



Ripley Valley
Urban Development Area
Proposed Development Scheme

1.1 The Urban Land Development Authority

The Urban Land Development Authority (ULDA) is a statutory authority under the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007* (the Act) and a key element of the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy.

The role of the ULDA is to facilitate:

- (i) the availability of land for urban purposes
- (ii) the provision of a range of housing options to address diverse community needs
- (iii) the provision of infrastructure for urban purposes
- (iv) planning principles that give effect to ecological sustainability and best practice urban design
- (v) the provision of an ongoing availability of affordable housing options for low to moderate income households.

The ULDA works with local and state governments, community, local landowners and the development industry to deliver commercially viable developments that include diverse, affordable, sustainable housing and use best-practice urban design principles.

1.2 Urban Development Area

The Ripley Valley Urban Development Area (UDA) was declared by regulation on 8 October 2010.

1.3 Purpose of the development scheme

The Ripley Valley UDA Development Scheme (the scheme) has been prepared in accordance with the Act and is applicable to all development on land within the boundaries of the UDA. It is a statutory instrument and has the force of law.

The purpose of the scheme is to:

- » establish the vision for the UDA
- » regulate development to achieve the vision
- » identify infrastructure and other strategies and mechanisms to achieve the vision.

From the date of approval under a regulation, the scheme replaces the Ripley Valley Urban Development Area Interim Land Use Plan which commenced upon declaration.

1.4 Elements of the development scheme

The scheme consists of:

- » a vision
- » a land use plan
- » an infrastructure plan
- » an implementation strategy.

The vision for the UDA seeks to achieve, the purposes of the Act and provides the basis for the land use plan, infrastructure plan and implementation strategy.

The land use plan regulates development and states the preferred form of development in the UDA.

The infrastructure plan details the infrastructure necessary to support the land use plan for the UDA.

The implementation strategy describes other strategies and mechanisms that the ULDA will use to complement the land use plan and infrastructure plan to achieve the vision for the UDA.

1.5 Acknowledgements

Preparation of the scheme was a collaborative effort and the ULDA was greatly assisted by officers from Ipswich City Council, as well as other key stakeholders.

The scheme has been based on the award winning planning work that had previously been undertaken by Ipswich City Council, in particular the work contained in the draft Traditional Neighbourhood Design (TND) Code and Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme.

The figure in Appendix 1 explains how the Transect Zones in the draft TND code relate to the zones in this scheme.

Referencing this work in the development scheme ensures it is given due regard in the planning, design and assessment of UDA development applications and guides future growth in the Valley.

2.1 Background

Ripley Valley UDA is located in South East Queensland's western growth corridor, which is one of the largest employment and industry growth areas in Australia. The UDA offers opportunities for significant residential growth, close to major employment areas to meet the region's affordable housing needs.

The UDA is situated approximately 5 kilometres south east of the Ipswich CBD and south of the Cunningham Highway. The Centenary Highway extension from Springfield in the east bisects the UDA and links with the Cunningham Highway at the Yamanto interchange in the west.

Ripley Valley is identified in the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031 (Regional Plan) as a Regional Development Area. The Regional Plan identifies a need for an additional 118,000 dwellings in the Ipswich local government area by 2031. Ripley Valley UDA has the potential to contribute approximately 50,000 dwellings to house a population of approximately 120,000 people.

The UDA contains some significant ecological values, including forested ridges, waterways and ecological corridors. The southern part of the UDA is framed by the Grampian Hills which are visually dominated by Flinders Peak. This area forms the western end of a key regional landscape corridor extending eastwards through Greenbank to Karawatha Forest. Bundamba Creek and its tributaries drain the central and eastern parts of the

site, whilst Deebing Creek drains the western part.

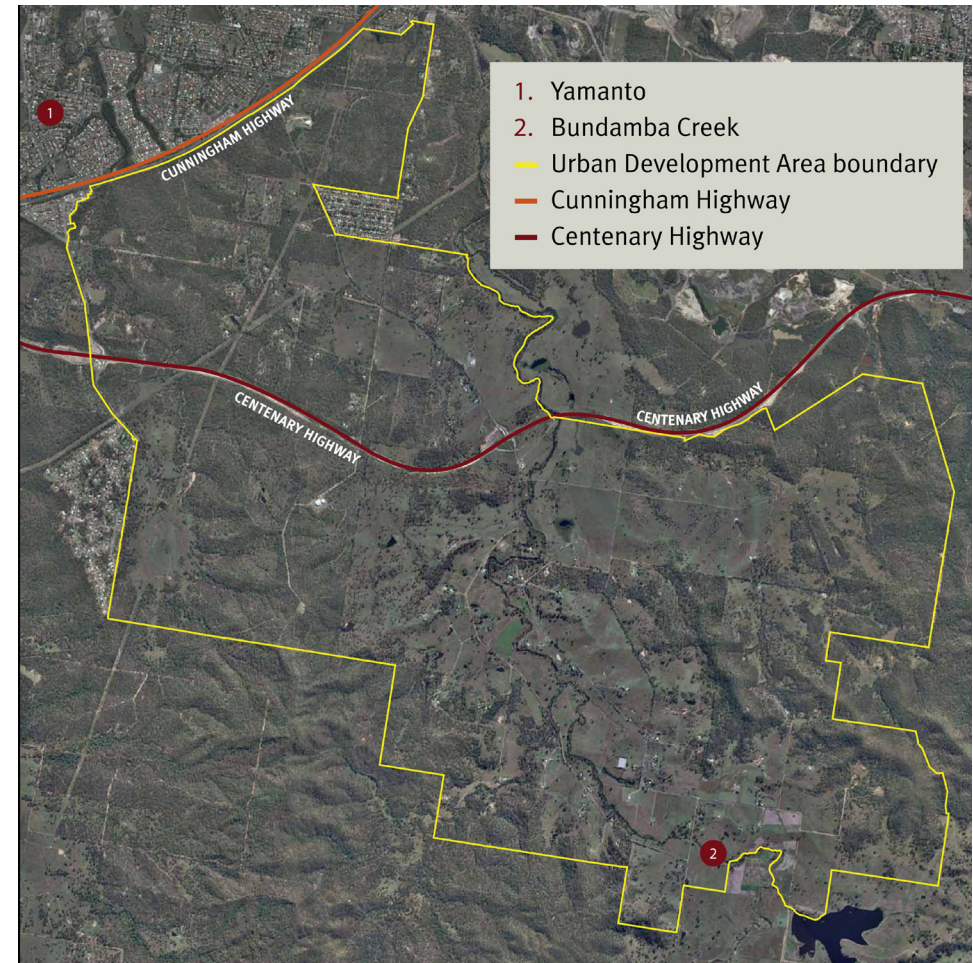
The current population of approximately 400 reside on rural landholdings, rural residential areas and in an existing residential village, and access facilities and services in adjoining areas including Ipswich Central, Yamanto, Raceview and Springfield.

The UDA is serviced by a significant major road network including the Centenary Highway extension and Ripley Road. A planned passenger rail line from Springfield will be extended to the UDA and link with the Ipswich to Brisbane line.

The UDA is strategically located for access to existing and planned major employment generators in Ipswich CBD, Springfield, Swanbank Enterprise Park, Bremer Business Park, Ebenezer Industrial Park and the Aerospace and Defence Support Centre at Amberley.

There are a number of tertiary education facilities in the immediate area including a TAFE in Bundamba, the University of Queensland in Ipswich and the University of Southern Queensland campus in Springfield.

Map 1: Ripley Valley UDA boundary



2.2 Vision

The scheme adopts the following vision for Ripley Valley from the Ipswich Planning Scheme, Part 15 - Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan.

The Structure Plan for development in the Ripley Valley is shown on Figure 15.1 in Appendix 1 of this scheme.

The Structure Plan provides an indicative 'footprint' for future development.

The Ripley Valley Vision

Ripley Valley 2030 - is a rich and festive community which has developed as a series of distinctive neighbourhoods and smaller villages within the many and varied valley precincts, surrounded both close and afar by hills and views of the iconic Flinders Peak.

Vegetated hills, valleys, lakes, open space linkages and trails are a constant reminder of the connection and relationship this community has with its valley home. This natural setting is celebrated by the community in every aspect of design, form and function.

Residents have easy access and connections to employment opportunities both locally and within the wider Ipswich district. Ripley Valley is the heart of one of the State's employment and economic growth regions, with residents benefiting from employment prospects in neighbouring areas of Swanbank, Ebenezer and Amberley. An integrated public transport system operates

within and beyond the Valley to provide convenient travel alternatives.

A real 'sense of place' is instilled in the Valley, generating community pride in their active involvement in a safe, friendly and green living environment.

The Ripley town centre is stimulating and inspired by its marketplace style and is easily accessible to the community it services. The valley is complimented by a network of smaller neighbourhood mixed use villages offering meeting places, cultural experiences, shopping, recreation, and state of the art transport connections both near and afar. The Ripley Valley has embraced the principles of sustainability and is a model for others to follow- acknowledged both in Australia and overseas.

Development Themes

The following themes further refine the Ripley Valley Vision Statement, and have been designed through a process of collaborative partnerships between government, business and community to guide the development and staging of an effective action framework according to the values and evolving needs of the community.

A Living Valley -

Each resident in Ripley Valley is connected to the Valley community and likewise, local residents rely on the Valley for cultural activities, entertainment, recreation, education, and their unique lifestyle.

An Accessible Valley-

Travelling around the Valley by foot, cycle, bus, or car is convenient, safe and equitable to all members of the community.

A Designed Valley -

Inspired by the natural surrounds, the built form is efficient, comfortable and distinctive reflecting the diverse needs of residents, specifically designed to be sensitive to the features of the Valley and provide residents with a unique living environment.

A Prosperous Valley -

The Valley provides employment and investment opportunities for residents and contributes significantly to the regional economy.

A Functional Valley -

Ripley Valley has been designed on global best practices in sustainability, including energy efficiency, waste minimisation and water sensitive design. Necessary utilities and services to residents are provided in an eco-efficient manner, maximising the community's self-sufficiency and capacity to cater for advancements in technology and infrastructure provision.

A Natural Valley -

The significant natural assets of the valley are conserved and enhanced, enabling the local environmental values to flourish and define the function of the community.

In addition to the above, the scheme complements this vision by ensuring:

- » Ripley Valley UDA is a significant community within Ipswich City and the South East Queensland region and achieves its potential as a Regional Development Area accommodating around 120,000 people
- » the UDA is an inclusive community which:
 - » provides a diversity of housing, including affordable and accessible housing, to cater for a variety of households and changing requirements as the community matures
 - » meets the social, recreational and entertainment needs of residents through a combination of appropriately resourced existing Ipswich services and the provision of new services in accessible locations, including multi-purpose community facilities located in centres throughout the UDA and
 - » provides a multitude of opportunities for social interaction in the centres and parks, that provide the focus for neighbourhoods throughout the UDA.

3.1 Operation of the land use plan

The land use plan establishes the UDA development requirements which regulate development to ensure the achievement of the vision for the UDA.

3.1.1 UDA development requirements

The UDA development requirements are expressed as:

- (i) UDA-wide criteria
- (ii) zone provisions.
- (iii) self-assessable provisions.

Refer to Figure 1.

The UDA development requirements apply to all UDA assessable development in the UDA to the extent relevant.

The zone provisions consist of:

- » the zone plan
- » a zone intent for each zone
- » a level of assessment table for each zone.

The ULDA has prepared a number of guidelines providing more detail regarding how to achieve the UDA development requirements. The guidelines are available on the ULDA website at www.ulda.qld.gov.au

3.1.2 Levels of assessment

Table 2 Levels of assessment prescribe for each zone:

- (i) UDA exempt development (column 1)

- (ii) UDA self assessable development (column 2)
- (iii) UDA assessable development which is permissible (column 3A)
- (iv) UDA assessable development which is prohibited (column 3B).

3.1.3 Meaning of development

Development is as defined under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SPA), section 7 and 10.

For the purposes of administering the scheme in relation to an environmentally relevant activity (ERA), material change of use of premises for an ERA also has the meaning in the SPA, section 10, material change of use (b) - (e).

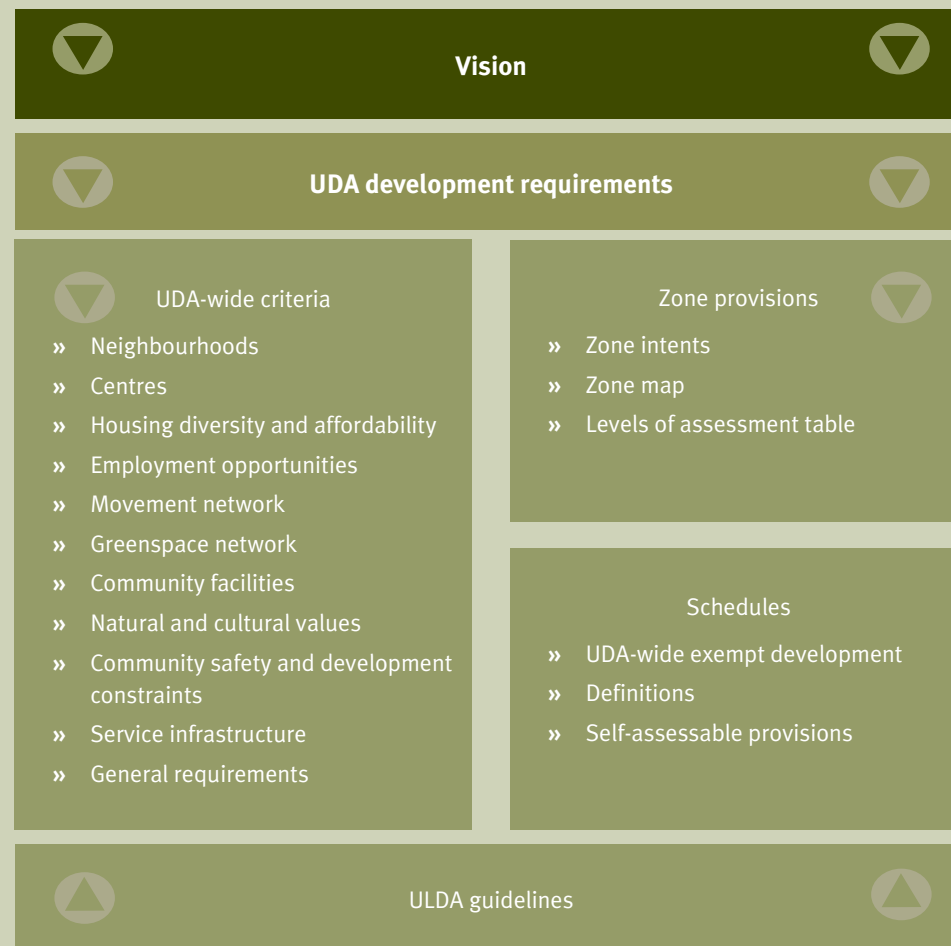
3.1.4 Schedules

Schedule 1 identifies development that is exempt from assessment for the whole of the UDA.

Schedule 2 provides the use and administrative definitions required to interpret and apply the scheme.

Schedule 3 sets out the specific requirements applying to self-assessable development and are referenced in the levels of assessment table.

Figure 1: Components of the land use plan and their relationship



3.2 Development assessment

3.2.1 Development consistent with the land use plan

ULDA self-assessable development must comply with the applicable provisions.

UDA assessable development is consistent with the land use plan if:

- (i) the development complies with the UDA development requirements or
- (ii) the development does not comply with one or more of the UDA-wide criteria or zone intents but:
 - a. the development does not conflict with the UDA vision and
 - b. there are sufficient grounds to approve the development despite the non compliance with the UDA-wide criteria or zone intents.

Otherwise, the UDA assessable development is inconsistent with the land use plan and must be refused. In this section 'grounds' means matters of public interest which include the matters specified as the main purposes of the Act as well as:

- (i) superior outcomes
- (ii) overwhelming community need.

'Grounds' does not include the personal circumstances of an applicant, owner or interested third party.

3.2.2 Development approval

Identification of development as UDA assessable development does not mean that a UDA development approval (with or without conditions) will be granted.

UDA assessable development requires a UDA development application to be lodged with the ULDA for assessment and decision.

Approval is required for UDA assessable development to be undertaken.

3.2.3 Infrastructure agreements

A UDA development condition may require the land owner to enter into an infrastructure agreement, under section 97 of the Act, to address the provisions and requirements of the infrastructure plan and implementation strategy.

3.2.4 Consideration in principle

A request may be made to the ULDA for consideration in principle for proposed development.

In considering the request, the ULDA may decide to:

- (i) support all or part of the proposed development, with or without qualifications that may amend the proposed development
- (ii) oppose all or part of the proposed development
- (iii) give no indication of either support or opposition to all or part of the proposed development.

The ULDA, when considering a development application:

- (i) is not bound by any decision made regarding an application for consideration in principle
- (ii) may give such weight as it considers appropriate to the decision in respect of the application for consideration in principle.

3.2.5 Development application

To the extent the UDA development requirements are relevant, they are to be taken into account in the preparation of a UDA development application and the assessment of the application by the ULDA.

The infrastructure plan and implementation strategy may include further information which should be taken into account in the preparation, design and feasibility of development proposals.

3.2.6 Context plans

A context plan may be required for a neighbourhood unit identified in Figure 15-15 of the Ripley Valley Structure Plan (see appendix 2). The context plan is prepared either by

- » an applicant as part of a UDA development application or
- » the ULDA.

A context plan may be prepared by the ULDA where land ownership within the neighbourhood unit is significantly fragmented.

A context plan prepared by an applicant should demonstrate how the proposed development:

- » contributes towards the achievement of the vision and UDA development requirements
- » does not prejudice the ability for the surrounding land to be developed in a way consistent with the vision and UDA development requirements
- » is consistent with existing, approved or proposed development in the vicinity.

However, a context plan may not be required where, in the opinion of the ULDA, the proposed development will not compromise the UDA development requirements for a neighbourhood unit and will not unreasonably prejudice the opportunities for development of the remaining area of the neighbourhood unit.

A context plan is part of the supporting information for a UDA development application and will not form part of any development approval.

For further advice on preparing a context plan refer to the applicable ULDA Practice Note available on the ULDA website.

3.2.7 Plan of Development

A plan of development (PoD) may accompany an application for a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot and may deal with residential or non-residential development as well as operational work.

A PoD is prepared by an applicant and may include maps, graphics and text that collectively demonstrate how future development (i.e. lot and building design) will contribute towards the achievement of the vision and will be consistent with the relevant UDA development requirements.

The PoD can not include land beyond the boundary of the land the subject of the application, but may cover only part of the land the subject of the application.

Development approved in accordance with a PoD requires no further development approval under the scheme.

For further advice on preparing a PoD, refer to the applicable ULDA Practice Note available on the ULDA website.

3.2.8 Notification requirements

A UDA development application will require public notification if the application includes:

- » a proposal for development which does not comply with one or more of the UDA-wide criteria or zone intents
- » development which, in the opinion of the ULDA, may have undue impacts on the amenity or development potential of adjoining land under separate ownership, including development for a non-residential use adjacent to land approved for or accommodating a residential use in the urban living zone.

The ULDA may require public notification in other circumstances if the development application is for a use, or of a size or nature

which, in the opinion of the ULDA, warrants public notification.

3.2.9 Interim use

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

The ULDA may approve an interim use where it can be demonstrated that an interim use will not preclude or delay an appropriate long term use or intensity of development. Information to support an application for an interim use may include:

- » a context plan
- » a schedule of land supply and projected take-up rates
- » plans showing how the development could transition from the proposed interim use to an appropriate longer term use¹.

The ULDA may impose a condition of approval that limits the duration of an interim use.

Interim uses will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that the use will not prejudice the achievement of the vision for the UDA.

¹ The applicable guideline provides examples of how this might be achieved.

3.2.10 Relationship with local government planning scheme and other legislation

This scheme may apply a provision of a planning instrument, or a plan, policy or code made under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA) or another Act. However, the scheme prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with those instruments.

Application of Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan

This scheme references certain maps and sections contained in Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme. These maps and sections provide a spatial representation of some of the UDA-wide criteria, and provide guidance on how to achieve the UDA development requirements.

Application of the draft TND Code

The provisions contained in the sections 12.3.5 and 12.3.6 of the draft Traditional Neighbourhood Design (TND) Code provide guidance on how to achieve the UDA development requirements².

Alternative solutions will be considered provided these meet the UDA development requirements.

² At the time of the preparation of the scheme, the TND code is a draft document and subject to government approval. To obtain information on how to access the document contact Ipswich City Council's Strategic Planning Branch on telephone 07 3810 6251. Please note that it may be necessary to use other sections of the TND code in order to understand the context of the acceptable solutions.

Application of Part 12, Division 14 Advertising Devices Code

The provisions contained in this section provide guidance on how to achieve the requirements of the UDA-wide criteria relating to advertising.

Other legislation

In addition to assessment against the scheme, development may require assessment against other legislation including for example the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002* and SPA.

3.2.11 Land not included in a zone

This section applies to land which is not shown in the land use plan as being included in a zone (unallocated land).

Where the unallocated land adjoins land in a zone, the unallocated land is deemed to be included in that zone.

Where the unallocated land adjoins land included in different zones, the unallocated land is deemed to be included in those zones with the centreline of the unallocated land being the boundary between the zones.

3.3 UDA-wide criteria

3.3.1 Neighbourhoods

Development delivers neighbourhoods that:

- » are compact and walkable. Neighbourhoods comprise the area within a 5 minute walk (400 metre radius) of a community focal point. A cluster of neighbourhoods supports a neighbourhood centre
- » have a highly permeable, legible street pattern, designed to promote walking and cycling as the primary modes for local movements
- » contain a variety of dwelling types including affordable and accessible housing
- » are designed to respond to local site characteristics, settings, landmarks and views, and use natural features, such as ridges and waterways, or man made features such as buildings and parklands to provide local identity and character
- » have a centrally located focal point which must comprise of at least a neighbourhood park but which can also include a public transport stop, community facility, local shop or similar
- » are interconnected and provide good access to public transport, parks, schools and other community facilities and neighbourhood centres
- » provide a safe environment through the application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles

- such as passive surveillance of public spaces, and a legible street network that minimises traffic impacts on residential areas
- » locate higher density residential close to centres, significant transit opportunities, local parks and green corridors, or along busier streets that lead directly to centres
 - » are designed to promote optimum solar access and use of prevailing breezes
 - » locate urban neighbourhoods around transport nodes and higher order centres to maximise accessibility.

Neighbourhoods are distributed generally in accordance with Figure 15-2 Neighbourhood Structure in Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme. A copy of this figure is provided in Appendix 2.

Neighbourhoods are designed to achieve:

- » the standards set out in the applicable ULDA guideline and
- » the minimum residential densities in table 1.

3.3.2 Centres

Development delivers centres that:

- » are for knowledge, community and commerce, accommodating a range of employment, education, cultural and community, retail, open space, entertainment, sport and recreational facilities which meet the needs of the community, encourage community interaction and active, healthy lifestyles

- » are commensurate with their role in the SEQ Regional Plan, Ripley Valley centres network (see Figure 15-12 Centres and Employment) and the broader Ipswich Planning Scheme centres network, and the size of their service catchments
- » comprise the urban core, secondary centres and neighbourhood centres, and are focal points for their catchments and provide a wide range of services and facilities
- » respond to local site characteristics, settings, landmarks and views, and use built form and natural features to provide specific identity and character
- » are active places characterised by a high quality public realm and safe, attractive pedestrian areas
- » have a park, plaza or square as a central focal point for community activities
- » are located to maximise accessibility
- » provide a focus for linear greenspace, the road network and act as hubs for feeder public transport and walking and cycling networks with higher order centres designed around existing or planned high frequency public transport nodes
- » give priority for public and active transport within centres
- » have a permeable road network that provides vehicle access into centres through a network of low-speed urban streets
- » locates higher density development, including residential development, and key community facilities in the core of the centre. The core is the area within the 400 metre primary walking catchment of the major transit node or central focal point
- » locates lower intensity and car dependent uses on the periphery of the centre - the centre frame. The centre frame of major and secondary centres can also include neighbourhoods of higher density residential development
- » contain commercial, retail and other uses which require high levels of accessibility.

The urban core is the focal point of the community. It will provide a wide range of facilities and services, including most higher-order services. It has the greatest mix of uses and the highest development densities within the UDA. The highest density of activities and key community facilities are in the urban core close to the major transit node.

Secondary urban centres are the intermediate tier in the centres hierarchy and provide a wide range of goods and services with relatively high densities. They are also the focus for surrounding higher density neighbourhoods and provide higher order services for a broad catchment.

Neighbourhood centres provide a range of services and activities to meet day-to-day needs. Neighbourhood centres are located on collector or higher order roads with good access by public and active transport.

Non-residential uses are located within or adjacent to centres, or in other locations that through appropriate design continue to maintain a high quality of amenity for nearby residential uses.

Small scale shop or office activities with aggregate gross floor area of 250m² or less are acceptable outside a centre where the development will not constitute an incremental expansion to a designated centre and will not have a detrimental impact on residential amenity.

Centres are distributed generally in accordance with Map 15-12 Centres and Employment in Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme. A copy of this figure is provided in Appendix 2. It should be noted that Figure 15-12 provides a range of potential centre locations. Actual centre numbers and locations will be determined through the preparation of context plans.

Centres are designed to achieve:

- » the principles and design standards set out in the applicable ULDA guideline and
- » the specific requirements set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Height, gross floor area and density provisions

Zones	Urban core zone	Urban living zone			
	Major centre and frame	Secondary centre (west)	Secondary centre (east)	Neighbourhood centres (each)	Neighbourhoods and villages
Building height	Major centre -12 storeys Frame - 5 storeys	5 storeys	5 storeys	3 storeys	9.0m
Minimum net residential density (dwellings per hectare)	50-100 within the major centre core 20-50 within the major centre frame	35-50 within 400m of the main transit stop (proposed rail station) 20-35 outside the above	20	20	15**
Indicative maximum gross floor areas*:					
» retail and entertainment	70,000m ²	20,000m ²	15,000m ²	6,000m ²	n/a
» commercial	32,000m ²	1,000m ²	1,000m ²	500m ²	n/a
» low intensity retail e.g. showrooms/ outdoor sales	100,000m ²	–	–	–	n/a
» service industry / research technology facility	15,000m ²	5,000m ²	5,000m ²	–	n/a
Community services*** (indicative GFA)	40,000m ²	8,000m ²	8,000m ²	1,800m ²	n/a

* Development proposals that would result in the aggregate gross floor area exceeding these indicative maximums must be accompanied by an economic impact assessment study report that assesses the likely impact on existing and proposed centres within and outside the UDA.

** Unless it can be demonstrated this density cannot be achieved due to site constraints.

*** Includes community facilities as well as privately delivered services such as health, child care, aged care and respite services, sport and recreation and youth services.

3.3.3 Housing diversity and affordability

Development delivers:

- » housing choice and diversity to meet the needs of the community, through a mix of densities, types, designs, tenures and levels of affordability, to cater for a range of lifestyles, incomes and life cycle needs
- » residential development that complements or enhances the character of the neighbourhood and streetscape, and contributes to the creation of an attractive and safe environment
- » dwellings that provide appropriate levels of amenity and privacy, and adequate outdoor areas and car parking to meet varying household needs
- » energy efficient, climatically responsive design including appropriate solar orientation, shading, cross ventilation, natural lighting and passive cooling techniques.

The ULDA's applicable guidelines provide additional information on how to achieve these criteria.

3.3.4 Employment opportunities

Development delivers:

- » a wide range of accessible employment opportunities
- » employment and training opportunities which complement those in nearby major industry employment areas such as Swanbank, Ebenezer and Amberley

- » employment activities in centres, including centre frames, or local industry and business areas
- » industrial activities that serve and are compatible with a predominantly residential community including low impact industry, service industry, research and technology facilities and warehouses
- » development of a scale and intensity which is compatible with existing and proposed development in the vicinity.

Local industry and business areas have not been designated for Ripley Valley.

Local industry and business areas (e.g. service/trade clusters) may be established in the urban living zone where:

- » development does not impact on residential amenity
- » there is adequate access including access by public and active transport modes
- » development does not attract high volumes of traffic into residential areas.

The applicable ULDA guideline provides additional information on how to achieve these criteria.

3.3.5 Movement network

Development contributes to:

- » an effective, efficient and integrated movement network that provides a high level of safety and accessibility, maintains residential amenity and

promotes the use of public and active transport particularly for local trips

- » a major road network that provides effective links between centres and the neighbourhoods they serve, and to the external road network, and accommodates a range of users including cars, service vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and public transport
- » a road network that has a functional hierarchy, facilitates longer travel movements, provides multiple access routes to and through neighbourhoods and minimises traffic impacts on residential areas
- » the provision of a public transport network that is readily accessible to the community (90% of all dwellings should be within 400 metres of a potential public transport service), and provides effective links to centres, rail stations and key external destinations
- » a comprehensive active transport (walking and cycling) network based around major active transport spines, supplemented with local links and a safe and permeable street network within neighbourhoods. The active transport network provides safe and direct links to key destinations including centres, railway stations, parks and schools.

Elements of the movement network should be delivered generally in accordance with Figure 15-7 Transit Plan, 15-8 Strategic Walk and Cycle Plan, 15-9 Thoroughfare Types and 15-10 Thoroughfare Hierarchy Plan in Part 15

Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme. Copies of these figures are provided in Appendix 2.

The applicable ULDA guideline provides additional information to assist in achieving these criteria.

3.3.6 Greenspace network

Development contributes to natural green space areas by:

- » retaining where possible locally significant wetlands, remnant vegetation and habitat for fauna
- » protecting important landscape and visual quality values
- » enhancing wetland communities as part of stormwater management
- » providing ecological corridors and linkages such as along Bundamba and Deebing Creeks, including to areas outside the neighbourhood or community.

Development delivers parks that:

- » contribute to a network of greenspace that caters for a variety of recreation functions and experiences to meet the needs of residents and visitors
- » are accessible for users
- » provide for multiple purposes and uses including recreational, sporting, ecological and stormwater management functions

- » incorporate existing natural features where possible and are landscaped to assist in creating neighbourhood identity and wayfinding
- » retain as much existing significant vegetation as possible whilst also meeting active recreation and sporting needs
- » are shaped and embellished to suit their anticipated use
- » support the community's recreational needs and provide opportunities for community and special events.

Elements of the green space network should be distributed generally in accordance with Figure 15-3 Open Space in Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme. A copy of this figure is provided in Appendix 2.

Parks networks are located and designed to achieve the principles and design standards set out in the applicable ULDA guideline.

3.3.7 Community facilities

Development facilitates the delivery of:

- » sustainable communities with a strong community identity and access to community facilities and services that meet diverse needs, maximise potential for community development and enhance community wellbeing
- » a range of community facilities and services that are accessible and appropriate to the needs of the community

- » community facilities and services that are located where accessibility to the facility's target market is maximised through good access to public transport, pedestrian and cycle paths
- » a hierarchy of community facilities and services in neighbourhood, secondary and major centres. Neighbourhood level community facilities and services are located within walking distance for most residents, meet everyday needs and are provided early in development. District level community facilities and services serve a broader population catchment, reflect the diverse needs of the population and are provided in response to population growth thresholds. Major community facilities and services are of a higher order and accessed by a sub-regional population.

Community facilities are distributed generally in accordance with Figure 15-5 Community Facilities and Schools in Part 15 Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan of the Ipswich Planning Scheme. A copy of this figure is provided in Appendix 2.

Community facilities are designed to achieve the principles and standards set out in the applicable ULDA guideline.

3.3.8 Natural and cultural values

Development delivers:

- » protection of significant environmental and ecological values
- » minimal emissions to land, water and atmosphere

- » protection of culturally significant places and items
- » efficient use of land and resources.

The design, siting and layout of development:

- » preserves and enhances important environmental values, and respects local landforms
- » avoids, minimises and/or offsets development impacts on areas of biodiversity value
- » maintains or improves ecological connectivity in the local urban context
- » incorporates landscaping with endemic species that contribute to bushland character, flora and fauna habitat, and fauna movement
- » respects cultural heritage values
- » minimises adverse impacts on natural landforms and the visual amenity of the site
- » maintains or improves the ecological health and environmental values of surface and groundwater, including wetlands and waterways in and adjacent to the UDA
- » maintains and improves the functioning and characteristics of the hydrological network (including surface and groundwater) and generally maintains the natural flow regime
- » incorporates total water cycle management and water sensitive urban design principles to appropriately manage floodwater and stormwater

- » applies best practice sediment and erosion control techniques giving particular regard to the local highly dispersive soils
- » ensures that all land and groundwater will be fit for purpose in accordance with accepted standards and practices
- » manages air quality, noise and hazardous materials according to current standards
- » promotes innovative and efficient use of energy and water
- » maximises recycling opportunities and reduces waste generation.

Map 2 - Values shows the key natural and cultural values in the UDA.³

The applicable ULDA guideline provides more detail on how to achieve these criteria.

³ The information contained within these maps may be subject to review. Applicants should check Ipswich City Council's planning scheme overlays for the most up to date information at <http://pdonline.ipswich.qld.gov.au>.

3.3.9 Community safety and development constraints

Development ensures that people and property are safe from potential hazards including landslip, bushfire, flooding⁴, predicted effects of climate change, mining subsidence and unexploded ordnance⁵.

Development does not compromise the integrity or operation of defence facilities, the Swanbank power station or high voltage transmission lines/corridors.

Residences and other sensitive uses are protected from the impacts of noise and dust from regional transport corridors.

⁴ The Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry is investigating the January 2011 flood disaster, including a review of existing provisions relating to flooding and flood risk mitigation.

Consequently the provisions of this development scheme with respect to the management of flooding and flood risk mitigation may be subject to change at the direction of the Queensland Government in the near future.

This should be taken into account by applicants and assessment managers when considering development in this UDA. Applicants are advised to make relevant enquiries regarding the status of the provisions relating to flooding to the time of lodgement.

⁵ The information contained within these maps may be subject to review. Applicants should check Ipswich City Council's planning scheme overlays for the most up to date information at <http://pdonline.ipswich.qld.gov.au>.

To ensure protection from flooding and appropriate flood management:

- » development occurs in areas that are flood free or filled to achieve an acceptable flood event⁶
- » development ensures that stormwater run off at the site's boundaries does not exceed that which presently exists, and there is 'no net worsening' of flood conditions at the site's boundaries.

Maps 3a and 3b show the key community safety and operational constraints affecting the UDA⁴.

The relevant sections of Part 11 - Overlays, Division 4 - Development Constraints Overlays of the Ipswich Planning Scheme provide guidance on how to achieve these criteria.

3.3.10 Service infrastructure

The UDA delivers efficient and effective use of infrastructure and services.

Development ensures infrastructure and

⁶ As identified on Map 3a, a small part of the UDA is subject to inundation by a Q100 flood event. For information about how to address potential flooding, refer to:

- i) Ipswich City Council's constraint mapping and relevant provisions contained in Part 11 of the Ipswich Planning Scheme
- ii) State Planning Policy 1/03 and associated guideline for siting requirements for key elements of community infrastructure and
- iii) the applicable ULDA guideline addressing flooding.

services are:

- » provided in a timely, orderly, integrated and coordinated manner to support urban uses and works
- » available or capable of being made available (including key infrastructure such as roads, public and active transport, water supply, sewerage, drainage, park network, community facilities, electricity and telecommunications)
- » designed to allow for future developments in information technology and providing access to technology in neighbourhood facilities
- » located and designed to maximise efficiency and ease of maintenance.

Infrastructure is designed to achieve the principles and standards set out in the applicable ULDA guideline.

3.3.11 General requirements

Site area and landscaping:

- » sites have sufficient dimensions to accommodate buildings, parking, access and circulation areas and landscaping
- » landscaping is provided to enhance the visual amenity of the locality.

Sub-tropical design measures

Development provides built forms that respond to the sub-tropical environment, including eaves, roof overhangs and sun shading devices.

Parking and end of trip facilities:

Parking is provided in accordance with the rates and standards set out in the Ipswich Planning Scheme. The ULDA will consider proposals for a reduced number of car parking spaces where it can be justified due to factors including:

- » availability of on-street car parking
- » public transport accessibility
- » overall accessibility, including for residential development, whether the proposed development is located within or adjoining a neighbourhood centre
- » potential for sharing car parking spaces by different uses and activities
- » target markets for residential development.

End of trip facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, including secure undercover bicycle storage facilities, showers and lockers are to be provided as part of non-residential development.

Advertising devices

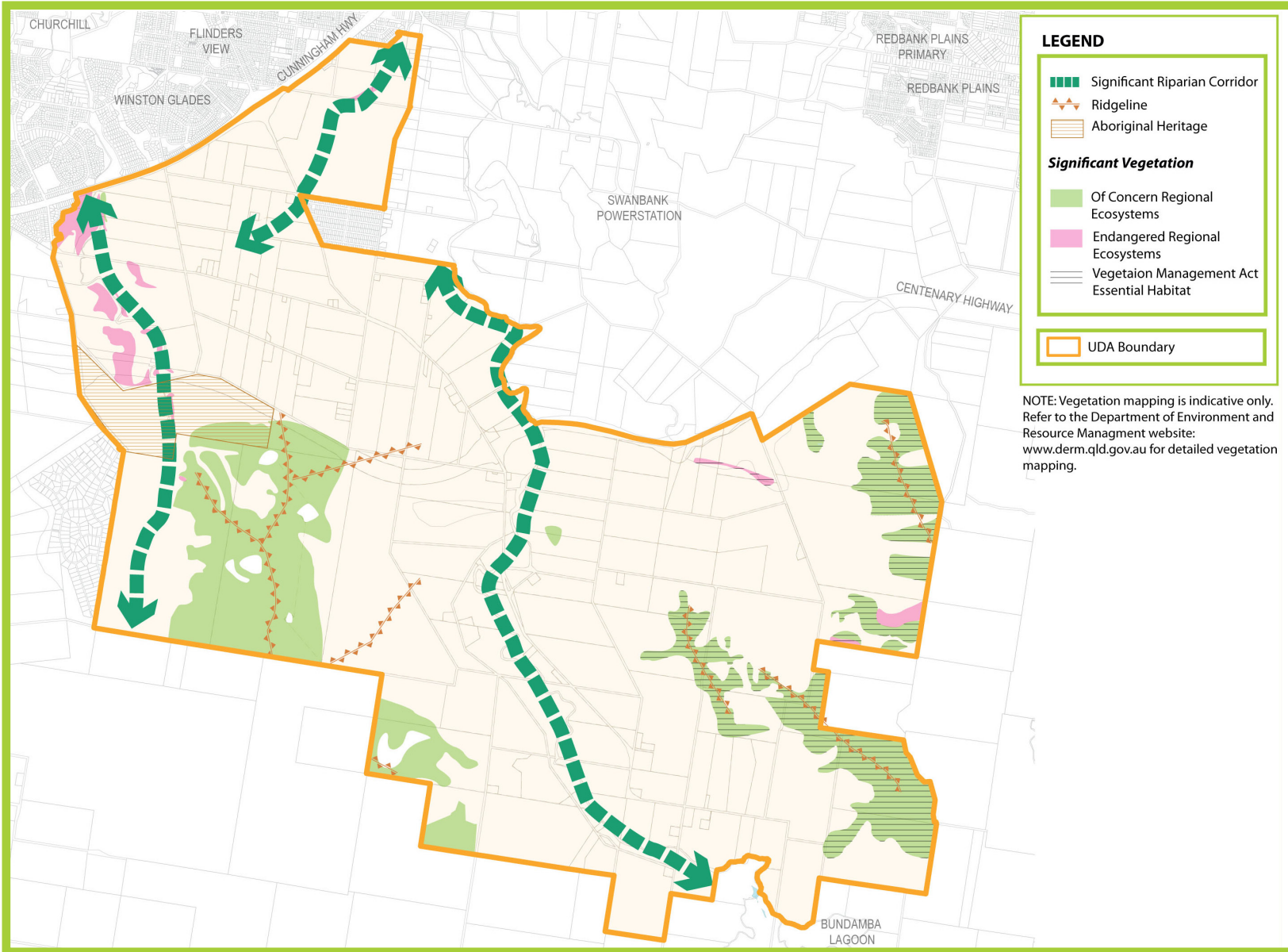
- » cater for the needs of display homes and businesses to clearly identify the location, the goods or services which are supplied to the public
- » are consistent with the scale and design of existing buildings and other works

on the site and in the locality and complement the local streetscape

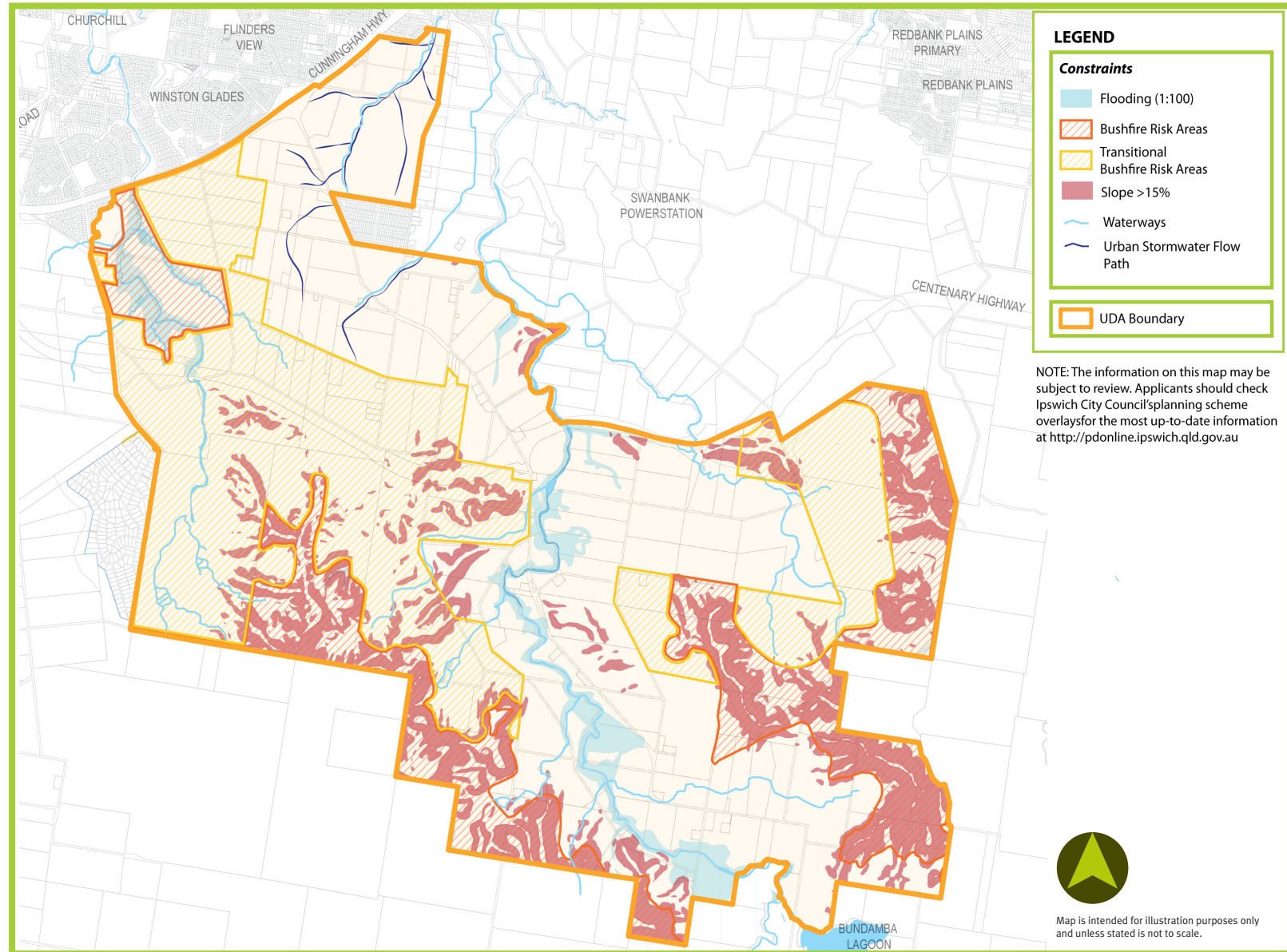
- » where appropriate, reflect the character of the area
- » are sited and provided on premises having regard to safety and amenity.

Part 12, Division 14 Advertising Devices Code of the Ipswich Planning Scheme provides guidance on how to achieve these requirements.

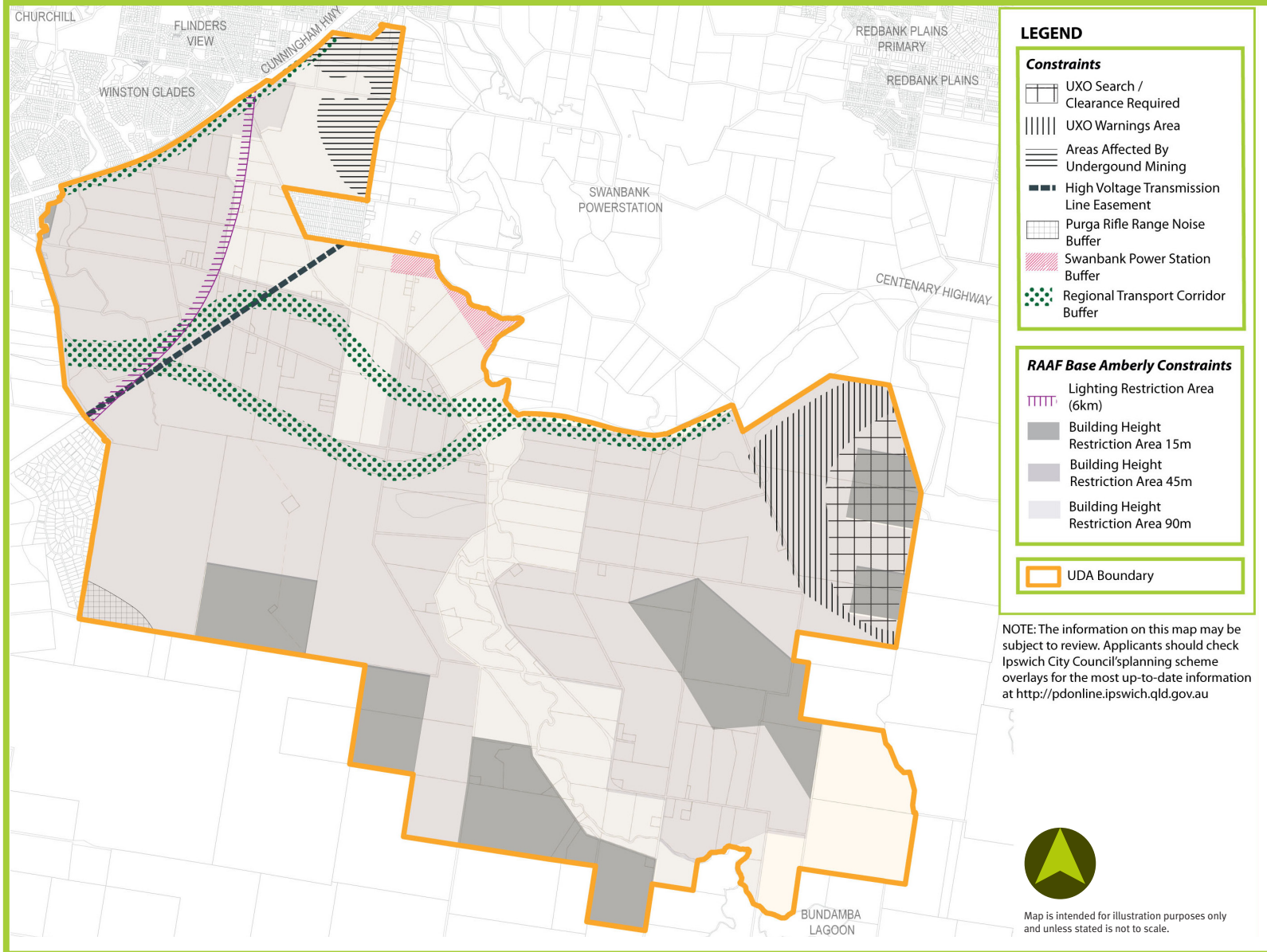
Map 2 -Values



Map 3a - Development constraints



Map 3b - Development constraints



Map is intended for illustration purposes only and unless stated is not to scale.

3.4 Zone provisions

Map 4 - Zones shows the location and boundaries of zones in the UDA. The map establishes 3 zones:

- » Urban living
- » Urban core
- » Environmental protection.

Inclusion of land within the urban living or the urban core zones does not imply that all such lands can be developed for urban purposes. Some land may not be available or appropriate to be developed due to local site conditions such as slope, flooding, vegetation or other constraints including the need to provide roads, open space, community facilities, schools etc. Particular regard should be given to Development Constraints (refer maps 3A and 3B) and the Open Space Network Plan (refer Appendix 1, Figure 15-3).

Urban living zone

The urban living zone applies to most of the area intended for urban development in the UDA. The majority of the zone is intended to be developed as urban and suburban neighbourhoods focused on identifiable and accessible centres and comprising of a mix of residential development including houses, multiple residential and other residential and live work opportunities through home based business. The urban living zone is also intended to accommodate a wide range of other non-residential uses.

These other uses include:

- » secondary centres and neighbourhood centres (generally in accordance with Figure 15-12 in Appendix 2)
- » greenspace areas comprising parks, environmental areas and open space corridors along waterways (generally in accordance with Figure 15-3 in Appendix 2)
- » local employment areas such as small scale industry and business areas (e.g. service/trade clusters) and local shops (as outlined in section 3.3.4)
- » specific facilities and institutions such as educational establishments, child care centres and community facilities (generally in accordance with Figure 15-5 in Appendix 2).

The UDA-wide criteria provide guidance about the preferred nature and locations for some of these uses, but their actual location, nature and extent will be determined through more detailed planning and the preparation of context plans as outlined in section 3.2.5.

Other than in identified centres, non-residential uses may also be approved in the urban living zone where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the ULDA that:

- » the proposed use has appropriate vehicular access that will not result in excessive numbers of vehicles passing through residential areas
- » the proposed use will cater for the needs of the immediate community and will not

compete with or undermine the vitality of the centres hierarchy

- » any impacts associated with the use (e.g. noise, dust, emissions) will not affect residential or other sensitive uses.

Reference should be made to Appendix 1, Table 1 and applicable ULDA guidelines for further detail on the preferred locations, scale, form and nature of development in the urban living zone.

The urban living zone may also accommodate interim uses such as:

- » Agriculture
- » Agriculture supply store
- » Animal keeping and husbandry
- » Intensive horticulture.

Urban core zone

The urban core zone provides the central focus of the UDA, and is located around the proposed main railway station and transport interchange. The urban core zone accommodates the highest densities and the greatest mix of land uses including greenspace and community facilities.

Land within the urban core zone falls into two categories: the major centre and the major centre frame.

The major centre component of the zone is located between the proposed railway station / transit interchange and extends eastward to link up with attractive greenspace, recreation and active transport opportunities presented by the Bundamba

Creek corridor. The highest density development is focussed within the 400 metre primary walking catchment of the proposed railway station extending across the eastern side of Ripley Road through to the Bundamba Creek greenspace corridor.

The major centre frame component occupies the less accessible balance area of the urban core zone.

The exact boundaries between the major centre and major centre frame will be determined through the context planning and development assessment process.

Interim uses may include:

- » Bulk landscape supplies
- » Warehouse.

Other industrial uses and rural uses are not envisaged in the urban core zone.

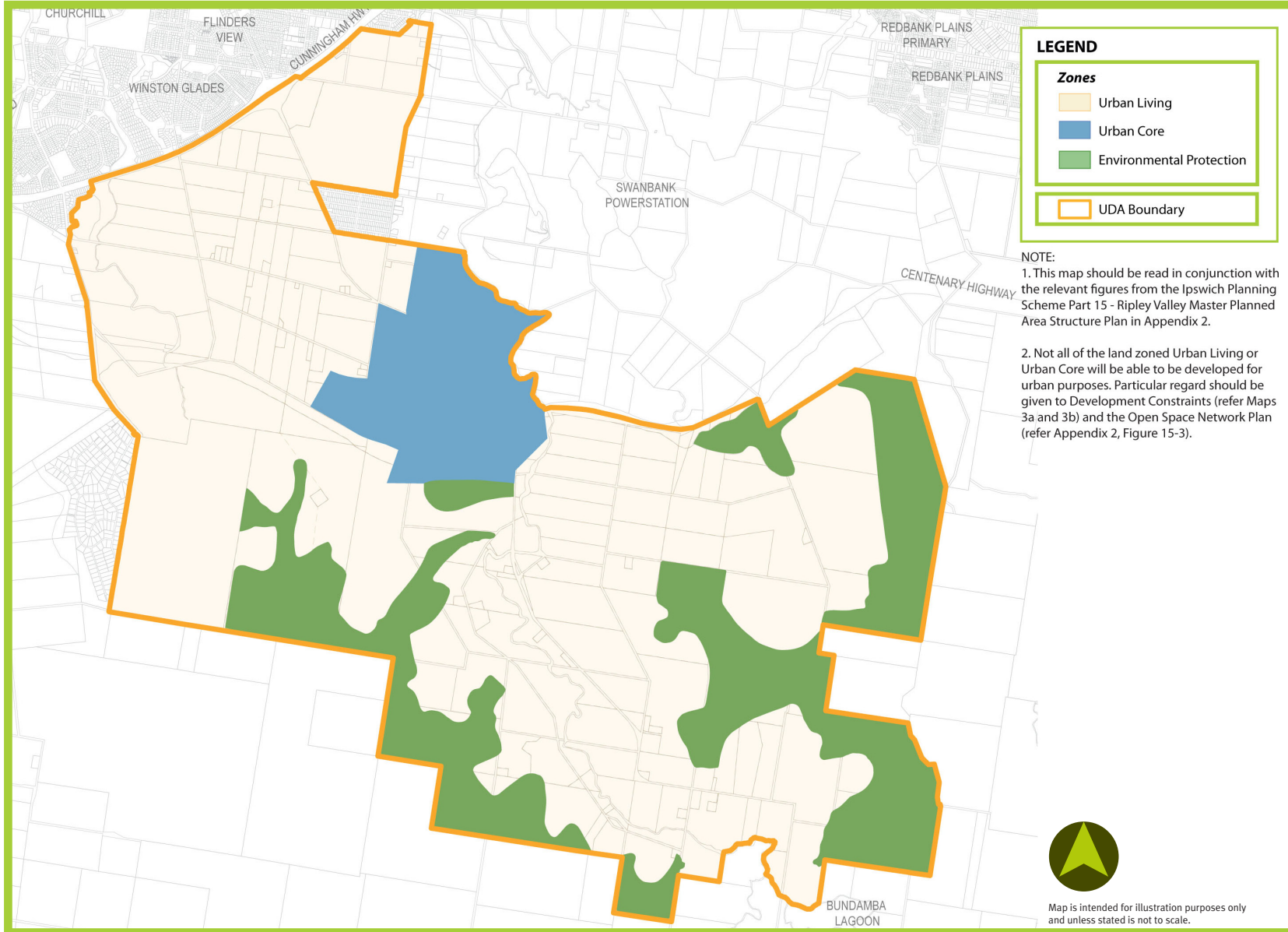
Major centre

The major centre component of the urban core zone accommodates the highest order mixed use centre activities providing a mix of commercial, business, professional, community, entertainment, retail and high density residential activities. The major centre is the most intense urban setting, forms the heart of the UDA and is capable of servicing the whole urban development area.

The major centre is characterized by high density development up to 12 storeys in height.

Development within the major centre delivers:

MAP 4! Zones



- » safe, attractive and permeable movement networks for pedestrians and cyclists
- » ground floor areas which are used primarily for retail, 'shop front' and other active uses
- » upper floor levels which are used for a variety of uses including retail, offices, entertainment and residential uses
- » buildings fronting streets that are a minimum two storeys in height
- » lower intensity or large building format uses which are 'sleeved' by active street frontage uses
- » parking in basements or where provided at ground level, screened from streets and other public areas by buildings or landscaping
- » high quality design that recognises the importance of streetscape and public realm and contributes to the overall attractiveness of the major centre
- » built form and associated earthworks that takes precedence over the natural environment in matters concerning pedestrian movements, building disposition, street and open space design
- » views to Flinders Peak and the Grampian Hills from key streets, public spaces and buildings
- » buildings, streets and parks that optimize physical and visual connections to the Bundamba Creek greenspace corridor.

The major centre is the principal focus of retail activities in the UDA. It includes a vibrant retail precinct anchored by a public

'Main Street' (or streets). The retail precinct includes:

- » speciality retail
- » entertainment, recreation, leisure, cultural and community facilities
- » food, beverage and dining facilities, including alfresco dining
- » convenience retail for workers, residents and visitors.

The major centre also accommodates major civic buildings, educational and health facilities, and provides a safe, attractive public realm with a variety of urban parks, plazas and squares that provide recreation spaces and places for community events and promote opportunities for community interaction.

Uses other than retail, residential and commercial should not have any off-site impacts that may affect the amenity of adjoining areas whether developed or not.

Lower intensity uses and uses that do not require high levels of public transport accessibility, such as showrooms, warehouses and service stations are not appropriate long-term uses in the major centre component of the zone.

Major centre Frame

The major centre frame accommodates a mix of land uses including:

- » uses that support activities in the major centre but are not suitable for the major centre itself (such as service industry and light industry)

- » uses that benefit from a central accessible location within the UDA but are low intensity uses (such as warehouses, outdoor sales, showrooms and service stations)
- » residential uses, including short term and tourist accommodation, taking advantage of proximity to the range of employment opportunities, services and facilities located in the major centre.

The maximum building height in the major centre frame zone is 5 storeys.

Retail development that has the potential to detract from the vitality and viability of retailing in the major centre is not suitable for the major centre frame. Retail development will only be approved in the major centre frame zone where it is:

- » not suitable for the major centre or other designated centres
- » small scale retail to meet the needs of a local catchment of residents or workers
- » retailing activity that has a nexus with a use that is not suitable for the major centre.

The major centre frame will incorporate a number of urban neighbourhoods. The transitional nature of this area between the major centre and the surrounding residential neighbourhoods means there is likely to be a wide variety of dwelling types ranging from small precincts of houses to multi-level apartment buildings, with densities increasing with proximity to the major centre.

Key roads in the major centre frame, including those providing direct access to the major centre, are pedestrian friendly with high quality streetscapes and a distinct urban feel. Any large format retail/commercial buildings should ultimately be sleeved along these streets by smaller-scale shops, food premises and businesses where practical to ensure active frontages and visual interest.

Phasing of development in the urban core zone

The desired long-term layout, mix of uses and intensity of development will only be delivered in the long term. However it is important to ensure that the active, pedestrian friendly character of key 'Main Street' elements is established as part of the initial stage of development of the major centre. Staging of development and interim uses may be acceptable where they do not compromise the delivery of the desired long term outcomes.

Some land within the major centre may not be suitable for development until the Ripley Valley community reaches certain population thresholds. These areas should be retained for longer term development. Contexts plans should demonstrate how earlier development takes into account longer term development areas and maintains integrity and compactness of earlier development.

Reference should be made to Appendix 2, Table 1, Part 15 and the TND Code from the Ipswich Planning Scheme and applicable ULDA guidelines for further detail.

Environmental protection zone

The environmental protection zone includes areas that are of environmental significance and have associated conservation, biodiversity, habitat or scenic amenity values. The zone may also provide for buffers between incompatible land uses and includes land constrained by features such as subsidence, contamination, dispersive soils, bushfire risk, landslip, erosion and flooding. The zone may accommodate elements of an integrated open space network providing for multi-purpose functions that respond to community needs provided they do not compromise environmental values.

The zone allows only a limited range of low impact, low intensity land uses to protect areas identified as having significant values for biological diversity, water catchment, ecological functioning or cultural values.

Low intensity development such as agriculture and animal keeping and husbandry may occur where such uses do not affect the environmental significance of the local area. Development should embrace sustainable land management practices, minimise clearing and contribute to the amenity and landscape of the area.

The environmental protection zone provides opportunities for habitat improvement.

Reference should be made to Appendix 2, Table 1, Part 15 and the TND Code from the Ipswich Planning Scheme, and applicable ULDA guidelines for further detail.

Table 2 Level of assessment

Column 1 Exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
In the Urban living zone			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Development specified in Schedule 1 2. If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register, material change of use, for a use other than Car park, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » not involving building work (other than minor building work) and » where both the existing use and the proposed use are included in either the Commercial use or Retail use categories in Schedule 2. 	<p>Environmentally relevant activities complying with a code of environmental compliance made under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>.</p> <p>Material change of use for a House where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the lot is 400m² or more » the lot frontage is 12.5 metres or more » it complies with the applicable self assessable provisions in Schedule 3 and » the house is situated outside a development constraint area depicted on Maps 3a or 3b (except for lighting and building height restrictions). 	<p>Development not in accordance with an approved Plan of Development (PoD)* and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. not mentioned in Columns 1, 2 or 3B or 2. not defined in Schedule 2. 	<p>Development for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extractive industry 2. High impact industry 3. Medium impact industry 4. Noxious and hazardous industry.
* Development in accordance with an approved Plan of Development (PoD) requires no further approval under this Scheme.			

Column 1 Exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
In the Urban core zone			
1 Development specified in Schedule 1 2 If the land is not on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register, making a material change of use where not involving building work (other than minor building work) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Commercial uses (other than Car park) » Community facility » Educational establishment » Emergency services » Fast food premises » Food premises » Market » Multiple residential » Other residential » Place of assembly » Research and technology facility » Shop » Showroom » Sport, recreation and entertainment » Warehouse. 	Environmentally relevant activities complying with a code of environmental compliance made under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i> .	Development not in accordance with an approved Plan of Development (PoD)* and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. not mentioned in Columns 1, 2 or 3B or 2. not defined in Schedule 2. 	Development for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extractive industry 2. High impact industry 3. Noxious and hazardous industry.
* Development in accordance with an approved Plan of Development (PoD) requires no further approval under this Scheme.			

Column 1 Exempt development	Column 2 UDA self-assessable development	Column 3 – UDA assessable development	
		Column 3A Permissible development	Column 3B Prohibited development
In the Environmental protection zone			
Nil	Development for House where <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) on a lot greater than 100 hectares ii) does not exceed 9 metres in height iii) the building envelope has a footprint no greater than 500m² iv) the building envelope is adjacent to the road reserve* v) it complies with Schedule 3: Self-assessable provisions for House (except to the extent of any inconsistency with i) to iv) above). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Operational work 2 Development for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Agriculture » Animal keeping and husbandry » Emergency services » Environmentally relevant activities » House (other than mentioned in Column 2) » Park » Telecommunication facility » Tourist attraction » Utility installation. 	All other development, including development not defined in Schedule 2, other than development mentioned in Columns 1, 2 and 3A.
<p>* If a lot has more than one road reserve, then access is gained from the reserve which has been formed. If the applicant wishes to locate the building envelope adjacent to an unformed road reserve then a condition requiring construction of the reserve to a rural standard should be imposed.</p>			

Infrastructure Plan

4.1 Approach

Infrastructure requirements to achieve the planning outcomes will be delivered through the development assessment process, imposed as conditions of a UDA approval for development and delivered as part of the building and operational works on the site.

Infrastructure delivery is divided into 2 components:

1. Local infrastructure will include all internal works and external water and sewerage connections required to deliver the development including:
 - a. transport (including roads, public transport and active transport)
 - b. community facilities (including parks and plazas, community facility sites, State school sites)
 - c. network infrastructure (including water supply and sewerage, stormwater management, telecommunications and power).
2. Sub-regional infrastructure which includes major trunk works for connection to council and state's transport network systems and the local water authorities treatment system. These works are detailed in section 4.3 below.

As part of implementing this infrastructure plan, the ULDA will formulate an infrastructure funding framework for the funding of local infrastructure and appropriate contribution to sub-regional infrastructure. State infrastructure funding will be sought under the normal budgetary processes and will be part of an approved State agency capital program.

Listed below is the infrastructure currently identified for the Ripley Valley UDA. These infrastructure elements reflect current understanding. However, further detailed infrastructure investigations will occur as the development continues and the infrastructure requirements and delivery responsibilities may be amended to reflect the outcomes of these investigations.

Local infrastructure required within any application area will be required to be constructed at the time of development of that area. Infrastructure charges credits will apply in accordance with the approved Infrastructure Funding Framework where the developer constructs nominated local infrastructure.

State expenditure for investment in infrastructure will be subject to consideration through normal budgetary processes and will be part of an approved state agency capital works program.

4.2 Infrastructure agreements

A UDA development condition may require the land owner to enter into an infrastructure agreement, under section 97 of the Act, to address the provisions and requirements of the infrastructure plan and implementation strategy.

4.3 Local Infrastructure

4.3.1 Transport and Network Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Description of works	When required
Water, Sewerage, Stormwater	Internal reticulation and trunk works required to service the development and in accordance with a master plan agreed with the ULDA and relevant entity.	To be constructed at the time the development is being undertaken and delivered before improvements are demanded by additional loading from developments within the UDA.
Roads	Internal and trunk roads required to service the development and in accordance with a master plan agreed with the relevant entity.	To be constructed at the time the development is being undertaken and delivered before improvements are demanded by additional loading from developments within the UDA.
Public Transport	Development will contribute to an interim public transport service for up to 5 years or until the fare box income exceeds 30% of running costs, whichever is sooner. This service is to provide a minimum of half hourly services in peak time and hourly services at other times from 6.00am to 9.00pm on weekdays and 8.00 am to 5.00pm on weekends.	On the completion of the 200th lot for the UDA or portion of the UDA.
Other Networks	Network infrastructure improvements will be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant responsible authority for items including but not limited to; Telephony, Broadband, Electricity and Gas.	Generally to be constructed at the time the development is being undertaken and delivered before improvements are demanded by additional loading from developments within the UDA.

4.3.2 Community Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Description of works	When required
Parks, open space, playing fields, plazas	To be delivered in accordance with the requirements of the Scheme and ULDA guidelines	To be provided at the time the adjacent development is being undertaken.
State school sites	To be delivered in accordance with the requirements of the Scheme and ULDA guidelines	To be provided at the time the adjacent development is being undertaken.
State and council community facilities sites	To be delivered in accordance with the requirements of the Scheme and ULDA guidelines	To be provided at the time the adjacent development is being undertaken.

4.4 Sub-Regional Infrastructure

4.4.1 The timing of the provision of Sub-Regional Infrastructure is dependent on the rates of development for the UDA. The estimated development rates are shown below:

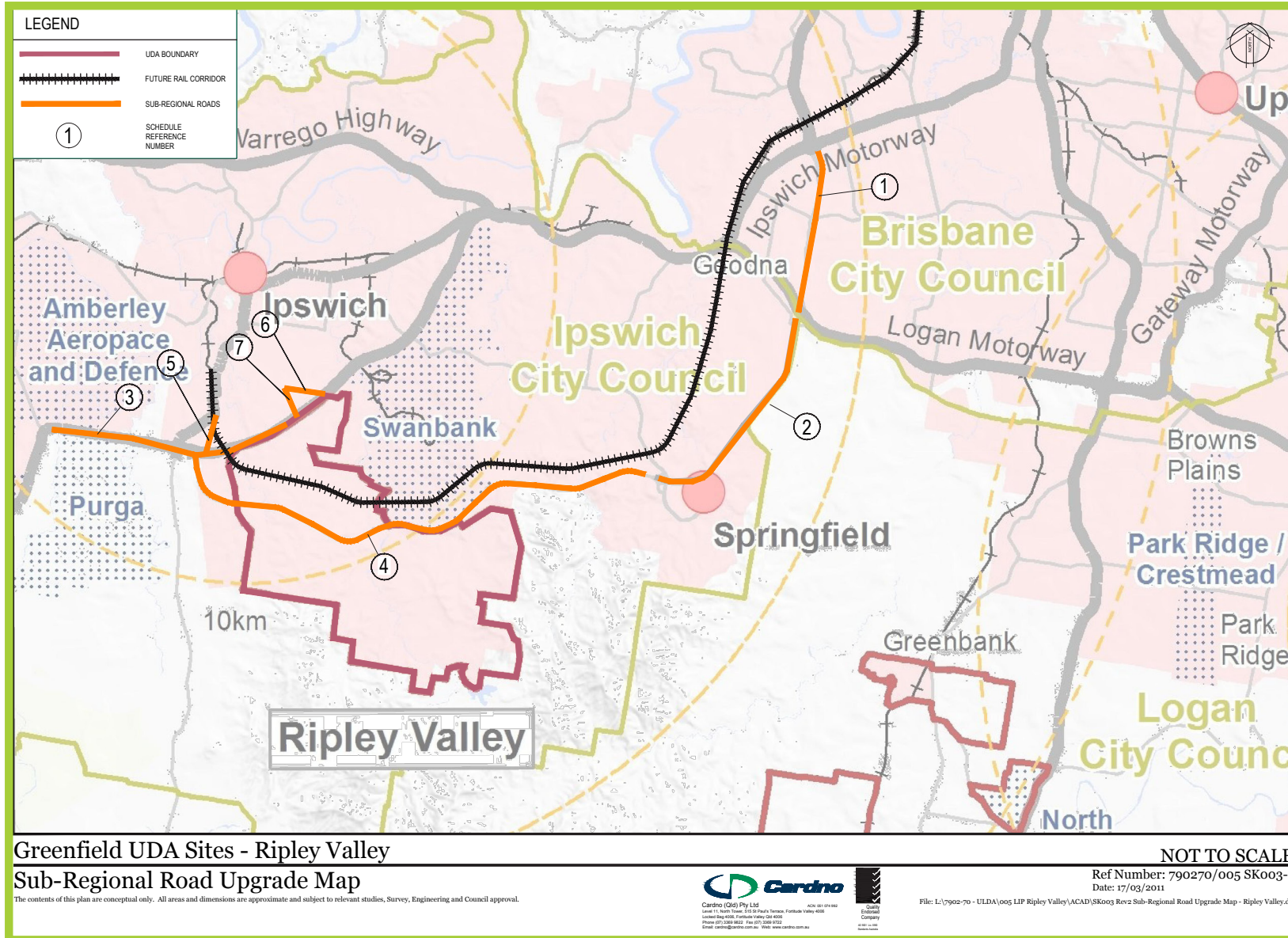
Year	Dwellings developed
2015 (0 - 4 years)	2,375
2021 (5 - 10 years)	9,000
2057 (Ultimate)	50,000

4.4.2 The following sub-regional infrastructure is planned for the development of Ripley Valley*

Infrastructure	Description of works
Waste Water	
Upgrade of downstream sewer	Upgrade of downstream sewer connecting to the Bundamba Treatment Plant
Waste Water Treatment	Upgrade of waste water treatment plant to service Ripley Valley
Roads (refer to Map 5)	
Centenary Highway upgrade - Map reference (1)	From Ipswich Motorway to Logan Motorway - <i>under construction</i>
Centenary Highway upgrade- Map reference (2)	Logan motorway to Centenary Highway Extension
Cunningham Highway upgrade - Map reference (3)	Ripley Road to Ipswich Rosewood Road
Centenary Highway extension - Map reference (4)	Springfield to Cunningham Highway
Kerners Road deviation - Map reference (5)	To Cunningham Highway
Edwards Street upgrade - Map reference (6)	Ripley Road to Edwards Street
Ripley Road upgrade - Map reference (7)	Reif Street to Cunningham Highway

* Further investigation will determine the timing and entity responsible for delivery.

Map 5 - Sub-regional road infrastructure



Implementation Strategy

5.1 Introduction

The *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007* (the Act) requires a development scheme to include an implementation strategy to "achieve the main purposes of the Act for this area, to the extent that they are not achieved by the land use plan or infrastructure plan." The implementation strategy for the Ripley Valley UDA Development Scheme (the scheme) fulfils this requirement by identifying a suite of goals, actions and commitments that support the achievement of the vision for the Ripley Valley community.

Fulfilling the vision for the Ripley Valley community will take approximately 30 to 40 years. Many things within our society will change and evolve during this time including; technologies, prevailing economic conditions, socio-demographic trends and attitudes and preferences towards housing. The Urban Land Development Authority (ULDA) also expects that Ripley Valley will become a 'model' new community embracing or even exceeding 'best practice' in ecological sustainability.

This implementation strategy responds to the challenge of delivering a 'model' community over a lengthy time period by establishing targets and goals, underpinned by a commitment to a cycle of data monitoring, review and, if warranted, amendment

of standards, guidelines or targets. This approach establishes a cycle of continuous adoption of 'best practice' over time through a rigorous process of monitoring and review. This cycle is depicted in the following diagram as an ever tightening review spiral over time heading closer and closer to the 'model' community aspiration (Figure 1).

Achieving the targets specified in this implementation strategy will not necessarily follow a linear path and there will be a range of actions and innovations driving change. Consequently, following a formal review of data against the specified 'targets' the ULDA may decide to:

- » amend an aspect of the implementation strategy (this may include amending existing targets or incorporating new targets)
- » amend existing, or create new, ULDA guidelines and standards that express minimum development requirements that are relevant to the targets.

This strategy focuses on:

1. Housing affordability - which is addressed by expressing 'stretch' targets which are supported by a series of actions. Data relevant to these targets will be regularly collected and will be initially reviewed five years after approval of the development scheme. Subsequent reviews of performance against housing affordability targets should be reviewed every 2 years thereafter.
2. Ecological sustainability - which is addressed by setting goals for a range of long term sustainability aspirations. 2016 'stretch' targets for a suite of sustainability criteria are also specified. These goals and targets are complemented by a range of actions aimed at stimulating development and behavioural outcomes that will contribute towards the targets. Data relevant to these targets will be regularly collected and will be initially reviewed five years after approval of the development scheme. Subsequent reviews of performance against ecological sustainability targets should be reviewed every 2 years thereafter.

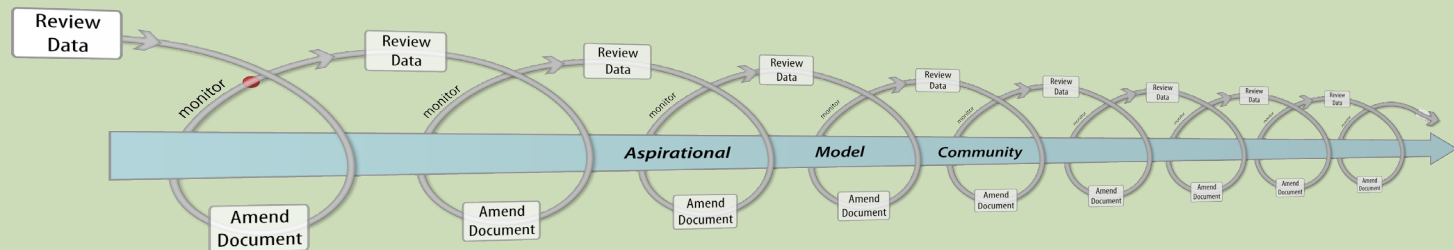


Figure 1

5.2 Housing options

Facilitating the provision of housing that is affordable to households on low to moderate incomes is set out as a core purpose in the Act.

The ULDA Housing Strategy defines low to moderate income households as a range between \$41,000 p.a. and \$94,000 p.a. which is typically the income of first home buyers and key workers.

In 2011, these income thresholds will require dwelling prices to be under \$540k for a household with an income of \$94k to afford to purchase and under \$260k for a household on \$45k to afford to rent.

For the lower dwelling price point to be achieved will require land prices per detached housing lot to be no greater than \$150k.

Element	Stretch targets	ULDA actions
Housing options	Greater than 25% housing that is affordable for key workers and first home buyers in accordance with the income targets in the ULDA Housing Strategy. Greater than 10% accessible housing	The ULDA will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » work with developers to produce suitable housing designs to meet defined price points » monitor dwelling prices and amount of accessible housing produced » include in landowner development agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » provisions requiring the land owner deliver housing to achieve nominated price points and accessibility targets where the monitoring process indicates targets are not being achieved » where subsidy is required to achieve these price points, additional provisions will be required to ensure the retention of the affordability over time.
	5% Social housing	The ULDA will work with the Department of Communities, Not for Profit providers and the land owner to identify opportunities for the inclusion of social housing projects progressively over the life of the project.

5.3 Ecological sustainability

The ULDA Act defines ecological sustainability as a balance that integrates:

- » protection of ecological processes and natural systems
- » economic development
- » maintenance of the cultural, economic, physical and social wellbeing of people and communities.

The achievement of ecological sustainability is required by the land use plan and can lead to reduced development and housing costs, including ongoing living costs. Energy, transport, water and access to services are major cost burdens on all household budgets. The land use plan is supported by guidelines which provides development standards to ensure the minimization of adverse impacts on ecological processes and natural systems. The infrastructure plan identifies the key infrastructure required with standards set by the applicable guideline.

This element of the implementation strategy will be critical to achieve continuous improvement in all aspects of ecological sustainability as technology and community needs change during the life of the UDA.

There are aspirations for a growing community that cannot be achieved by the land use or infrastructure plans alone. This element of the implementation strategy is critical to achieve innovation and continuous improvement in ecological sustainability. This will be achieved by delivering affordable,

ULDA actions	Stretch targets	Goals
<p>The ULDA will work with landowners, councils, government agencies, utility providers and other organisations to develop:</p> <p>Strategies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » community education to promote the protection and enhancement of the natural environment » demand optimisation for water and energy efficiency and demand management strategies, including builder education » reducing, recycling and reusing demolition, construction and household waste » addressing urban heat island effect to ensure urban amenity and lower energy use in dwellings and buildings. <p>Demonstration projects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » deliver alternative technology and service model projects for local renewable energy, water self sufficiency, and waste avoidance and recovery » deliver affordable sustainable housing projects that reduces energy use and inputs to achieve zero emissions » facilitate for early introduction of electric vehicles and associated infrastructure. <p>The ULDA will work with the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Council to facilitate the commencement of a public transport service to connect UDA with education, health and retail centres in the regional area from the time the first residents move into the project.</p>	<p><u>Natural resources and environment</u></p> <p><u>By 2016</u></p> <p>Potable water usage reduction to an average of 140 litres per person per day</p> <p>Average household energy usage reduction to 15 kilowatt hours (kWh) per day</p> <p>20% peak energy demand reduction from 5 kilovolt ampere (kVa) to 4kVa average diversified maximum demand</p> <p>Household waste reduction to 150kg per person per year</p> <p>75% reduction in demolition and construction waste</p> <p><u>Active and Public Transport</u></p> <p><u>By 2016</u></p> <p>Achieve 20% share of all trips as active transport (walking and cycling) trips</p> <p><u>Economic sustainability</u></p> <p><u>By 2016</u></p> <p>100% wireless internet connection for all centres</p>	<p>Communities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » are in a harmonised, built and natural environment that provides a socially inclusive, resilient and affordable place to live (in terms of set up and living costs) » generate no net green house gas emissions with all new buildings (being carbon neutral as a result of their normal use through a combination of thermal and energy efficiency and use of renewable energy from either centralised, community or direct sources) » maximise local sustainable water harvesting and the efficient utilisation of local water, wastewater, and stormwater resources while protecting the ecosystem health of natural waterways » have sustainable transport with zero emission private vehicles, active travel and public transport that is safe and equitable for all members of the community » have a sustainable waste avoidance and resource recovery that eliminates waste from household and commercial activities » support growth of regional connected economy through the provision of diverse sustainable livelihoods linked with public transport and other sustainable transport

sustainable living through early provision of community facilities and services, an early focus on demand management and ongoing technology, and service integration innovations during the life of the UDA.

ULDA actions	Stretch targets	Goals
<p>The ULDA will work with landowners, education providers and the community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » deliver active transport strategies such as walking school bus services » facilitate pilot community urban agriculture projects. <p>The ULDA will work with government agencies, the council and the landowner to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » formulate and implement diverse and connected employment generation strategies » facilitate the concept design and development of centres for knowledge, community and commerce by establishing reference working groups including the council, relevant state agencies and the land owner ahead of the development of each neighbourhood » facilitate wireless internet connection for all centres for knowledge, community and commerce, and major transport stations. <p>ULDA actions will be subject to monitoring and feedback processes.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » provide services, facilities and infrastructure that meet the social, communication, recreational and entertainment needs of residents creating opportunities for social interaction and networking from outset of development.

ULDA actions	Stretch targets	Goals
<p>The ULDA will work with landowners, government agencies, Ipswich City Council and other organisations as required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » outline specific community infrastructure and community development requirements in a Development Agreement, prior to the commencement of development. » facilitate the development of a Community Development Strategy within twelve months of the gazettal of the Development Scheme » facilitate the delivery of community, health and recreational services and facilities as identified in the community development strategy in anticipation of the demands of the growing population » investigate the establishment of a Community Development Fund in conjunction with the Infrastructure Framework, and other potential sources of funds » identify a range of service delivery options delivered in a timely manner to meet the education needs of the community as determined by the Department of Education and Training » monitor the delivery of community infrastructure. 		

5.4 Urban land availability for development

A key measure of success of the development scheme is that it leads to development on the ground, rather than be just a planning document. While the land use plan indicates the vision, intent and land uses for precincts within the UDA, certain circumstances may occur where intervention is required to ensure development can and does proceed.

Specific instances are where land fragmentation, multiple agency interests or infrastructure constraints results in a delay in land being able to be brought to market. The fragmentation of landholdings in Ripley Valley requires co-ordinated development that achieves integrated planning and promotes the timely and efficient provision of infrastructure.

Elements	Stretch Targets	ULDA Actions
Urban land availability for development	Development in the UDA commences quickly and maintains a supply of land on at least four (4) development fronts.	<p>The ULDA will work with Ipswich City Council to, where required, take the necessary action to facilitate land development in Ripley Valley by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » working with small landowners in Ripley Valley to co-ordinate development of fragmented landholdings through neighbourhood planning to achieve integrated outcomes with high quality urban design outcomes » preparing infrastructure plans to facilitate the co-ordinated provision of infrastructure for fragmented areas » working with government agencies to bring government land to the market where the land is surplus to their requirements » undertaking studies to address area wide issues » arrange funding for catalyst infrastructure to open up multiple development fronts.

Schedule 1: Exempt development

NOTE: Does not include land on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register or on land identified by a planning scheme as being affected by subsidence caused by underground mining.

Development prescribed in Schedule 4 of the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i> , other than Table 2, item 2 and Table 5, item 14.
Building work
Minor building and demolition work.
Carrying out building work associated with a material change of use that is UDA exempt or self assessable development.
Carrying out building work associated with an approved material change of use.
Material change of use of premises
Making a material change of use of premises for a Park.
Reconfiguring a lot
Subdivision involving road widening and truncations required as a condition of development approval.
Operational work
Erecting no more than one (1) satellite dish on premises, where the satellite dish has no dimension greater than 1.8 metres.
Filling or excavation where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. not exceeding 50m³ in volume or b. top dressing to a depth of less than 100 vertical millimetres from ground level.
Carrying out operational work if consistent with an approved Plan for Development for a precinct.
Carrying out operational work associated with a material change of use that is UDA exempt development (excluding Park).
Carrying out operational work associated with an approved material change of use.
Carrying out operational work associated with the decontamination of land.
Carrying out operational work that is clearing of vegetation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) other than Significant vegetation and Significant Vegetation where the clearing is consistent with an approved Plan of Development. (b) carried out by or on behalf of Ipswich City Council or a public sector entity, where the works being undertaken are authorised under a state law. (c) in accordance with the conditions of a UDA development approval for a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot.

Carrying out operational work that is the placing of advertising devices that:

- » do not exceed 5m² for commercial, industrial, recreational or entertainment use
- » are attached to a front fence or facade of a main building
- » do not project more than 150mm from front facade or front fence
- » are not illuminated
- » contain the name of a business or operator, the use on premises, the contact details or name and address of building
- » comprise no more than two signs.

Plumbing or drainage work

Carrying out plumbing or drainage work.

All aspects of development

Development for a Home based business.

Development undertaken by the state, or a statutory body representing the state, for the purposes of public housing.

Schedule 2: Definitions

Use definitions

Commercial use category

Business

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

Car park

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

Health care services

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

Sales office / display home

Means the use of premises (including a caravan or relocatable home structure) for the promotion and/or sale of land and/or buildings within an estate, where such premises are located within the estate which is proposed to be promoted or sold.

Industrial use category

Extractive industry

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

High impact industry

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

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

Low impact industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities which have negligible impacts on surrounding non-industrial uses.

The manufacturing aspects of the use are undertaken indoors.

Any off site impacts including air, noise and odour emissions are able to be readily mitigated.

Medium impact industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have offsite air, noise and odour emissions.

Despite mitigation measures these activities would still have noticeable impacts on non-industrial uses.

The primary (noise, odour and air emitting) aspects of the use are undertaken indoors.

Noxious and hazardous industry

Means the use of premises for industrial activities that have the potential for extreme, adverse impacts on other land uses. This includes the potential for fire, explosion or toxic release.

These uses may involve the production of organic and inorganic chemicals, and the storage and production of explosives.

Research and technology facility

Means the use of premises for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and storage of machinery, equipment and component.

The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.

Service Industry

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

Warehouse

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

Residential use category

Home based business

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

- » the floor area used specifically for the home business does not exceed 50m²
- » any visitor accommodation does not exceed 4 visitors
- » there is no hiring out of materials, goods, appliances or vehicles
- » there is only one sign related to the Home business, located within the premises or on a fence facing the road
- » there is no repairing or servicing of vehicles not normally associated with a house
- » there is no industrial use of premises
- » the maximum height of a new building, structure or object does not exceed the height of the house and the setback is the same as, or greater than, buildings on adjoining properties.

House

Means the use of premises for residential purposes where freestanding on its own lot used as one self contained dwelling (primary house). The term includes secondary house.

Secondary house means a self contained dwelling unit, containing no more than 2 bedrooms, used for residential purposes where located in conjunction with a primary house on the one lot.

Multiple residential

Means the use of premises for residential purposes if there are two or more dwelling units on any one lot. Multiple residential dwelling units may be contained on one lot or each dwelling unit may be contained on its own lot subject to community title schemes. The term multiple residential does not include House.

Other residential

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

Relocatable home park

Means the use of premises for relocatable dwellings that provide long term residential accommodation.

The term includes ancillary facilities such as amenities, laundries, kitchens and recreation facility for persons associated with the development. It also includes a manager's office and residence.

Short term accommodation

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

Retail use category**Bulk landscape supplies**

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

Fast food premises

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

Food premises

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

Garden Centre

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

Market

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

Outdoor sales

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

Service station

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

Shop

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

Shopping centre

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

Showroom

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

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

Rural use category

Agriculture

Means the use of premises for commercial purposes for the growing and harvesting of trees, crops, pastures, flowers, fruit, turf, vegetables and the like for commercial or business purposes.

The definition includes the storage and packing of produce grown on the subject site and the repair and servicing of machinery and other ancillary activities.

Agricultural supply store

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

Animal keeping and husbandry

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

Intensive animal industries

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

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

Intensive horticulture

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

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

Wholesale nursery

Means the use of premises for the sale of plants where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site.

The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use.

Service and community use category

Cemetery

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

Child care centre

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

Community facility

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

Crematorium

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

Educational establishment

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

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

Emergency Services

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

Environmentally relevant activities

As defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Funeral parlour

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

Hospital

Means the use of premises for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not residing on the premises.

The use may include accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.

Place of assembly

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

Telecommunications facility

Means the use of premises for systems that carry communications by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.

The term does not include low impact facilities that are exempt from State planning laws under the Telecommunications Act 1994 and specified in the Telecommunications (Low-impact facilities) Determination 1997.

Utility Installation

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

- » supply of water, hydraulic power, electricity or gas
- » sewerage or drainage services
- » transport services including road rail or water
- » waste management facilities
- » network infrastructure.

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

Veterinary hospital

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

Sport, recreation and entertainment use category

Indoor entertainment

Means the use of premises for public entertainment predominantly within a building.

The term includes facilities commonly described as cinema, nightclub, adult entertainment, theatre and hotel.

Indoor sport and recreation

Means the use of premises for leisure, sport, recreation or conducting large scale receptions, displays and functions, predominantly within a building.

The term includes facilities commonly described as sports centre, gymnasium, convention centres, amusement and leisure centres.

Outdoor sport and recreation

Means the use of premises for recreation or sport activity, or other leisure past-time, which is conducted wholly or mainly outside of a building.

The term includes facilities such as (outdoor) public swimming pools, golf courses and driving ranges, outdoor courts and sportsgrounds and the like. The term also includes the provision of a clubhouse and other ancillary facilities.

Park

Means the use of premises by the public for free recreation and enjoyment and may be used for community events.

Facilities may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields, ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.

Tourism use category

Tourist attraction

Means the use of premises for providing on site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public.

The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.

Tourist park

Means the use of premises to provide accommodation in caravans, self contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the touring or holidaying public.

The use may include a manager's residence and office, kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of occupants of the tourist park.

Other development

Filling or excavation

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

Material change of use

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Minor building or demolition work

Means

- » internal building or demolition work
- » external building work up to 25m² for roofs over existing decks or paved areas, sun hoods, carports and the like
- » demolition where not involving a place of cultural heritage listed building under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- » building work up to 10% of approved GFA or lawfully existing GFA at the time of commencement of this scheme
- » raising a house where the resultant height does not exceed 9m.

Operational work

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Reconfiguring a lot

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Administrative definitions

Accessible housing

Accessible housing incorporates flexibility and choice in moving to, from and within a dwelling, including gently sloping pathways from public spaces to private spaces, level entries, wider doorways and passageways, and appropriately sized bathrooms, bedrooms living areas and vehicle parking arrangements. Accessible housing also means having the ability to readily adapt the dwelling with features and fittings as needs change throughout life, including such elements as showers without hobs and additional structural supports in walls to allow for the easy installation of grab rails.

Affordable housing

Affordable housing¹ means private rental housing and home purchase options (including housing aimed at the first home owners market) for low to moderate income households.

Basement

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

Building

As defined in the *Building Act 1975*.

Building height

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

Caretaker's accommodation

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

Contaminated Land Register

As defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Development scheme

As defined in the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007*.

Dwelling

Any "building" or part thereof comprising a self-contained unit principally for residential accommodation and includes any reasonably associated building.

Dwelling unit

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

- » food preparation facilities
- » a bath or shower
- » a toilet and wash basin.

The term includes works ancillary to a dwelling.

Environmental Management Register

As defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (note: amendments are to be made to reflect SPA's provisions that material change of use includes ERAs).

Greenspace network

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

Gross floor area (GFA)

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

- » building services
- » ground floor public lobby
- » a public mall in a shopping complex
- » the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles
- » private balconies whether roofed or not.

Ground level

The level on a site which precedes development excluding any site works that are subject to a related development approval, unless approved by the ULDA or established as part of a reconfiguration of the land preceding development.

Grounds

Grounds means matters of public interest which include the matters specified as the main purposes of the Act as well as:

- » superior outcomes and
- » overwhelming community need.

Grounds does not include the personal circumstances of an applicant, owner or interested third party.

Interim Uses

Refer to section 3.2.9.

Mezzanine

An intermediate floor within a room.

Neighbourhood centre

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

Net residential density

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

¹ Refer to the ULDA Affordable Housing Strategy

Noise sensitive use

Means any of the following:

- » House, Multiple residential, Other residential
- » Childcare centre, Community facility, Hospital or Place of assembly
- » Park.

Planning scheme

The planning scheme for Ipswich City Council.

Plan of Development

Means a detailed plan, including graphics, text and tables that collectively accompanies a development application. A Plan of Development details lot layout, the form and density of development, landscape intent and building control requirements.

Plot ratio

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

Premises

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Private open space

An outdoor area for the exclusive use of occupants.

Public benefit

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

Public housing

As defined in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Public interest

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

Public realm

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

Secondary house

Means a self-contained dwelling where used in conjunction with a house on the same lot and where subordinate to a primary house.

Sensitive uses

Means any of the following: Home based business, House, Multiple residential, Other residential, Relocatable home or caravan park, Caretakers accommodation, Car park, Child care centre, Community facility, Educational establishment, Club, Indoor sport entertainment and recreation, Outdoor sport and recreation, Park.

Setback

The shortest distance measured horizontally from the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot.

Significant vegetation

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

- » ecological value at local, State or national levels
- » contribution to the preservation of natural landforms
- » contribution to the character of the landscape
- » cultural or historical value
- » amenity value to the general public.

The term includes, but is not limited to, the significant vegetation shown on Map 2.

Note: vegetation may be living or dead and the term includes their root zone².

Site cover

The proportion of the site covered by buildings, including roof overhangs.

² The root zone is described by the vertical projection of the foliage to a depth of 1 metre below the surface and including buttress roots on and above the soil surface.

Storey

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

1. a space that contains only:
 - a. a lift shaft, stairway or meter room
 - b. a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment
 - c. accommodation intended for not more than 3 vehicles
 - d. a combination of the above.
2. a mezzanine

Urban Design

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

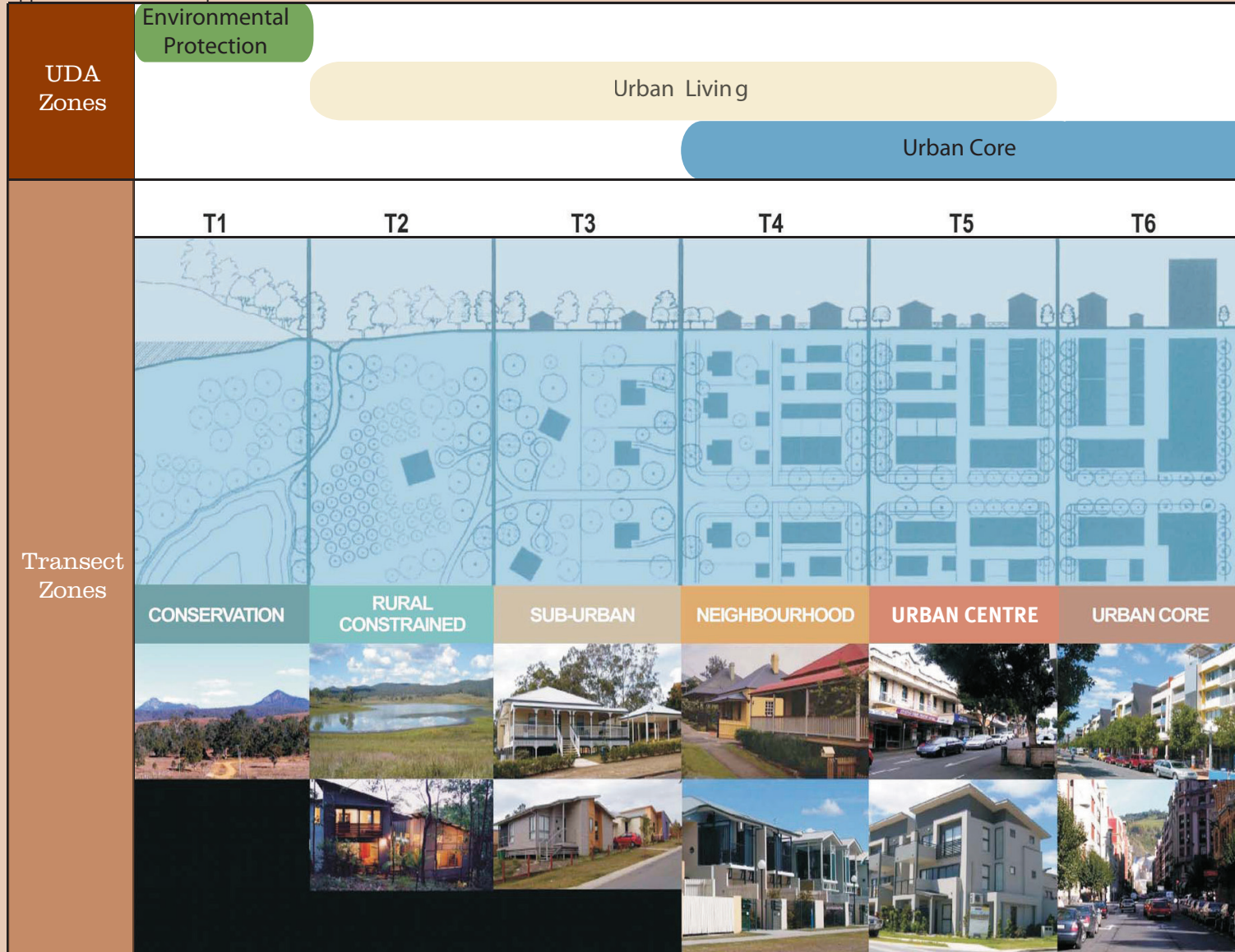
Schedule 3: Self assessable provisions

Self-assessable provisions for House - primary and secondary

Elements	Self-assessable provisions
For the primary house on a lot.	
Design and siting of buildings and structures	Where on a lot 400m ² to 450m ² - the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), MP1.1 - Design and siting standards for single detached housing - on lots under 450m ² . Where on a lot more than 450m ² - the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), MP1.2 - Design and siting standards for single detached housing - on lots 450m ² and over*.
Outdoor living space	Minimum 16m ² with a minimum dimension of 4m and directly accessible from a main living room.
Car parking	Minimum 1 covered space 5m x 3m.
Driveway	Minimum 3m wide.
Front entry	Pedestrian entry and door visible from and addressing the street.
Street surveillance	Minimum one habitable room fronting the street with large windows or balconies facing the street.
Fencing (street front)	Maximum 1.2 metres high.
Fencing (other)	Up to 1.8m high. Minimum 50% transparency over 1.2m in height.
Verandahs	Minimum of 50% building frontage, not screened.
Building articulation	Minimum 0.5m wall articulation every 10m plus roof overhangs (eaves) and at least one of the following: a verandah, window hoods / screens, or awnings and shade structures.
Road access	The lot has physical access to a sealed road, or a constructed road on Council's maintenance list.
Infrastructure services	The lot is connected to a reticulated water supply network and a reticulated electricity network. The lot is connected to a reticulated sewerage network or is capable of providing for on site effluent treatment and disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.
For the secondary house on a lot	
Floor area of secondary house	Minimum 45m ² to maximum 75m ²
Design and siting of buildings and structures	Where on a lot 400m ² to 450m ² - the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), MP1.1 - Design and siting standards for single detached housing - on lots under 450m ² . Where on a lot more than 450m ² - the acceptable solutions in Element 1 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC), MP1.2 - Design and siting standards for single detached housing - on lots 450m ² and over.
Materials and detailing	Materials, detailing, colours and roof form are consistent with those of the primary house.
Outdoor living space	Minimum 16m ² with a minimum dimension of 4m and directly accessible from a main living area. If the lot is on a corner, not located within the corner setback.
Car parking	Minimum one space 5m x 3m.
Driveway	Shared driveway with the primary house. However if the lot is on a corner a separate driveway must be provided with a minimum width of 3m.
Front entry	If the lot is on a corner - dedicated pedestrian entry and door visible from and addressing the secondary street.
Street surveillance	If the lot is on a corner or overlooks a lane - minimum of 1 habitable room fronting the secondary street or lane with large windows or balconies facing the street or lane.
Fencing (street front)	If the lot is on a corner - maximum 1.2 m high on secondary frontage.
Fencing (other)	Up to 1.8m high - minimum 50% transparency over 1.2m in height.
Verandahs	If the lot is on a corner - Minimum 50% of building frontage, not screened.

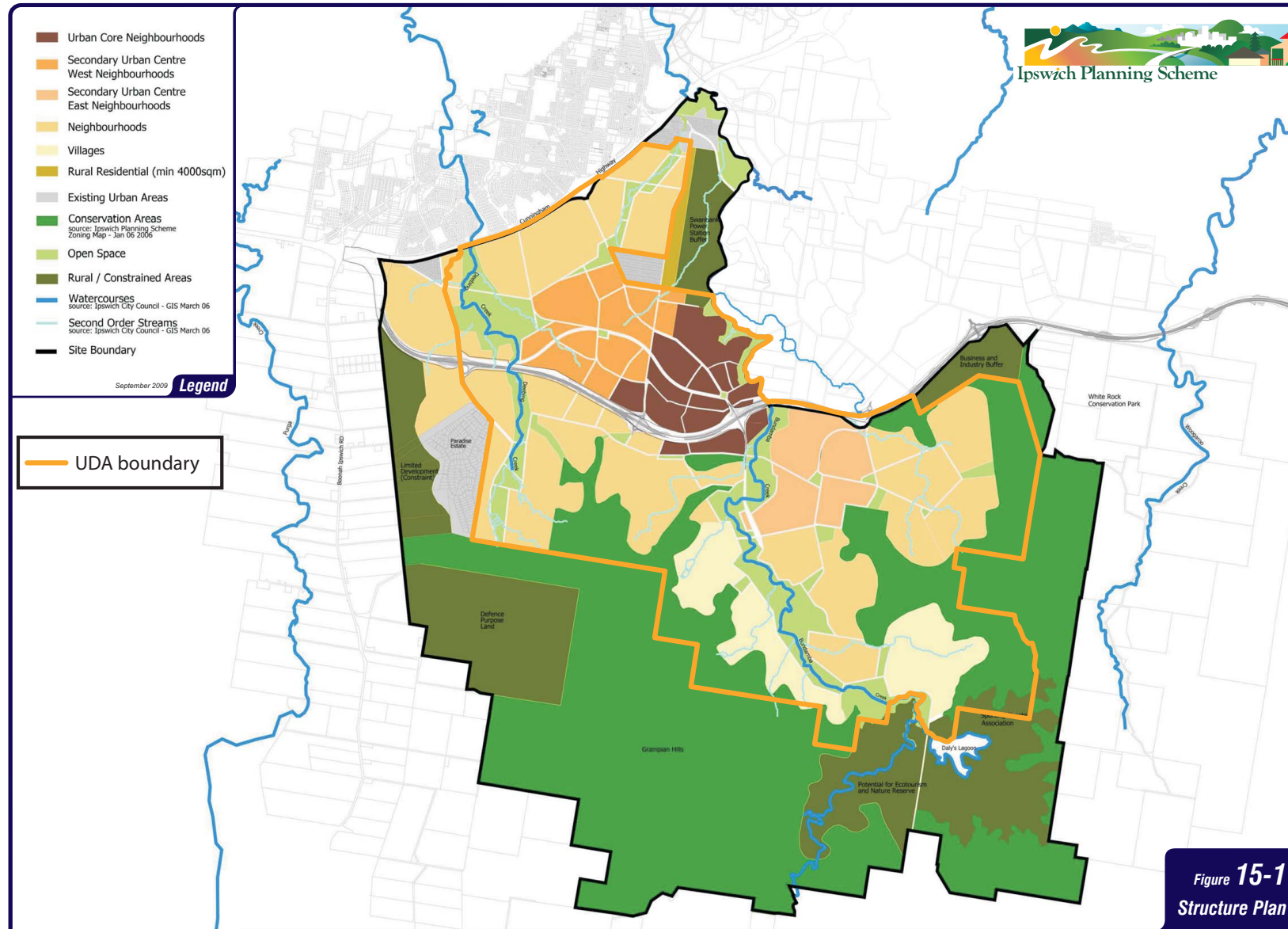
* Note: the 9m building height limit in the development scheme prevails over the 8.5m height limit in QDC

Appendix 1 - Relationship between draft TND Transect zones and UDA zones.



Appendix 2 - Relevant figures from part 15 - Ripley Valley Master Planned Area Structure Plan

Figure 15.1	Structure Plan
Figure 15.2	Neighbourhood Structure
Figure 15.3	Open Space
Figure 15.5	Community Facilities and Schools
Figure 15.7	Transit Plan
Figure 15.8	Strategic Walk and Cycle Town
Figure 15.9	Thoroughfare Types
Figure 15.10	Thoroughfare Hierarchy Plan
Figure 15.12	Centres and Employment
Figure 15.15	Neighbourhood Unit Plan



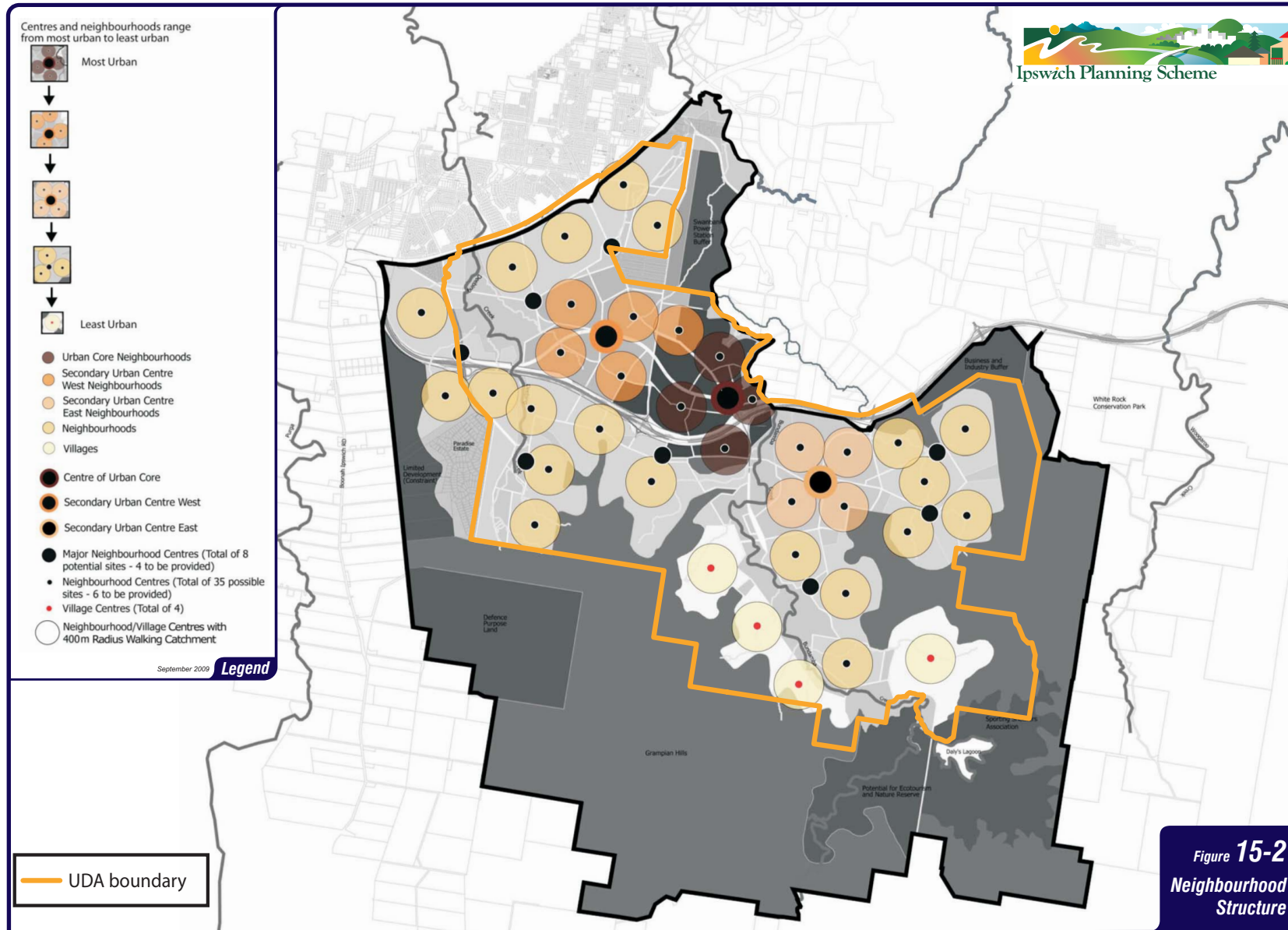
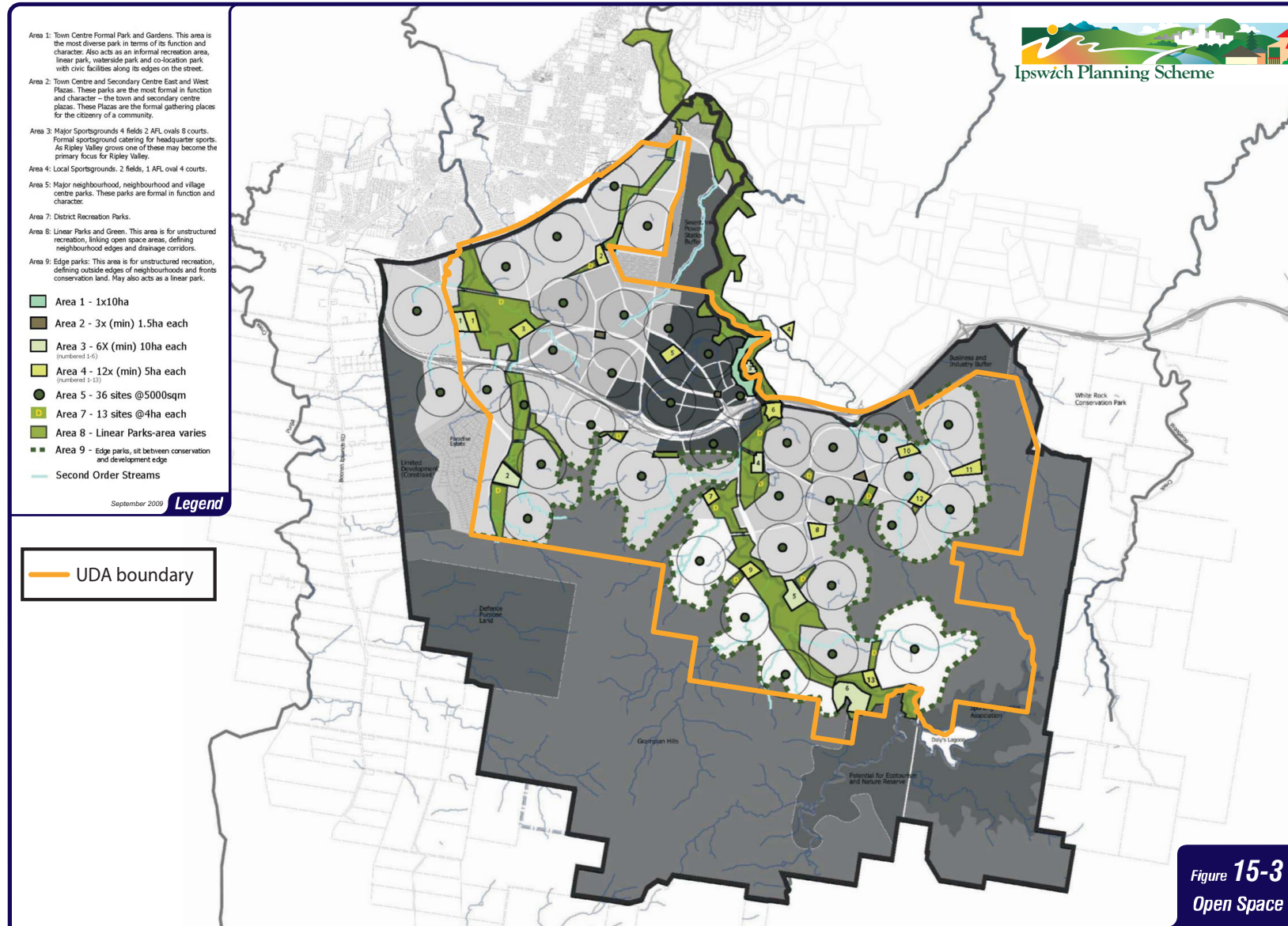
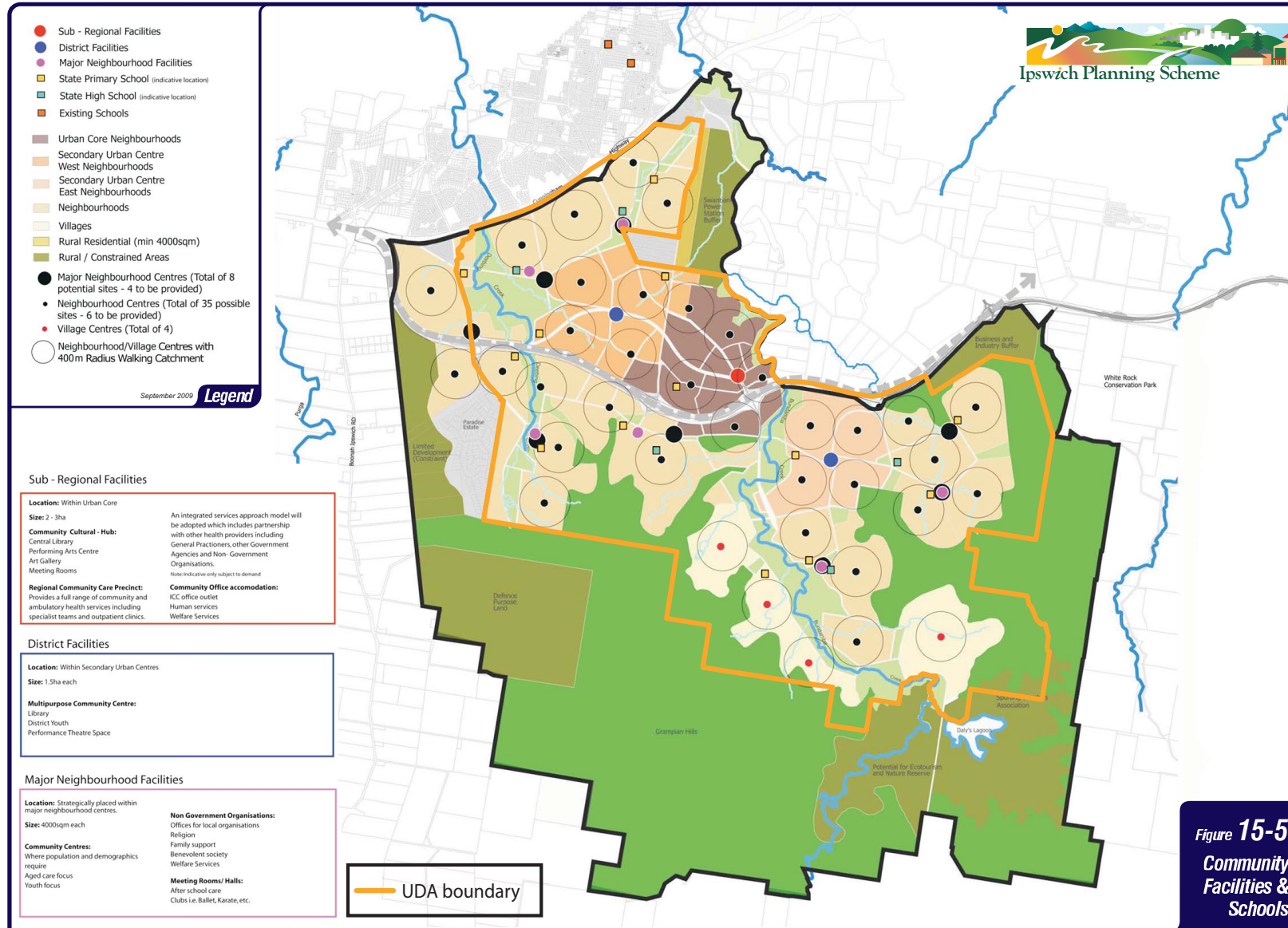


Figure 15-2
Neighbourhood Structure





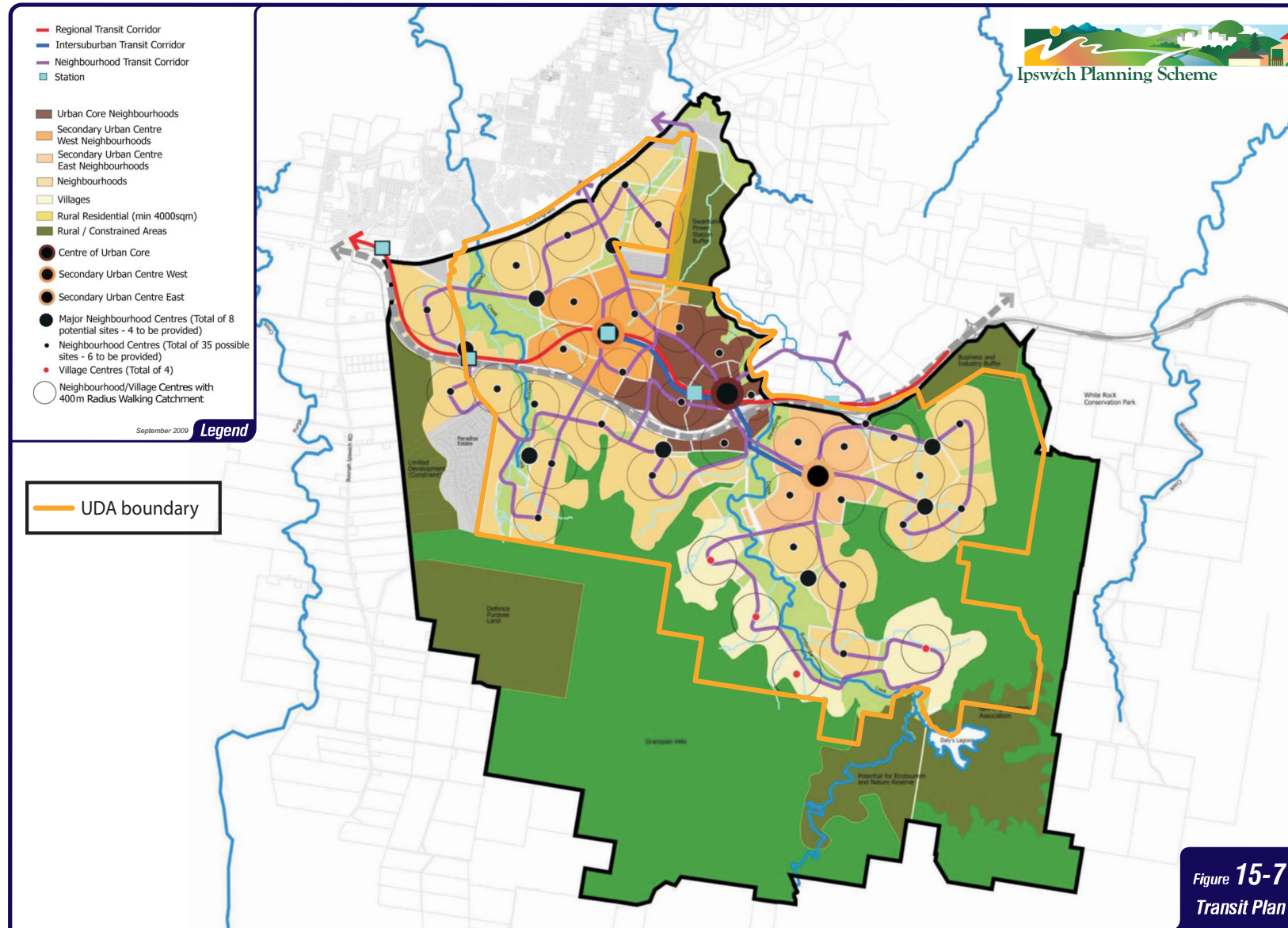
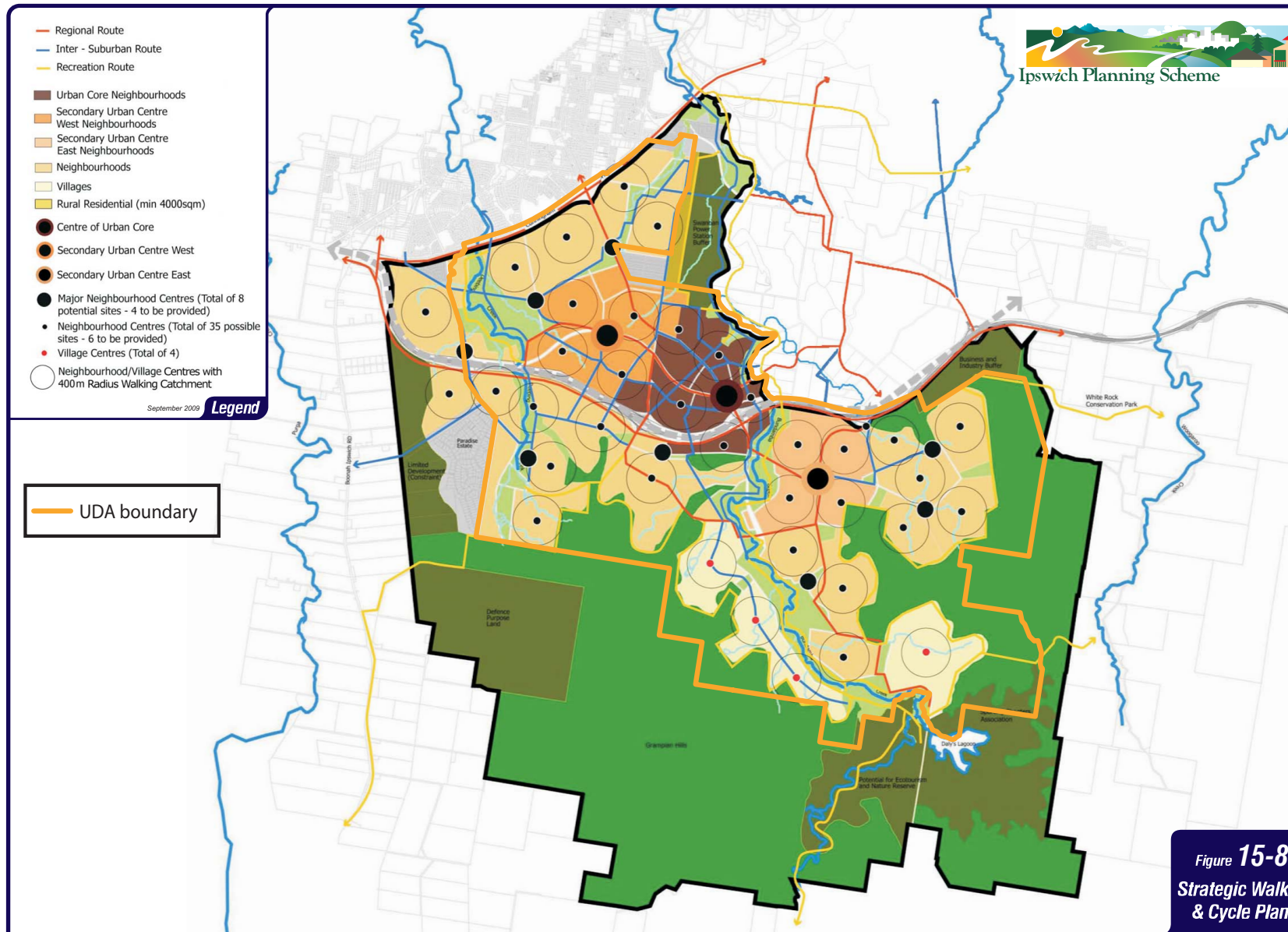


Figure 15-7
Transit Plan



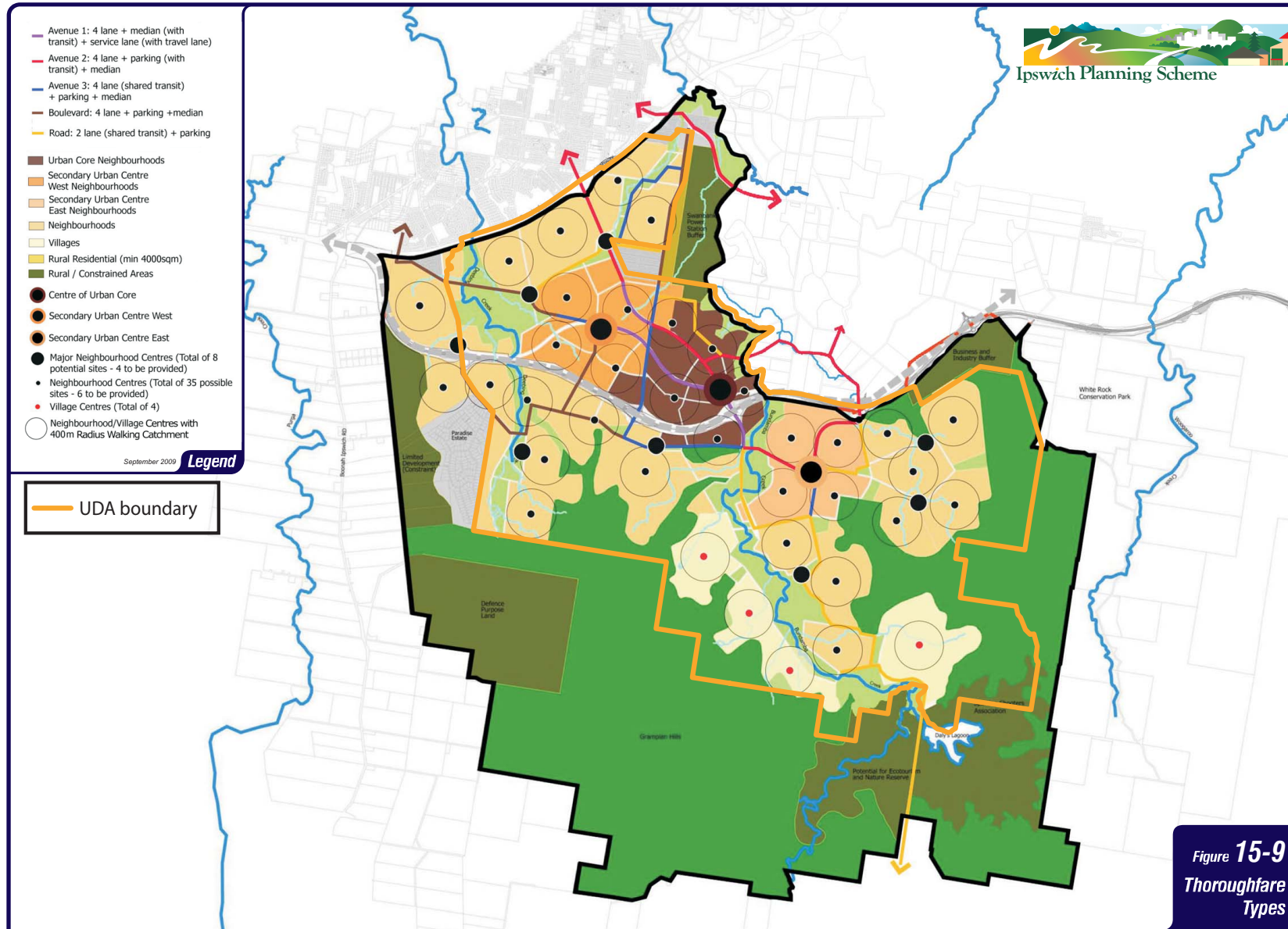


Figure 15-9 Thoroughfare Types

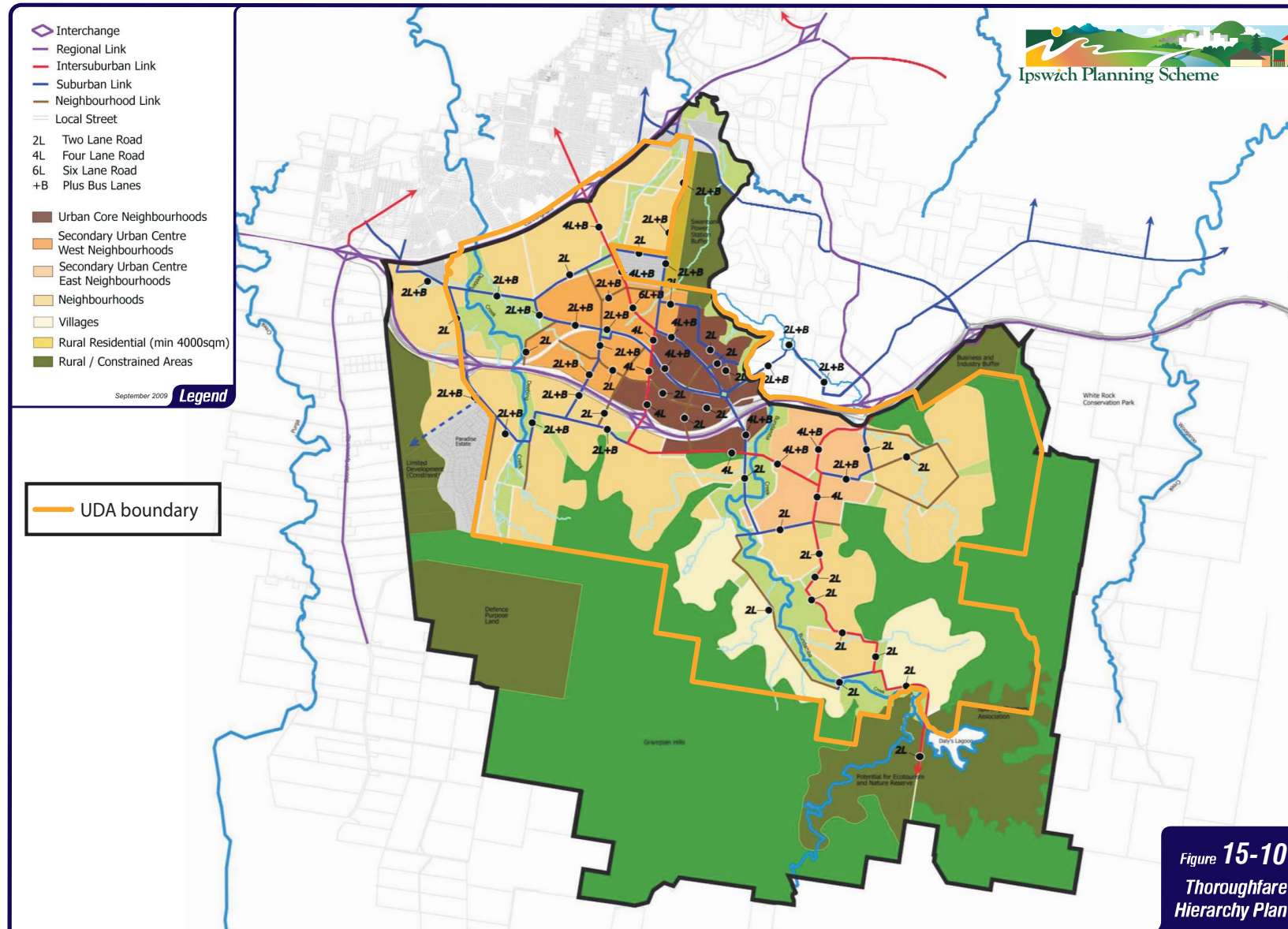


Figure 15-10
Thoroughfare
Hierarchy Plan

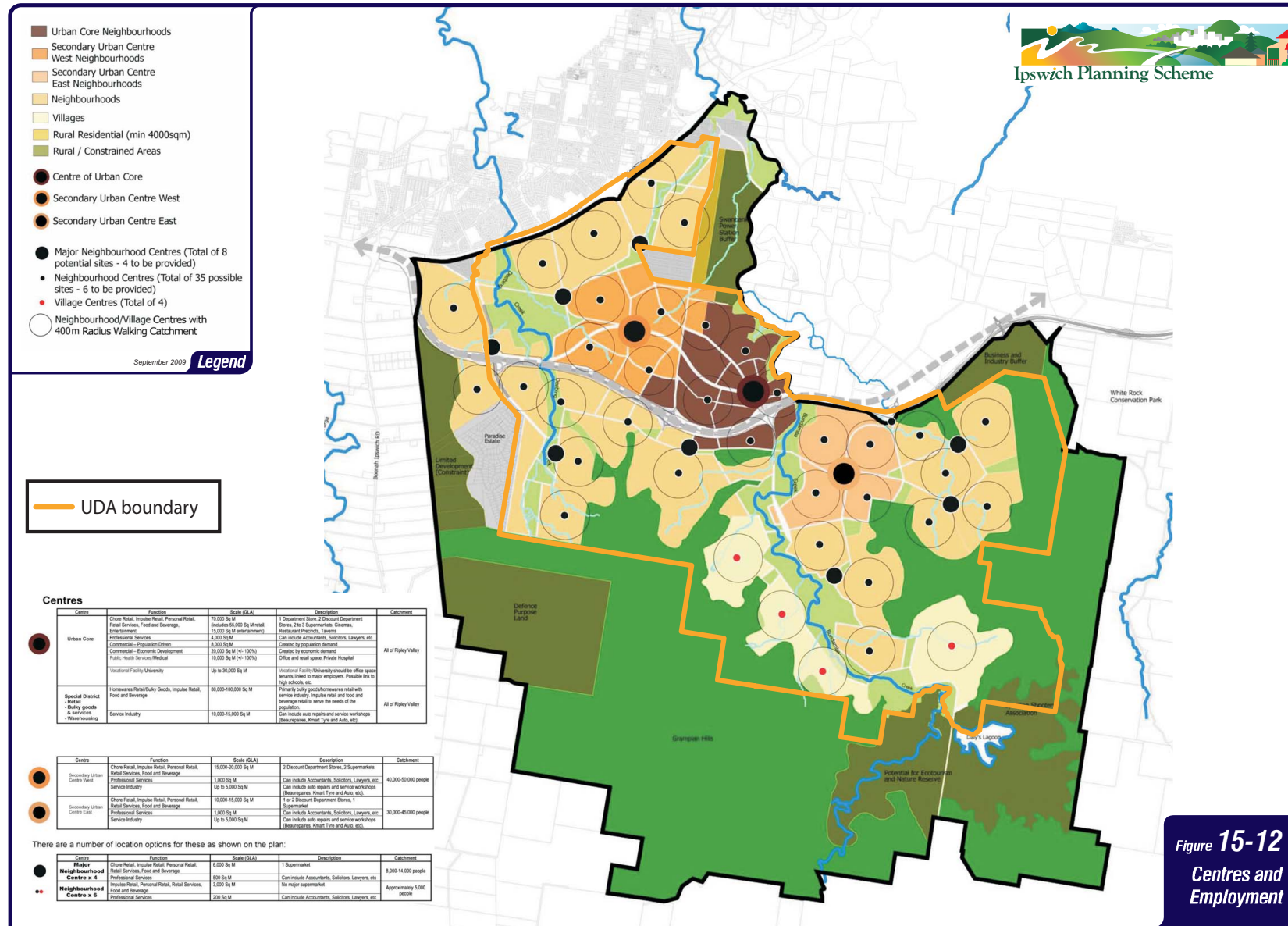
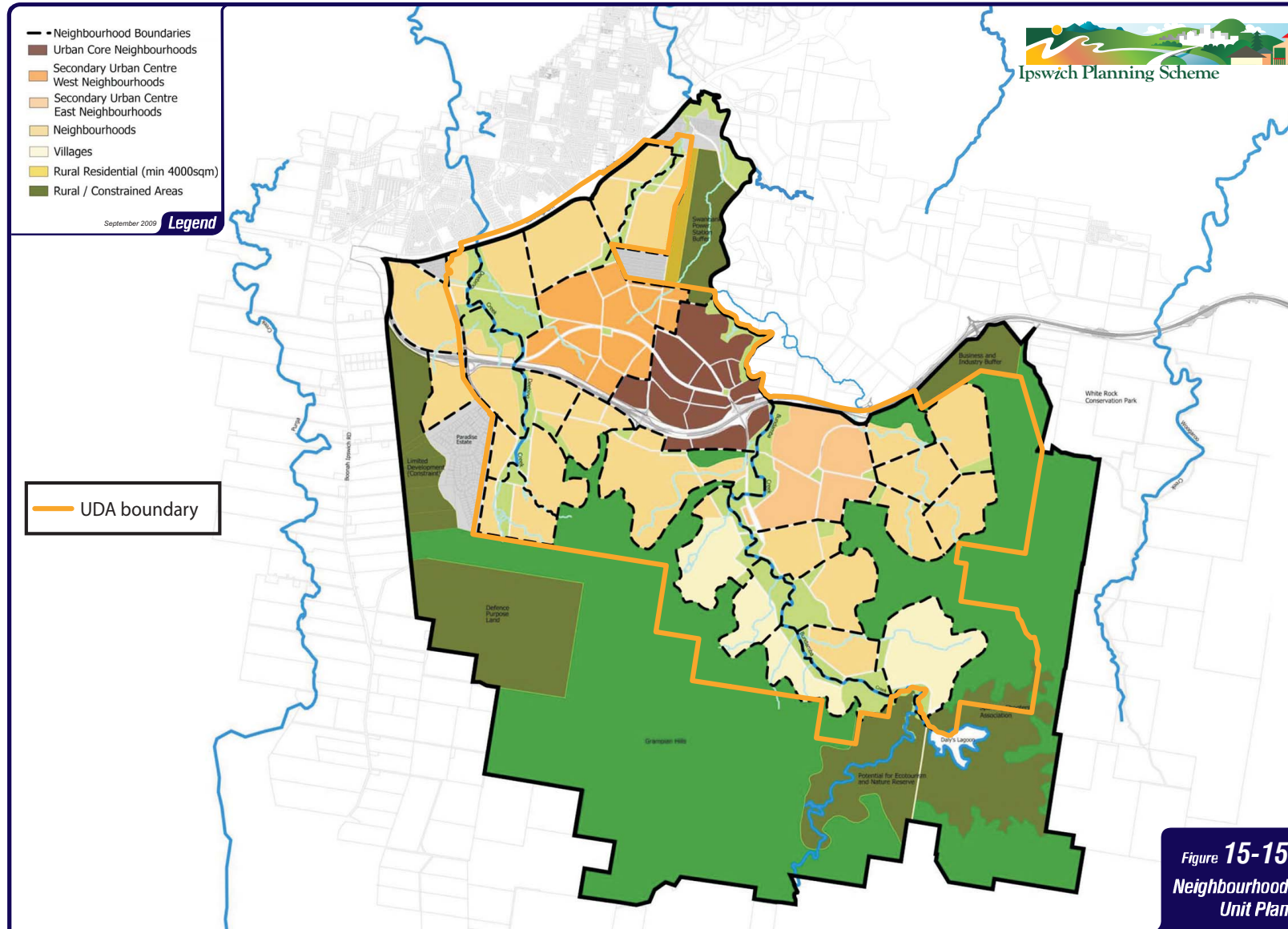


Figure 15-12
Centres and Employment





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