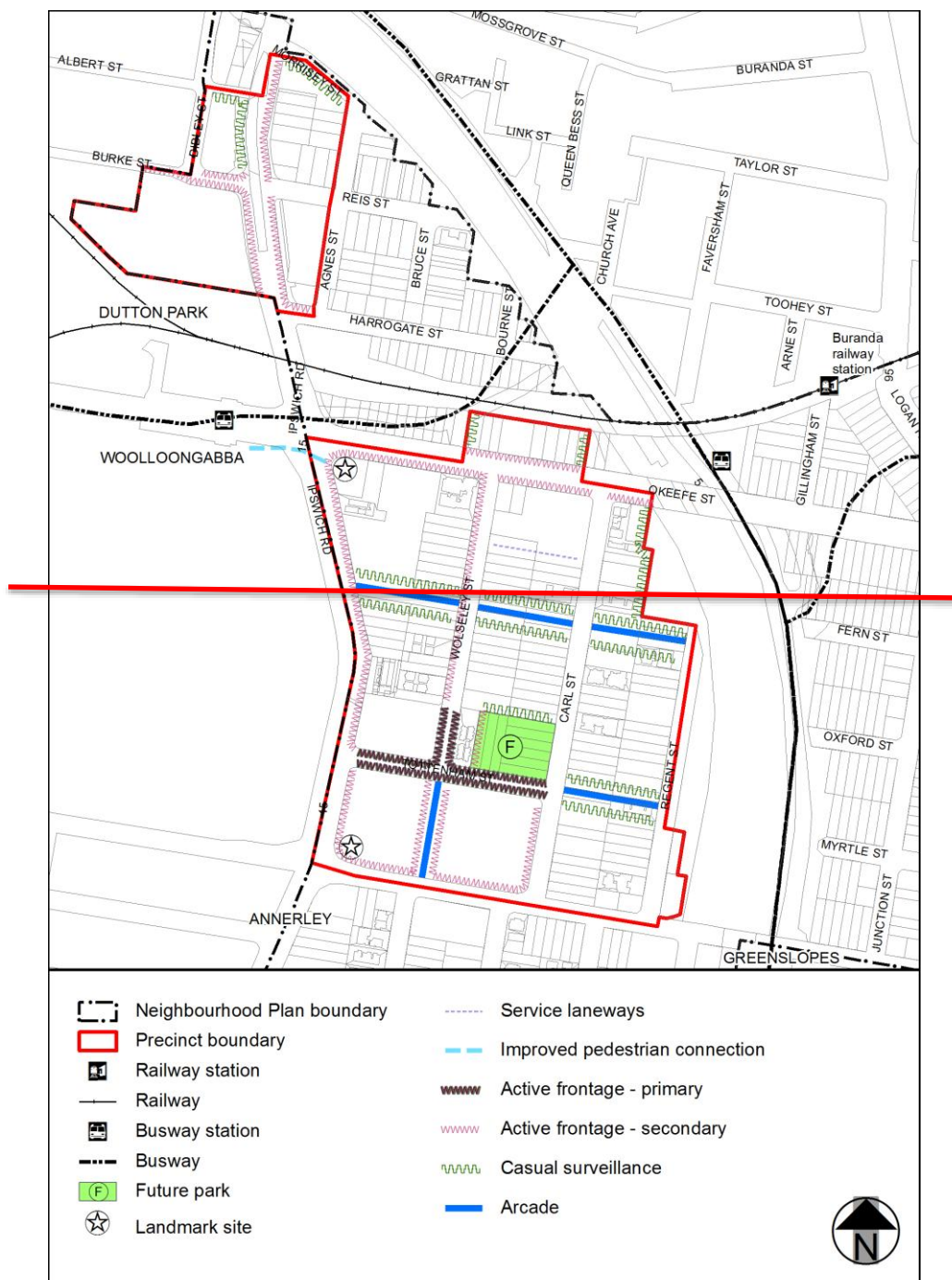


Figure a—Buranda precinct

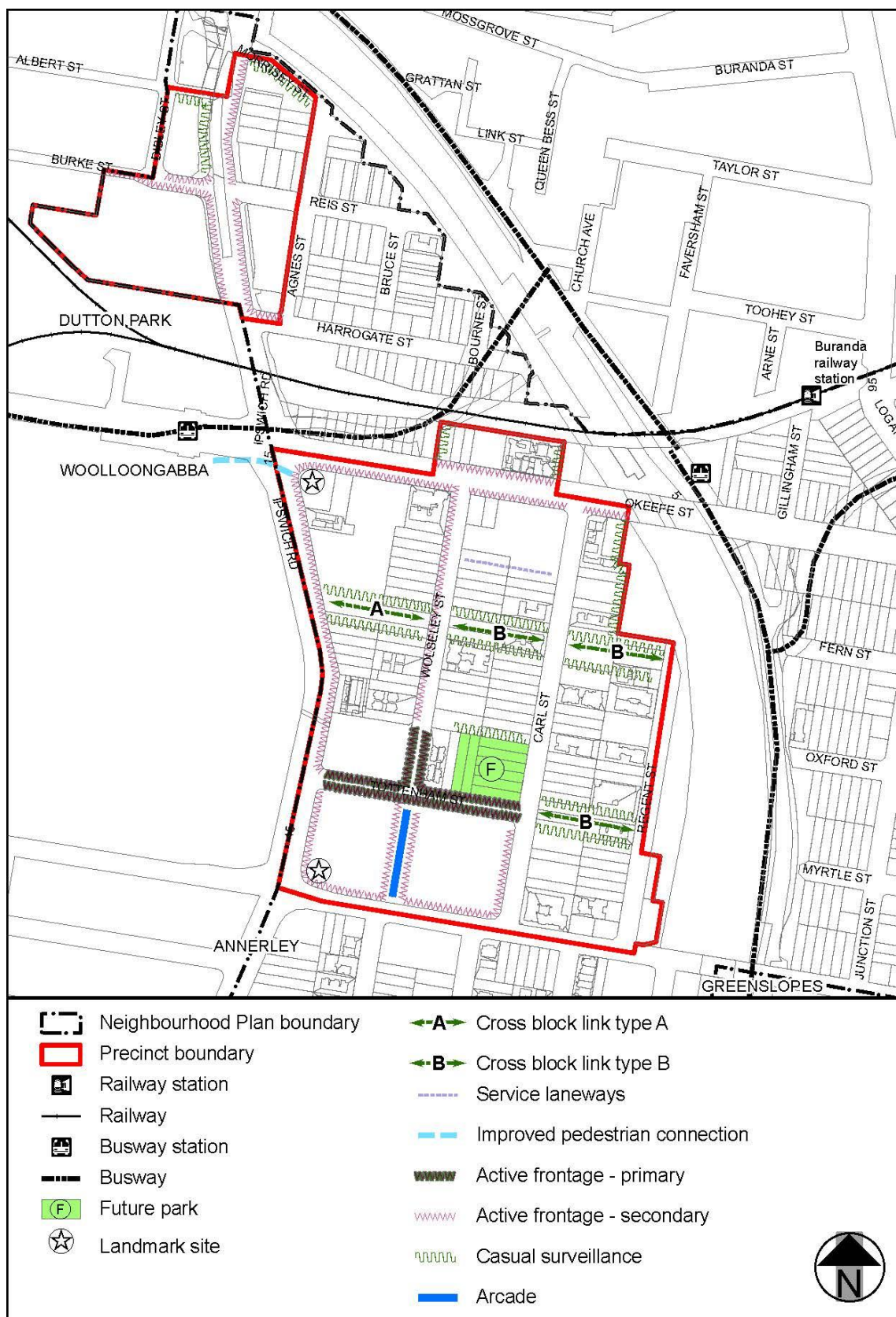


Figure a—Buranda precinct

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Eight Mile Plains gateway

Table 7.2.5.5.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO10 Development provides an engaging pedestrian friendly streetscape with uses that activate Clunies Ross Court and McKechnie Drive.	AO10 Development fronting Clunies Ross Court and McKechnie Drive provides: a. a continuous built form to the street at the nominated setback; b. a ground storey fully occupied by active non-residential uses; c. awning for the building frontage; d. lighting of publicly accessible areas including to comply with: i. AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series); ii. AS 1428 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities; iii. AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, sub-category PA1 for the underside of awnings; e. at least 1 pedestrian entry and exit for every 20m of building frontage; f. a minimum of 50% transparent external wall materials up to a height of 2.5m above pavement level.
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Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Fortitude Valley

Table 7.2.6.4.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO12 Development provides public spaces: a. comprising: i. urban commons including railway capping plazas which: A. are publicly accessible recreational spaces that provide a high standard of amenity and include shade trees, lighting, shelter and seating; B. are predominantly open to the sky and are focused on informal public use, with only limited formal activities such as outdoor dining; C. are enhanced by public art and include infrastructure for events; ii. alleys which are publicly accessible entertainment and pedestrian areas that include lighting, shelter and infrastructure for temporal art installations. b. <u>lighting in accordance with:</u> i. <u>AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P); or</u> ii. <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series) if for internal lighting;</u> iii. <u>AS 1428 Design for access and mobility.</u> c. that have equitable access, and that are well integrated with any adjoining arcades and incorporate crime prevention through environmental design principles;	AO12 No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
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d. that are generally bounded by active uses and have a strong street presence that signifies the space is publicly accessible.	
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Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Lower Oxley Creek north

Table 7.2.12.5.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO6 The single consolidated centre is co-located with a local informal use park that: - is of sufficient size to support the recreational needs of the future workforce in the neighbourhood plan area; - is integrated with the centre and hardstand areas to provide a cohesive and legible development outcome; - is designed and located to ensure direct surveillance from the centre and public street; - includes a range of embellishments to meet the needs of the future workforce in the neighbourhood plan area.	AO6 The neighbourhood centre co-locates a local informal use park on the site that: - is in accordance with the design principles in Figure c; - is a minimum size of 5,000m²; - has a minimum street frontage of 50m to either Sherbrooke Road or King Avenue/Learoyd Road; - is suitably located to provide convenient user parking, including adequate parking for trucks along the adjacent kerb space; - is embellished with picnic shelters, taps/bubblers, bins, seating and lighting <u>in accordance with the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy - Chapter 10 Parks.</u>
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Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Lutwyche Road corridor

Table 7.2.12.4.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO5 Development protects the amenity of adjoining areas outside of the growth precincts by stepping down in height and scale to provide an appropriate interface.	AO5.1 Development on a site adjoining land in the Low density residential zone does not have a structure exceeding 25m in length within 20m of the boundary to the Low density residential zone, in accordance with Figure d.
	AO5.2 Development that includes a property in the Lutwyche centre precinct (Lutwyche Road Corridor neighbourhood plan/NPP-001) adjoining land in the Low density residential zone or the Character residential zone between Felix Street and Norman Street has: a. a building setback that is a minimum of 5m from land in the Low density residential zone; b. a continuous landscape buffer within the setback with a minimum dimension of 1.5m along the full length of the property boundary with land in the Low density residential zone; c. a publicly accessible pedestrian and cyclist pathway connecting Felix Street, Isedale Street and Norman Street; d. a setback that is designed and constructed in accordance with crime prevention through environmental design principles and includes lighting that does not create a nuisance to adjoining residential uses <u>complies with AS/NZS 4282 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.</u> Note—For guidance on assessing the incorporation of crime prevention through environmental design principles refer to the the Crime prevention through environmental design planning scheme policy.

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Milton Station

Table 7.2.13.3.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO2 Development provides publicly accessible pedestrian and cycle links that: a. connect: i. Railway Terrace to the park (urban common) site on Little Cribb Street; ii. the park (urban common) site on Little Cribb Street to the Bicentennial Bikeway along Coronation Drive; iii. Railway Terrace to Milton Station. b. enhance pedestrian and cyclist amenity and safety using shade trees, lighting and furniture.	AO2 Development provides pedestrian and cycle links in locations identified in Figure a, <u>and in accordance with Infrastructure design planning scheme policy - Chapter 4 Pathway design outside the road corridor.</u>
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Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Newstead north

Table 7.2.14.5.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO11 Development that includes an arcade as indicated on Figure a provides a publicly accessible arcade as part of development that is easily accessed, attractive and supports personal safety.	AO11.1 Development that includes an arcade as indicated on Figure a provides an arcade that facilitates pedestrian and cyclist movement adjoining and through a site at street level or at-grade. Note—Grade-separated pedestrian movement systems, such as an overhead bridge or underpass, are avoided because they are less attractive and safe for users.
	AO11.2 Development that includes an arcade as indicated on Figure a which is intended for public access at night complies with: <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);</u> <u>AS 1428.2 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Building and facilities; or</u> <u>AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005</u> Lighting for roads and public spaces <u>Category P3- Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting;</u> <u>AS/NZS 4282-1997</u> Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Nundah district

7.2.14.4.1 Application

Reason for change: To reflect a zone change requiring updating of the neighbourhood plan. The zone change is for a site identified in Brisbane's industrial strategy not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.

2. Land in the Nundah district neighbourhood plan area is identified on the NPM-014.4 Nundah district neighbourhood plan map and includes the following precincts:
 - a. Tufnell Lodge precinct (Nundah district neighbourhood plan/NPP-001);
 - b. ~~Ex Tip Top bakery~~ Sandgate Road mixed use precinct (Nundah district neighbourhood plan/NPP-002);

7.2.14.4.2
Purpose

Reason for change: To reflect a zone change requiring updating of the neighbourhood plan. The zone change is for a site identified in Brisbane's industrial strategy not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.

5. ~~Ex Tip Top bakery~~ Sandgate Road mixed use precinct (Nundah district neighbourhood plan/NPP-002) overall outcomes are:
 - a. ~~This Development facilitates the transition of the~~ precinct ~~accommodates from industrial uses to deliver additional housing and employment opportunities close to transport, shops, services and local facilities~~ such as ~~offices, indoor sport and recreation or educational establishments that support the Toombul—Nundah Major Centre~~ Boyd Park.
 - b. ~~Appropriate buffering~~ Vehicular access to Sandgate Road is ~~incorporated on~~ limited to ensure the ~~site providing an interface with adjoining residential properties~~ safety and efficiency of the road corridor.
 - c. ~~Residents within the precinct will expect ambient noise levels to be relatively higher both inside and outside of residences, until the transition from industrial uses is complete.~~

Table 7.2.14.4.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: To reflect a zone change requiring updating of the neighbourhood plan. The zone change is for a site identified in Brisbane's industrial strategy not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.

PO1 Development is of a height, scale and form that achieves the intended outcome for the precinct, improves the amenity of the neighbourhood plan area, contributes to a cohesive streetscape and built form character and is:	AO1 Development complies with the number of storeys and building height in Table 7.2.14.4.3.B No acceptable outcome is prescribed. Note—Neighbourhood plans will mostly specify a maximum number of storeys where zone outcomes have been varied in relation to building height. Some neighbourhood plans may also
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a. consistent with the anticipated density and assumed infrastructure demand; b. aligned with community expectations about the number of storeys to be built; c. proportionate to and commensurate with the utility of the site area and frontage width; d. designed to avoid a significant and undue adverse amenity impact to adjoining development; e. sited to enable existing and future buildings to be well separated from each other and to avoid affecting the potential development of an adjoining site. Note—Development that exceeds the intended number of storeys or building height can place disproportionate pressure on the transport network, public space or community facilities in particular. Note—Development that is over-scaled for its site can result in an undesirable dominance of vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring areas that significantly reduce streetscape character and amenity.	specify the height in metres. Development must comply with both parameters where maximum number of storeys and the height in metres are specified.
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If in the ~~Ex Tip Top bakery~~ Sandgate Road mixed use precinct (Nundah district neighbourhood plan/NPP-002)

PO2

Development ~~is~~ maintains the safety and efficiency of a scale and design generally compatible with those of nearby buildings and contributes positively to the amenity and character of the local area Sandgate Road.

AO2.1

Development provides vehicular access to the site of Lot 10 on RP221935 and Lot 2 on SP124360 is accessed via the Eton Street and/or Oliver Street, frontages with the closure and removal of existing access onto Sandgate Road.

Note—The building envelope must include all requirements from any applicable overlay codes.

Note—This can be demonstrated by a building envelope plan, elevations and sections.

AO2.2

Development provides a landscaped buffer of at least 10m results in width adjacent no net increase in driveway crossovers provided to the entire length of the western boundary of the precinct Lot 6 on SP124360 and Lot 4 on SP124360.

PO3

Development contributes positively to the amenity and character of the local area.

AO3

Development adjoining a residential area provides a landscaped buffer of at least 10m in width along the western boundary.

Table 7.2.14.4.3.B—Maximum building height

Development	Building height (m)
If in the Ex Tip Top bakery precinct (Nundah district neighbourhood plan/NPP-002)	
Any development in this precinct	10

Part 7 Neighbourhood plans \ 7.2 Neighbourhood plan codes \ Toowong—Auchenflower

Table 7.2.20.3.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO2 Development: a. actively contributes to a vibrant and safe streetscape; b. provides a highly active frontage with a high proportion of openings and windows that support their functioning as streets with: i. high levels of on-street activity; ii. pedestrian movement and strong integration between the footpath and adjoining ground level spaces; iii. seamless integration between indoor and outdoor spaces; a building design that results in sensitive massing and articulation that creates a human scale; c. creates a safe and enjoyable pedestrian environment to minimise the interruption of vehicular crossovers and entries.	AO2.1 Development includes: a. balconies, living areas, entries and windows that overlook streets, arcades or spaces as illustrated in Figure c; b. building facade<u>façade</u> articulation including: i. frequent openings and small foyers at ground level; ii. windows and doors that open into activities; iii. display windows or showcases; iv. rich architectural detailing; v. sun-protection devices. c. ground storey pedestrian entries that are clearly visible from the public realm; d. a vertical mix of land uses; e. lighting of publicly accessible areas <u>to comply with:</u> i. <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);</u> ii. <u>AS 1428.2 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities; or</u> iii. <u>AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting.</u> AO2.2 Development fronting Sherwood Road is occupied for a minimum of 75% of the ground storey frontage by tenancies that are suitable for shops or other highly active uses. AO2.3 Development that fronts a street with secondary activation or an indicative location for an arcade as indicated in Figure b is occupied for a minimum of 40% of the ground
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	storey frontage by tenancies that are suitable for shops or other highly active uses or units that are directly accessible from the street.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO9

Development creates an integrated and continuous pedestrian and cyclist network that facilitates logical and direct access to activity centres, public transport facilities and public open spaces and arcades have a strong street presence that signifies that they are publicly accessible.

AO9.1

Development retains the existing informal arcade between Sherwood Road and Lissner Street, as indicated in Figure b.

AO9.2

Development provides new arcades on development sites that include land within the indicative location for arcades (as indicated in Figure b, where the development site spans the streets to be connected).

AO9.3

Development involving an arcade ensures the design of the arcade:

- a. creates a 24-hour publicly accessible space with equitable access;
- b. provides lighting, to comply with:
 - i. AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);
 - ii. AS 1428.2 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements - Buildings and facilities; or
 - iii. AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting.
- c. shelter and furniture, including informal seating areas;
- d. has a minimum corridor width of 6m, including a minimum unobstructed pavement width of 3m that is suitable for pedestrians and cyclists;
- e. is bounded by active uses with ground levels that address the space and provide opportunities for social interaction.

Part 8 Overlays \ 8.2 Overlay codes \ 8.2.1 Active frontages in residential zones overlay code

Table 8.2.1.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO10 Development ensures that external lighting is positioned to minimise light nuisance and light spill into nearby residential dwellings.	AO10 Development ensures that technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting are in compliance with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997:Control Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
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Part 8 Overlays \ 8.2 Overlay codes \ 8.2.2 Airport environs overlay code

8.2.2.1 Application

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

2. Land in the Airport environs overlay is identified on the Airport environs overlay maps and is included in the following sub-categories:
 - a. Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) sub-categories:
 - i. approach and departure limitation surface boundary and contours sub-category;
 - ii. conical limitation surface contours sub-category;
 - iii. horizontal limitation surface boundary sub-category;
 - iv. transitional surface sub-category;
 - v. runway centreline sub-category.
 - b. Procedures for Air Navigation Services–Aircraft Operational Surfaces (PANS-OPS) sub-categories:
 - i. procedures for air navigation surfaces (PANS) sub-category.
 - c. Bird and bat strike zone sub-categories:
 - i. distance from airport 0-3km sub-category;
 - ii. distance from airport 3-8km sub-category;
 - iii. distance from airport 8-13km sub-category.
 - d. Public safety area sub categories:
 - i. public safety area sub-category;
 - ii. airport runway sub-category.
 - e. Light intensity sub-categories;
 - i. Zone A - Maximum intensity of light sources measured at 3° above the horizontal - 0 candela - 600m wide 1000m from runway strip sub-category;
 - ii. Zone B - Maximum intensity of light sources measured at 3° above the horizontal - 50 candela - 900m wide 2000m from runway strip sub-category;
 - iii. Zone C - Maximum intensity of light sources measured at 3° above the horizontal - 150 candela - 1200m wide 3000m from runway strip sub-category;
 - iv. Zone D - Maximum intensity of light sources measured at 3° above the horizontal - 450 candela - 1500m wide 4500m from runway strip sub-category;
 - v. ~~within 6km - Max intensity of light sources 3 degrees above horizon~~ sub-category.
 - f. Aviation facilities sub-categories:
 - i. aviation facilities sub-category;
 - ii. glidepath - 1500m at 30 degrees sub-category;
 - iii. distance from NDB - 500m sub-category;
 - iv. distance from radar - 4,000m sub-category;
 - v. distance from VHF - 500m sub-category;
 - vi. distance from VOR - 1000m sub-category;
 - vii. distance from outer marker - 50m sub-category.
 - g. Australian Noise Exposure Forecast (ANEF) contour sub-categories:
 - i. ANEF 40-45 sub-category;
 - ii. ANEF 35-40 sub-category;
 - iii. ANEF 30-35 sub-category;

- iv. ANEF 25-30 sub-category;
- v. ANEF 20-25 sub-category.
- h. Height restriction zone sub-categories:
 - i. height restriction zone 15m sub-category;
 - ii. height restriction zone 45m sub-category;
 - iii. height restriction zone 90m sub-category.

Table 8.2.2.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO6 Development ensures that buildings and structures do not adversely impact airport operations or interfere with pilot vision.	AO6.1 Development ensures that outdoor lighting: a. does not imitate the format of approach or runway lighting by configuring lights in straight parallel lines greater than 500m in length; b. does not emit light that will exceed the maximum <u>intensity of light intensity at 3° above the horizontal</u> specified <u>within the light intensity area identified on</u> the Light intensity sub-categories. Note—Compliance with this acceptable outcome may be demonstrated by complying with <u>Section the standards specified in the 9.144 of Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019 made under regulation 139.005 of Civil Aviation Safety Authority guideline Chapter 12 Aerodrome lighting, 1.2 Lighting in Regulations 1998 and section 4 of the vicinity Acts Interpretation Act 1901.</u> <u>Note—Compliance with Regulation 94 of an aerodrome and written confirmation from the airport operator Civil Aviation Regulations 1988.</u> AO6.2 Development <u>in within a 6km radius of a known aerodrome, the Within 6km-</u> <u>Max maximum</u> intensity of light <u>sources at 3 degrees°</u> above <u>horizonthe horizontal</u> sub-category does not <u>involveapply to the</u> following: a. <u>coloured flashing or sodium lightingvisual aid required for aircraft operations; or</u> b. <u>glare or upward shining lightssignalling equipment; or</u> c. <u>flare plumesvisual aids required for road safety.</u> <u>Note—Section 9.144 of Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019 made under regulation 139.005 of Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 and section 4 of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901.</u> <u>Note—The 6km radius is applied from the centre point of each runway.</u> <u>Note—Coloured lights are likely to cause conflict irrespective of their intensity as coloured lights are used to identify different aerodrome</u>
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	facilities. Proposals for coloured lights should be referred to CASA for detailed guidance. Proponents should check with the nearest CASA office by calling 131 757 for advice on the likely effect on aircraft operations of proposed lighting in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
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Part 8 Overlays \ 8.2 Overlay codes \ 8.2.7 Commercial character building (activities) overlay code**8.2.7.3 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO17

Development provides adequate lighting of a pedestrian footpath covered by an awning to ensure pedestrian safety and amenity and not cause light spill nuisance to surrounding residents.

AO17

Development provides a lighting system for an awning over a footpath which is in compliance with:

- a. AS/NZS the technical parameters, design, installation, operation 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and maintenance requirements of AS4282-1997 public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (category P), sub-category PA1, where in a centre zone or Mixed use zone;
- b. AS/NZS 4282 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting;
- c. has a minimum of 20lux at footpath level.

Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.3 Centre or mixed use code

Table 9.3.3.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO5 Development for outdoor lighting: a. does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection; b. ensures that the external appearance of the premises is similar to adjoining non-residential premises with lighting that does not impact adversely on centre amenity and the public realm.	AO5.1 Development provides for outdoor lighting: a. with technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance which comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b. which maintains a minimum of 20lux at the footpath level under awning lighting to AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, sub-category PA1, where in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone. Note—The effect of outdoor lighting is to be mitigated where a window of a habitable room of a nearby dwelling will be illuminated beyond maximum permissible values outlined in AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO5.2 Development ensures that floodlighting is restricted to types that do not produce an upward component of light where mounted horizontally such as a full cut off luminaire luminaire.
	AO5.3 Development facade facade has no flashing lights.

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO37 Development provides shelter for pedestrian movement: a. on a street frontage; b. through a site with a cross block link;	AO37.1 Development for a pedestrian shelter is provided by an awning which: a. is consistent with the character of the centre; b. abuts footpaths;
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c. to key building entrances or publicly accessible parts of the site.	c. is provided and maintained by the building owner on their premises; d. protects the normal flow of pedestrians; e. is continuous across the frontage of a site; f. aligns to provide continuity with shelter on an adjoining premises; g. is a minimum of 3.2m and is generally not more than 4.2m above pavement height; h. extends from the face of the building or the premises line; i. does not extend past a vertical plane 1.5m inside the kerb line to enable street trees to be planted and grow; j. has a 0.5m clearance to any tree trunk and main branches; k. aligns with existing awnings if the verge has been widened; l. is cantilevered from the main building with any posts within the verge being non load bearing; m. uses materials that provide appropriate shade. Refer to Figure k. AO37.2 Development for an awning over a footpath is lit with a lighting system which: a. is in compliance with AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces, Category P3 and AS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b. provides maintains under awning lighting to AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting, sub-category PA1, where in a minimum of 20lux at ground level zone in the centre zones category or Mixed use zone.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO42 Development for a publicly accessible plaza, arcade and pathway provided as part of development is easily accessed, attractive and supports personal safety. Refer to Figure i.	AO42.1 Development provides for pedestrian and cyclist movement adjoining and through a site at street level or at-grade. Note—Grade-separated pedestrian movement systems, such as an overhead bridge or underpass, are avoided because they are less attractive and safe for users. AO42.2 Development for a plaza, arcade, pathway and other external area in the site which is intended for public access at night complies with: - AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces <u>Category P3- Part 3.1 Pedestrian area - (Category P) lighting;</u> <u>AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting;</u> - AS <u>1428.2 Design for access and mobility;</u> <u>AS/NZS 4282-1997</u> Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO46 Development for public toilets is located sensitively so that: - the use is supported; - public surveillance is provided; - the development is not visually intrusive.	AO46 Development for a publicly accessible toilet: - is located near spaces or pathways with high pedestrian activity and use; - has amenity that is visible from the spaces or pathways with high pedestrian activity and use; - is not visually intrusive; - is accessed via a direct legible pathway that is consistently lit in compliance with AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces <u>Category P3- Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting sub-category PP3;</u> - has <u>high mounted vandal resistant luminaires</u> <u>interior lighting compliant with AS/NZS 1680 Interior and</u>
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workplace lighting (series) and AS 1428.2 Design for external lighting, access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements – Buildings and facilities;

- f. has outdoor lighting in compliance with AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting, Table 2.1, Illuminance in the vertical plane, Curfewed hours.

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO52

Development contributes to the role of the street or public space as the focus for vibrant commercial activity and community life and provides active frontages through:

- a. intensive activation of the ground storey with highly active non-residential uses which encourage the greatest degree of pedestrian activity and interaction;
- b. strong physical and visual integration between the ground storey and the adjoining verge or public space to seamlessly integrate indoor and outdoor spaces;
- c. building design which provides a visually interesting, interactive and continuous built form and rhythm to the street;
- d. richly detailed, human-scaled and fine-grained building frontages;
- e. a safe, enjoyable and continuous pedestrian environment without obstruction or interruption from vehicular crossovers and manoeuvring;
- f. a subtropical urban design and built form which encourages outdoor lifestyles and engagement with the public realm.

Note—Highly active non-residential uses create the greatest degree of pedestrian activity and interaction and are mostly accommodated in small individual tenancies with narrow building frontages, such as shops, restaurants and cafes.

AO52.1

Development which requires an active frontage – primary, identified in a neighbourhood plan, approved centre concept plan, structure plan, or as a part of the development provides:

- a. a continuous built form to the street at the nominated setback;
- b. a ground storey fully occupied by highly active non-residential uses;
- c. a 1st and 2nd storey featuring windows or balconies promoting interaction with and surveillance of the street;
- d. awnings for the full building frontage;
- e. lighting of publicly accessible areas including to comply with:
 - i. AS/NZS 1680 Interior and workplace lighting (series);
 - ii. AS 1428.2 Design for access and mobility - Part 2 - Enhanced and additional requirements – Buildings and facilities;
 - iii. AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting sub-category PA1 for the underside of awnings;
- f. at least 1 pedestrian entry and exit for every 10m of building frontage;
- g. a minimum of 50% transparent external wall materials up to a height of 2.5m above pavement level;

	h. a minimum ground-storey height of 4.2m. Note—Non-residential uses must be continuous along the active frontage – primary. Note—If a neighbourhood plan identifies an active frontage, but not whether it is primary or secondary, active frontage – primary criteria apply. AO52.2 Development which requires an active frontage – secondary, identified in a neighbourhood plan, approved centre concept plan, structure plan, or as part of the development provides: a. a continuous built form to the street at the nominated setback; b. a ground storey substantially occupied by active non-residential uses; c. a 1st and 2nd storey featuring windows and balconies promoting interaction with and surveillance of the street; d. provides at least 1 pedestrian entry/exit for every 20m of building frontage; e. a minimum 30% transparent external wall materials up to a height of 2.5m above pavement level; f. a minimum ground-storey height of 4.2m. Note—Non-residential uses need not be continuous along an active frontage – secondary but should be located to activate critical locations such as intersections and pedestrian entries to buildings. Note—If a neighbourhood plan identifies an active frontage, but not whether it is primary or secondary, active frontage – primary criteria apply.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.5 Community facilities code

Table 9.3.5.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting and fix a spelling error.

PO6 Development for outdoor lighting must not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection.	AO6.1 Development provides for outdoor lighting with technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting that comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. Note—The effects of outdoor lighting should be mitigated where windows of habitable rooms of nearby dwellings will be illuminated beyond maximum permissible values outlined in AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO6.2 Development ensures that floodlighting is restricted to the type that gives no upward component of light where mounted horizontally, that is a full cut off luminaire luminaire.

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO21 Development ensures that outdoor lighting contributes to pedestrian safety and amenity while minimising light nuisance and light spill.	AO21 Development provides a lighting system in accordance with: - AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting sub-category PA1; - AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting, while still being a minimum of 20lux at footpath level.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.8 Dwelling house (small lot) code

Table 9.3.8.3.B—Adaptable housing elements

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

- Notes—
- An accessible path has a minimum 1.2m width, with a maximum crossfall of 1:40, has only gentle ramping (maximum slope of 1:20) and does not have steps or ledges along the length of travel.
 - Reinforced walls have 12mm structural plywood (or equivalent), screw fixed to the wall framing, before fixing the finished wall sheets. This allows for future fixing of grab rails or other fittings in any location.
 - Well-lit areas comply with lighting standards AS/NZS 1158.3.1: ~~2005~~ Lighting for roads and public spaces - **Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting**.

Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.11 Indoor sport and recreation code**Table 9.3.11.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO1 Development provides acceptable levels of privacy and amenity for residents in neighbouring residential dwellings.	AO1.1 Development provides on any site boundary with land in a residential zone: a. a minimum 1.8m high acoustic fence; b. a minimum 2m wide landscaped buffer.
	AO1.2 Development provides a minimum side and rear boundary setback of 2m for any part of a building or structure which is less than 3m in height.
	AO1.3 Development provides for any part of a building or structure which is greater than 3m in height, a minimum side and rear boundary setback of 3m, or half the height of the building or structure at that point, whichever is the greater.
	AO1.4 Development with associated outdoor lighting is completed in accordance with AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO1.5 Development provides for any air conditioning, refrigeration and other mechanical plant, vents, exhausts and refuse and recycling storage areas to be: a. located so that they are not visually obtrusive when viewed from the street; b. screened from adjacent residential dwellings and land where in a zone in the Residential zones category. Note—Refer to the Refuse planning scheme policy for guidance.

Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.12 Industry code

Table 9.3.12.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting and fix a spelling error.

PO7 Development provides for outdoor lighting which does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection.	AO7.1 Development provides for outdoor lighting with technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance which is in compliance with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO7.2 Development ensures that floodlighting is restricted to the type that gives no upward component of light where mounted horizontally, such as a full cut off luminaireluminaire.

Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.14 Multiple dwelling code

Table 9.3.14.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO12 Development provides an entrance that must define the threshold between public and private space and provide: a. safe, secure and convenient access to the site for residents and visitors; b. a sufficiently scaled and sheltered entry and meeting space; c. clear building signage and numbering for emergency access; d. lighting to ensure the safety of residents and visitors whilst not causing undue nuisance to adjoining premises; e. conveniently located mailboxes; f. individual entrances to ground storey dwellings provide for a varied streetscape.	AO12.1 Development of a small-scale multiple dwelling of 5 or fewer dwellings in attached form, such as townhouses, ensures access to the front door of each dwelling is at the ground storey and clearly identifiable and visible from the public street or internal driveway.
	AO12.2 Development where not a small-scale multiple dwelling of 5 or less dwellings, provides at least one prominent pedestrian entry that connects a foyer or building entry directly with the public verge, is separated from the vehicle entry and includes: a. entry and waiting space off the footpath; b. shelter; c. lighting in accordance with Category P3 of the AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces and complying with Table 2- Part 3.1 - Illuminance in the vertical plane of Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting; d. AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; e. mailboxes. Refer to Figure s.
	AO12.3 Development provides direct entry from the street for any ground storey dwellings that are adjacent to the street front and ensures that: a. any steps are set back a minimum of 1m and are perpendicular to the front boundary; b. retaining walls step to the street level and provide a transition from private outdoor space and the street; c. lighting is provided in accordance with Category P3 of the AS/NZS

	1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces and complying with Table 2- Part 3.1 - Illuminance in the vertical plane of Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting; d. AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; e. street numbering is provided to support visitor and emergency access. Refer to Figure t.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO18 Development minimises light nuisance to residents and adjoining premises whilst maintaining safety of publicly accessible areas of the development.	AO18 Development of outdoor lighting is in compliance with AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. Note—This includes outdoor lighting to communal open spaces on the roof.
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Table 9.3.14.3.D—Adaptable housing elements

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

Dwelling access	There is a well-lit, continuous, accessible path from the car park/drop-off area to the front door or lift, with no steps from the driveway or the street footpath. Pedestrian paths are separated as much as possible from vehicular access. All entries into the dwelling from external paths have no more than a 10mm change in level. Crossovers and driveways are designed to allow access by emergency vehicles. Note—Well-lit areas are areas that comply with lighting standards AS/NZ 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting. Note—Accessible paths have: • a minimum 1.2m width; • a maximum cross fall of 1:40; • gentle ramping with a maximum slope of 1:20; • no steps or ledges along the length of travel.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.15 Outdoor sport and recreation code**Table 9.3.15.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO12 Development ensures that: a. the nature and type of lighting for outdoor sport and recreation activities is intended for training and lower level infrequent competition not including elite level; b. the nature and type of amenity and crime prevention lighting used must be within the reasonable community expectations for a district park in the District zone precinct.	AO12 Development provides outdoor lighting which is in compliance with: a. AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b. AS 2560-2007.2 Sports lighting - Part 2.3: - Specific applications—Lighting for football (all codes); c. AS/NZS 1158-Set:2010 Lighting for roads and public spaces (set).
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO20 Development ensures that the nature and type of lighting for outdoor sport and recreation activities, amenity and crime prevention are within the reasonable community expectations for a metropolitan park in the Metropolitan zone precinct.	AO20 Development provides outdoor lighting which is in compliance with: a. AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b. AS 2560-2007.2 Sports lighting - Part 2.3-2007: - Specific applications—Lighting for football (all codes); c. AS/NZS 1158-Set:2010 Lighting for roads and public spaces (set).
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.16 Park code**9.3.16.1 Application**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards titles, removing references to old standards and updating public lighting requirements.

Note—Where this code includes performance outcomes or acceptable outcomes that relate to:

- biodiversity areas, guidance is provided in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy;
- crime prevention through environmental design, guidance is provided in the Crime prevention through environmental design planning scheme policy;
- park design requirements, guidance is provided in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy;
- park or natural area master or management plans, guidance is provided in the Park management plan planning scheme policy;
- transport, access, parking or servicing provisions, guidance is provided in the Transport, access, parking and servicing planning scheme policy
- lighting requirements, guidance is provided in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.

Table 9.3.16.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting and fix a spelling error.

PO5 Development requiring the provision of outdoor lighting does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection.	AO5.1 Development ensures that the technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO5.2 Development adjoining residential areas uses outdoor lighting that gives no upward component of light where mounted horizontally, such as a full cut off <u>luminar</u> luminaire .

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO10 Development requiring the provision of outdoor lighting does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna	AO10 Development ensures that technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997
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because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection.	Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. Note—Details regarding the design of lighting to protect biodiversity is provided in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.18 Retirement and residential care facility code**Table 9.3.18.3.A— Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO20 Development provides an entrance that must define the threshold between public and private space and provide: - safe, secure and convenient access to the site for residents and visitors; - a sufficiently scaled and sheltered entry and meeting space; - clear building signage and numbering to support visitor and emergency access; - lighting; - conveniently located mailboxes; - a clear visual and physical transition between private outdoor space and the street; - individual entrances to ground storey dwellings provide for a varied streetscape and are fronted by landscaping to ensure privacy and provide a soft edge at a pedestrian scale to the street.	AO20.1 Development provides a prominent pedestrian entry that is separated from vehicle entry and connects a foyer or building entry directly with the public verge and includes: - waiting space off the footpath; - shelter; - lighting in accordance with Category P3 of the AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting; - mailboxes (retirement facility). AO20.2 Development for a retirement facility containing ground storey dwellings adjacent to the street frontage, include: - direct and level entry from the street; - private outdoor space setbacks to accommodate a minimum 2m landscape area between the front boundary and the dwellings private outdoor space; - street numbering.
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Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO21 Development minimises light nuisance.	AO21 Development of outdoor lighting is in compliance with AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. Note—This includes outdoor lighting to communal open spaces on the roof.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.19 Rooming accommodation code**Table 9.3.19.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO12 Development for outdoor lighting: a. does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection; b. ensures that the external appearance of the premises is similar to adjoining premises with lighting that does not impact adversely on the amenity of the immediate vicinity and the public realm.	AO12 Development provides for outdoor lighting: a. with technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance which comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b. which maintains a minimum of 20lux at the footpath level <u>complying with AS/NZS 1158.3.1 Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 - Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting,</u> where in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone. Note—The effect of outdoor lighting is to be mitigated where a window of a habitable room of a nearby dwelling will be illuminated beyond maximum permissible values outlined in AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.23 Small-scale non-residential uses code

Table 9.3.23.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO11 Development ensures that light nuisance is minimised.	AO11 Development ensures that the design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.24 Special purpose code

Table 9.3.24.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO22 Development of outdoor lighting contributes to security, safety and amenity at night while not causing nuisance to surrounding residents.	AO22 Development provides a lighting system in compliance with AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
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Part 9 Development codes \ 9.3 Use codes \ 9.3.25 Specialised centre code**Table 9.3.25.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting and fix a spelling error.

PO10 Development of outdoor lighting does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection.	AO10.1 Development ensures that the technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. Note—The effects of outdoor lighting should be mitigated where windows of habitable rooms of nearby dwellings will be illuminated beyond maximum permissible values outlined in AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO10.2 Development of floodlighting is restricted to the types that give no upward component of light where mounted horizontally, such as a full cut off luminaire.

Part 9 Development codes \ 9.4 Other development codes \ 9.4.7 Outdoor lighting code

Table 9.4.7.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updating Australian Standards names, removing reference to old standards and updating sub-category for public lighting.

PO1 Development provides outdoor lighting that does not have an adverse impact on any person, activity or fauna because of light emissions, either directly or by reflection.	AO1.1 Development ensures that technical parameters, design, installation, operation and maintenance of outdoor lighting: - comply with the requirements of maintain under awning lighting to AS/NZS1158.3.1 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting; - maintain a minimum of 20lux at the footpath level- sub-category PA1, where in a zone in the centre zones category or the Mixed use zone; - comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4282 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. Note—The effects of outdoor lighting should be mitigated where a window of a habitable room of a nearby dwelling will be illuminated beyond maximum permissible values outlined in AS/NZS 4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
	AO1.2 Development provides floodlighting that is restricted to a type that gives no upward component of light where mounted horizontally, such as a full cut off luminaire.

Part 9 Development codes \ 9.4 Other development codes \ 9.4.11 Transport, access, parking and servicing code

Table 9.4.11.3—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Reason for change: Updated for clarity

PO12 Development in the City core and City frame as identified in Figure a provides car parking spaces at rates to discourage private car use and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.	AO12 Development in the City core and City frame as identified in Figure a provides maximum car-parking rates in compliance with the standards in the Transport, access, parking and servicing planning scheme policy. Note—For accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements including an existing premises, no reduction to existing car parking is required to comply with a maximum car-parking rate in the Transport, access, parking and servicing planning scheme policy.
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Schedule 2 Mapping \ SC2.2 Zone maps

Table SC2.2.1— Zone maps

Reason for change: To reflect changes to zones.

Not applicable	ZM-001	Zoning map Map tiles 6, 13, 22, 28, 36 and 43	XX
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Schedule 2 Mapping \ SC2.3 Neighbourhood plan maps

Table SC2.3.1—Neighbourhood plan maps

Reason for change: To reflect changes to the neighbourhood plan map.

E	NPM-005.1	East Brisbane-Coorparoo district neighbourhood plan map	30 June 2014
	NPM-005.2	Eastern corridor neighbourhood plan map	30 June 2014 XX
	NPM-005.3	Enoggera district neighbourhood plan map	30 June 2014
	NPM-005.4	Everton Park neighbourhood plan map	30 June 2014
	NPM-005.5	Eight Mile Plains gateway neighbourhood plan map	2 December 2022

Reason for change: To reflect changes to the neighbourhood plan map.

N	NPM-014.1	New Farm and Teneriffe Hill neighbourhood plan map	24 March 2017
	NPM-014.2	Newstead and Teneriffe waterfront neighbourhood plan map	14 September 2018
	NPM-014.3	Nudgee Beach neighbourhood plan map	30 June 2014
	NPM-014.4	Nundah district neighbourhood plan map	30 June 2014 XX
	NPM-014.5	Newstead north neighbourhood plan map	14 September 2018

Schedule 2 Mapping \ SC2.4 Overlay maps

Table SC2.4.1—Overlay maps

Reason for change: To reflect changes to the overlay map.

D	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map (all tiles, other than where specified below)	30 June 2014
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 34 and 43	12 September 2014
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5, 13, 19, 42, 44, 46 and 48	4 September 2015
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 20 and 21	13 May 2016
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tile 28	9 September 2016
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 12,13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 30, 35, 36, 37,42, 44 and 47	24 March 2017
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 30 and 43	1 December 2017
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tile 28	16 February 2018
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5, 6, 20, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 44 and 47	14 September 2018
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, 28, 30, 34, 42, 47, 48	23 November 2018
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5, 6, 11, 19, 27, 28, 34, 35, 43, 44 and 47	15 February 2019
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tile 19	31 May 2019
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5, 6, 11, 12, 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 44, 47 and 48	26 July 2019
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5, 6, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48	29 November 2019

	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 13 and 28	28 February 2020
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 2, 13, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 34, 35, 43 and 47	30 October 2020
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tile 28	28 May 2021
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 19, 21, 30, 35, 36, 37, 42 and 47	27 May 2022
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tile 44	2 December 2022
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 6, 19, 28, 30 and 43	10 March 2023
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 5 and 12	1 September 2023
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 13, 20, 28, 29, 34, 35 and 43	8 December 2023
	OM-004.1	Dwelling house character overlay map Map tiles 13, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 43	13 September 2024
	<u>OM-004.1</u>	<u>Dwelling house character overlay map</u> <u>Map tiles 6, 13, 22 and 36</u>	<u>XX</u>

Reason for change: To reflect changes to the overlay map.

P	OM-016.1	Potential and actual acid sulfate soils overlay map (all tiles, other than where specified below)	30 June 2014
	OM-016.1	Potential and actual acid sulfate soils overlay map Map tile 18	24 March 2017
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map (all tiles, other than where specified below)	30 June 2014
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tile 28	9 September 2016
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tile 20	13 May 2016
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map	24 March 2017

		Map tile 18	
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 5, 6, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36	1 December 2017
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tile 28	16 February 2018
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 20 and 28	14 September 2018
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 13, 21, 28	23 November 2018
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 28, 29, 35 and 36	26 July 2019
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 20 and 28	29 November 2019
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 13, 21 and 28	28 February 2020
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 20, 28, 29 and 35	28 May 2021
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 20 and 28	3 September 2021
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tile 28	27 May 2022
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 6, 13, 20 and 28	10 March 2023
	OM-016.2	Pre-1911 building overlay map Map tiles 6, 12, 20, 21 and 28	13 September 2024
	<u>OM-016.2</u>	<u>Pre-1911 building overlay map</u> <u>Map tile 28</u>	<u>XX</u>

Reason for change: To reflect changes to the overlay map.

S	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map (all tiles, other than where specified below)	30 June 2014
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tile 28	19 February 2016
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 20 and 21	13 May 2016

	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tile 43	18 November 2016
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 18, 21, 22, and 30	24 March 2017
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tile 28	16 February 2018
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 20, 28, 35 and 36	14 September 2018
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 19 and 27	31 May 2019
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 28, 29, 35 and 36	26 July 2019
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape trees overlay map Map tiles 13, 21 and 28	28 February 2020
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 2, 5, 6, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 42, 44 and 46	30 October 2020
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tile 28	28 May 2021
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tile 44	2 December 2022
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tile 6	10 March 2023
	OM-019.1	Significant landscape tree overlay map Map tiles 5 and 12	1 September 2023
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map (all tiles, other than where specified below)	30 June 2014
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 20, 28, 29, 34 and 35	9 September 2016
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 43 and 47	18 November 2016
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 18, 21, 22, 28, 29 and 30	24 March 2017
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tile 28	16 February 2018
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map (all tiles, other than where specified below)	29 June 2018

	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 20, 28 and 35	14 September 2018
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 28, 29, 35 and 36	26 July 2019
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 13 and 28	28 February 2020
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map (all map tiles)	30 October 2020
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tile 44	2 December 2022
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tile 6	10 March 2023
	OM-019.2	Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 5 and 12	1 September 2023
	<u>OM-019.2</u>	<u>Streetscape hierarchy overlay map Map tiles 13 and 36</u>	<u>XX</u>

Appendix 2 Table of amendments

Table AP2.1—Table of amendments

Reason for change: To reflect this proposed amendment package.

XXX (adoption) and XX (effective)	vX.00/XXXX	Major	Major amendment to planning scheme (Chapter 2, Part 4 of MGR). Refer to Amendment vX.00/XXXX for further detail.
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SCHEDULE OF MAPPING AMENDMENTS

ZM-001 Zoning map

Table 1 – Change the zoning of the following properties

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Details of change		Reason
					From	To	
1.	ZM-001 (Map tile 6)	Lot 1 on SP305053	83 Massie Street	Brighton	Emerging community zone	Low density residential zone	Proposed zoning change to reflect residential use of the land.
2.	ZM-001 (Map tile 6)	Lot 2 on SP305053	85 Massie Street	Brighton	Emerging community zone	Low density residential zone	Proposed zoning change to reflect residential use of the land.
3.	ZM-001 (Map tile 6)	Lot 3 on SP305053	87 Massie Street	Brighton	Emerging community zone	Low density residential zone	Proposed zoning change to reflect residential use of the land.
4.	ZM-001 (Map tile 6)	Lot 159 on SP211444	93 Massie Street	Brighton	Emerging community zone	Conservation (District zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a property acquired through Council's Bushland Acquisition Program.
5.	ZM-001 (Map tile 43)	Lot 492 on SL3729 (part)	120 Inala Avenue (part)	Inala	Special purpose (Utility services zone precinct) (part)	Open space (District zone precinct) (part)	Proposed zoning change to reflect change of use back to open space for this part of the site.
6.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 12 on RP221874	213 Broadwater Road	Mansfield	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
7.	ZM-001 (Map tile 13)	Lot 10 on RP221935 (part)	1344 Sandgate Road (part)	Nundah	Low impact industry zone (part)	Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct) (part)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
8.	ZM-001 (Map tile 13)	Lot 2 on SP124360 (part)	50 Eton Street (part)	Nundah	Low impact industry zone (part)	Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct) (part)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
9.	ZM-001 (Map tile 13)	Lot 6 on SP124360	1288 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Low impact industry zone	Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Details of change		Reason
					From	To	
							zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
10.	ZM-001 (Map tile 13)	Lot 4 on SP124360	1290 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Low impact industry zone	Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
11.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 2 on RP818256	214 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
12.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 17 on RP150500	224 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
13.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 1 on RP126854	234 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
14.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 2 on RP126854	238 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
15.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 3 on RP126854	244 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
16.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 4 on RP126854	250 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
17.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 5 on RP126854	256 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Details of change		Reason
					From	To	
						(Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
18.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 6 on RP126854	260 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
19.	ZM-001 (Map tile 36)	Lot 7 on RP126854	266 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Low impact industry zone	Low-medium density residential (Up to 3 storeys zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
20.	ZM-001 (Map tile 28)	Lot 421 on RP12076	30 Tottenham Street	Woolloongabba	Open space (District zone precinct)	District centre (Corridor zone precinct)	Proposed zoning change to reflect the site is not required for park purposes.
21.	ZM-001 (Map tile 22)	Lot 49 on RP33088	145 Glenora Street	Wynnum	Low impact industry zone	Low density residential zone	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
22.	ZM-001 (Map tile 22)	Lot 50 on RP33088	147 Glenora Street	Wynnum	Low impact industry zone	Low density residential zone	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.
23.	ZM-001 (Map tile 22)	Lot 42 on RP33088	10 Johnston Street	Wynnum	Low impact industry zone	Low density residential zone	Proposed zoning change for a site identified in <i>Brisbane: Our Productive City</i> as an industrial-zoned site not considered to have long-term value for industrial purposes.

Neighbourhood plan maps**NPM-005.2 Eastern corridor neighbourhood plan map****Table 2 –Include the following property in the Buranda core sub-precinct (NPP-001a)**

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	NPM-005.2 (Map tile 28)	Lot 421 on RP12076	30 Tottenham Street	Woolloongabba	Proposed change to add to sub-precinct to reflect zone change.

NPM-014.4 Nundah district neighbourhood plan map**Table 3 – Change the name from Ex-Tip Top bakery precinct (NPP-002) to the Sandgate Road mixed use precinct (NPP-002) for the following property**

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	NPM-014.4 (Map tile 13)	Lot 10 on RP221935	1344 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to rename precinct to reflect zone change.

Table 4 – Add the following properties to the new Sandgate Road mixed use precinct (NPP-002)

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	NPM-014.4 (Map tile 13)	Lot 2 on SP124360 (part)	50 Eton Street (part)	Nundah	Proposed change to extend the precinct boundary to reflect zone change.
2.	NPM-014.4 (Map tile 13)	Lot 6 on SP124360	1288 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to extend the precinct boundary to reflect zone change.
3.	NPM-014.4 (Map tile 13)	Lot 4 on SP124360	1290 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to extend the precinct boundary to reflect zone change.

Overlay maps

OM-004.1 Dwelling house character overlay

Table 5 – Add the following properties to the Dwelling house character sub-category

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 6)	-Lot 1 on SP305053	83 Massie Street	Brighton	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
2.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 6)	Lot 2 on SP305053	85 Massie Street	Brighton	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
3.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 6)	Lot 3 on SP305053	87 Massie Street	Brighton	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
4.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 12 on RP221874	213 Broadwater Road	Mansfield	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
5.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 13)	Lot 2 on SP124360 (part)	50 Eton Street (part)	Nundah	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
6.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 13)	Lot 6 on SP124360	1288 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
7.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 13)	Lot 4 on SP124360	1290 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
8.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 13)	Lot 10 on RP221935	1344 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
9.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 2 on RP818256	214 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
10.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 17 on RP150500	224 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
11.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 1 on RP126854	234 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
12.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 2 on RP126854	238 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
13.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 3 on RP126854	244 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
14.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 4 on RP126854	250 Newnham Road	Upper Mont Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
15.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 5 on RP126854	256 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
16.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 6 on RP126854	260 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
17.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 36)	Lot 7 on RP126854	266 Newnham Road	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
18.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 22)	Lot 49 on RP33088	145 Glenora Street	Wynnum	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
19.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 22)	Lot 50 on RP33088	147 Glenora Street	Wynnum	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.
20.	OM-004.1 (Map tile 22)	Lot 42 on RP33088	10 Johnston Street	Wynnum	Proposed change to reflect a zone change to a residential zone.

OM-016.2 Pre-1911 building overlay map**Table 6 – Remove the following property from the Pre-1911 building sub-category**

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	OM-016.2 (Map tile 28)	Lot 21 on RP11441	99 Wellington Road	East Brisbane	Proposed removal from the overlay to reflect the building's construction in 1912.

OM-019.2 Streetscape hierarchy overlay map**Table 7– Change the sub-category of the following properties to the Centre street minor sub-category**

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 13)	Lot 10 on RP221935	1344 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to both the Oliver Street and Eton Street frontages to reflect the change of zone of the land to Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct).
2.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 13)	Lot 2 on SP124360 (part)	50 Eton Street (part)	Nundah	Proposed change to the Eton Street frontage to reflect the change of zone of the land to Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct).

Table 8 – Add the sub-category to and change the sub-category of the following properties to the Subtropical boulevard – in centre verge width 5m sub-category

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 13)	Lot 2 on SP124360 (part)	50 Eton Street (part)	Nundah	Proposed change to the Sandgate Road frontage to reflect the change of zone of the land to Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct).
2.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 13)	Lot 10 on RP221935	1344 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to the Sandgate Road frontage to reflect a change of zone of the land to Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct).
3.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 13)	Lot 4 on SP124360	1290 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to reflect a change of zone of the land to Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct).
4.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 13)	Lot 6 on SP124360	1288 Sandgate Road	Nundah	Proposed change to reflect a change of zone of the land to Mixed use (Centre frame zone precinct).

Table 9 – Change the sub-category of the following properties to the Neighbourhood Street minor sub-category

Item no.	Map number	Lot plan description	Address	Suburb	Reason
1.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 36)	Lot 12 on RP221874	213 Broadwater Road	Mansfield	Proposed change to reflect the change of zone of the land to a residential zone.
2.	OM-019.2 (Map tile 36)	Lot 2 on RP818256 (part)	214 Newnham Road (part)	Upper Mount Gravatt	Proposed change to the Broadwater Road frontage to reflect a change of zone of the land to a residential zone.