

Report of Development Application

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

	Application Number	DA20/0518	Applicant	JJ Barclay PO Box 6081	
Application	Date of Lodgement	25/09/2020		WAGGA WAGGA BC NSW 2650	
Details	Proposal	Alterations and additions to rear of dwelling	Description of Mod.	N/A	
	Development Cost \$160000		Other Approvals	Nil	
Site Details	Subject Land	82 Trail St WAGGA WAGGA NSW 2650 Lot A DP 166238	Owner	AM Barclay & JJ Barclay	

Recommendation: The application be approved subject to conditions of consent as detailed in the draft Notice of Determination.

Delegation to Determine Application:- Officer Delegation 7.39

Report Prepared & approved by:

Sam Robins Senior Town Planner

Date: 13/10/20

Section not relevant

Section 4.55 Modification of Consent

Section 4.15(1) Matters for consideration - general

Description Alterations and additions to rear of dwelling including demolition

Mat	Matters for consideration							
GIS & System Check	Section 4.15(1) EP&A Act 1979	Issue	Legislative Provisions	Not Relevant	Satisfactory	Comment		
~	(b) (c) (e)	DA History		O NR	• Sat			

LEP 2010 Zones	(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Zoning	LEP 2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies 2.3 Zone objectives and Land Use Table	O NR	Sat	 Zoning of land (cl 2.2): R3 The development is permissible in the zone (cl. 2.3(1)) The development is consistent with the following objectives of the zone (cl. 2.3(2)): To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment. To provide for a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment. To ensure that medium density residential environments are of a high
						visual quality in their presentation to public streets and spaces.

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	(b) (c)	Land Title		0		Easement to drain sewer 2m wide located in
	(e)	Correct legal description and ownership		NR	Sat	south eastern corner of site – development does not impact easement.
Land Parcels & DP		Easements & Building Envelopes				
Land Pa		Open Deposited Plan (including 88b)				
		Registered title (deferred commencement)				
) and on	(a)(i) (a)(iii)	Heritage			0	
LEP 2010 Listed item and Conservation	(b) (c) (e)	Conservation Area Listed item		NR	Sat	
LEP sted i	(e)		LEP 5.10 Heritage conservation		0	
0 Ľi		DCP 3 Heritage Conservation		NR	Sat	
_	(a)(i) (b)	Urban Release Area	LEP 6.2 Public utility		0	
Jrban rea	(c) (e)		infrastructure	NR	Sat	
LEP 2010 Urban release Area						
EP 20 relea			LEP 6.3 Development control plan		0	
1				NR	Sat	
	(a)(i)	Natural Resource Sensitivity	LEP 7.3 Biodiversity	0		
ral ivity	(a)(iii) (b) (c)			NR	Sat	
Natural resource Sensitivity	(c) (e)	DCP 5.4 Environmentally sensitive land	LEP 7.4 Vulnerable land		0	
- v				NR	Sat	

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			LEP 7.5 Riparian lands and waterways	● NR	O Sat	
			LEP 7.6 Groundwater vulnerability	O NR	• Sat	
Ig IOFFS)	(a)(i) (a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Flooding Overland flow		O NR	S at	There is a minor encroachment of the 1% event onto the lot that would make this clause relevant. However, given that the application is
Flooding (including MOFFS)		DCP 4.2 Flooding	LEP 7.2 Flood Planning	O NR	Sat	for alterations and additions to an existing dwelling within the CBD protected by the levee, the impacts will be negligible. The proposal would comply with this clause.
Bushfire Prone Land	(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Bushfire DCP 4.1 Bushfire		O NR	Sat	The site is not mapped as bush fire prone land and a site inspection has confirmed that the site or surrounding area is not a bush fire risk. No further assessment is required.
Environmental - Contaminated Land & PFAS	(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Contaminated Land PFAS Study Area Site observations	SEPP55	O NR	• Sat	There is no indication that the site has previously been occupied by any use that could have led to contamination of the site. Furthermore, the land is not identified on Councils register of contaminated sites.
Airport Constraints	(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Airport Constraints	LEP 7.11 Airspace operations	O NR	Sat	
Airport (LEP 7.12 Development in areas subject to aircraft noise	O NR	S at	

	(b) (c) (e)	Services/Utilities	O NR	Sat		
		(Septic area? Health referral))		Sal		
Sewer and Stormawater		Sewer/stormwater infrastructure (Build over, encroachment, earthwork impacts)				
1		Stormwater issues – overland flow				
Assets		Electricity infrastructure (including setbacks to substations) (Infrastructure SEPP referral)				
Aerial Imagery (*Topographic – Hydrology)	(b) (c) (e)	Existing site conditions Buildings on site Retaining walls Cut and fill Deposited fill Boundary fencing and walls Private open space Vegetation *Proximity to natural waterways Other observations	O NR	Sat	Site visit undertaken on: 7/10/20	

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	(b) (c)	Off site observations	0		
Aerial Imagery (*Topographic – Hydrology)	(e)	Buildings Window locations Private open space Retaining walls Cut and fill Boundary fencing and walls Vegetation *Proximity to natural waterways Other observations	NR	Sat	
	(a)(iii)	Traffic, access and parking	0		
	(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Manoeuvring Site Distance Issues Driveway grade Check Driveway location and grade • Side entry pit • Service lids/pits • Poles/turrets/substations • Street Trees DCP 2.1 Vehicle access and movements 9.3.6 Front setbacks	NR	Sat	

(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Context, setting and streetscape	O NR	• Sat	
	DCP 9.2.2 Streetscape 9.2.3 Corner lots and secondary facades 9.2.4 Sloping Sites 9.3.1 Site area per dwelling 9.3.2 Site cover 9.3.6 Front setbacks 9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks 9.4.1 Building elements 9.4.2 Materials and finishes 9.4.4 Garages, carports, sheds and driveways 9.4.5 Site facilities			
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Public DomainImpact on street or adjoining public placeCondition/DilapidationConstruction accessDCP 2.7 Development adjoining open space 9.4.5 Site facilities	O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Safety, security and crime prevention	O NR	S at	
	DCP 2.5 Safety and security			

(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Site and internal designDCP9.2.1 Site layout9.4.1 Building elements9.4.4 Garages, carports, sheds and driveways	O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Solar impactDCP9.3.4 Solar access9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks	O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Visual Privacy Private open space Boundary fencing and screening DCP 9.3.5 Private open space 9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks 9.4.3 Privacy	O NR	Sat	
(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Noise and VibrationAcoustic privacy conflictsImpacting nearby landuses (Rail, Road, Infrastructure SEPP referrals)	O NR	Sat	

(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Air and microclimate	0		
(e)	Impacting nearby landuses (Rail, Road, Infrastructure SEPP referrals)	NR	Sat	
(a)(i) (a)(iii) (b)	Earthworks and Soils	0		
(c) (e)	Cut and fill Stability and erosion control Stormwater quality	NR	Sat	
	DCP 9.4.6 Changing the landform – cut and fill	A Earthworks	Sat	
(b) (c) (e)	Landscaping	NR	O Sat	
(b) (c)	Waste	0		
(e)	Construction waste management	NR	Sat	
	Asbestos			
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Energy & Water	O NR	Sat	

(a) (b) (c) (e)	ⁱ⁾ BASIX (Use assessment checklist)	BASIX SEPP 2004	O NR	Sat	A valid certificate has been lodged with the application and assessed as compliant.
(b) (c) (e)	Other hazards Natural Technological		O NR	Sat	
(a) (b) (c) (e)	<u> </u>		O NR	Sat	
	requirements (R5 and RU4 Land) DCP 5.2 Preservation of trees 5.3 Native Vegetation Cover	Section 5AA and Part 7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	O NR	Sat	On 21st November 2017, certain zones of the WWLEP 2010 achieved Biodiversity Certification under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, including all Business,
		Test for determining whether proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats)			Industrial, Residential and Special Infrastructure Zones that were in place at the time of the making of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. The subject site falls within an area subject to the Biodiversity Certification Order.
					The effect of the Biodiversity Certification, as set out by Section 8.4 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 is that:
					An assessment of the likely impact on biodiversity of development on biodiversity certified land is not required for the purposes

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					of Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. A consent authority, when determining a development application in relation to development on biodiversity certified land under Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, is not required to take into consideration the likely impact on biodiversity of the development carried out on that land. Therefore, no further consideration of these matters is required.
(b) (c) (e)	Social and economic impacts		O NR	S at	
(b) (c) (e)	Facilitation of Ecologically Sustainable Development		O NR	S at	
(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Other LEP Clauses	LEP 2.7 Demolition requires development consent	O NR	Sat	
		LEP 4.3 Height of buildings	O NR	Sat	
		LEP 7.9 Primacy of Zone B3 Commercial Core	O NR	S at	

		LEP 4.2A Erection of dwelling houses and dual occupancies on land in certain residential, rural and environmental protection zones	• NR	O Sat	
		Other Clauses	• NR	O Sat	
(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Other EPIs	SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007	NR NR	O Sat	
		Other SEPPs	• NR	O Sat	
(a)(ii) (b) (c) (e)	Draft EPIs		O NR	Sat	There are a number of state environmental planning policies currently subject to review, including some which have involved consultation and notification. With the exception of the following, none of these are applicable to this application.
					Remediation of Land SEPP and repeal of State Environmental Planning Policy 55
					The draft SEPP will not impact on the assessment of this application under SEPP 55 with regard to the potential contamination of this site and its suitability for the proposed development.
(a)(iiia) (e)	Planning agreements			0	No related planning agreement has been entered into under section 7.4.

(-1)					
(d) (e)	Submissions		0		Nil
(e)	Section 68 Application made as part of DA	Local Government Act 1993		Sat O Sat	
(e)	Section 7.11 Contributions (Local Infrastructure Contributions Plan 2019 - 2034)	EP&A Act 1979	• NR	O Sat	
(e)	Section 7.12 Contributions (Local Infrastructure Contributions Plan 2019 - 2034)	EP&A Act 1979	O NR	Sat	Section 7.11/7.12 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Wagga Wagga Local Infrastructure Contributions Plan 2019-2034 enables Council to levy contributions, where anticipated development will or is likely to increase the demand for public facilities. A Section 7.12 contribution will apply to this development as the declared value of works is \$160,000. The calculation 0.5% of 160,000 = 800
(e)	Section 64 sewer (Development Servicing Plan – Sewerage Services – July 2013)	s64 LG Act 1993 & s306 Water Management Act 2000	• NR	O Sat	
(e)	Section 64 stormwater (Development Servicing Plan – Stormwater – November 2007)	s64 LG Act 1993 & s306 Water Management Act 2000	O NR	• Sat	There is a marginal increase of 8.5m2 of floor area in this proposal but the additional area will be over existing hardstand and therefore no charge applies.

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(a)(iv) (e)	The Regulation – Prescribed Matters	EP&A Regulation 2000		S at	
			INK	Sal	
(a)(iv) (e)	The Regulation – Prescribed	EP&A Regulation 2000	0		
	Conditions (ensure conditions of consent included)		NR	Sat	
(a)(iv) (e)	Other regulation matters	EP&A Regulation 2000	0		
(°7			NR	Sat	
(e)	Council Policies		O NR	Sat	Policy 046 - Processing Development Applications lodged by Councillors, staff and individuals of which a conflict of interest may arise, or on Council owned land. No declaration has been made that would require action under this policy.
(e)	Other public interest matters		O NR	S at	It is considered that this application will not have a detrimental effect on the public interest.

Development Control Plan 2010 Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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lot	Sati	
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	Not Relevant	Releva isfactor

1.10 Notification of a Development Application

Compliance with the advertising and notification procedures detailed in this section of the DCP	O NR	Sat	In accordance with the Council's advertising and notification provisions outlined in Section 1.10 of the WWDCP the application was not required to be notified.
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1.11 Complying with the Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan 2010

- **2.1** Vehicle access and movements
- 2.2 Off-street parking
- **2.3** Landscaping

2.5 Safety and security

C1 Use good site planning to clearly define public, semi-public and private areas.	\bigcirc		
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O1 Incorporate crime	Ι	NR	Sat	
Of Incorporate crime prevention strategies in new developments. O2 Encourage active, pedestrian oriented environments where	C2 Entries are to be clearly visible and identifiable from the street, and are to give the resident/occupier a sense of personal address and shelter. For non- residential uses, administration offices or showroom are to be located at the front of the building.	O NR	Sat	
developments are designed to integrate into the public domain.	C3 Minimise blank walls along street frontages.	O NR	• Sat	
O3 Maximise opportunities for natural surveillance of	C4 Avoid areas of potential concealment and 'blind' corners.	O NR	• Sat	
public spaces and building or site entrances.	C5 Provide lighting to external entry areas, driveways and car parks in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards. The lighting is to be designed and sited to minimise spill and potential nuisance to adjoining properties.	• NR	O Sat	
	C6 Planting and fencing is not to reduce the safety of users or compromise areas of natural surveillance.	O NR	• Sat	
	C7 Where a site provides a pedestrian through route the access path is to be clearly defined and sign posted, appropriately lit, and have satisfactory visibility.	• NR	O Sat	
	C8 Locate public toilets and rest areas to promote their use, and maximise public surveillance without creating visual intrusion.	• NR	O Sat	

2.6 Erosion and sediment control

O1 Protect the environment against soil erosion and loss	Consistent with the objectives of this section of the DCP.	0		
against son crosion and loss		NR	Sat	

of soil from construction sites.				
O2 Prevent the degradation of drainage systems, waterways and aquatic environments from deposition of soil and foreign material from construction sites.				
O3 Prevent flood damage of individual properties caused by sediment reducing the flow capacity of the stormwater drainage system.				
O4 Promote the implementation of erosion and sediment control measures by persons undertaking construction and earthworks activities to prevent the loss of soil from the site.				

2.7 Development adjoining open space

3 Heritage Conservation

4.1 Bushfire

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4.2 Flooding

Refer to this section of the DCP.	0		As discussed above, no additional controls are
	NR	Sat	relevant.

5.1 Development on ridges and prominent hills

- **5.2** Preservation of trees
- **5.3 Native Vegetation Cover**
- **5.4 Environmentally sensitive land**
- **6** Villages
- 8 Rural Development

9.1.5 R3 Zone – Staunton Estate

9.2.1 Site layout

O1 Encourage site responsive development that is compatible with existing or	C1 Use site characteristics such as trees, changes in level or rock outcrops as features within the site layout.	O NR	Sat	
desired built form.	C2 Integrate access, landscaping and services in the site layout, avoiding underutilised spaces.	O NR	Sat	
	C3 Orient living spaces to maximise solar access.	0		

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O2 Facilitate sustainable		NR	Sat	
development through passive	C4 Facilitate natural cross ventilation within dwellings	\bigcirc		
solar design.	through the location of windows and doors.		Set	
		NR	Sat	
O3 Integrate landscaping				
and built form.				
O4 Encourage designs which				
respond to the physical				
context and characteristics of				
the particular site.				
O5 Encourage design that				
maximises the opportunity for				
passive surveillance of				
communal spaces from private living areas.				
private living areas.				

9.2.2 Streetscape

O1 Encourage compatibility with existing built form. O2 Encourage attractive	C1 Provide a street address and front elevation that is consistent with the predominant scale, rhythm and form of the street.	O NR	• Sat	
streetscapes. O3 Ensure a strong street edge with good definition between the public and private domain.	C2 Front fence height forward of the building line is not to exceed 1200mm. However, a side boundary fence forward of the building line may be permitted to taper from the maximum permitted height (1.8 metres) at the building line down to the 1200mm maximum permitted height at the front boundary.	• NR	O Sat	
O4 In locations where front fences are an important feature of the established	C3 Fence height at and behind the building line is not to exceed 1800mm in height.	• NR	O Sat	
streetscape, ensure that new	C4 The majority of windows in dwelling wall which face the street should be windows of habitable rooms.	O NR	• Sat	

fences complement the character of the streetscape.			

9.2.3 Corner lots and secondary facades

O1 Encourage development on corner sites to respond to all street frontages.C1 Houses on corner lots are to ensure an acceptable address to both frontages. Continue materials around the corner to the secondary road so that the building "turns the corner".Note: this objective relates to	O NR	Sat
both building lines and fences. C2 Use articulation to avoid excessively long blank walls.	O NR	Sat
 C3 A fence on the secondary frontage is permitted to have a height not exceeding 1800mm except in the following circumstances where its height is not to exceed 1200mm: Where it enters and is within the building line of the primary road - within the building line a fence will be permitted to taper down from 1800mm maximum permitted height to the 1200mm maximum permitted height at the primary road boundary" Where a dwelling "addresses" the secondary road 	NR	Sat

9.2.4 Sloping sites

O1 Encourage site responsive development.	C1 Use pier, split level or suspended floor designs on sloping sites.	• NR	O Sat	The building design is appropriate to the site and generally meets the objectives.
O2 Encourage building design that is appropriate to the site conditions.				

O3 If an alternate design is possible, avoid development that would require cutting into the site.			

9.3.1 Site area per dwelling

O1 Ensure adequate area to provide separation between buildings, landscaping and private open space.	C1 The minimum area of any site in an R1 Zone on which development is carried out is to be in accordance with Table 9.3.1a.	• NR	O Sat	
O2 Maintain development patterns that are compatible with the established	C2 The maximum site of any land in an R3 Zone on which development is carried out is to be in accordance with Table 9.3.1a.	O NR	• Sat	
character of established residential areas. O3 Encourage maximum utilisation of land in the R3 Zone.	C3 On larger sites the site area per dwelling may be distributed to provide a range of lot sizes, and to respond to site conditions and context.	• NR	O Sat	

9.3.2 Site cover

O1 Ensure that development sites are of sufficient size for dual occupancy, multi dwelling housing and residential flat developments.C1 Maximum site cover is to be in accordance with Table 9.3.2a.O2 Ensure adequate areas for access, parking, landscaping, useable gardenC1 Maximum site cover is to be in accordance with Table 9.3.2a.	O NR	Sat	
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and outdoor areas and natural runoff.			
O3 Retain compatibility with site context and avoid over development resulting from excessive site cover.			

9.3.4 Solar access

O1 Ensure that the amenity of the occupants of dwellings is achieved by designing so that they receive adequate daylight and natural	C1 Locate garages, laundries and bathrooms to provide insulation from western sun. C2 Locate living areas and private open space to ensure orientation to the north and north east where	O NR O NR	 Sat Sat 	
ventilation to habitable rooms and sunlight to private open	possible.	INIX	Jai	
space areas. O2 Ensure non-habitable rooms such as garages,	C3 Building design and site layout is to ensure adequate sunlight access to the internal living spaces and private open space of the proposed development.	O NR	S at	
laundries and bathrooms are positioned so that living areas, open space and habitable rooms receive maximum winter solar	C4 Variations can be considered to C1, C2 and C3 where it can be demonstrated that site constraints, existing built form and good design practices limit the ability of the proposal to comply with these controls.	• NR	O Sat	
access and ventilation. O3 Maintain reasonable sunlight access to adjoining properties.	C6 For any adjacent dwellings that have north facing living areas, maintain 3 hours sunlight access to the windows of the living areas between 9am and 3pm in mid-winter (June 22).	O NR	Sat	The dwelling to the south will be marginally more impacted by the pitch roof design as opposed to the current skillion roof, however this impact would be considered acceptable.
	C7 Variations to C6 above can be considered where it can be demonstrated that any form of reasonable development on the lot would cause non-compliance with C6. In this instance the impacts are to be minimised where possible.	• NR	O Sat	

C8 Proposed development design should take into account the location of any adjacent private open space and avoid excess overshadowing of that space.	O NR	• Sat	D

9.3.5 Private open space

O1 Provide quality, useable private open space. O2 Ensure adequate areas for recreation and outdoor	C1 At least 24m2 of private open space is required per dwelling. The private open space is to be directly accessible to the main living area and have a minimum dimension of 4m.	O NR	S at	
living. O3 Encourage good connection between dwellings and private open space.	C2 Enclosure of approved private open space will be permitted, however at least one side of the approved private open space is to remain open. Roofing of approved private open space is permitted provided that BASIX requirements are not compromised.	• NR	O Sat	
	C3 Use screening where necessary to ensure the privacy of private open space areas.	O NR	• Sat	

9.3.6 Front setbacks

O1 Encourage uniform building lines that correspond to the built setbacks and patterns of neighbouring buildings. O2 Encourage attractive residential streets and quality public domain.	C1 Minimum front setbacks for residential development (site area smaller than 2000m2): Primary frontage to a main or arterial road 9m # Primary street frontage (other roads) 6m # Secondary frontage (corner site) 3m # - For residential accommodation in R3 Zones a minimum setback of 3m may be considered.	O NR	Sat	See discussion below.
	C2 In the older areas of Wagga Wagga front setbacks are typically 7.5m. where the setback of existing		0	

O3 Ensure that new developments complement the established built patterns .	adjoining buildings is greater than 6m increase the front setback to the setback of the adjoining building closest to the street boundary.	NR	Sat	
O4 Maintain lines of sight for vehicle safety.	C3 The front elevation of a dwelling as visible from a public road shall include at least one change in plane of the dwelling wall (that encloses a habitable room) of a minimum of 500mm. The front of the garage shall not protrude in front of the face of the forward most wall of the dwelling enclosing a habitable room. In all instances, the garage shall not encroach on the front setback identified under C1. The forward most part of a building/dwelling wall shall not project forward of the building line. Refer to diagrams opposite.	O NR	Sat	
	 C4 Variations to the minimum setback can be considered in the following circumstances: Within Urban Release Areas where it can be demonstrated that the reduced setback will be generally consistent with the character of the area or likely or desired future character of the area consistent with those generally allowed under the SEPP (Exempt and Complying Code) 2008 or relevant Code at the time of lodgement of a development application. Areas where it can be demonstrated that the setback is consistent with neighbouring properties. This situation is typical to older established areas of Central Wagga and large lot residential land. Corner lots where it can be demonstrated that the reduced setback on either or both frontages provides a more attractive streetscape without impacting unreasonably on the amenity of the neighbouring properties. This is relevant to designs that address both frontages without boundary fencing. 	O NR	Sat	The application proposes adjustable sun louvres and a deck on the northern elevation that is forward of the current setback and 1.8m from the northern boundary. this is a variation to the 3m required for secondary frontage setbacks that can be considered under this control as an acceptable variation as it is a simple flat roof structure that is below the eaves of the dwelling and modest in size. It provides a useable outdoor space that is well screened from the street by vegetation and 1.8m high boundary fencing. The open style structure provides articulation to the building and does not unreasonably impact on the streetscape and character of the area. The variation can be supported under this control.

O1 Ensure adequate separation between buildings for landscaping, privacy, natural light and ventilation.	C1 The rear setback for detached secondary dwellings is determined by site conditions and the setbacks of similar structures on adjoining and nearby sites.	• NR	O Sat	Side and rear setbacks comply with the objectives
O2 Ensure new development continues the rhythm or pattern of development in the locality.	C2 Any point of a building must have a setback from the side boundary nearest to that point of at least: a) If the lot is in Zone R5 a setback of 2m, or b) If the lot is in Zone RU1, RU2 or RU4 a setback of 10m.	• NR	O Sat	
O3 Provide access for maintenance.				
O4 Building setbacks from the side and rear boundaries shall have careful regard to the impact of proposed structures on adjoining landowners.				

9.4.1 Building elements

O1 Encourage quality and visually interesting buildings through the use of building elements. O2 Facilitate passive solar design principles.	C1 Use verandahs or pergolas to link internal and external living areas.	O NR	• Sat	
	C2 Porches are to be integrated into the building design, and are to be used to create a sheltered and clearly visible entry.	O NR	• Sat	
	C3 Locate ancillary components such as aerials, satellite dishes, air conditioning units and the like so they are not visible from the street.	O NR	• Sat	

C5 Secondary dwe occupancy from th	ellings are to appear as a single e public domain.		0
		NR	Sat

9.4.2 Materials and finishes

O1 Encourage the use of external materials and finishes that are suited to their location and support	C1 Select materials for their environmental performance, durability, detail and appearance to achieve quality appearance.	O NR	• Sat	
consistent quality streetscapes.	C2 Avoid large unbroken expanses of any single material.	O NR	• Sat	
O2 Encourage use of materials that have good thermal performance.	C3 Minimise use of highly reflective or glossy materials on building exteriors.	O NR	• Sat	
O3 Promote the use of materials that are climate responsive and contribute to innovative building design.	C4 Use contrasting materials in combination with design elements for features such as corner elements.	O NR	• Sat	
O4 Discourage corporate colours in building facades.				

9.4.3 Privacy

 O1 Ensure privacy within new developments, and avoid potential impacts to existing properties. O2 Ensure adequate acoustic privacy within dwellings. 	C1 Offset windows, balconies and private open space areas between adjoining dwellings.	O NR	S at	
	C3 Screening is required where there is direct line of sight between neighbouring balconies or private open space areas, or between windows and door openings of habitable rooms.	• NR	O Sat	

9.4.4 Garages, carports, sheds and driveways

9.4.5 Site facilities

O1 Ensure site facilities are integrated into site design, and are convenient, visually discreet and easy to maintain.	C3 Locate mail boxes so that they are clearly visible from the street or main entry. The plans are to include details of the location for letter boxes and any associated shelter structure.	• NR	O Sat	
O2 Encourage an attractive residential setting and quality public domain.	C4 Garbage areas are to be easily accessible within the site, and are to have adequate lighting. The area should be visually screened from adjoining developments and public spaces.	O NR	• Sat	
O3 Minimise duplication of trenches for services and the like.	C5 Provide an external drying area in an area that receives reasonable solar access. The drying area is to be screened from the street or adjoining public spaces.	O NR	• Sat	

- 9.4.6 Changing the landform cut and fill
- **14** Boorooma Urban Release Area
- **15** Lloyd Urban Release Area
- **16** Gobbagombalin Urban Release Area