

Report of Development Application

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

	Application Number	DA22/0720	Applicant	NM Mortimer 20 Kentucky Cres
Application	Date of Lodgement	29/11/2022		GOBBAGOMBALIN NSW 2650
Application Details	Proposal	Dwelling with attached garage and shed	Description of Mod.	N/A
Development Cost \$550000		Other Approvals	AA22/0693 (Private) - Part B4 (Sewer) and Part B5 (Stormwater) of section 68 <i>Local Government Act</i> 1993	
Site Details	Subject Land	9 Denny Cres GOBBAGOMBALIN NSW 2650 Lot 329 DP 1281704	Owner	NM Mortimer & TJ Horne

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:

Bikash Pokharel Town Planner

Date: 16/01/2023

Section 4.55 Modification of Consent

Section 4.55(1) Modification of Consent - Minor

Legislative Provisions	Comment
Madification in the income of the second sec	
Modifications involving minor error, misdescription or miscalculation	
Note - Subsections (3) requiring consideration of matters under	
s4.15(1) does not apply to such a modification)	

Other matters for consideration			Satisfactory	Comment
Threatened Species	Section 5AA of the EP&A Act 1979 & Part 7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 Test for determining whether proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats)	O NR	Sat	Section 5AA and Part 7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (Test for determining whether proposed development or activity likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats) There are a number of tests to determine whether the proposal triggers the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and results in the need for further assessments or offsets.

				Is the subject site identified as an area of outstanding biodiversity value on the biodiversity values map? No
				Does the amount of native vegetation being removed exceed the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold.
				No native vegetation is proposed to be removed. 3. Test of Significance - the test to determine whether the proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats.
				Given that no native vegetation is being removed and in the absence of any recorded endangered flora or fauna on the site of the proposed development, it is not anticipated that the development will significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities or their habitats.
				Based on the above assessment it is satisfied that the development will not trigger the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.
Section 7.11 Contributions (Local Infrastructure Contributions Plan 2019 - 2034)	EP&A Act 1979	O NR	O Sat	
Section 7.12 Contributions	EP&A Act 1979	0	0	

(Local Infrastructure Contributions Plan 2019 - 2034)		NR	Sat	
Section 64 sewer (Development Servicing Plan – Sewerage Services – July 2013)	s64 LG Act 1993 & s306 Water Management Act 2000	O NR	O Sat	
Section 64 stormwater (Development Servicing Plan – Stormwater – November 2007)	s64 LG Act 1993 & s306 Water Management Act 2000	O NR	O Sat	
Council Policies		O NR	O 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.
Other Matters		O NR	O Sat	

Section 4.55(1A) Modification of Consent – Minimal Environmental Impact

Legislative Provisions	Comment
(a) it is satisfied that the proposed modification is of minimal environmental impact.	
(b) it is satisfied that the development to which the consent as modified relates is substantially the same development as the development for which the consent was originally granted and before that consent as originally granted was modified (if at all).	

(c) it has notified the application in accordance with—	
(i) the regulations, if the regulations so require, or	
(ii) a development control plan, if the consent authority is a	
council that has made a development control plan that	
requires the notification or advertising of applications for	
modification of a development consent.	
(d) it has considered any submissions made concerning the	
proposed modification within any period prescribed by the regulations	
or provided by the development control plan, as the case may be.	
In determining an application for modification of a consent under this	See assessment below
section, the consent authority must take into consideration such of	
the matters referred to in section 4.15(1) as are of relevance to the	
development the subject of the application. The consent authority must also take into consideration the reasons given by the consent	
authority for the grant of the consent that is sought to be modified.	
additionly for the grant of the consent that is sought to be modified.	I

Section 4.55(2) Modification of Consent – Other

Legislative Provisions	Comment
(a) it is satisfied that the development to which the consent as modified relates is substantially the same development as the development for which consent was originally granted and before that consent as originally granted was modified (if at all).	
(b) it has consulted with the relevant Minister, public authority or approval body (within the meaning of Division 4.8) in respect of a condition imposed as a requirement of a concurrence to the consent or in accordance with the general terms of an approval proposed to be granted by the approval body and that Minister, authority or body has not, within 21 days after being consulted, objected to the modification of that consent.	

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(c) it has notified the application in accordance with— (i) the regulations, if the regulations so require, or	
(ii) a development control plan, if the consent authority is a council that has made a development control plan that requires the notification or advertising of applications for modification of a development consent.	
(d) it has considered any submissions made concerning the proposed modification within the period prescribed by the regulations or provided by the development control plan, as the case may be.	
In determining an application for modification of a consent under this section, the consent authority must take into consideration such of the matters referred to in section 4.15(1) as are of relevance to the development the subject of the application. The consent authority must also take into consideration the reasons given by the consent authority for the grant of the consent that is sought to be modified.	See assessment below

☐ Section 4.15(1) Matters for consideration - general

Description Dv

Dwelling with attached garage and shed

Matters for consideration

GIS & System Check	Section 4.15(1) <i>EP&A Act 1979</i>	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): R1 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. To provide for a variety of housing types and densities.

Land Parcels & DP	(b) (c) (e)	Correct legal description and ownership Easements & Building Envelopes Open Deposited Plan (including 88b) Registered title (deferred commencement)		O NR	Sat	The subject site is burdened by easement to drain sewer and water 2.5m wide. Proposed development is clear of the easement.
Listed item and Conservation	(a)(i) (a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Heritage Conservation Area Listed item DCP 3 Heritage Conservation	LEP 5.10 Heritage conservation	NR NR	Sat O Sat	
LEP 2010 Urban release Area	(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Urban Release Area	LEP 6.2 Public utility infrastructure LEP 6.3 Development control plan	O NR O NR	Sat Sat	
Natural resource Sensitivity	(a)(i) (a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Natural Resource Sensitivity DCP 5.4 Environmentally sensitive land	LEP 7.3 Biodiversity LEP 7.4 Vulnerable land	NR NR	Sat	

			LEP 7.5 Riparian lands and waterways	NR NR	O Sat	
			LEP 7.6 Groundwater vulnerability	NR NR	O Sat	
ling MOFFS)	(a)(i) (a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Flooding Overland flow		NR NR	Sat	
Flooding (including MOFFS)		DCP 4.2 Flooding	LEP 5.21 Flood Planning	NR NR	Sat	
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	SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021	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 C			LEP 7.12 Development in areas subject to aircraft noise	O NR	Sat	

	(b)	0	I			
	(c)	Services/Utilities		\circ		
	(e)	(Septic area? Health referral))		NR	Sat	
Sewer and Stormawater		Sewer/stormwater infrastructure (Build over, encroachment, earthwork impacts)				
Sewer and		Stormwater issues – overland flow				
Assets -		Electricity infrastructure (including setbacks to substations) (Transport/infrastructure SEPP referral)				
	(b)	Existing site conditions		0		Site visit undertaken on: 30/11/2022
	(e)			NR	Sat	
<u>\$</u>		Buildings on site		/ // \	Sat	Subject site is currently vacant with no
Solo		Retaining walls				significant vegetation present on site.
Jery		Cut and fill				
lmag c – F		Deposited fill				
aphi		Boundary fencing and walls				
Ae		Private open space				
Aerial Imagery (*Topographic – Hydrology)		Vegetation				
		*Proximity to natural waterways Other observations				
		Outer observations				

Aerial Imagery (*Topographic – Hydrology)	(b) (c) (e)	Off site observations Buildings Window locations Private open space Retaining walls Cut and fill Boundary fencing and walls Vegetation *Proximity to natural waterways Other observations	O NR	Sat	
	(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Traffic, access and parking 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	O NR	Sat	

(a)(iii) (b)	Context, setting and	0		Section 9.3.6 below for further discussion.
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	streetscape	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 Domain Impact on street or adjoining public place Condition/Dilapidation Construction access DCP 2.7 Development adjoining open space 9.4.5 Site facilities	O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Safety, security and crime prevention DCP 2.5 Safety and security	O NR	Sat	

(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	DCP 9.2.1 Site layout 9.4.1 Building elements 9.4.4 Garages, carports, sheds and driveways	O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Solar impact DCP	O NR	Sat	
	9.3.4 Solar access 9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks			
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Visual Privacy Private open space	O NR	Sat	
	Boundary fencing and screening DCP			
	9.3.5 Private open space 9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks 9.4.3 Privacy			
(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Noise and Vibration Acoustic privacy conflicts	O NR	Sat	
	Impacting nearby landuses (Rail, Road, Infrastructure SEPP referrals)			

(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Air and microclimate Impacting nearby landuses (Rail, Road, Infrastructure SEPP referrals)		O NR	Sat	
(a)(i) (a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Earthworks and Soils Cut and fill Stability and erosion control Stormwater quality		O NR	Sat	
	DCP 9.4.6 Changing the landform – cut and fill	LEP 7.1A Earthworks	O NR	Sat	
(b) (c) (e)	Landscaping		NR NR	O Sat	
(b) (c) (e)	Waste Construction waste management Asbestos		O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	DCP 9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks 9.4.1 Building elements 9.4.2 Materials and finishes		O NR	Sat	

(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	BASIX (Use assessment checklist)	BASIX SEPP 2004	O NR	Sat	A valid BASIX Certificate (Certificate no. 1346788S) is submitted and assessed as being compliant.
(b) (c) (e)	Other hazards Natural Technological		O NR	Sat	
(a)(iii) (b) (c) (e)	Flora and Fauna (on and off-site)		O NR	Sat	
	Check for native veg 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 Test for determining whether proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats)	O NR	Sat	Section 5AA and Part 7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (Test for determining whether proposed development or activity likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats) There are a number of tests to determine whether the proposal triggers the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and result in the need for further assessments or offset 1. Is the subject site identified as an area of outstanding biodiversity value on the biodiversity values map? No

					Does the amount of native vegetation being removed exceed the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold?
					No native vegetation is proposed to be removed.
					3. Test of Significance - the test to determine whether the proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats.
					Given that no native vegetation is being removed and in the absence of any recorded endangered flora or fauna on the site of the proposed development, it is not anticipated that the development will significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities or their habitats.
					Based on the above assessment it is satisfied that the development will not trigger the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.
(b) (c) (e)	Social and economic impacts		O NR	Sat	
(b) (c) (e)	Facilitation of Ecologically Sustainable Development		O NR	Sat	
(a)(i) (b) (c)	Other LEP Clauses	LEP 2.7 Demolition requires development	NR	O Sat	

(e)		consent			
		LEP 4.3 Height of buildings	O NR	Sat	
		LEP 7.9 Primacy of Zone B3 Commercial Core	O NR	Sat	
		LEP 4.2A Erection of dwelling houses and dual occupancies on land in certain residential, rural and environmental protection zones	NR	Sat	
		LEP 5.16 Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or environment protection zones	NR NR	O Sat	
		Other Clauses	NR	O Sat	
(a)(i) (b) (c) (e)	Other EPIs	SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	NR NR	O Sat	
. ,		SEPP (Precincts - Regional) 2021	NR	O Sat	

		Other SEPPs	O	0	
(a)(ii) (b) (c) (e)	Draft EPIs		NR O NR	Sat Sat	There are a number of state environmental planning policies currently subject to review, including some which have involved consultation and notification. None of these are applicable to this application.
(a)(iiia) (e)	Planning agreements		NR NR	Sat	No related planning agreement has been entered into under section 7.4.
(d) (e)	Submissions		O NR	Sat	Nil
(e)	Section 68 Application made as part of DA	Local Government Act 1993	NR NR	Sat	AA22/0693 (Private) – Part B4 (Sewer) and Part B5 (Stormwater) of section 68 <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> has been lodged with DA. Similarly, the proposal includes installation of solid fuel heater (wood heater) under this DA. The applicant has supplied details and specifications of proposed wood heater. And a certificate of compliance with relevant Australian Standard along with the DA application. The application was referred to Building Section to review the plans and specifications. The building surveyor confirmed that the details/specifications and certificate of compliance supplied conforms the conformity with current Australian Standards. Approval under section 68 (Part F) will be granted and

						relevant conditions have been included in the consent.
	(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	NR NR	O Sat	
	(e)	Section 64 sewer (Development Servicing Plan – Sewerage Services – July 2013)	s64 LG Act 1993 & s306 Water Management Act 2000	NR NR	O Sat	
	(e)	Section 64 stormwater (Development Servicing Plan – Stormwater – November 2007)	s64 LG Act 1993 & s306 Water Management Act 2000	NR NR	Sat	
cl.	(a)(iv) (e)	The Regulation – Prescribed Matters		O NR	Sat	
		EP&A Regulation 2021	cl.61(1) - Demolition of a building, the provisions of AS 2601	NR NR	Sat	
			(ensure condition included requiring compliance with standard)			
			cl.61(7) - Consideration of Special Activation Precinct Master Plan	NR	O Sat	
			cl.64 - require existing building to be brought into total or partial conformity with BCA	NR NR	O Sat	

(a)(iv) (e)	The Regulation – Prescribed Conditions (ensure conditions of consent included)	(check with Building Surveyor for development proposing the rebuilding, alteration, enlargement or extension of an existing building) EP&A Regulation 2021	O NR	Sat	
(e)	Other regulation matters	EP&A Regulation 2021	O 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	Sat	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

DCP Section (Objectives and Controls)			Comment
	Ę	<u>></u>	
	Relevant	cto	
	Se	sfa	
	Not	Satisfa	
(区 section not relevant)	Ž	တ	
1.10 Notification of a Development Application			

Compliance with the advertising and notification procedures detailed in this section of The application has been notified in accordance with the DCP the notification provisions outlined in Section 1.10 of the WWDCP. Dates: 20/12/2022 to 6/01/2023

☐ 1.11 Complying with the Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan 2010

Compliance with the procedures, guidelines and delegations detailed in this section of the DCP	O NR	Sat	Proposed development does not comply with C3 of 9.3.6 of the DCP that relates to garage protruding in front of the face of the forward most wall of the dwelling enclosing a habitable room. Similarly, the proposal does not comply with C1 of Section 9.4.4 relating to width of lot for double garage.
			Issues surrounding variation have been discussed under Section 9.3.6 and Section 9.4.4 below.

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2.1 Vehicle acces				
O1 Ensure the safety and efficiency of urban and rural roads.	C3 Vehicles are to enter and leave in a forward direction unless it can be demonstrated that site conditions prevent it.	NR NR	Sat	
O2 Limit new access points to arterial roads or ensure alternative access is utilised where practical.	C5 Access driveways are to be located in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard at the time of lodgement of an application.	O NR	Sat	
,	C6 Ensure adequate sight lines for proposed driveways.	O NR	Sat	
safe and efficient parking for all modes of transport to meet anticipated demands. O3 Minimise disruptions to existing levels of service and safety as a result of insufficient parking being	table below. For uses not listed, similar land uses should be used as a guide in assessing car parking requirements.	NR	Sat	
2.3 Landscaping				
Refer to this section of the DC	P.	0	0	

2.5 Safety and security

O1 Incorporate crime prevention strategies in new developments.	C1 Use good site planning to clearly define public, semi-public and private areas.	O NR	Sat	
O2 Encourage active, pedestrian oriented environments where developments are designed to integrate into the public	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	
domain.	C3 Minimise blank walls along street frontages.	O NR	Sat	
O3 Maximise opportunities for natural surveillance of public spaces and building or site entrances.	C4 Avoid areas of potential concealment and 'blind' corners.	O NR	Sat	
	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	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 NR	O Sat	
	C8 Locate public toilets and rest areas to promote their use, and maximise public surveillance without creating visual intrusion.	NR NR	Sat	

2.6 Erosion and sediment control

O1 Protect the environment against soil erosion and loss of soil from construction sites.	Consistent with the objectives of this section of the DCP.	NR NR	Sat	
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

O1 Ensure that developments adjoining open	C1 Private developments are not to gain access across public open space.	0		Condition has been imposed
space contain impacts within	del coo public open opace.	NR	Sat	

their boundaries and don't	C2 Materials are not to be stored on public land.	\bigcirc		As above	
impinge on, or rely on the	·	_			
open space area as a buffer.		NR	Sat		
	C3 Design, massing, scale and materials to be	0			
O2 Encourage positive visual	compatible with the amenity, views and outlook from	_			
and physical relationships	the open space area.	NR	Sat		
between private	C4 Landscaping is not to encroach into any public				
developments and public	reserve.	0			
areas and reserves.	leserve.	NR	Sat		
Refer to this section of the DC		O NR	O Sat		
		IVIX	Jai		
4.1 Bushfire O1 Minimise risk to life,	C1 Applications are to satisfy the relevant provisions of	0	0		
property and the environment from bush fire. O2 Ensure compliance with	Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006 (or any later versions) and Australian Standard: 3959 Construction of Buildings in Bush Fire Prone Areas.	NR	Sat		
statutory obligations for	C2 Where required, a clear separation is to be	0			
development in bush fire	provided between buildings and bushfire hazards in		\circ		
prone areas.	the form of a fuel-reduced Asset Protection Zone (APZ). In all cases the APZ is to be located wholly within the land zoned Residential. Refer to the requirements of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006	NR	Sat		
	,			·	
4.2 Flooding					
Refer to this section of the DC	P				
The second of the bolt	· ·	NR NR	Sat		

5.1 Development	on riages and prominent nills				
O1 Maintain and enhance the visual and landscape setting of the entire local government area of Wagga	C1 Buildings, structures, infrastructure or services (including access roads and driveways) are to be kept below significant ridgelines.	O NR	O Sat		
Wagga. O2 Avoid buildings, driveways and other	C2 The assessment of applications for development in visually prominent locations is to consider potential impacts on distant views towards the site.	O NR	O Sat		
construction on visually prominent high ground. O3 Encourage split level or	C3 Development on the higher slopes is not to interrupt the ridgeline.	O NR	O Sat		
other appropriate construction on higher and sloping ground. O4 Protect groundwater recharge areas.	C4 Use pier or similar construction rather than slab construction on sloping land where proposed cut and fill is in excess of that permitted in Section 2.7. Also consider split level design.	O NR	Sat		
	C5 Details of the building platform form may be required with development applications where the land is close to a prominent ridge or hill.	O NR	O Sat		
5.2 Preservation of trees					
Refer to this section of the DCP.		O NR	O Sat		
5.3 Native Vegetation Cover					
Refer to this section of the DC	P.		\bigcirc		

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5.4 Environmentally sensitive land

O1 To support the controls	C1 Development is to be consistent with any	0	0	
and objective for both the E2	Conservation Management Plan prepared for land in	NR	Sat	
and E4 Zone and	the E2 zone.	, , , ,	Out	
environmentally sensitive				
land provisions in Clauses	Environmentally sensitive land – biodiversity (Outside		\cup	
7.3 to and inclusive of Clause	"biocertified area")	NR	Sat	
7.6 of the LEP.	N. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		-	
O2 Protect, maintain or	Natural Resources Sensitivity - land		\cup	
improve the diversity of the native flora and fauna.		NR	Sat	
O3 Protect the ecological	Natural Resources Sensitivity - waterways			
processes necessary for their				
continued existence.		NR	Sat	
O4 Encourage the recovery	Natural Resources Sensitivity - groundwater	0	0	
of threatened species,		NR	Sat	
communities or populations				
and their habitats.				
O5 Protect, maintain or				
improve the diversity and				
stability of landscapes.				
•				

6 Villages

Development in the Villages				
O1 allowing for appropriate	Streetscape, building location and form			
development while preserving existing levels of village amenity	C1 The form and scale of buildings is to relate to the particular characteristics of the village. Refer to streetscape reference buildings near the site and Village controls where applicable.	O NR	Sat	

O2 recognising and preserving character of all existing villages while encouraging appropriate forms of development O3 supporting the viability and sustainability of the villages as non-urban places	C2 Front setbacks are to correspond to the setbacks of adjoining buildings and the pattern of existing buildings near the site.	O NR	Sat				
	C3 Side setbacks are to allow sufficient access for landscaping, maintenance and separation from adjoining properties. Dwellings in the villages are often sited towards the centre of blocks.	O NR	Sat				
,	C4 Site cover is to be consistent with the established pattern of the village. Refer to the Character Statement.	O NR	O Sat				
	Landscaping						
	C2 Consider use of native species rather than exotic plants.	O NR	O Sat				
	Materials and colours						
	C1 Use materials that are compatible with surrounding development and appropriate to their application taking into consideration orientation, energy efficiency and sustainability.	O NR	Sat				
	C2 Use lightweight cladding (timber) and low intensity colours (lighter tones) for all finishes, including roofs.	O NR	O Sat				
	Fencing						
	C1 Use low, open or rural style fencing (without barbed wire) on frontages to roads or lanes, including secondary frontages.	O NR	O Sat				
	C2 Paling fences are preferred on rear and side fences (behind the building line).	O NR	O Sat				
	Collingullie						
	C1 New or replacement buildings are to respect the existing established front setbacks.	O NR	O Sat				

Ladysmith			
C2 New development to respect the pattern and	0	0	
setbacks of existing adjoining buildings. In many cases		_	
this means locating dwellings in the centre of lots, and	NR	Sat	
matching the established front and side setbacks.			
Mangoplah (no relevant controls)			
Oura			
C1 Design and locate buildings on the slopes of the hill		\circ	
to minimise potential visual prominence by using piers	NR	_	
or similar rather than elevated concrete slabs and by	NR	Sat	
locating the buildings as low as possible on the slope.			
C2 Face the sub-floor areas with horizontal slats		\circ	
(timber or equivalent) to minimise visual exposure to	NR	Sat	
the under-floor area.	IVI	Sal	
Tarcutta		_	
C2 Setbacks to be similar to adjoining buildings and no		\circ	
greater than the largest setback of any adjoining	NR	Sat	
building. For buildings on Sydney Street a nil or small	1 1 1 1	Oat	
setback may be appropriate.			
00.5			
C3 Encourage new residential development to occur in	$ \bigcirc $	\circ	
the precinct east of Sydney Street.	NR	Sat	
CE Davidanment on aviating late on the western side of			
C5 Development on existing lots on the western side of the village to be designed and sited to minimise	$ \bigcirc $	\circ	
impacts on existing trees, and impacts resulting from	NR	Sat	
the truck parking area in terms of light spill, noise and			
fumes.			
Turnos.			
C6 Consider split level construction with pier footings			
(or similar) on sloping sites rather than concrete slabs.	0	\circ	
(or similar) on disping sites rather than controlled slabs.	NR	Sat	
Uranquinty			
C2 Retain the strong eastern edge of the village. Any	0	0	
development to the east of Connorton Street should		_	
comprise large lot residential development that	NR	Sat	

complements the rural character of the surrounding lands.			
C4 New buildings on Olympic Highway/ Morgan Street are to have a nil or small setback, and are to follow the vertical rhythm established by the existing built form.	O NR	O Sat	
C5 Retain the low scale character along Morgan Street using the existing buildings as a guide. Pick up elements of the existing built form, with particular reference to ridgelines and the height of verandahs/awnings.	O NR	Sat	
C6 Use pitched roof forms and articulation to break up building bulk, including verandahs to the street.	O NR	O Sat	

8 Rural Development

Development in rural areas				
O1 Ensure that rural developments are compatible with site context.	C1 Uses are to be compatible with the character of the locality in terms of buildings, structures and the nature of operations.	O NR	O Sat	
O2 Minimise potential for conflicts between traditional and productive agricultural uses and non-agricultural uses.	C2 Provide adequate buffer areas and setbacks to minimise potential conflicts with adjoining lawful land uses. Where there is potential for a conflict between land uses, priority will be given to the existing productive use.	O NR	O Sat	
O3 Ensure that adequate buffers are provided so that dwellings do not interfere with the right to farm	C3 Use landscaping and other screening options to help integrate new uses and developments into the rural landscape.	O NR	O Sat	
adjoining or adjacent land.	C4 Uses must be capable of operating within capacities of available existing services.	0	0	

O4 Ensure safe and		NR	Sat	
adequate servicing and	C5 Provide adequate facilities for additional traffic in	0	0	
access arrangements.	terms of vehicle access and movements, parking	_	_	
	areas, and loading and unloading of goods.	NR	Sat	
	C6 In the case of larger projects Council may require	0	0	
	the applicant to demonstrate that the roads in the	_	_	
	locality are of satisfactory construction and condition to	NR	Sat	
	accommodate the size, weight and volume of vehicles			
	that could be generated by the use, and that the local			
	traffic conditions are suitable.			
	C7 Provide satisfactory arrangements for storage and	0	\circ	
	disposal of waste.	NR	Sat	
			Sal	
	C8 Locate dwellings to minimise conflicts with activities	0	\circ	
	associated with primary production, so as to not	NR	Sat	
	interfere with the ability to farm adjoining or adjacent	7 7 7	Oat	
	land.			
	C9 A dwelling house and all ancillary development on	0	\circ	
	a lot in the following zones must have a setback from	NR	Sat	
	the boundary with a primary road that is not a	, , , ,	Out	
	classified road of at least the following:			
	(a) If the lot is in Zone RU1, RU2 or RU6 – 50m			
	C10 A dwelling house and all ancillary development on			
	a corner lot must have a setback from a boundary with	0	\circ	
	a secondary road that is not a classified road of at	NR	Sat	
	least the following:			
	(a) If the lot is in Zone RU1, RU2 or RU6 – 10m			
	C11 A dwelling house or outbuilding must have a			
	setback of at least 250m from a boundary with	0	0	
	adjoining land being used for any of the following:	NR	Sat	
	(i) Forestry			
	(ii) Intensive livestock agriculture			
	(iii) Intensive plant agriculture			

	 (iv) Mines and extractive industries (v) Railway lines (vi) Rural industries C12 Variations to the minimum setback can be considered where it can be shown that the agricultural potential of the land will be protected taking into	O NR	O	
	account alternative measures such as landscaping or other relevant factors.			
Rural Dwellings				
O1 Ensure that dwellings in rural areas are compatible with the rural landscape.	C1 Avoid prime productive lands and prominent hill and ridgeline locations especially where alternative, more suitable locations are available.	O NR	Sat	
O2 Encourage dwellings and outbuildings to be located in clusters. O3 Encourage energy	C2 Locate dwellings either within a predetermined building envelope, or in a location that is suitable for construction, being free from contamination and capable of accommodating a sewage management system.	O NR	Sat	
efficient dwellings.				
	C3 The scale, footprint and height of dwellings is to be such that buildings recede in to the landscape and do not distract from skyline views or views that are part of the visual backdrop of the area. Orientate dwellings to maximise the northern aspect of living areas.	O NR	Sat	
	C4 Materials and finishes are to be non-reflective. Low intensity colours (lighter tones) are generally preferred.	O NR	O Sat	
	C5 Outbuildings are to be located close to the main dwelling and to the rear when viewed from the nearest road so as to appear as a 'homestead group' of buildings.	O NR	Sat	

C6 Driveways are to follow natural contours where possible. Avoid unreasonably steep and visually intrusive driveways.	O NR	Sat	
C7 Native vegetation is to be retained and embellished where possible. Dwelling construction should not disturb remnant vegetation.	O NR	Sat	
C8 Traditional rural fencing, such as post and wire are encouraged. Use vegetation barriers where needed to provide visual screening between adjoining properties.	O NR	Sat	
C9 Rural workers dwellings and secondary dwellings should: • be situated on the same legal title as the principal farm dwelling • share the same road access, power and communication infrastructure as the principal farm dwelling (as should secondary dwellings) • be located within reasonable proximity to other farm buildings (e.g. within 300 m), and, • be appropriately separated from farm boundaries and potentially conflicting land uses (e.g. intensive livestock operations, livestock yards, dairies and the like)	O NR	Sat	

9.1.5 R3 Zone – Staunton Estate

Site cover				
O1 Ensure adequate areas for access, parking, landscaping, useable garden and outdoor areas and natural runoff.	C1 Maximum site cover is 65% of the lot area including outbuildings.	O NR	Sat	
Private open space				

O1 Provide quality, useable private open space O2 Ensure adequate areas for recreation and outdoor	C1 Minimum private open space provision must meet the minimum size provision in Table 9.1.5.2 below. These provisions must be read in conjunction with the additional controls detailed below Table 9.1.5.2.	O NR	Sat	
living. O3 Encourage good connection between dwellings and private open space.	C2 The location and design of private open space must: • Be directly accessible from a habitable room other than a bedroom; • Have a minimum width of 3m;	O NR	Sat	
	C3 A balcony, deck, patio, terrace or verandah with a finished floor level of more than 2m above existing ground level must not exceed 2m in depth and 8m² in area. Variations in dimensions or area may be considered where site characteristics allow and where adequate privacy protection measures such as screening devices are included.	NR	Sat	
Front and secondary setbac	ks for dwellings			
O1 Encourage uniform building lines that correspond to the built setbacks and patterns of neighbouring buildings.	C1 Minimum front and secondary setbacks are to be in accordance with Tables 9.1.5.3a and 9.1.5.3b below.	NR NR	Sat	
O2 Encourage attractive residential streets and quality public domain.				
O3 Maintain lines of sight for vehicle safety. Side boundary setbacks for	dwellings			

O1 Ensure new development continues the rhythm or pattern of development in the locality.	C1 The side boundary setbacks provisions are detailed in Table 9.1.5.4 below. These setback provisions must be read in conjunction with the additional controls detailed below Table 9.1.5.4.	O NR	Sat		
	C2 The length of walls built to a side boundary must not be greater than 21m or 70% of the length of the boundary, whichever is the lesser.	O NR	O Sat		
Rear boundary setbacks for	dwellings				
O1 Encourage uniform building lines that correspond to the built setbacks and patterns of neighbouring buildings. O2 Maintain lines of sight for vehicle safety. O3 Provide a consistent and attractive streetscape to laneways and space for rear detached garages	C1 Rear boundary setbacks for dwellings are to be in accordance with Table 9.1.5.5 below.	O NR	O Sat		
Rear boundary setbacks to laneways for outbuildings					
O1 Encourage uniform building lines that correspond to the built setbacks and	C1 Rear boundary setbacks to laneways for outbuildings are to be a minimum of 500mm.	O NR	O Sat		
patterns of neighbouring buildings. O2 Maintain lines of sight for vehicle safety.	C2 Access to laneways must demonstrate that the turning circle is in compliance with the Australian Standards.	O NR	O Sat		
Building articulation					

O1 To ensure building facades are articulated to complement and enhance the streetscape and neighbourhood character.	C1 For lots less than 8m wide; and For lots more than 10m wide: Each dwelling must have a front door and a window to a habitable room in the building wall that faces a primary street.	O NR	O Sat	
O2 To encourage contemporary and innovative design to establish a preferred neighbourhood character in new and transitional residential areas.	C2 For lots between 8m and 10m (inclusive) in width, each dwelling must have a defined entry point using building elements or articulation in the elevation that faces a primary street. Where possible, windows to a habitable room should also be provided along the front elevation. A high level of visual articulation should be provided to reduce the visual bulk of any garage.	O NR	Sat	
	C3 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".	O NR	Sat	
	C4 Use articulation to avoid excessively long blank walls.	O NR	O Sat	
	C5 An articulation zone may be incorporated that extends 1.5m forward of the front building setback. The maximum total area of building elements (a) to (d) - detailed below - in the articulation zone must not be more than 35 percent of the area of the articulation zone. (a) an entry feature or portico, (b) a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace, verandah, (c) window box treatment, (d) bay window or similar, (e) an awning or other feature over a window, (f) a sun shading feature.	O NR	O Sat	
Outbuildings				
O1 Minimise the visual dominance of outbuildings in	C1 The maximum footprint for outbuildings in 45m².	0	0	

the streetscape.	C2 For lots 8m to 12m wide (inclusive) and where the garage opening is facing onto a secondary frontage, the total width of garage door openings must not exceed 5.4m.	NR O NR	Sat O Sat	
	C3 For lots less than 8m in width with an accessible rear lane, any vehicular access is to be from the rear. For lots where both side and rear access is available, vehicular access can be provided from the side as an alternative to rear access provided it is in accordance with C2 above.	O NR	Sat	
Ancillary Development (excl	uding outbuildings)			
O1 Minimise the visual dominance of ancillary development in the streetscape	C1 Ancillary development located at the front of dwellings/sites must not extend forward of the front of the face of the forward-most wall of the dwelling enclosing a habitable room. In all instances, ancillary development shall not encroach into the required front setback. Except as permitted by Section 9.1.5.7. C2 For lots 8m to 12m wide (inclusive) where the garage opening is to a primary frontage, the total width of the garage door opening must not exceed 5.4m. For garages in these circumstances, a high level of visual articulation should be provided to reduce the visual bulk of the garage. Where possible, windows to a habitable room should also be provided along the front elevation.	O NR	O Sat	
	C3 For lots 8m to 12m wide (inclusive) and where the garage opening is facing onto a secondary frontage, the total width of garage door openings must not exceed 5.4m.	O NR	Sat	
	C4 For lots more than 12m wide and where the garage opening is facing onto a primary frontage, the total width of garage door openings must not exceed 6m.	O NR	O Sat	

	C5 For lots less than 8m in width with an accessible rear lane, any vehicular access is to be from the rear. For lots where both side and rear access is available, vehicular access can be provided from the side as an alternative to rear access provided it is in accordance with C3 above.	O NR	Sat	
Privacy				
O1 Ensure privacy within new developments, and avoid potential impacts to existing properties. O2 Ensure adequate acoustic privacy within dwellings.	C1 Visual privacy protection must be provided for any part of the window less than 1.5m above finished floor level, if; (a) The window is to a habitable room with a finished floor level more than 1m above existing ground level, and the window has a sill height less than 1.5m above finished floor level, and the window faces a side boundary and is less than 3m from that boundary. (b) The window is to a habitable room with a finished floor level more than 3m above existing ground level, and the window has a sill height less than 1.5m above finished floor level, and the window faces a side boundary and is between 3m and 6m from that boundary. (c) Visual privacy protection is not required for a window less than 2m² in size to a bedroom.	O NR	Sat	
	C2 Visual privacy protection may be achieved by options including, but not limited to: (a) Window location—primary windows to habitable rooms are located and designed to provide an outlook to the front and rear setbacks, not the side boundaries. (b) Layout and separation—offsetting windows from the windows of the adjoining dwelling to limit views between the windows. (c) Architectural design solutions and devices—redirecting and limiting sightlines using deep sills with	O NR	O Sat	

	planter boxes, fixed horizontal or vertical louvres, or other screening devices set off the windows internally or externally. (d) Glazed opening windows—using windows with obscure glazing to a height of 1.5m above floor level and fitted with a winder mechanism to control the maximum angle of the opening to limit views. (e) Glazed fixed windows or high sills—using fixed windows with obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.5m above floor level, or window sill heights of 1.5m above floor level. C3 Windows to bathrooms and toilet areas are to have obscure glazing where these have a direct view to, and from, habitable rooms and private open space on adjoining and adjacent properties.	O NR	O			
	C4 Architectural design solutions and screening devices referred to in C1 and C2 above are to be integrated with the overall design and contribute to the architectural merit of the building, having particular regard to the appearance of the building including: (a) Impacts on visual bulk; (b) Compliance with minimum boundary setback controls; and (c) Appearance when viewed from adjoining properties and the public domain.	O NR	O Sat			
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			

O2 Facilitate sustainable	C3 Orient living spaces to maximise solar access.	0		
development through passive solar design.		NR	Sat	
Solal design.	C4 Facilitate natural cross ventilation within dwellings	\bigcirc		
O3 Integrate landscaping and built form.	through the location of windows and doors.	NR	Sat	
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.				

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	
of the street of	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 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 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. Note: this objective relates to	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".	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:	O NR	Sat						
	 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 								
9.2.4 Sloping sites									
O1 Encourage site responsive development. O2 Encourage building design that is appropriate to the site conditions.	C1 Use pier, split level or suspended floor designs on sloping sites.	NR NR	O Sat	The building design is appropriate to the site and generally meets the objectives.					

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O3 If an alternate design is				
possible, avoid development				
that would require cutting into				
the site.				
9.3.1 Site area per	r dwelling			
_	_			
O1 Ensure adequate area to	C1 The minimum area of any site in an R1 Zone on			
provide separation between	which development is carried out is to be in			
buildings, landscaping and	accordance with Table 9.3.1a.	NR	Sat	
private open space.				
	C2 The maximum site of any land in an R3 Zone on		0	
O2 Maintain development	which development is carried out is to be in	NR	Sat	
patterns that are compatible	accordance with Table 9.3.1a.	IVIC	Sal	
with the established		_		
character of established	C3 On larger sites the site area per dwelling may be			
residential areas.	distributed to provide a range of lot sizes, and to	NR	Sat	
O3 Encourage maximum	respond to site conditions and context.			
utilisation of land in the R3				
Zone.				
20110.				
9.3.2 Site cover				
☐ 9.3.2 Site cover				
O1 Ensure that development	C1 Maximum site cover is to be in accordance with			
sites are of sufficient size for	Table 9.3.2a.	NR	Cot	
dual occupancy, multi		NR	Sat	
dwelling housing and				
residential flat developments.				
OO Francisco and accordance to				
O2 Ensure adequate areas				
for access, parking, landscaping, useable garden				

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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	C1 Locate garages, laundries and bathrooms to provide insulation from western sun.	O NR	Sat		
that they receive adequate daylight and natural ventilation to habitable rooms and sunlight to private open	C2 Locate living areas and private open space to ensure orientation to the north and north east where possible.	O NR	Sat		
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	Sat		
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 NR	Sat		
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		
	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 NR	Sat		

and outdoor areas and

natural runoff.

	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	
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	Sat	
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 NR	Sat	
	C3 Use screening where necessary to ensure the privacy of private open space areas.	O _{NR}	Sat	
9.3.6 Front setbac	eks			
O1 Encourage uniform building lines that correspond to the built setbacks and	C1 Minimum front setbacks for residential development (site area smaller than 2000m2):	O NR	Sat	
patterns of neighbouring buildings.	Primary frontage to a main or arterial road 9m # Primary street frontage (other roads) 6m # Secondary frontage (corner site) 3m			
O2 Encourage attractive residential streets and quality public domain.	# - For residential accommodation in R3 Zones a minimum setback of 3m may be considered.			
	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	The proposal does not comply with this control as the front of the garage slightly protrudes in front of the face of the forward most wall of the dwelling enclosing a habitable room. Variation to this control is considered acceptable given that the façade of the garage is entirely behind the forward most section of the habitable façade when viewed from the street and only falls behind the alignment of the face of this façade because of the proposed angle of this façade. The design of the dwelling and garage is entirely consistent with the objective of encouraging attractive residential streets and quality public domain. In addition to this: • Front setback is generally consistent with setback of proposed multi-dwelling development to the south. • Adequate front setback is provided to maintain lines of sight for vehicle safety.
	C4 Variations to the minimum setback can be considered in the following circumstances:	NR NR	O Sat	
	Within Urban Release Areas where it can be demonstrated that the reduced setback will be generally consistent with the character of the area or			

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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			
properties. This is relevant to designs that address both frontages without boundary fencing.			

9.3.7 Side and rear setbacks

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 NR	Sat	Side and rear setbacks comply with the objectives
O2 Ensure new development continues the rhythm or pattern of development in the locality. O3 Provide access for maintenance. O4 Building setbacks from the side and rear boundaries shall have careful regard to the impact of proposed	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 NR	Sat	

landowners.				
9.4.1 Building ele	ments			
O1 Encourage quality and visually interesting buildings through the use of building	C1 Use verandahs or pergolas to link internal and external living areas.	O NR	Sat	
elements. O2 Facilitate passive solar design principles.	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 dwellings are to appear as a single occupancy from the public domain.	NR	O Sat	
9.4.2 Materials an	d 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	C4 Use contrasting materials in combination with design elements for features such as corner elements.	O NR	Sat	

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responsive and contribute to				
innovative building design.				
0.15				
O4 Discourage corporate				
colours in building facades.				
☐ 9.4.3 Privacy				
O4 Francisco poissons within	C4 Offset windows belowing and mixets are an analysis			
O1 Ensure privacy within new developments, and avoid potential impacts to	C1 Offset windows, balconies and private open space areas between adjoining dwellings.	NR NR	Sat	
existing properties.	C3 Screening is required where there is direct line of			
	sight between neighbouring balconies or private open	NR	Sat	
O2 Ensure adequate	space areas, or between windows and door openings	IVIT	Sal	
acoustic privacy within dwellings.	of habitable rooms.			
dweilings.				
	rports, sheds and driveways			
O1 Minimise the visual	C1 Where garage doors form part of the facade of a	0		The proposal does not comply with this control as
dominance of garages and	dwelling fronting a public road	NR	Sat	the development proposes double garage despite
driveways in the streetscape.	- the garage door is to be:	1 1 1 1	Oat	the lot width at the frontage is less than 12.5m.
O2 Where possible, locate	less than 50% of the width of the house*			
garages so as to assist in	no wider than 6m #			Variation to this control is considered acceptable
protecting dwellings from	maximum 2.4m high #			given the following reasons:
early morning and late	- double garages are only permitted on lots 12.5m wide			Proposed garage is setback 8.1m from the
afternoon summer sun.	or greater*			front boundary minimising visual dominance
	- single fronted tandem garages with one space behind			mont boundary minimising visual dominance

the other are permitted

multi storey dwellings

* - Variations to these controls may be considered for

of garage in the streetscape.

and therefore increases in width

• The block splays outwards from the street

where the	tions to these controls may be considered e setback of the dwelling exceeds 10 metres.			 (approximately 14m wide at the proposed building line). Proposed development complies with other part of the control (i.e. garage door is less than 50% of the width of the dwelling, no wider than 6m and no higher than 2.4m). Negligible impact on the streetscape is expected as a result given the proposed dwelling is well presented to the street due to inclusion of mixture of cladding material/design, roof form and articulation provided within the front facade.
laneway	ges, carports and sheds that open up to a must be setback a minimum of 1m from the boundary.	NR NR	O Sat	
must not (a) 8% of than 600 (b) 8% of whicheve 600m2 b	the area or a maximum area of 175m2, or is the lesser, if the lot has an area of at least ut less than 4000m2, greater than 4000m2 will be considered on	O NR	Sat	Proposed shed is 35m², which is 3.9% of the total site area. Complies.
any one	otal cumulative floor area of all outbuildings on property shall not exceed 8% of the site area imum area of 300m2, whichever is the lesser.	O NR	Sat	
where a construct	s may only be erected on residential land dwelling house is constructed or under tion and must be used for purposes ancillary sidential use of the land.	O NR	Sat	

	C6 The height of an outbuilding or the alterations and additions to an existing outbuilding on a lot must not be more than 4.8m above ground level (existing). The building shall be single storey construction with a maximum roof pitch of 27 degrees or steeper to match the roof pitch of the house.	O NR	Sat	Maximum height of proposed shed is 3.1m and roof pitch is 8 degrees. Complies.
	C7 An outbuilding shall not be located in front of the main building line. Variations may be considered for a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah.	O NR	Sat	
9.4.5 Site facilities	5			
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.	O NR	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 th	e landform – cut and fill			
O1 Encourage site responsive development and protect the amenity of adjoining land.	C1 Excavation is not to exceed a maximum depth measured from ground level (existing) as follows: (a) If located no more than 1m from boundary – 1.5m, and	O NR	Sat	

-				
O2 Avoid excessive earthworks and minimise changes to the natural landform. O3 Encourage site layout and building design that is appropriate to the site conditions, including use of split levels, pier foundation or	(b) If located more than 1m but not more than 1.5m from any boundary – 2m, and (c) If located more than 1.5m from any boundary – 3m. Any depths and/or setbacks outside of the above may only be considered where there is no unreasonable or unacceptable impact on the amenity of the adjoining properties (direct overlooking and loss of privacy, overshadowing to areas of principal private open space and living areas).			
suspended floor house designs. O4 Avoid adverse impacts on salinity by minimising the potential for surface water to enter the groundwater in recharge areas. O5 Avoid inappropriate fill being introduced to sites. O6 Ensure adequate provision of drainage in relation to cut and fill practices.	C2 Fill is not to exceed: (a) 1.5m above ground level (existing), and (b) Must be contained by either: (i) A retaining wall or other form of structural support that does not extend more than 1.5m from the closest external wall of the dwelling house, or (ii) An unprotected sloping embankment or batter that does not extend from the dwelling house by more than 3m, in which case the toe of the embankment or batter must be more than 1m away from a side or rear boundary. Variations to the above setbacks can be considered where the applicant can demonstrate that there is an acceptable impact on the amenity of the adjoining properties (privacy, overshadowing).	O NR	Sat	
	C3 Retaining walls and support for earthworks that are more than 600mm above or below ground (existing) and within 1m of the boundary or more than 1m above the ground level in another location, must take the form of a retaining wall or other form of structural support that: (a) has been certified by a professional engineer, and (b) has adequate drainage lines connected to the existing stormwater drainage system for the site, and (c) does not result in any retaining wall or structural support with a total height measured vertically from the	NR NR	O Sat	

base of the retaining wall or structural support to its uppermost portion is: (i) more than 1.5m in height and within 1m from a side or rear boundary, or (ii) more than 3m in height at any other location. C4 Retaining walls are not to be located within the easement. The retaining wall shall be located outside		0	
the easements zone of influence.	NR	Sat	
C5 No cut or fill to take place within easements.	O NR	Sat	
C6 To encourage site responsive development, excavation and retaining walls greater than that specified in C1 to C3 above can be considered where the design responds to the slope (or incorporates split levels). The additional retaining wall height is to facilitate basements, garages or the like at the lower level. The excavation is to be adequately retained and drained, in accordance with approved engineering details.	NR NR	Sat	
C7 Where achievable, any proposed dwelling is to be designed incorporating retaining walls and fill within the dwelling. Should the provision of retaining walls and fill not be achievable within a proposed dwelling due to demonstrated site constraints they should be located as close to the proposed dwelling as is possible, to minimise the impact on the amenity of the adjoining properties.	O NR	Sat	
C8 All retained material is to have a gradient of at least 5%.	O NR	Sat	
C9 Fill material is to be substantially from the site only. Imported fill material is not encouraged.	O NR	Sat	

	C10 Cut and fill outside the building envelope is not to exceed 600mm.	NR	Sat
re a:	C11 Stormwater or surface water runoff is not to be edirected or concentrated onto adjoining properties so as to cause a nuisance. Adequate drainage is to be provided to divert water away from batters.	O NR	Sat
al W	C12 Earthworks should not be carried out within the angle of repose of adjoining property. Unless such works are supported by certified structural engineer eports and do not impact on neighbouring property.	O NR	Sat

14 Boorooma Urban Release Area

Site Topography and Landso	cape Character			
O1 To require new development to respond to site features including topography and vegetation.	C2 Protect sloping land and rocky outcrops as visual features of Boorooma.	O NR	Sat	
O2 To avoid adverse impact upon all land with development limitations.				
Natural Resource Manageme	ent			
O1 To ensure trees and vegetation that contribute to the environmental and amenity value of the locality and region are preserved.	C2 Compensatory tree plantings must use a minimum 10:1 ratio of trees planted to trees removed for each native tree to be removed, and revegetation and landscaping should use locally native species from seed of local provenance.	NR NR	O Sat	
O4 To enhance the landscape, cultural and	C5 Within the E4 Zone, building envelopes must include a 20 metre wide Asset Protection Zone and		0	

ecological qualities of	must be located to avoid mature trees with a diameter	NR	Sat			
Boorooma	greater than or equal to 60cm (measured at 140cm					
	from ground level). Such trees must be retained within					
O6 To comply with the	the E4 Zone.					
Biodiversity Certification						
Report.	C6 Within the E4 Zone, all trees containing hollows or					
	with a diameter greater than or equal to 60cm		0			
	(measured at 140cm from ground level) must be	NR	Sat			
	retained.					
Tanagraphy views and catti	ng (Note – this section relates to subdivision, however the	follow	ina aa	strala abauld be considered)		
ropography, views and setti	ng (Note – triis section relates to subdivision, nowever trie	lollow	ing cor	ilrois should be considered)		
O1 Encourage site specific	C1 Any future development visible from the Olympic		0			
solutions and site responsive	Highway must maintain a rural representation to the		_			
development.	highway and preserve natural areas.	NR	Sat			
•						
O3 Design to maximise the	C6 All trees with a diameter greater than or equal to		0			
natural features of the land.	60cm (measured at 140cm from ground level) must be					
	retained.	NR	Sat			
O4 Protect the visual amenity	Totalilod.					
of the natural ridgelines and						
historical landscapes.						
mistoricar iaridscapes.						
Open Space, parks and the r	Dublic domain (Note – this section relates to subdivision, a	howev	ar the t	following controls should be considered)		
Open Space, parks and the p	Jubile dollialii (Note – this section relates to subdivision, i	IOWEV	er une r	ollowing controls should be considered)		
O2 To provide open space	C2 Dwellings adjoining open space must front that					
areas with natural	open space.		\circ			
surveillance from	Open space.	NR	Sat			
surrounding dwellings.						
Design Principles	<u> </u>					
	rinciples to maximise thermal performance for good	0				
internal amenity.		NR	Sat			
		NR	Sai			
P2 Select materials to support	good thermal performance and maximise the	0				
sustainability of the design.		_				
		NR	Sat			

P3 Achieve a density and scale transport, shops, schools or co	e that reflects the zone and proximity of the site to mmunity uses.	O NR	
P4 Implement resource reuse.		O NR	
P5 Building siting, footprint, scandevelopment and the establish	ale and bulk should be compatible with adjoining ed or intended built form.	O NR	
P6 Integrate building design ar link to quality private open spa	nd landscaping with north facing internal living areas that ce.	O NR	
P7 Development design shall respond to the issues highlighted in the site analysis, taking advantage of natural features, minimising potential impacts to neighbours and achieving compatibility with neighbourhood character. Respond to constraints including road noise from the Olympic Highway		O NR	
P8 Minimise changes to the natural landform, especially in environmentally sensitive or visually prominent areas.		O NR	
P9 Visual and acoustic privacy are important for good residential amenity. When designing new developments care should be exercised to ensure that impacts on the privacy of adjoining developments is minimised when designing new development and to ensure the privacy of occupants of the new development.		O NR	
P10 Provide an attractive streethrough landscaping and attractive	et address that integrates the public and private domain cive fencing.	O NR	
Site context and layout			
O1 Encourage site responsive development that is compatible with existing or desired built form.	C1 Incorporate site characteristics such as trees, changes in level or rock outcrops as features within the site layout.	O NR	
O2 Facilitate sustainable development through passive	C2 Integrate access, landscaping and services in the site layout, avoiding "left over" or wasted spaces.	O NR	
solar design.	C3 Orient dwellings so that living areas face north with direct connection to private open space.	0	

	NR	Sat	
C4 Facilitate natural cross ventilation within dwellings			
through the considered location of windows and doors.			
, and the second	NR	Sat	
C5 Maximise natural surveillance of common areas by			
	_		
gg	NR	Sat	
C6 Any future development visible from the Olympic			
		_	
	NR	Sat	
Thightray and process of natural areas.			
2010 Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3.			
acades Refer to WWDCP 2010 Section 9.2.3.			
C1 Use pier, split level or suspended floor designs on			
	_		
	NR	Sat	
C1 The minimum development area is to be in			
C1 The minimum development area is to be in accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010.	0		
	O NR	Sat	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010.		_	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010. C2 On larger sites the land area per dwelling may be	NR	0	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010. C2 On larger sites the land area per dwelling may be distributed to provide a range of lot sizes, and to		_	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010. C2 On larger sites the land area per dwelling may be	NR	0	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010. C2 On larger sites the land area per dwelling may be distributed to provide a range of lot sizes, and to	NR	0	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010. C2 On larger sites the land area per dwelling may be distributed to provide a range of lot sizes, and to	NR	0	
accordance with Table 9.3.2a in the WWDCP 2010. C2 On larger sites the land area per dwelling may be distributed to provide a range of lot sizes, and to	NR	0	
	C4 Facilitate natural cross ventilation within dwellings through the considered location of windows and doors. C5 Maximise natural surveillance of common areas by orienting living areas with views over common spaces. C6 Any future development visible from the Olympic Highway must maintain a rural presentation to the highway and preserve natural areas. P 2010 Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3. Facades Refer to WWDCP 2010 Section 9.2.3. C1 Use pier, split level or suspended floor designs on sloping sites.	C4 Facilitate natural cross ventilation within dwellings through the considered location of windows and doors. C5 Maximise natural surveillance of common areas by orienting living areas with views over common spaces. C6 Any future development visible from the Olympic Highway must maintain a rural presentation to the highway and preserve natural areas. P 2010 Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3. Facades Refer to WWDCP 2010 Section 9.2.3.	C4 Facilitate natural cross ventilation within dwellings through the considered location of windows and doors. C5 Maximise natural surveillance of common areas by orienting living areas with views over common spaces. C6 Any future development visible from the Olympic Highway must maintain a rural presentation to the highway and preserve natural areas. P 2010 Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3. Facades Refer to WWDCP 2010 Section 9.2.3.

O2 Francisco marriagos	T				
O3 Encourage maximum					
utilisation of land in the R3					
Zone.					
Site cover Refer to Section 9.	3.2 of the WWDCP 2010.				
Solar access (also refer to Se	ection 9.3.4 of the WWDCP 2010)				
O1 Ensure that the amenity	C1 For single dwellings, dual occupancies, secondary			1	
of the occupants is achieved	dwellings & shop top housing the windows to the main	_			
by designing so that they	internal living area and at least half the private open	NR	Sat	t	
receive adequate daylight	space are to receive a minimum 3 hours direct sunlight				
and natural ventilation to	between 9am and 3pm in mid-winter (June 22).				
	between sam and Spin in mid-winter (June 22).				
habitable rooms and sunlight					
to private open space areas.					
O2 Maintain reasonable					
sunlight access to adjoining					
properties.					
Private open space Refer to S	Section 9.3.5 of the WWDCP 2010.	•			
Front setbacks Refer to Secti	ion 9.3.6 of the WWDCP 2010.				
Side and rear setbacks Refer to Section 9.3.7 of the WWDCP 2010.					
Building elements Refer to S	ection 9.4.1 of the WWDCP 2010.				
Materials and finishes Refer to Section 9.4.2 of the WWDCP 2010.					
Privacy Refer to Section 9.4.3 of the WWDCP 2010.					
Garages and driveways Refer to Section 9.4.4 of the WWDCP 2010.					
Site facilities Refer to Section	9.4.5 of the WWDCP 2010.				
Landscaping Refer to Section	ns 2.4 and 5.2 of the WWDCP 2010.				

Fencing				
O1 Protect the visual amenity and aesthetics of the locality by encouraging fencing that is in context with the location.	C1 Dwellings adjoining open space must front the open space, and fencing must include only 600mm solid or transparent material.	NR NR	O Sat	
O2 Provide fencing which achieves appropriate visual and physical separation between private and public land.	C2 Rural style fencing post and wire shall be used for any dwelling adjoining land zoned E4 Environmental Living.	NR NR	O Sat	
	C3 Lots that have secondary frontage to Farrer Road require screen landscaping of their side boundary to ensure suitable visual presentation to and privacy from Farrer Road.	NR NR	Sat	

15 Lloyd Urban Release Area

Topography and landscape character O1 Protect the landscape C5 The landscaped buffer strip established as part of character of Lloyd and land the Deed of Agreement, shall be replenished by the immediately abutting it by owner of the affected allotment, to replace any means of appropriate identified lost plantings on affected allotments to the landscape separation. south of stages 14 and 15. The works shall be completed prior to the release of the subdivision O2 Encourage subdivision certificate. and development to create vistas on the lower slopes C6 A covenant shall be created over all allotments \bigcirc containing the landscaped buffer strip as required where possible. under the terms of the Deed of Agreement including all the lots west of Indigo Drive and the area immediately north of Senna Place, (shown shaded on Figure 3) which do not fall within the Lloyd Urban Release Area. The covenants shall be created over the subject allotments requiring the ongoing maintenance of the landscaped buffer by the landowner.

Environmental conservation	For all lots located immediately north of Senna Place and immediately south of the boundary of the Lloyd Urban Release Area (see shaded area west of Indigo Drive on Figure 3), in addition to the provisions of the Deed of Agreement referred to in C4 above, all provisions elsewhere in this DCP applying to land zoned R5 Large Lot Residential, apply. and natural resources management			
O1 Ensure trees and	C1 All development requiring development consent is			
vegetation contributing to the environmental and amenity value of the locality and	to be in accordance with the Lloyd Urban Release Area Conservation Management Plan.	O NR	Sat	
region are preserved. O2 Maintain and enhance the ecological values of	C2 All construction and management activities are to be in accordance with the Lloyd Urban Release Area Conservation Management Plan recommendations.	O NR	Sat	
waterways and wetlands, including water quality, stream integrity, biodiversity and habitat, within the Lloyd Urban Release area.	C3 Development applications in the area zoned R1 General Residential are to identify and set aside for protection and management the trees in the area of identified Squirrel Glider habitat falling outside the E2 zone at Lloyd (shown in Figure 4 and 5).	NR NR	Sat	
O3 Maintain and enhance riparian buffers to preserve the environmental values associated with waterway and wetlands, having specific regard to fauna and flora habitats and ecosystems, stream integrity (including erosion management), land use impacts and recreational/visual amenity. O4 Protect and manage biodiversity in and adjacent to urban areas.	C4 In addition to complying with the requirements of the Companion Animals Act 1998, owners of domestic cats resident in the Lloyd Urban release area to manage their cats so that they are not to roam freely outdoors between sunset and sunrise. In this regard Council will, as a condition of development consent, require the imposition of a Section 88B Restriction On Use for all residential subdivisions within the Lloyd Urban Release Area.	O NR	Sat	

O5 Comply with the Biodiversity Certification Report.				
Salinity Management				
O1 Encourage Salinity Sensitive Urban Design. O2 Minimise the volume of surface water subject to	C2 Development on land zoned R1 General Residential within the Lloyd Urban Release Area must conform with the 80:20 impervious to pervious development ratio (see Appendix 2 map).	O NR	Sat	
infiltration and subsequent deep drainage by maximising surface water drainage across the entire Lloyd area.	C5 All impervious areas on individual house lots must be drained into the internal stormwater system and directed to the piped stormwater system.	O NR	Sat	
O3 Minimise earthwork based disturbance to existing	C11 Built features must be drained to stormwater rather than to lawn or other pervious areas.	O NR	Sat	
undeveloped areas.	C12 All planned and future impervious areas included in the 80:20 ratio (impervious : pervious) are to be drained to stormwater.	O NR	Sat	
	C17 Gardens calculated towards impervious surface in the release area must have an impervious liner and be drained to Council's storm water system.	O NR	Sat	
	C18 Residential development within the release area must feature predominantly native or 'water wise' gardens to help reduce urban recharge significantly OR the use of rock style gardens utilising low water use plant varieties as an alternative 'water wise' option where the garden is calculated towards pervious surface.	O NR	Sat	
	C19 Rock gardens and similar decorative gardens are to have impervious liners drained to the storm water system.	O NR	Sat	

	C20 All gardens and landscaping should be constructed and maintained using the landscaping and garden design guidelines available from the Council and approved for the Lloyd release area. The guidelines demonstrate how the 80:20 rule can be maintained for the minimising of infiltration of water to the groundwater table.	O NR	Sat	
	C21 Fixed irrigation systems between the front property boundary and the road reserve are not permitted. This area is to be impervious and will not require watering.	O NR	Sat	
	C22 Grey water reuse systems are not appropriate within the Lloyd urban release area.	O NR	Sat	
Bushfire Management in Llo	yd			
O1 Ensure appropriate relationships between asset protection zones on	C1 Asset Protection Zones are to be wholly within the development lot.	NR NR	O Sat	
residential land that adjoins land zoned for Environmental Conservation. O2 Avoid adverse impacts from adjoining development on land in the E2 Environmental Conservation zone.	C2 If the Asset Protection Zone cannot be located wholly within the Residential zone, the APZ can extend into the E2 zone provided that that no trees are removed in that zone.	NR NR	Sat	
	C3 The location of building envelopes within Residential zones that adjoin Environmental Protection zones must consider the potential impact of the associated asset protection zone (APZ) on the adjacent E2 zone.	NR NR	O Sat	
Acoustic Environment				
O1 Avoid adverse impacts from road or rail noise.	C1 Dwellings must be set back at least 60m from the centre line of the Great Southern Railway line, and must be set back at least 40m from the centre line of	O NR	Sat	

	Red Hill Road, as shown by the Open Space plan in			
	Appendix 3.			
Site cover and landscaped a	area			<u> </u>
O1 Achieve a site cover of 80:20 impermeable to permeable ratio required to minimise infiltration of water	C1 Site cover on all land zoned R1 is to achieve a minimum impermeable to permeable material ratio of 80:20, based on the various controls in this section.	O NR	Sat	
to groundwater and thereby reduce salinity impacts.	C2 The large R1 zoned buffer lots in the western edge of the release area (adjoining Red Hill Road and the Great Southern Rail Line) and at the south western abutment of the Lloyd Urban Release Area with the R5 zoned land of Glenoak, are to have a maximum 1,000m2 development envelope nominated which will be requires to meet the 80:20 calculation. The remaining land, provided it is planted to 100% with native vegetation, will not be included in the 80:20 calculation as its infiltration rate will be the same or lower than the pre-development land.	NR NR	Sat	
	C3 Building envelopes shall be nominated on all lots within the R5 Large Lot Residential zone. No building envelopes shall encroach on any of the following: • Existing or proposed service easements, • An area that will require the removal of existing trees, • Setbacks identified for the purposes of noise buffering, • Land situated above the 280 metre AHD contour, unless the building envelope can be serviced with reticulated water and individual approval for each envelope has been obtained from the water supply authority in this regard, • Land within 10 metres of the front boundary of the allotment or land within 10 metres of another building envelope, or • Bushfire prone land.	NR NR	Sat	

16 Gobbagombalin Urban Release Area

Site Topography, Landscape Character, views and setting				
O1 To require new development to respond to site features including topography, ridgelines and vegetation.	C8 All native trees within residential lots must be retained, or offset planting carried out at the rate indicated in the Natural Resource Management section (page 15) of this Chapter.	O NR	Sat	
O2 To avoid adverse impact upon all land with development limitations.	C9 Lots adjoining land zoned E2 should be of sufficient size that a dwelling and other buildings can be located where they will not be at risk of damage from falling trees or limbs from within the E2 zone.	NR NR	O Sat	
Heritage Conservation				
O1 To protect Aboriginal cultural heritage values by responding to the archaeological sensitivity of the site.	C5 All other heritage items must comply with the relevant controls in Section 3 of WWDCP 2010.	NR NR	Sat	
Open Space, parks and the	public domain			
O2 To provide open space areas with natural surveillance from surrounding dwellings.	C4 Dwellings adjoining an open space (other than those next to Harris Road) must front the open space and shall have the following restrictions enforced by a s88B instrument: (i) Erect a fence along the boundary shared with the open space having: (a) a height of not greater than 1.5m; (b) not less than 50% of open/see through construction	● NR	Sat	
	C5 Lots adjoining Harris Road shall be at least, 1000sqm in size and have the following restrictions enforced by a s88B instrument:	NR NR	O Sat	

	 (i) Erect a fence along the boundary shared with Harris Road having: (a) a height not greater than 1.5m; (b) not less than 50% of open/see through construction (ii) No dwelling shall be located within 10m of the Harris Road boundary. (iii) All dwellings must have a ground floor verandah, porch, patio, pergola or deck on the side facing Harris Road. 			
	C6 Dwellings adjoining Harris Road must have a secondary frontage that: (i) Includes a verandah, porch, patio, pergola or deck no closer than 3m of the Harris Road boundary. (ii) Sheds and garages must not be located in the 10m dwelling setback	NR NR	Sat	
Residential Development Refer to Section 9 of the WWDCP 2010.				