9.0 Inner Residential Zone

9.1 Zone Purpose

The purpose of the Inner Residential Zone is:

- 9.1.1 To provide for a variety of residential use or development that accommodates a range of dwelling types at higher densities.
- 9.1.2 To provide for the efficient utilisation of available social, transport and other service infrastructure.
- 9.1.3 To provide for non-residential use that:
 - (a) primarily serves the local community; and
 - (b) does not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity, through scale, intensity, noise, activity outside of business hours, traffic generation and movement, or other off site impacts.
- 9.1.4 To provide for Visitor Accommodation that is compatible with residential character.

9.2 Use Table

| Use Class | Qualification | |
|---|---|--|
| No Permit Required | | |
| Natural and Cultural Values Management | | |
| Passive Recreation | | |
| Residential | If for a single dwelling. | |
| Utilities | If for minor utilities. | |
| Permitted | | |
| Residential | If not listed as No Permit Required. | |
| Visitor Accommodation | | |
| Discretionary | | |
| Business and Professional Services | If for a consulting room, medical centre, veterinary centre, child health clinic, or for the provision of residential support services. | |
| Community Meeting and Entertainment | If for a place of worship, art and craft centre, public hall, community centre or neighbourhood centre. | |
| Educational and Occasional Care | If not for a tertiary institution. | |
| Emergency Services | | |
| Food Services | If not for a take away food premises with a drive through facility. | |

| Use Class | Qualification | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| General Retail and Hire | | |
| Sports and Recreation | If for a fitness centre, gymnasium, public swimming pool or sports ground. | |
| Utilities | If not listed as No Permit Required. | |
| Prohibited | | |
| All other uses | | |

9.3 Use Standards

9.3.1 Discretionary uses

| Objective: | That Discretionary uses do not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent sensitive uses. | |
|--|--|--|
| Acceptable Sol | utions | Performance Criteria |
| A1 | | P1 |
| Hours of operation of a use listed as Discretionary, excluding Emergency Services, must be within the hours of: (a) 7.00am to 7.00pm Monday to Friday; and (b) 8.00am to 6.00pm Saturday and Sunday. | | Hours of operation of a use listed as Discretionary, excluding Emergency Services, must not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent sensitive uses, having regard to: (a) the timing, duration or extent of vehicle movements; and (b) noise, lighting or other emissions. |
| A2 | | P2 |
| External lighting for a use listed as Discretionary: | | External lighting for a use listed as Discretionary, |
| ` ' | perate within the hours of 8.00pm to xcluding any security lighting; and | must not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent sensitive uses, having regard to: |
| ' ' | hting must be baffled so that direct not extend into the adjoining | (a) the number of proposed light sources and their intensity; |
| property. | , , | (b) the location of the proposed light sources; |
| | | (c) the topography of the site; and |
| | | (d) any existing light sources. |

Commercial vehicle movements and the unloading and loading of commercial vehicles for a use listed as Discretionary, excluding Emergency Services, must be within the hours of:

- (a) 7:00am to 8:00pm Monday to Friday;
- (b) 9:00am to 12 noon Saturday; and
- (c) nil on Sunday and public holidays.

P3

Commercial vehicle movements and the unloading and loading of commercial vehicles for a use listed as Discretionary, excluding Emergency Services, must not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent sensitive uses, having regard to:

- (a) the extent and timing of traffic generation;
- (b) the dispatch of goods and materials; and
- (c) existing levels of amenity.

Α4

No Acceptable Solution.

P4

A use listed as Discretionary must not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent sensitive uses, having regard to:

- (a) the intensity and scale of the use;
- (b) the emissions generated by the use;
- (c) the type and intensity of traffic generated by the use;
- (d) the impact on the character of the area; and
- (e) the need for the use in that location.

9.3.2 Visitor Accommodation

Objective:

That Visitor Accommodation:

- (a) is compatible with the character and use of the area;
- (b) does not cause an unreasonable loss of residential amenity; and
- (c) does not impact the safety and efficiency of local roads or rights of way.

Performance Criteria Acceptable Solutions A1 P1 Visitor Accommodation must be compatible with the Visitor Accommodation must: character and use of the area and not cause an (a) accommodate guests in existing habitable unreasonable loss of residential amenity, having buildings; and regard to: (b) have a gross floor area of not more than (a) the privacy of adjoining properties; 200m² per lot. any likely increase in noise to adjoining (b) properties; the scale of the use and its compatibility with the (c) surrounding character and uses within the area; (d) retaining the primary residential function of an

| | area; (e) the impact on the safety and efficiency of the local road network; and (f) any impact on the owners and users rights of way. |
|---|---|
| A2 | P2 |
| Visitor Accommodation is not for a strata lot that is part of a strata scheme where another strata lot within that strata scheme is used for a residential use. | Visitor Accommodation within a strata scheme must not cause an unreasonable loss of residential amenity to long term residents occupying other strata lots within the strata scheme, having regard to: (a) the privacy of residents; (b) any likely increase in noise; (c) the residential function of the strata scheme; (d) the location and layout of the strata lots; (e) the extent and nature of any other non-residential uses; and (f) any impact on shared access and common property. |

Development Standards for Dwellings 9.4

9.4.1 Residential density for multiple dwellings

| Objective: | That the density of multiple dwellings: (a) makes efficient use of land for housing; and (b) optimises the use of infrastructure and community services. | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Acceptable Solutions | | Performance Criteria | |
| A1 | | P1 | |
| Multiple dwellings must have a site area per dwelling of not less than 200m ² . | | Multiple dwellings must only have a site area per dwelling less than 200m² if: | |
| | | (a) the development contributes to a range of dwelling types and sizes appropriate to the surrounding area; or | |
| | | (b) the development provides for a specific accommodation need with significant social or community benefit. | |

9.4.2 Setbacks and building envelope for all dwellings

Objective:

That the siting and scale of dwellings:

- (a) provides reasonably consistent separation between dwellings and their frontage within a street;
- (b) provides consistency in the apparent scale, bulk, massing and proportion of dwellings; and
- (c) provides separation between dwellings on adjoining properties to allow a reasonable opportunity for daylight and sunlight to enter habitable rooms and private open space.

Performance Criteria

Acceptable Solutions

P1

A1

Unless within a building area on a sealed plan, a dwelling, excluding garages, carports and protrusions that extend not more than 0.9m into the frontage setback, must have a setback from a frontage that is:

- (a) if the frontage is a primary frontage, not less than 3m, or, if the setback from the primary frontage is less than 3m, not less than the setback, from the primary frontage, of any existing dwelling on the site;
- (b) if the frontage is not a primary frontage, not less than 2m, or, if the setback from the frontage is less than 2m, not less than the setback, from a frontage that is not a primary frontage, of any existing dwelling on the site;
- (c) if for a vacant site and there are existing dwellings on adjoining properties on the same street, not more than the greater, or less than the lesser, setback for the equivalent frontage of the dwellings on the adjoining sites on the same street; or
- (d) if located above a non-residential use at ground floor level, not less than the setback from the frontage of the ground floor level.

A dwelling must have a setback from a frontage that is compatible with the streetscape having regard to any topographical constraints.

A2

A garage or carport for a dwelling must have a setback from a primary frontage of not less than:

- (a) 4m, or alternatively 1m behind the building line;
- (b) the same as the building line, if a portion of the dwelling gross floor area is located above the garage or carport; or

P2

A garage or carport for a dwelling must have a setback from a primary frontage that is compatible with the setbacks of existing garages or carports in the street, having regard to any topographical constraints.

(c) 1m, if the existing ground level slopes up or down at a gradient steeper than 1 in 5 for a distance of 10m from the frontage.

A3

A dwelling, excluding outbuildings with a building height of not more than 2.4m and protrusions that extend not more than 0.9m horizontally beyond the building envelope, must:

- (a) be contained within a building envelope (refer to Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3) determined by:
 - a distance equal to the frontage setback or, for an internal lot, a distance of 3m from the rear boundary of a property with an adjoining frontage; and
 - (ii) projecting a line at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal at a height of 3m above existing ground level at the side and rear boundaries to a building height of not more than 9.5m above existing ground level; and
- (b) only have a setback within 1.5m of a side or rear boundary if the dwelling:
 - does not extend beyond an existing building built on or within 0.2m of the boundary of the adjoining property; or
 - (ii) does not exceed a total length of 9m or one-third the length of the side boundary (whichever is the lesser).

P3

The siting and scale of a dwelling must:

- (a) not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjoining properties, having regard to:
 - reduction in sunlight to a habitable room (other than a bedroom) of a dwelling on an adjoining property;
 - (ii) overshadowing the private open space of a dwelling on an adjoining property;
 - (iii) overshadowing of an adjoining vacant property; and
 - (iv) visual impacts caused by the apparent scale, bulk or proportions of the dwelling when viewed from an adjoining property;
 and
- (b) provide separation between dwellings on adjoining properties that is consistent with that existing on established properties in the area.

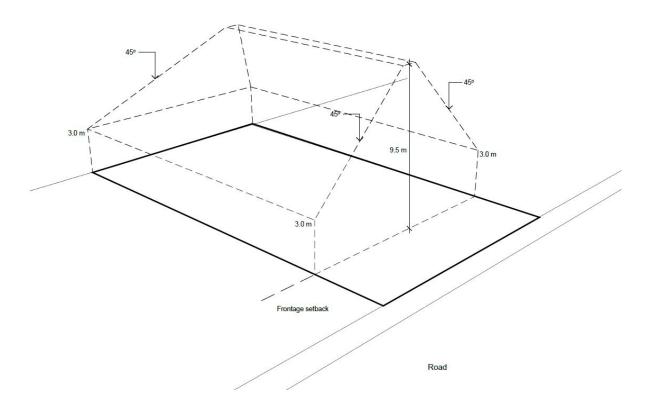


Figure 9.1 Building envelope as required by clause 9.4.2 A3(a) and clause 9.5.1 A2(a)

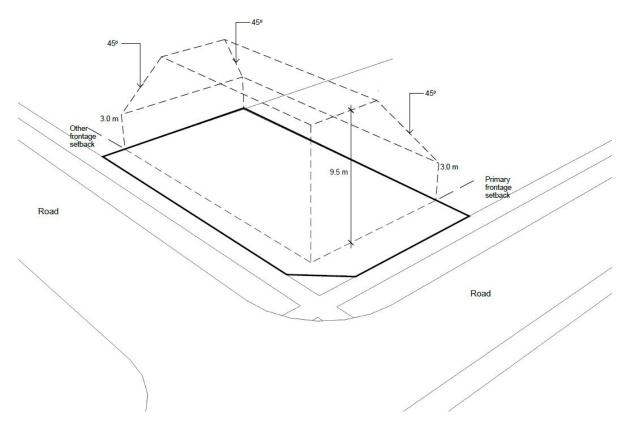


Figure 9.2 Building envelope for corner lots as required by clause 9.4.2 A3(a) and clause 9.5.1 A2(a)

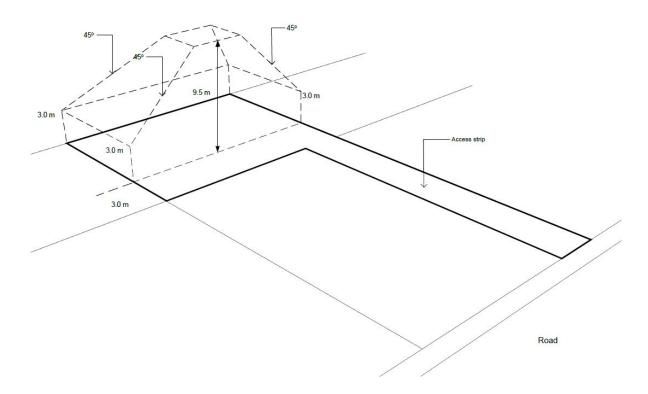


Figure 9.3 Building envelope for internal lots as required by clause 9.4.2 A3(a) and clause 9.5.1 A2(a)

9.4.3 Site coverage and private open space for all dwellings

Objective:

That dwellings are compatible with the amenity and character of the area and provide:

- (a) for outdoor recreation and the operational needs of the residents;
- (b) opportunities for the planting of gardens and landscaping; and
- (c) private open space that is conveniently located and has access to sunlight.

Acceptable Solutions

A1

Dwellings must have:

- (a) a site coverage of not more than 65%(excluding eaves up to 0.6m wide); and
- (b) for multiple dwellings, a total area of private open space of not less than 40m² associated with each dwelling, unless the dwelling has a finished floor level that is entirely more than 1.8m above the finished ground level (excluding a garage, carport or entry foyer).

Performance Criteria

P1

Dwellings must have:

- (a) site coverage consistent with that existing on established properties in the area;
- (b) private open space that is of a size and with dimensions appropriate for the size of the dwelling and is able to accommodate:
 - (i) outdoor recreational space consistent with the projected requirements of the occupants and, for multiple dwellings, take into account any common open space provided for this purpose within the development; and
 - (ii) operational needs, such as clothes drying and storage; and
- (c) reasonable space for the planting of gardens and landscaping.

A2

A dwelling must have private open space that:

- (a) is in one location and is not less than:
 - (i) 24m²; or
 - (ii) 12m², if the dwelling is a multiple dwelling with a finished floor level that is entirely more than 1.8m above the finished ground level (excluding a garage, carport or entry foyer);
- (b) has a minimum horizontal dimension of:
 - (i) 4m; or
 - (ii) 2m, if the dwelling is a multiple dwelling with a finished floor level that is entirely more than 1.8m above the finished ground level (excluding a garage, carport or entry foyer);

P2

A dwelling must have private open space that includes an area capable of serving as an extension of the dwelling for outdoor relaxation, dining, entertaining and children's play and is:

- (a) conveniently located in relation to a living area of the dwelling; and
- (b) orientated to take advantage of sunlight.

- (c) is located between the dwelling and the frontage only if the frontage is orientated between 30 degrees west of true north and 30 degrees east of true north; and
- (d) has a gradient not steeper than 1 in 10.

9.4.4 Sunlight to private open space of multiple dwellings

Objective:

That the separation between multiple dwellings provides reasonable opportunity for sunlight to enter private open space for dwellings on the same site.

Acceptable Solutions

Α1

A multiple dwelling that is to the north of the private open space of another dwelling on the same site, required to satisfy A2 or P2 of clause 9.4.3, must satisfy (a) or (b), unless excluded by (c):

- (a) the multiple dwelling is contained within a line projecting (see Figure 9.4):
 - (i) at a distance of 3m from the northern edge of the private open space; and
 - (ii) vertically to a height of 3m above existing ground level and then at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal.
- (b) the multiple dwelling does not cause 50% of the private open space to receive less than 3 hours of sunlight within the hours of 9.00am to 3.00pm on 21st June.
- (c) this Acceptable Solution excludes that part of a multiple dwelling consisting of:
 - an outbuilding with a building height not more than 2.4m; or
 - (ii) protrusions that extend not more than 0.9m horizontally from the multiple dwelling.

Р1

Performance Criteria

A multiple dwelling must be designed and sited to not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity by overshadowing the private open space, of another dwelling on the same site, which is required to satisfy A2 or P2 of clause 9.4.3 of this planning scheme.

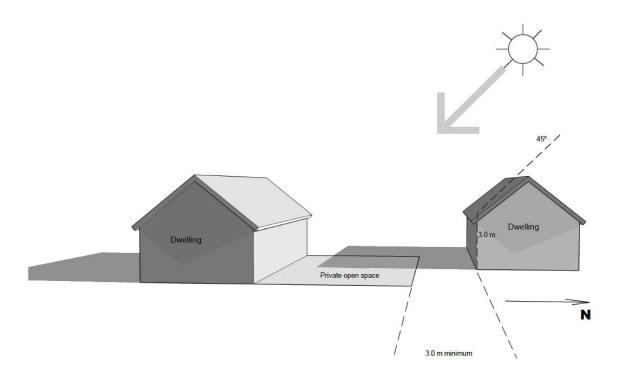


Figure 9.4 Separation from the private open space of another dwelling on the same site as required by clause $9.4.4 \, A1(a)$

9.4.5 Width of openings for garages and carports for all dwellings

Objective: To reduce the potential for garage or carport openings to dominate the primary frontage.

Acceptable Solutions Performance Criteria

A1

A garage or carport for a dwelling within 12m of a primary frontage, whether the garage or carport is free-standing or part of the dwelling, must have a total width of openings facing the primary frontage of not more than 6m or half the width of the frontage (whichever is the lesser).

P1

A garage or carport for a dwelling must be designed to minimise the width of its openings that are visible from the street, so as to reduce the potential for the openings of a garage or carport to dominate the primary frontage.

9.4.6 Privacy for all dwellings

Objective: To provide a reasonable opportunity for privacy for dwellings.

Acceptable Solutions Performance Criteria

Α1

A balcony, deck, roof terrace, parking space, or carport for a dwelling (whether freestanding or part of the dwelling), that has a finished surface or floor level more than 1m above existing ground level must have a permanently fixed screen to a height of not less than 1.7m above the finished surface or floor level, with a uniform transparency of not more than 25%, along the sides facing a:

- (a) side boundary, unless the balcony, deck, roof terrace, parking space, or carport has a setback of not less than 3m from the side boundary;
- (b) rear boundary, unless the balcony, deck, roof terrace, parking space, or carport has a setback of not less than 4m from the rear boundary; and
- (c) dwelling on the same site, unless the balcony, deck, roof terrace, parking space, or carport is not less than 6m:
 - from a window or glazed door, to a habitable room of the other dwelling on the same site; or
 - (ii) from a balcony, deck, roof terrace or the private open space, of the other dwelling on the same site.

Р1

A balcony, deck, roof terrace, parking space or carport for a dwelling (whether freestanding or part of the dwelling) that has a finished surface or floor level more than 1m above existing ground level, must be screened, or otherwise designed, to minimise overlooking of:

- (a) a dwelling on an adjoining property or its private open space; or
- b) another dwelling on the same site or its private open space.

A window or glazed door, to a habitable room of a dwelling that has a floor level more than 1m above existing ground level, must satisfy (a), unless it satisfies (b):

- (a) The window or glazed door:
 - (i) is to have a setback of not less than 3m from a side boundary;
 - (ii) is to have a setback of not less than 4m from a rear boundary;
 - (iii) if the dwelling is a multiple dwelling, is to be not less than 6m from a window or glazed door, to a habitable room, of another dwelling on the same site; and
 - (iv) if the dwelling is a multiple dwelling, is to be not less than 6m from the private open space of another dwelling on the same site.
- (b) The window or glazed door:
 - is to be offset, in the horizontal plane, not less than 1.5m from the edge of a window or glazed door, to a habitable room of another dwelling;
 - (ii) is to have a sill height of not less than 1.7m above the floor level or have fixed obscure glazing extending to a height of at least 1.7m above the floor level; or
 - (iii) is to have a permanently fixed external screen for the full length of the window or glazed door, to a height of not less than 1.7m above floor level, with a uniform transparency of not more than 25%.

P2

A window or glazed door, to a habitable room of dwelling, that has a floor level more than 1m above existing ground level, must be screened, or otherwise located or designed, to minimise direct views to:

- window or glazed door, to a habitable room of another dwelling; and
- (b) the private open space of another dwelling.

A shared driveway or parking space (excluding a parking space allocated to that dwelling) must be separated from a window, or glazed door, to a habitable room of a multiple dwelling by a horizontal distance of not less than:

- (a) 2.5m; or
- (b) 1m if:
 - (i) it is separated by a screen of not less than 1.7m in height; or
 - (ii) the window, or glazed door, to a habitable room has a sill height of not less than 1.7m above the shared driveway or parking space, or has fixed obscure glazing extending to a height of not less than 1.7m above the floor level.

Р3

A shared driveway or parking space (excluding a parking space allocated to that dwelling), must be screened, or otherwise located or designed, to minimise unreasonable impact of vehicle noise or vehicle light intrusion to a habitable room of a multiple dwelling.

9.4.7 Frontage fences for all dwellings

Objective:

That the height and transparency of frontage fences:

- (a) provides adequate privacy and security for residents;
- (b) allows the potential for mutual passive surveillance between the road and the dwelling;
 and
- (c) are reasonably consistent with that on adjoining properties.

| Acceptable Solutions | Performance Criteria | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| A1 | P1 | |
| No Acceptable Solution. ¹ | A fence (including a free-standing wall) within 4.5m of a frontage for a dwelling must: | |
| | (a) provide for security and privacy, while allowing for passive surveillance of the road; and | |
| | (b) be compatible with the height and transparency of fences in the street, having regard to: | |
| | (i) the topography of the site; and | |
| | (ii) traffic volumes on the adjoining road. | |

¹ An exemption applies for fences in this zone – see Table 4.6.

9.4.8 Waste storage for multiple dwellings

Objective: To provide for the storage of waste and recycling bins for multiple dwellings.

Acceptable Solutions Performance Criteria Р1 **A1** A multiple dwelling must have a storage area, for A multiple dwelling must have storage for waste and waste and recycling bins, that is an area of not less recycling bins that is: than 1.5m² per dwelling and is within one of the (a) capable of storing the number of bins required following locations: for the site; in an area for the exclusive use of each (b) screened from the frontage and any dwellings; dwelling, excluding the area in front of the and dwelling; or (c) if the storage area is a common storage area, in a common storage area with an impervious (b) separated from any dwellings to minimise surface that: impacts caused by odours and noise. has a setback of not less than 4.5m from a frontage; (ii) is not less than 5.5m from any dwelling; and (iii) is screened from the frontage and any dwelling by a wall to a height of not less

9.5 Development Standards for Non-dwellings

than 1.2m above the finished surface

level of the storage area.

9.5.1 Non-dwelling development

| Objective: | That all non-d |
|------------|----------------|

That all non-dwelling development:

- (a) is compatible with the character, siting, apparent form, scale, bulk, massing and proportion of residential development; and
- (b) does not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity on adjoining residential properties.

| Acceptable Solutions | Performance Criteria |
|--|--|
| A1 | P1 |
| A building that is not a dwelling, excluding for General Retail and Hire, Food Services, garages, carports and protrusions that extend not more than 0.9m into the frontage setback, must have a setback from a frontage that is: (a) if the frontage is a primary frontage, not less than 3m, or if the setback from the primary | A building that is not a dwelling, excluding for General Retail and Hire, or Food Services, must have a setback from a frontage that is compatible with the streetscape, having regard to any topographical constraints. |

- frontage is less than 3.0m, not less than the setback, from the primary frontage, of any existing dwelling on the site;
- (b) if the frontage is not a primary frontage, not less than 2m, or if the setback from the primary frontage is less than 2.0m, not less than the setback, from the primary frontage, of any existing dwelling on the site; or
- (c) if for a vacant site and there are existing dwellings on adjoining properties on the same street, not more than the greater, or less than the lesser, setback for the equivalent frontage of the dwellings on the adjoining properties on the same street.

A building that is not a dwelling, excluding outbuildings with a building height of not more than 2.4m and protrusions that extend not more than 0.9m horizontally beyond the building envelope, must:

- (a) be contained within a building envelope (refer to Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3) determined by:
 - a distance equal to the frontage setback of 3m, or, for an internal lot, a distance of 4.5m from the rear boundary of a property with an adjoining frontage; and
 - (ii) projecting a line at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal at a height of 3m above existing ground level at the side or rear boundaries to a building height of not more than 9.5m above existing ground level; and
- (b) only have a setback within 1.5m of a side or rear boundary if the building:
 - does not extend beyond an existing building built on or within 0.2m of the boundary of the adjoining property; or
 - (ii) does not exceed a total length of 9m or one-third of the length of the side or rear boundary (whichever is lesser).

P2

The siting and scale of a building must:

- (a) not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity having regard to:
 - (i) reduction in sunlight to a habitable room (other than a bedroom) of a dwelling on an adjoining property;
 - (ii) overshadowing the private open space of a dwelling on an adjoining property;
 - (iii) overshadowing of an adjoining vacant property; and
 - (iv) visual impacts caused by the apparent scale, bulk or proportions of the building when viewed from an adjoining property;
- (b) provide separation between buildings on adjoining properties that is consistent with that existing on established properties in the area.

A building that is not a dwelling, must have:

- (a) a site coverage of not more than 65% (excluding eaves up to 0.6m); and
- (b) a site area of which not less than 15% is free from impervious surfaces.

Р3

A building that is not a dwelling must have:

- (a) site coverage consistent with that on established properties in the area; and
- (b) a reasonable space for the planting of gardens and landscaping.

A4

No Acceptable Solution.2

Р4

A fence (including a free-standing wall) for a building that is not a dwelling within 4.5m of a frontage must:

- (a) provide for security and privacy, while allowing for passive surveillance of the road; and
- (b) be compatible with the height and transparency of fences in the street, having regard to:
 - (i) the topography of the site; and
 - (ii) traffic volumes on the adjoining road.

A5

Outdoor storage areas, for a building that is not a dwelling including waste storage must not:

- (a) be visible from any road or public open space adjoining the site; and
- (b) encroach upon parking areas, driveways or landscaped areas.

P5

Outdoor storage areas, for a building that is not a dwelling, must be located or screened to minimise their impact on views into the site from any roads or public open space adjoining the site, having regard to:

- (a) the nature of the use;
- (b) the type of goods, materials or waste to be stored;
- (c) the topography of the site; and
- (d) any screening proposed.

A6

Air extraction, pumping, refrigeration systems or compressors, for a building that is not a dwelling, must have a setback not less than 10m from a property containing a sensitive use.³

P6

Air conditioning, air extraction, pumping, heating or refrigeration systems or compressors, for a building that is not a dwelling, within 10m of the boundary of a property containing a sensitive use must be designed, located, baffled or insulated to not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity, having regard to:

 the characteristics and frequency of any emissions generated;

² An exemption applies for fences in this zone – see Table 4.6.

³ An exemption applies for air conditioners and heat pumps in this zone – see Table 4.6.

|) the nature of the proposed us | e; |
|---|-----------------|
|) the topography of the site and sensitive use; and | location of the |
|) any mitigation measures prop | osed. |

9.5.2 Non-residential garages and carports

| Obje | ective: | To maintain frontage setbacks compatible with the streetscape and reduce the potential for garage and carport openings to dominate the primary frontage. | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Acc | Acceptable Solutions | | Performance Criteria | |
| A 1 | A1 | | P1 | |
| A garage or carport not forming part of a dwelling, must have a setback from a primary frontage of not less than: (a) 4m, or alternatively 1m behind the building line; | | etback from a primary frontage of not | A garage or carport not forming part of a dwelling, must have a setback from a primary frontage that is compatible with the setbacks of existing garages or carports in the street, having regard to any topographical constraints. | |
| (b) | (b) the same as the building line, if a portion of the building gross floor area is located above the garage or carport; or | | | |
| (c) | down at | e existing ground level slopes up or a gradient steeper than 1 in 5 for a of 10m from the frontage. | | |
| A2 | A2 | | P2 | |
| A garage or carport not forming part of a dwelling within 12m of a primary frontage (whether the garage or carport is free-standing) must have a total width of openings facing the primary frontage of not more than 6m or half the width of the frontage (whichever is the lesser). | | a primary frontage (whether the port is free-standing) must have a total angs facing the primary frontage of not or half the width of the frontage | A garage or carport not forming part of a dwelling must be designed to minimise the width of its openings that are visible from the street, so as to reduce the potential for the openings of a garage or carport to dominate the primary frontage. | |

lot provided each lot is within the same zone.

9.6 Development Standards for Subdivision

9.6.1 Lot design

Objective:

That each lot:

- (a) has an area and dimensions appropriate for use and development in the zone;
- (b) is provided with appropriate access to a road; and
- (c) contains areas which are suitable for development appropriate to the zone purpose, located to avoid natural hazards.

Acceptable Solutions Performance Criteria Α1 P1 Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, must: must have sufficient useable area and dimensions suitable for its intended use, having regard to: have an area of not less than 200m² and: (a) the relevant requirements for development of (i) be able to contain a minimum area of buildings on the lots; 10m x 12m with a gradient not steeper than 1 in 5, clear of: the intended location of buildings on the lots; (b) all setbacks required by clause the topography of the site; (c) 9.4.2 A1, A2 and A3, and 9.5.1 A1 (d) the presence of any natural hazards; and A2; and (e) adequate provision of private open space; and easements or other title restrictions (f) the pattern of development existing on that limit or restrict development; established properties in the area. and (ii) existing buildings are consistent with the setback required by clause 9.4.2 A1, A2 and A3, and 9.5.1 A1 and A2; (b) be required for public use by the Crown, a council or a State authority; be required for the provision of Utilities; or (c) be for the consolidation of a lot with another (d)

Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a frontage not less than 3.6m.

P2

Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must be provided with a frontage or legal connection to a road by a right of carriageway, that is sufficient for the intended use, having regard to:

- (a) the width of frontage proposed, if any;
- (b) the number of other lots which have the land subject to the right of carriageway as their sole or principal means of access;
- (c) the topography of the site;
- (d) the functionality and useability of the frontage;
- (e) the ability to manoeuvre vehicles on the site; and
- (f) the pattern of development existing on established properties in the area.

A3

Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, must be provided with a vehicular access from the boundary of the lot to a road in accordance with the requirements of the road authority.

Р3

Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, must be provided with reasonable vehicular access to a boundary of a lot or building area on the lot, if any, having regard to:

- (a) the topography of the site;
- (b) the distance between the lot or building area and the carriageway;
- (c) the nature of the road and the traffic;
- (d) the anticipated nature of vehicles likely to access the site; and
- (e) the ability for emergency services to access the site.

9.6.2 Roads

Objective:

That the arrangement of new roads within a subdivision provides for:

- (a) safe, convenient and efficient connections to assist accessibility and mobility of the community;
- (b) the adequate accommodation of vehicular, pedestrian, cycling and public transport traffic; and
- (c) the efficient ultimate subdivision of the entirety of the land and of surrounding land.

Acceptable Solutions Performance Criteria Р1 **A1** The subdivision includes no new roads. The arrangement and construction of roads within a subdivision must provide an appropriate level of access, connectivity, safety, convenience and legibility for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists, having regard to: any relevant road network plan adopted by the (a) council; the existing and proposed road hierarchy; (b) (c) the need for connecting roads and pedestrian paths to common boundaries with adjoining land, to facilitate future subdivision potential; maximising connectivity with the surrounding (d) road, pedestrian, cycling and public transport networks; (e) minimising the travel distance between key destinations such as shops and services and public transport routes; (f) access to public transport; (g) the efficient and safe movement of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport; (h) the need to provide for bicycle infrastructure on new arterial and collector roads in accordance with Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Paths for Walking and Cycling 2016; (i) the topography of the site; and the future subdivision potential of any balance (j) lots on adjoining or adjacent land.

9.6.3 Services

| Objective: | That the subdivision of land provides services for future use and development of the land. | |
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| Acceptable Solutions | | Performance Criteria |
| A1 | | P1 |
| Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a connection to a full water supply service. | | A lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a connection to a limited water supply service, having regard to: (a) flow rates; |
| | | (b) the quality of potable water; |
| | | (c) any existing or proposed infrastructure to provide the water service and its location; |
| | | (d) the topography of the site; and |
| | | (e) any advice from a regulated entity. |
| A2 | | P2 |
| Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a connection to a reticulated sewerage system. | | No Performance Criterion. |
| A3 | | P3 |
| Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must be capable of connecting to a public stormwater system. | | No Performance Criterion. |