



Penrose and Wingello Villages

Development Control Plan

Version	Adopted	Effective
Original	9 December 2009	16 June 2010
As amended - 1	14 September 2011	5 October 2011
As amended - 2	14 December 2011	8 February 2012
As amended – 3	11 July 2012	1 August 2012
As amended – 4	22 August 2012	5 September 2012

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Part A

Provisions

Applicable to

All Land



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PART A ALL LAND

Section 1 Introduction

A1.1 Citation

This plan shall be cited as the *Penrose and Wingello Villages Development Control Plan*.

A1.2 Date of Commencement

The provisions of this Plan were first adopted by Council on 9 December 2009 and came into effect on 16 June 2010.

Amendment 1: adopted 14 September 2011 effective 5 October 2011.

Amendment 2: adopted 14 December 2011 effective 8 February 2012.

Amendment 3: adopted 11 July 2012 effective 1 August 2012

Amendment 4: adopted 22 August 2012 effective 5 September 2012

A1.3 Land To Which This Plan Applies

This Development Control Plan applies to all land in Penrose and Wingello edged black and hatched in Figures A1.1 and A1.2 below.

NB 1: Applicants should not rely on the printed version of this map, or any other map in this document, for current zoning information, but should consult the Wingecarribee LEP 2010 maps on the NSW Legislation website, www.nsw.legislation.nsw.gov.au

Council appreciates that these maps can be difficult to read, but they are in the format prescribed by the NSW government. In some cases, Council may be able to assist in providing an extract from the map in a more easily readable form.

NB 2: All land zoned Industrial is covered by the Industrial Lands DCP except for land within the Moss Vale Enterprise Corridor which is covered by the Moss vale Enterprise DCP.

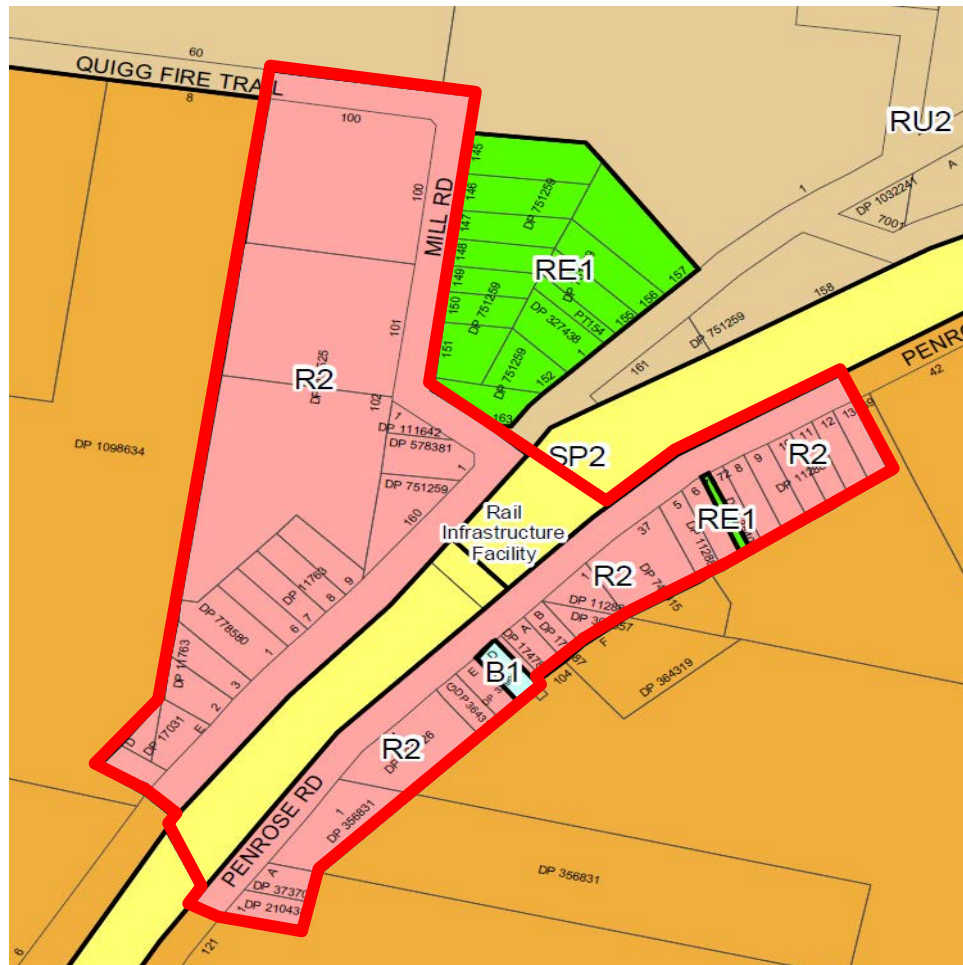


Figure A1.1 Village Boundary for Penrose

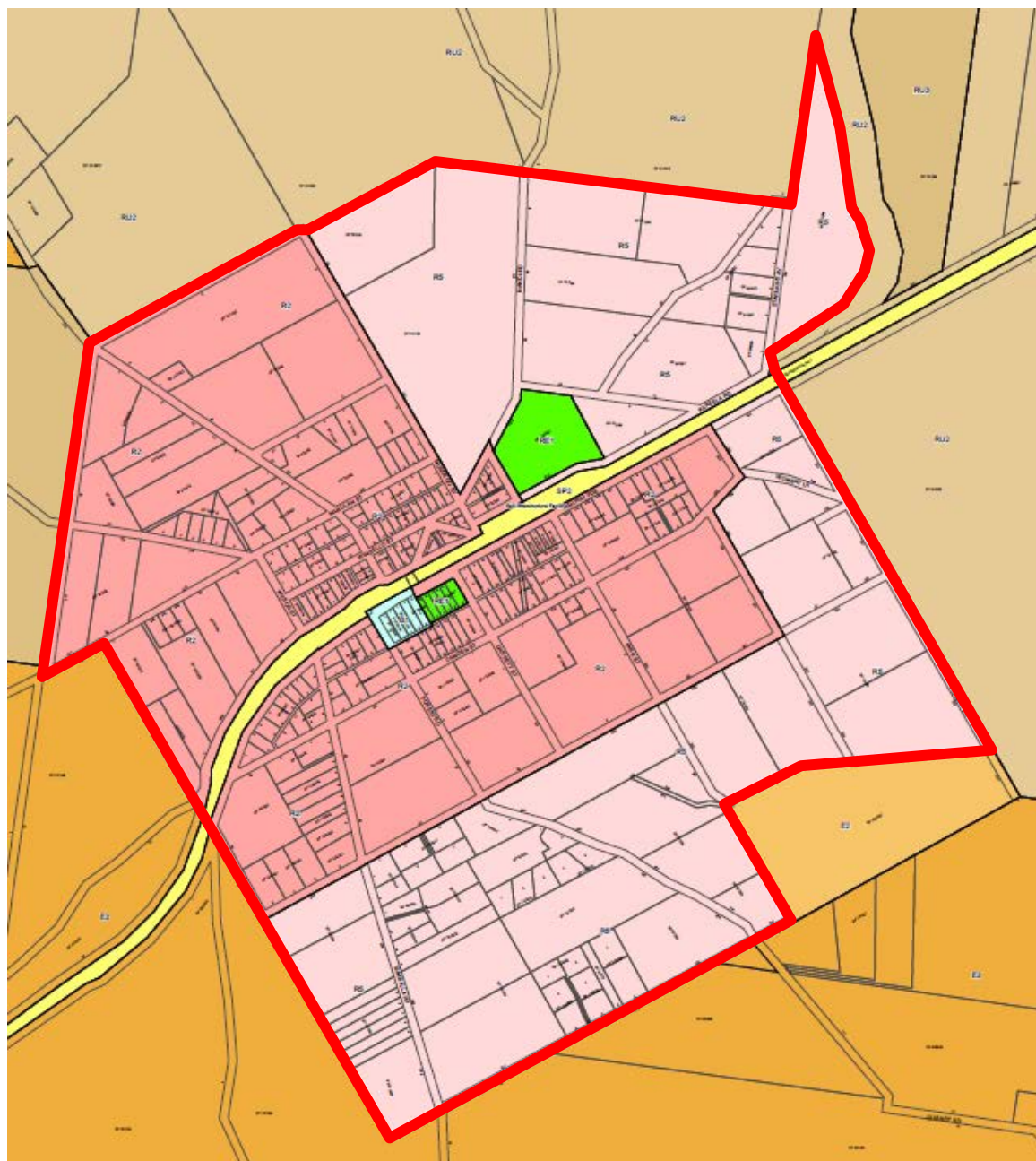


Figure A1.2 Village boundary of Wingello



A1.4 Structure of this Plan

The Plan is divided into three Parts:

- **Part A** applies to all land within Penrose and Wingello. This Part contains the overall objectives of the DCP and considers principles and controls applicable to all development within the Penrose and Wingello area, addressing such issues as Ecologically Sustainable Development, development on flood liable land, vegetation management including tree preservation controls, subdivision and siting matters, development and design within a heritage context, designing for safety and signage.
- **Part B** applies to development on business-zoned land within Penrose and Wingello. Specific controls have been developed for those permissible land uses with the potential for significant urban impacts including retail and business premises, 'large footprint' developments such as bulky goods, landscape and garden suppliers and tourist and visitor accommodation, as well as sex services premises.
- **Part C** applies to development on residential-zoned land within Penrose and Wingello. Specific controls have been developed for various types of residential and ancillary developments as well as for non-residential land uses with the potential for significant urban impacts, including educational establishments, places of public worship and child care centres. Although these non-residential land uses are also permissible with consent on business-zoned land, controls are directed to ensuring protection of residential amenity.

In summary therefore, there are two layers of controls:

- Those applicable to all development within Penrose and Wingello.
- Those applicable to particular types of development.

Applicants need to be sure they address all controls applicable to their development.

A1.5 Associated Planning Instruments & Council Endorsed Specifications

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with, and to satisfy the requirements of, the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, as amended.

This Development Control Plan should be read in conjunction with the following Environmental Planning Instruments & Council Endorsed Specifications:

- Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010(WLEP 2010).
- Relevant Regional Environmental Plans.
- Relevant State Environmental Planning Policies.
- Wingecarribee Shire Council Endorsed Technical Specifications. Council may, from time to time, adopt Technical Specifications with respect to



construction works and the erection of buildings. A copy of the current Specifications is available for inspection and purchase at Council's offices or on Council's website, www.wsc.nsw.gov.au

A1.6 Integrated Development

Integrated Development is development that not only requires Council consent in order to proceed, but also requires an approval from a state authority for some aspect of the development. Division 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, as amended, details these requirements.

A1.7 Prohibited Structures

The following structures are prohibited within Penrose and Wingello Villages:

- (a) Shipping Containers.

A1.8 Policy regarding Fees and Refunds

A1.8.1 Registered Charities and/or Non-Profit Organisations

Registered Charities and non-profit organisations will only be required to pay the following fees:

- (a) Development Application:-
 - Half the development application fee
 - The full advertising fee where public exhibition is required
- (b) Construction Certificate fees:-
 - Half the construction certificate fee
 - Provision of services fee (ie. Water, stormwater, sewer & septic)
 - Half the inspection fee

A1.8.2 Determination of Construction values for application

Where there is no contract price for the proposed work, the estimated value is determined by the multiplication of the floor area by the fee as determined by the rate set by Council. Council will use accepted national costing standards and any guidelines issued by the NSW government for these calculations.

A1.8.3 Refunds of fees

Cancellation of Applications



Upon cancellation of a development application and/or construction certificate or Complying Development Certificate, the following fees are refundable:-

Prior to approval

- The inspection fee
- Half the application fee (DA and/or CC) to the discretion of Director Environment and Planning dependant upon staff resources committed to assessment
- Septic tank/sewer connection fee
- Drainage diagram fee
- Landscape bond (AWTS systems)
- Builders sanitary service
- Water connection fee (if the connection has not yet been made)

.Whilst the development application is still valid

- The inspection fee(s)
- Drainage diagram fee
- Landscape bond (for AWTS systems)
- Builders sanitary service
- Water connection fee (if the connection has not yet been made)

Long Service Levy

A separate application for refund of this fee is to be made directly to the Long Service Levy Corporation.

Cancellation of a section 68 approval

- The inspection fees will be refunded



Section 2 General Objectives

A2.1 Introduction

Council recognises that every new development impacts on and changes the existing environment and so each development proposal must demonstrate a positive contribution, either directly or indirectly, to the objectives and intended outcomes of this Plan.

The controls contained in this Plan represent the minimum standards accepted by Council when undertaking development within Penrose and Wingello. The term 'development' applies to renovations, refurbishments and extensions to existing buildings, as well as to new construction.

Applicants are reminded that each development proposal will be assessed according to how well it meets stated objectives and contributes to the immediate surroundings and broader environment of the villages. In formulating the objectives regard has been taken to the objectives of the Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 (WLEP 2010) which should be read in conjunction with the objectives of this Plan.

Some objectives relate directly to the development of privately-owned land. Others relate to the public domain because it is recognised that the appropriate design and function of individual developments can contribute to the efficient and effective achievement of public domain goals and objectives.

A2.2 Objectives of this Plan

This section lists those objectives which guide the Plan as a whole. They should be read in conjunction with the specific objectives which apply to individual types of development and Precincts.

A2.2.1 Economic Function

The Sydney-Canberra Corridor Regional Strategy identifies Penrose and Wingello as "a villages - being small centres with local retail and speciality tourism retail within the Region. Villages contribute to the Region's character and to tourism."

Council recognises that the design and function of any commercial area are major influences on its efficient and effective operation which, in turn, determine the success of the centre in terms of business vitality.

Penrose and Wingello both contain one (1) Business zone under WLEP 2010 – B1 Neighbourhood Centre. Applicants are directed to WLEP 2010 which contains the objectives applicable to each zone.

In assessing a Land Use Application (LUA), Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the achievement of both zone objectives and the following Economic Function objectives:



- (a) Enhance the role of Penrose and Wingello within the overall economic structure of Wingecarribee Shire.
- (b) Recognise and enhance the roles of Penrose and Wingello as important retail and service centres providing for the needs of the surrounding community and visitors to the region.
- (c) Recognise and enhance the roles of Penrose and Wingello as local employment generators.
- (d) Encourage appropriate site amalgamation and redevelopment to provide a range of business and retail opportunities throughout the villages.

A2.2.2 Urban Function

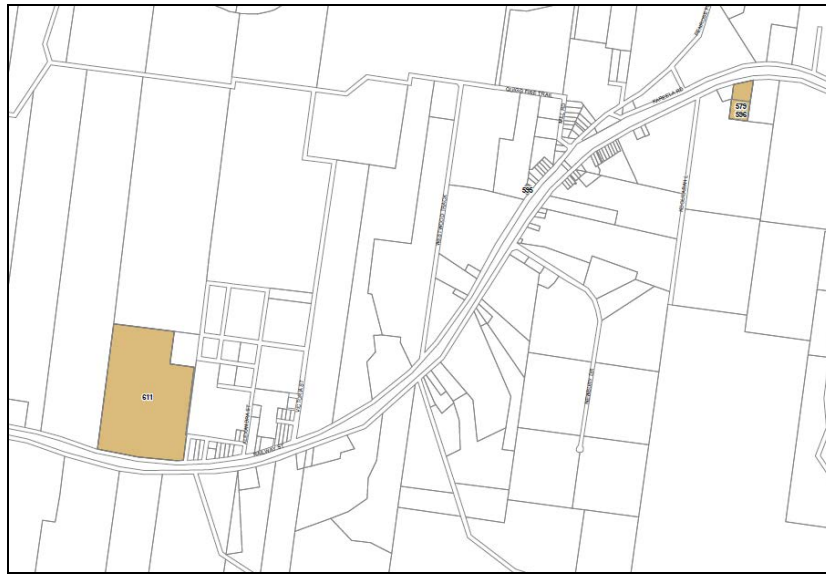
New development can also impact on the existing functional amenity of a locality. Traffic, parking, pedestrian access and streetscape all contribute to resident and visitor convenience, safety and enjoyment and Council constantly seeks to improve urban function throughout the villages. While not all development can make a positive contribution to these improvements, Council certainly expects that new development will in no way have a detrimental impact on such function.

In assessing a land use application, Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the achievement of both zone objectives and the following Urban Function objectives:

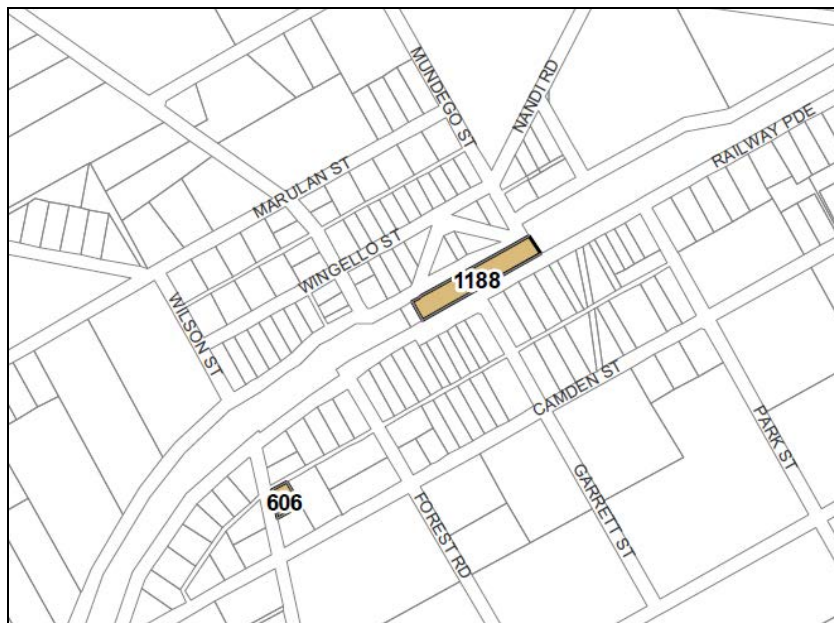
- (a) Improvement of traffic and parking management within the villages.
- (b) Minimisation of vehicular and pedestrian conflicts.
- (c) Provision of a safe and accessible network of pedestrian links throughout the villages.
- (d) Improvement of connections to public transport facilities.

A2.2.3 Heritage Conservation

Penrose and Wingello each contain Items of Heritage. Applicants are directed to the provisions of Clause 5.10 and Schedule 5 of WLEP 2010 regarding such Items, as indicated below.



Items of Heritage in Penrose



Items of Heritage in Wingello

In assessing a land use application, Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the achievement of both zone objectives and the following Heritage Conservation objectives:

- (a) Preserve and protect buildings of heritage and cultural value.
- (b) Ensure that redevelopment immediately adjacent to buildings of heritage or cultural value in no way detracts from the visual quality or amenity of heritage buildings.
- (c) Ensure that redevelopment within or immediately adjacent to Conservation Areas reflects the high heritage value of the Area and contributes to that value.



A2.2.4 Residential Amenity

In addition to residential diversity, Council also seeks to ensure that future residential development in Penrose and Wingello at least maintains and, where possible, improves, existing residential amenity.

In assessing a land use application, Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the achievement of both zone objectives and the following Residential Amenity objectives:

- (a) Conserve the unique characteristics of existing residential areas of the Penrose and Wingello villages.
- (b) Encourage new residential development that is sympathetic to existing or desired future streetscapes and neighbourhood character.
- (c) Ensure that residential development includes sustainable principles such as energy and water efficiency, using sustainable building products where ever possible.
- (d) Contribute to the enhancement of the urban amenity
- (e) Ensure that there is no light spill from any new development which would adversely impact on surrounding residents, including diminishment of the night sky experience.

A2.2.5 Residential Diversity

Council recognises that the viability and amenity of Penrose and Wingello depends on residential development as well as commercial strength. WLEP 2010 provides R2 Low Density zoned land in both Penrose and Wingello and R5 Large Lot Residential zoned land in Wingello in order to provide a variety of residential opportunities.

Applicants are directed to WLEP 2010 which contains the objectives applicable to the particular residential zone within which they seek to develop.

In assessing a land use application, Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the achievement of both zone objectives and the following Residential Diversity objectives:

- (a) Promote a mix of housing types to increase residential choice within the villages, particularly around bus and rail connections.
- (b) Encourage appropriate site amalgamation and redevelopment to provide a range of residential opportunities throughout the villages.

A2.2.6 Visual Amenity

Every new development generates an impact on the visual amenity of the immediate environment which can, in turn, affect the environment of the surrounding area. Visual impacts result from the overall appearance of the development and its relationship to the existing built form. Inappropriate design can generate significant adverse impacts and Council is only interested in developments which make a positive visual contribution.



Penrose & Wingello are small rural villages set on a ridgeline overlooking the Wingello State Forest and Morton National Park. They are generally laid out on a broad grid of a limited scale, and are dominated by a main street which has a mixed commercial, community and residential character.

The villages display a well kept garden character, and has a number of buildings that have heritage value. There are intimate streetscapes, and subtle landscapes, which include distinctive road entry corridors from the Hume Highway of both indigenous and exotic trees.

Density of scale and development are modest, with an architectural style that is mixed. Infilling with more modern housing has occurred, some of which is out of keeping with the remaining 'early' Penrose & Wingello vernacular.

More recent housing shows some sympathy to the traditional village architecture. This has been achieved, in part, by limiting height, constructing steeper pitched, often gabled roofs, and incorporating subtle materials and colours within a creative landscape design.

A very important factor in conjunction with this has been to maintain reasonable, rather than minimum setbacks, keeping in mind the necessity for privacy as well as the environmental factors of shade and sound.

"Conspicuous also are the hedges, both in large and smaller towns" (extract from Southern Highlands Landscape Study by the NSW National Trust 1990). These are to be encouraged in preference to the shading and souring of the ground from the erecting of paling fences.

Any tendency to build elevations contrary to the traditional houses of Penrose & Wingello with their steeper pitched iron roofs, generous facias and hipped extensions should be avoided.

Buildings and structures identified as items of environmental heritage or 'contributory' items, augment and enrich the local character. These may be of a community nature such as halls, but also include private homes and gardens.

Contributions to physical character however, rely only in part on items of declared historic interest.

Most of the charm of Penrose & Wingello derives from the general modesty of the buildings, due to the age in which they were built, and the maturity of the gardens: as well as the gravel verges of the roads and the lack of kerb and guttering and footpaths. It is these more subtle, but extensive characteristics that contribute so significantly to Penrose & Wingello's character. The low density, high trees, along with a general lack of traffic, give an initial impression of a quiet, homogenous and somewhat reclusive hamlets with a long established past.

Council does acknowledge that there are situations where extreme differences in scale and appearance may produce great urban design, involving landmark buildings. However, Council does expect that all new development should at least respond to the essential elements that make up the character of the surrounding urban environment. In particular, all new development should:



- (a) Demonstrate an appreciation of the existing streetscape.
- (b) Enhance the character of individual streets within the villages through appropriate built form design.
- (c) Provide areas of private open space which can make a positive contribution to the overall visual amenity of the locality.

A2.2.7 Public Views and Vistas

Key public views and vistas, whether along streets, or angled across properties or corner blocks, collectively contribute to the quality of the built environment. This is particularly the case in Wingecarribee Shire where villages are located within significant landscape environments. Council believes it is important to protect those views which are of public benefit.

In assessing a land use application, Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the protection of public views and vistas.

A2.2.8 Environmental Sustainability

Council's commitment to the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) recognises that urban areas generally, and villages in particular, do provide opportunities for environmental conservation. Although such areas are heavily utilised by residents, workers and visitors, it is important to recognise that even small improvements in the natural environment can be achieved, and to act on those opportunities.

In assessing a land use application, Council will consider the extent to which the proposal contributes to the achievement of both zone objectives and the following Environmental Sustainability objectives:

- (a) Retain and protect those individual remnant native specimens that are found scattered throughout the villages of Penrose and Wingello.
- (b) Maintain and enhance existing public open space areas.
- (c) Maintain and enhance the existing pattern of street tree plantings.
- (d) Encourage on-site tree plantings which enhance the urban environment and provide additional tree canopy for wildlife habitat.
- (e) Ensure that buildings are designed incorporating the principles of ESD by requiring the construction of 'energy smart' buildings which meet required standards for water and air quality, noise, biodiversity and energy apart from BASIX.

A2.2.9 The Public Domain

Council seeks to utilise developer contributions generated from appropriate development to enhance the convenience, safety and enjoyment of areas within the public domain.



Street trees improve visual quality, provide shade and protection, define spaces, link separate visual elements, provide screening, and provide scale and identity to the street spaces throughout the Villages.

In particular, Council seeks to:

- (a) Create a public domain which is accessible to all residents, workers and other visitors.
- (b) Ensure that areas of public open space are safe and attractive.
- (c) Provide additional recreation and cultural opportunities according to need.

A1.2 Road Reserves

Council will retain the ownership/control of all the unsealed road reserves within the villages. They will remain available as a means of access to new development, subject to environmental constraints. Unsealed roads adjacent to existing development shall be sealed, but only to the extent necessary to service local traffic.

All houses with street frontages, on private lanes or on 'battleaxe' blocks should be clearly named and or numbered at street level.

A1.2.1 Vegetation

Should remnant vegetation be located within either existing or proposed road reserves it shall be conserved. Access to new lots should be located in an alternative position or to take advantage of existing road reservations where they exist. Council will require that access to lots (driveways) be nominated in Section 88(b) instruments in order to protect existing vegetation and to reduce their visual impact.

A1.2.2 Road Widths

Where there are sections of unmade road reservation adjoining new subdivisions, it is recommended that a minimum section of this reservation be sealed for access. For instance with smaller subdivisions only 6m of a 20m reservation may be required in order to allow two cars to safely pass each other. This sealed area should be designed so as to flow around existing stands of vegetation within the reservation, wherever possible. For roads designated as an existing or future bus route, the paved width shall be designed to accommodate a bus

Safety features relating to the amount of space required for safe access of service and emergency vehicles, that is School buses and Fire Engine etc. is of paramount importance.

A1.2.3 Drainage and Services

Kerb and guttering is discouraged, with a more 'passive' approach to drainage design such as grass swales being the preferred option, to reduce sedimentation and water quality problems. However, where these approaches have been determined to be inappropriate for sound engineering or environmental reasons, kerb and guttering or other hard edge treatments can be considered.



Service infrastructure is also to be located in such a way as to ensure minimal environmental disturbance.

Please refer to Council's Building and Construction Works specifications for details.



Section 3 Ecologically Sustainable Development

A3.1 Introduction

Ecologically sustainable development (ESD) is development which utilises the community's resources in such a way that existing ecological processes, on which all life depends, are maintained, protected and enhanced.

Council will assess all land Use Applications with regard to the Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development, therefore this Section of the Plan should be read by all applicants prior to the preparation of any Land Use Application for either subdivision or development. Within this context, the detailed consideration and development of such an Application may proceed using the framework and controls provided in the following relevant sections.

The principles of ESD incorporate:

- (a) the precautionary principle - if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation,
- (b) inter-generational equity - the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are at least maintained, and, preferably, enhanced for the benefit of future generations,
- (c) conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity - new development must ensure that there is no loss of biological diversity or ecological integrity,
- (d) improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms - environmental factors should be incorporated into the valuation of assets and services through such principles as:
 - (i) polluter pays - those who generate pollution and waste should bear the cost of containment, avoidance or abatement,
 - (ii) full costing - the users of goods and services should pay prices based on the full life cycle of the costs of providing those goods and services, including the use of natural resources and assets and the ultimate disposal of any waste,
 - (iii) cost-effectiveness - environmental goals should be pursued in the most cost-effective way, by establishing incentive structures, including market mechanisms, that enable those best placed to maximise the benefits or minimise the costs to develop their own solutions and responses to environmental problems.

Land within Wingecarribee Shire has been classified in accordance with the natural ecological characteristics and processes that are present on that land, taking into account the extent to which land uses have influenced natural ecological processes. Penrose and Wingello are classified as being within an Urban Ecological Setting.



A3.2 Development on land within the Urban Ecological Setting

A3.2.1 Objectives

The objectives for the development of land classified as being part of an urban ecological setting are:

- (a) to that ensure that there is no net loss of riparian condition, remnant vegetation, biodiversity values, wetland values, wildlife habitat or stormwater quality.
- (b) to ensure the protection of vegetation, threatened species or ecological communities, hydrological aspects, watercourses or significant natural feature, and any other aspect of environmental quality.

A3.2.2 Controls

Council may consent to the carrying out of development on land classified as being part of the urban ecological setting, only if it is satisfied that the development is consistent with these objectives and that adequate provision has been made for:

- (a) the appropriate management of the impacts of the development and ongoing land management of natural ecosystems and ecological processes occurring on the land, and on any other land,
- (b) practicable incorporation of the principles of ecologically sustainable development into the development;
- (c) the preparation and implementation of a programme for the rehabilitation of land that has suffered environmental degradation.

A3.3 Development in Sydney's Drinking Water Catchments

A3.3.1 Introduction

The Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) manages and protects Sydney's drinking water catchments through the regulation of developments in the catchment areas, consistent with the *Drinking Water Catchments Regional Environmental Plan No 1* (the REP), or its equivalent.

Land within Sydney's drinking water catchments must be developed in accordance with the requirements of the REP.

A3.3.2 Objectives

- (a) To ensure water catchments deliver high quality water while sustaining diverse and prosperous communities;
- (b) To improve water quality in degraded areas where quality is not suitable for the relevant environmental values; and
- (c) To maintain or improve water quality where it is currently suitable for the relevant environmental values.



A3.3.3 Controls

- (a) Under the REP, Council cannot grant development consent unless it is satisfied the development will have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality. In assessing whether a proposed development has a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality, Council must be satisfied that:
 - (i) the development has no identifiable potential impact on water quality; or
 - (ii) will contain any such impact on the site of the development and prevent it from reaching any watercourse, water body or drainage depression on the site; or
 - (iii) will transfer any such impact outside the site by treatment in a facility to the required standard and disposal approved by the consent authority; and
- (b) the development incorporates the SCA's current recommended practices (or equivalent standards and practices) which represent best industry or development practice in terms of maintaining water quality.
- (c) Any proposed development which Council believes does not have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality must be referred by Council to the SCA, for a decision on concurrence, before development approval can be given. The SCA in granting concurrence may impose conditions to ensure a neutral and beneficial impact on water quality. If the SCA is not satisfied a neutral and beneficial impact on water quality can be achieved, concurrence will be withheld and Council will not be able to approve the development. For information on the REP and the SCA's current recommended practices, applicants should refer to the SCA's website at www.sca.nsw.gov.au
- (d) To enable Council and the SCA to assess whether a development will have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality, all development applications in the drinking water catchments must be accompanied by a Water Cycle Management Study. The contents of a Water Cycle Management Study, including the information, reports and modelling required, will vary according to the type of development and the risks it poses to water quality, with more in depth studies required for developments that pose a higher risk. The SCA has published the Neutral or Beneficial Effect on Water Quality Assessment Guidelines to assist councils and applicants (available on the SCA's website at www.sca.nsw.gov.au) which categorises developments into five modules according to complexity and the risk to water quality.
- (e) A Water Cycle Management Study accompanying a development application must include the following components:
 - (i) Clearly outline the development proposed, including a detailed site plan which includes site constraints
 - (ii) A summary and location of the water quality control measures proposed as part of the development
 - (iii) A statement, based on the information in the Water Cycle Management Study, as to whether the development has a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality, consistent with the SCA's Neutral or Beneficial Effect on Water Quality Assessment Guidelines.



- (f) In addition, the Water Cycle Management Study should contain the following reports or modelling.

Development Type	Information required in the <i>Water Cycle Management Study</i>
Minor developments which represent a very low risk to water quality. Limited to very minor alterations and additions to residential houses in sewerage areas.	An assessment, consistent with the SCA's Neutral or Beneficial Effect on Water Quality Assessment Guidelines, as to whether the development will have any identifiable potential impact on water quality. If there are any potential impacts then the development requires the information outlined in Module 1.
Less complex developments which represent a minor risk to water quality. These include typically new single dwellings, dual occupancy or secondary dwellings, or alterations and additions to existing dwellings, in sewerage areas.	Modelling using the Small-scale Stormwater Quality Model Conceptual erosion and sediment controls to be applied during construction
Developments considered to be moderately complex which represent a medium to high risk to water quality. These include typically multi-dwelling housing and small lot residential subdivisions in sewerage areas.	Stormwater quality modelling (using either the Small-scale Stormwater Quality Model or the MUSIC stormwater quality model) Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan or a more detailed conceptual Soil and Water Management Plan
Developments considered to be highly complex or non-standard developments which represent the highest risk to water quality. These include typically major commercial developments, and tourism and recreational developments.	Stormwater quality modelling (using either the Small-scale Stormwater Quality Model or the MUSIC stormwater quality model) Conceptual Soil and Water Management Plan On-site Wastewater Management Report (if relevant) Development specific pollutant assessment requirements
(g) Applicants and consultants are strongly recommended to refer to the SCA publication <i>Developments in Sydney's drinking water catchments – water quality information requirements</i> (available on the SCA's website at www.sca.nsw.gov.au). This publication outlines in detail the content requirements for a Water Cycle Management Study, and the different reports and modelling which need to be included, according to the type and scale of development proposed.	

A3.4 Pump Out Septic Systems

Council will only permit the installation of pump out septic systems within those areas of the Shire where a specific resolution of Council permits their installation. This will generally only occur when the area is to be serviced by a reticulated sewerage Scheme.



A3.4.1 Requirements for the installation of pump out septic systems

The following information is provided to assist with the installation and operation of effluent treatment, holding and pump-out facilities. If additional information is required please contact Council's Development Assessment Branch.

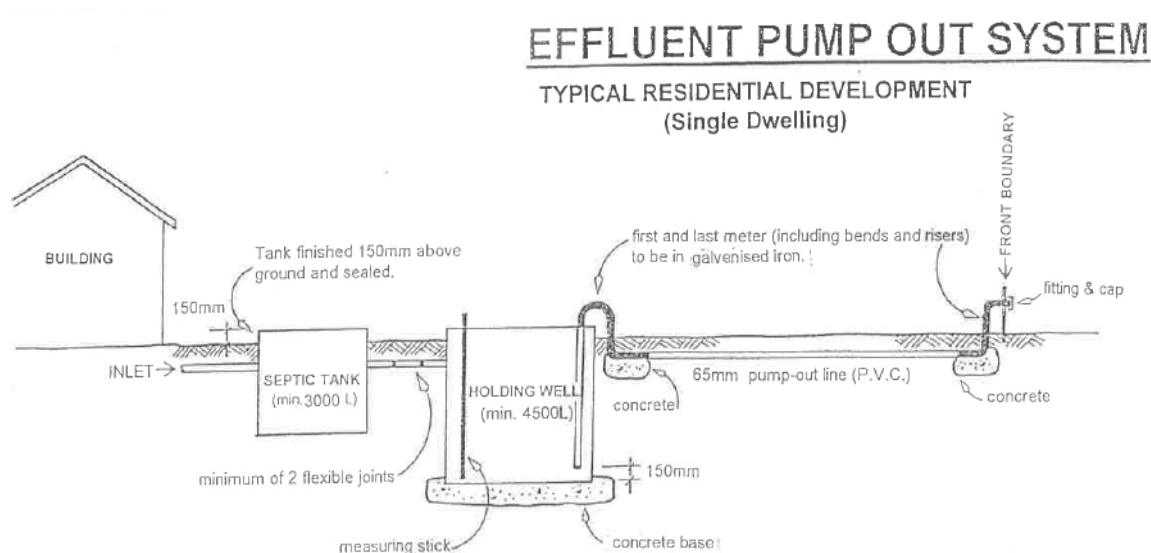
(a) DESIGN FOR RESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS

- (i) Septic tanks and collection wells shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 1546.1 – 1998 (Onsite domestic wastewater treatment units Part 1: Septic Tanks) and the NSW Health Department.
- (ii) The minimum capacity of the septic tank shall be 3000 litres. The maximum capacity shall be 5000 litres.
- (iii) The minimum capacity for the collection well shall be 4500 litres. An additional 1500 litres capacity shall be required for each additional bedroom where the dwelling has more than three bedrooms. The maximum size of the collection well shall be 12,000 litres.
- (iv) The connection between the septic tank and collection well is to have two flexible joints.
- (v) Holding wells are to be completely sealed on the inside face so as to prevent the intrusion of groundwater.
- (vi) The top edge of septic tanks and holding wells are to be finished a minimum 150mm above the surrounding ground levels and the lids shall be sealed with the tank to be watertight.
- (vii) The pump-out line shall be a minimum of 65mm internal diameter (75mm preferred) Class 6 PVC (blue brute or equivalent) with all bends & risers and 1.0m underground either side at the holding well, and the front boundary being of galvanized iron. The line shall extend into the tank and terminate 150mm above the base of the holding well (see diagram).
- (viii) The pump-out shall be located at the front boundary and fitted with a male kamlock fitting and cap. The riser shall be secured by staking with a steel stake of minimum 20mm diameter.
- (ix) An intermediate collection well or an ancillary pump may be required in some instances. For example where a rise of 7.5m is exceeded from the holding tank to the pump-out outlet at the boundary. Where an intermediate well is installed, the intermediate well shall have a capacity of approximately 1600L and be fitted with a suitable pump, to act simply as a pump well. A power switch to operate any ancillary pump shall be located at the boundary adjacent to the pump-out point. A stop valve shall be located in the standpipe of any system utilising an ancillary pump.
- (x) The pump-out line shall be encased in concrete at all bends beneath ground level.

- (xi) The base of the collection well shall be secured by the pouring of 1 cubic metre of concrete between the outside edge of the tank and the tank excavation. This is required to prevent the tank “popping” out of the ground due to groundwater.
- (xii) The collection well shall be provided with a hardwood dipstick, the dipstick shall pass through a close fitting opening at the top of the collection well
- (xiii) Council must be notified that the installation is ready for inspection when the septic tank and holding have been placed in position and all pipes laid but not covered. A final inspection on completion is also required.
- (xiv) A licensed plumber/drainer must execute all sanitary plumbing and drainage work, including connection of the holding well, intermediate line and pump-out line.
- (xv) All house sewer and plumbing work shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Water, Sewerage and Drainage Regulation 1993, and AS3500.

(b) DESIGN FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS

- (i) In respect of non-residential development, tank sizes will be calculated using design criteria as issues by the NSW Department of Health.





(c) MATTERS RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF THE PUMP-OUT SYSTEM

- (i) Any pump-out service **MUST** be provided by Council or Council's deemed effluent collection contractor.
- (ii) The effluent treatment / holding facility **MUST** be pumped out immediately there is evidence that the facility is approaching a level where surcharge in the environment is likely.
- (iii) Council will (of its own accord) ensure that each effluent treatment / holding facility is emptied on a minimum basis of at least once a fortnight.
- (iv) Under **NO** circumstances shall the effluent treatment / holding facility be emptied by a person who is not either a deemed Council employee or Council's deemed collection / disposal contractor.
- (v) All household effluent must be discharged into the septic tank. The discharge of household effluent onto land or into any stream or drain is expressly prohibited.
- (vi) Owners/occupants shall advise Council within 7 days of the premises being occupied following completion of the pump-out facility to enable commencement of the regular pump-out service.
- (vii) If a dwelling is to be unoccupied for periods of one week or greater then the collection of effluent shall be charged according to the volume collected. To allow this to occur, at least one week prior notice in writing to Council's Environment Assessment Branch.

A3.5 Protection of Watercourses and Riparian Lands

Clause 7.4 of Wingecarribee LEP 2010 addresses objectives and controls for the protection, enhancement and management of the ecological, scientific, cultural and aesthetic values of regional wildlife habitat corridors, natural water bodies and riparian land within the Shire. This clause applies to land identified on the Natural Resources Sensitivity Map as regional wildlife habitat corridor, or natural waterbodies and riparian land.

Riparian Land means land adjoining a natural waterbody that is:

- within 50m from the top of bank of Category 1 streams (marked red on Map A7.1), and
- within 30m from the top of bank of Category 2 streams (marked blue on Map A7.1), and
- within 10m from the top of bank of Category 3 streams (marked green on Map A3.1).



Applicants are directed to the controls within the Wingecarribee LEP with regard to proposed development close to an identified riparian corridor.

A3.6 Water Sensitive Design

A3.6.1 Introduction

Water Sensitive Design (WSD) is a commitment to the avoidance, reduction and recycling of water within developed areas thereby reducing reliance on aquifer ecosystems, wetlands, creeks and rivers, to gain water supply and to discharge wastewater.

Development can have many impacts on the environment, both visible and unforeseen. One typical consequence includes an increase in the discharge (quantity) and frequency of water runoff and nuisance flood events within developed environments. These events largely result from the presence of hard, impervious surfaces e.g. roofs, roads and driveways facilitating runoff across a high proportion of the developed environment. These surfaces reduce the capacity of the environment to absorb and infiltrate water and hence increase reliance on stormwater pipes, creeks and rivers, and flood mitigation structures.

WSD, at both a local and catchment level, assists in reducing these dependences and recharges water back into the environment.

In order to address WSD for development within the Shire, a 'treatment train' approach is recommended. A WSD Treatment Train includes a number of measures and treatments in series, rather than employing one single measure or treatment in order to achieve the objectives of water sensitive design.

An example of a treatment train at a street scale for a proposed subdivision resulting in a small number of new allotments may include:

- ~ Grassed swales adjacent to road/s,
- ~ Onsite bio-retention system and associated gross pollutant trap to capture runoff and filter pollutants and discharge water into natural system at a rate similar to that pre-development, and
- ~ Bio-retention system filtering water discharge from any onsite car park.

A3.6.2 Objectives

The overall aim of WSD is to avoid, or at least minimise, the impact of development on all aspects of the natural water cycle.

WSD objectives for all development proposed within the shire are:

- (a) Conservation of potable water.
- (b) Protection of natural ecosystems and waterways.
- (c) Protection of water quality entering natural ecosystems and waterways.
- (d) Minimisation of surface runoff entering natural ecosystems and waterways.



- (e) Integration of stormwater and wastewater treatments into the natural landscape to enhance visual, social, cultural and ecological values.

A3.6.3 Controls

WSD controls are to be satisfied for all development applications and integrated into the Water Cycle Management Study (or equivalent plan) for the proposed development and included in all modelling conducted (e.g. MUSIC or small-scale stormwater quality modelling).

Objective 1: Conservation of potable water

Controls:

1. All development within the shire is to utilise potable water efficiently. For residential dwellings including houses and units, the requirements of BASIX ensures the development complies with NSW planning requirements to conserve water. For all other development within the shire, the following must be achieved:
 - (a) Minimum 3A* star rated shower heads, tap fittings and toilet flush systems.
 - (b) Installation of rainwater tank/s to be utilised on site for watering of landscaping and may be plumbed to toilets and/ or laundry facilities. Size of tank will vary in accordance with development type and capacity to utilise water onsite. Rainwater tanks should be sized to capture (at minimum) the first 10mm of rainfall runoff from all building roofs proposed onsite.

**3A star rating means a fixture or appliance is rated to that level of water efficiency in accordance with AS/NZS 6400:2005 Water efficient products rating and labelling.*

Objective 2: Protection of natural ecosystems and waterways

Controls:

2. Development should not occur within riparian buffer zones outlined in Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Environment Plan 2010 (Clause 7.5 Natural Resource Sensitivity – Water and related maps) and vegetation within the riparian buffer distances is to be maintained and intact.

Objective 3: Protection of water quality entering natural ecosystems and waterways

Controls:

3. All development within the shire must comply with the requirements of *SEPP (Drinking Water Catchment) 2011* to ensure water quality exiting a site post development achieves a neutral or beneficial effect (NorBE) in comparison to pre-development water quality runoff.
4. Development which proposes to re-develop an existing, developed site (particularly those used previously for commercial and/ or industrial



purposes), the proposed development must comply with one of the following, whichever provides the greatest treatment of water:

- (a) Water quality exiting a site post-development must achieve a neutral or beneficial effect (NorBE) in comparison to pre-development water quality runoff (in accordance with *SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011*).
- (b) Post-development water quality runoff must achieve the following targets as improvements to the pre-development water quality runoff exiting the site:
 - (i) 85% reduction in the average annual total suspended solids loads.
 - (ii) 65% reduction in the average annual total phosphorus load.
 - (iii) 45% reduction in the average annual total nitrogen load.
 - (iv) 90% reduction in the average annual gross pollutant (size >5mm) load.
 - (v) To retain sediment coarser than 0.125mm for flows up to 25% of the 1 year ARI peak flow.
 - (vi) To ensure no visible oils for flows up to 25% of the 1 year ARI peak flow, in areas with concentrated hydrocarbon deposition.

(Source: Draft Environmental Targets *DECCW Managing Urban Stormwater*, in Coffs Harbour City Council *Water Sensitive Urban Design Policy*)

It is the responsibility of the developer to meet the objectives which achieve a net positive environmental outcome.

Objective 4: Minimisation of surface runoff entering natural ecosystems and waterways

Controls:

5. For development within the shire which proposes to subdivide land and create four or more allotments, the maximum discharge for the 1:100 year storm shall not exceed the pre-development discharge.

Objective 5: Integration of stormwater and wastewater treatments into the natural landscape to enhance visual, social, cultural and ecological values

Controls:

6. Development must not propose to pipe or channel riparian corridors or waterways.
7. Current recommended practices outlined within *SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011* and current best practice technical guides must be utilised to ensure effective functioning of treatment options utilised.

When planning and designing development within the Shire, reference is to be made to Current Recommended Practices contained within *SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011* and current best practice guidelines and technical documents such as:

- *Technical Guides: Australian Runoff Quality – A Guide to Water Sensitive Urban Design (Engineers Australia, 2006).*
- *Water Sensitive Urban Design Engineering Procedures: Stormwater (Melbourne Water, 2005).*

- *Water Sensitive Urban Design (Landcom, 2009).*

A3.6.4 Examples of WSD Treatment Options

In order to achieve WSD targets 2 - 5, development will require the use of treatments in series, complementing one another. Table 1 provides examples of suitable WSD treatment options to assist in achieving these targets.

Table 1: Examples of suitable WSD treatment for various development scale

WSUD treatment option	Allotment scale	Street Scale	Catchment/ sub catchment scale
Rain garden	x	x	x
Rain water tank	x	x	
Swales/ buffer strips		x	
Porous paving	x	x	x
Infiltration systems	x	x	
Bioretention basins	x	x	x
Constructed wetlands		x	x
End of pipe treatment e.g. gross pollutant traps	x	x	x

○ Rain Gardens (small bioretention systems)

Rain gardens are landscaping features which can be incorporated at a range of locations, shapes or sizes, and capture and filter stormwater runoff. They may also include a drainage component conveying flow into the stormwater pipe network beneath. Common locations include small parks, car parking facilities (between parking bays) and surrounding residential dwellings.



Photo*: Example of rain garden (bioretention basin) adjacent to car parking bay at Beachside Car park (Melbourne), Victoria.

○ Swales and Buffer Strips

Swales and buffer strips act as biofilters slowly conveying water through a filtration medium e.g. grass, vegetation, gravel and disconnect impervious areas (e.g. roads) from downstream waterways. Swales and buffer strips act to collect stormwater runoff and decrease flows and thereby downstream impacts in rainfall events.

They can be used adjacent to roads however should not be used as infiltration points due to the ability of collected water to affect road base materials. Council prefers swales and buffer strips to be located adjacent to roads and not to be included in the medium-stripe design due to access and maintenance issues associated with these locations.



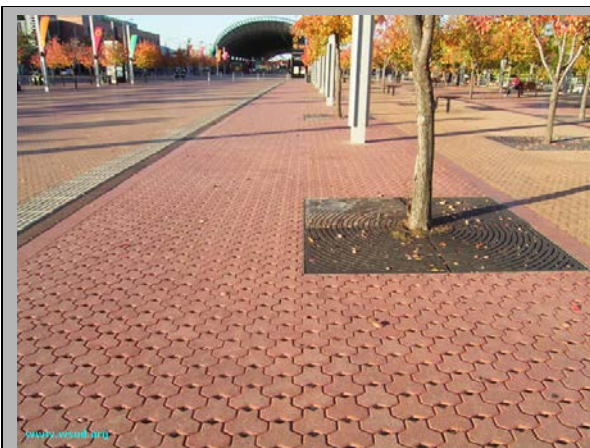
Photo*: Vegetated swale, Fairfield New South Wales



Photo*: Grassed swale with adjacent driveways, Cairnlea, Brisbane Queensland.

○ Porous Pavements

Porous paving (permeable paving) allows rainwater to penetrate into soil and subsoil layers, recharging water supplies and filtering pollutants. In some cases excess water from rainfall events may also be conveyed into drainage pipes located beneath.



Photo*: Porous pavements and permeable street tree plantings located at Sydney Olympic Park, New South Wales.

Photo*: Onsite retention basin and vegetated filter integrated into the surrounding landscape, Warriewood (Pittwater Council), Sydney.

○ Infiltration systems

These systems do not treat stormwater, instead aim to capture runoff and promote infiltration. Infiltration systems reduce damage downstream from heavily rainfall events by reducing peak flows and downstream flooding. These systems also assist in recharging groundwater.

○ Bio-retention Systems

Bio-retention systems (e.g. basins and swales) are not designed to convey the flow of water, instead they are designed to capture stormwater runoff which drains through a filter medium. Bio-retention basins may take a variety of shapes and forms within a catchment, however they are sensitive to materials which may block them.



Photo*: Vegetated bioretention swale at Warriewood (Pittwater Council), Sydney.



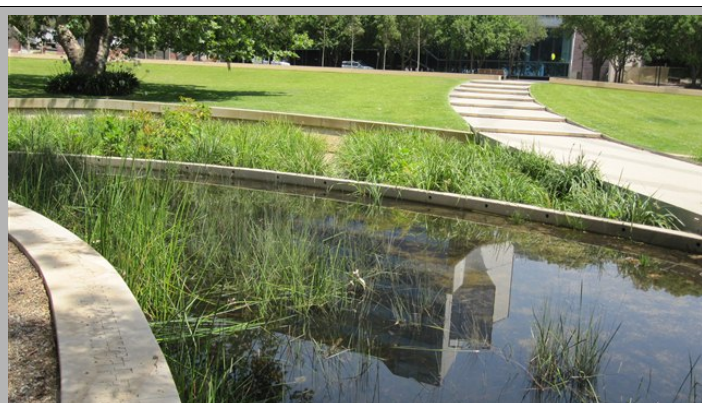
Photo*: Bioretention basin, Victoria Park, Sydney.

○ Constructed Wetlands

Constructed wetlands are shallow vegetated water bodies which remove pollutants from stormwater through processes including sedimentation, fine filtration, detention and biological uptake. Wetlands can also have significant social and community benefits, providing habitat for wildlife and sites for recreational activities such as walking and bicycle riding. The constructed wetland may be located on-stream or off-stream and will vary in size depending on their location within a catchment.



Photo*: Constructed wetland, Marrickville (Tempe), New South Wales.



Photo*: Constructed wetland, Sydney University (Darlington), New South Wales

- **End of pipe treatments e.g. gross pollutant traps**

End of pipe treatments are designed to be a last resort to capture gross pollution within catchments prior to it entering creeks and waterways. These devices are designed to retain litter and debris, and coarse materials delivered downstream throughout storm and heavy rain events.

End of pipe treatments are used as a last attempt to remove pollution from waterways and require frequent maintenance and cleaning out.



Photo: Gross pollutant trap at Umina, Gosford City Council, New South Wales (Source: www.gosford.nsw.gov.au).

* Photo source www.wsud.org



A3.7 Stormwater Management Plans

All Stormwater Management Plans requested by Council or the Sydney Catchment Authority must meet or exceed the Neutral or Beneficial Effect test and the water quality objectives using Current Recommended Practices contained in the Drinking Water Catchment Regional Environmental Plan No1.

Reference will also be required to the Landcom publication: *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Vol 1, 4th Edition, Landcom, 2004*

A3.8 Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

Where building or earthworks are proposed, Council's Development Engineers may request an Erosion & Sediment Control Plan. All such plans and all associated works must meet or exceed the Neutral or Beneficial Effect test and the water quality objectives using Current Recommended Practices contained in the Drinking Water Catchment Regional Environmental Plan No1.

Reference will also be required to the Landcom publication: *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Vol 1, 4th Edition, Landcom, 2004*.

A3.9 Management of Contaminated Land

A3.9.1 Introduction

Contaminated land can have major economic, legal and planning implications for the community. Contamination can limit land use potential or increase costs for developers and councils. Their investigation and clean-up is important to protect human health and the environment.

Land contamination is most often the result of past uses. It can arise from activities that took place on or adjacent to a site and be the result of improper chemical handling or disposal practices, or accidental spillages or leakages of chemicals during manufacturing or storage. Activities not directly related to the site may also cause contamination; for example, from diffuse sources such as polluted groundwater migrating under a site or dust settling out from industrial emissions.

A3.9.2 Council Requirements

- (a) Where there are indications that contamination is, or may be present, Council may require the applicant to undertake a site-specific Contamination Study.
- (b) In determining whether a site-specific Contamination Study is required, Council will consider the following questions:
 - (i) Is there any record of previous investigations of contamination on the land? If so, what were the results, including any previous initial evaluations?
 - (ii) Do existing records held by Council show that an activity listed in Table 1 has ever been approved on the subject land?



- (iii) Was the subject land at any time zoned for industrial, agricultural or defence purposes?
 - (iv) Is the subject land currently used for an activity listed in subclause (c) below?
 - (v) Is, or has the subject land ever been regulated through licensing or other mechanisms in relation to any activity listed in subclause (c) below?
 - (vi) Are there any land use restrictions on the subject land relating to possible contamination, such as notices issued by the EPA or other regulatory authority?
 - (vii) Does a site inspection conducted Council suggest that the site may have been associated with any activities listed in subclause (c) below?
 - (viii) Is Council aware of information concerning contamination impacts on land immediately adjacent to the subject land which could affect the subject land?
- (c) The potential contamination activities referred to in subclause (b) above are: acid/alkali plant and formulation, agricultural/horticultural activities, airports, asbestos production and disposal , chemicals manufacture and formulation, defence works, drum re-conditioning works, dry cleaning establishments, electrical manufacturing (transformers), electroplating and heat treatment premises, engine works, explosives industry, gas works , iron and steel works, landfill sites, metal treatment, mining and extractive industries, oil production and storage, paint formulation and manufacture, pesticide manufacture and formulation, power stations, railway yards, scrap yards, service stations, sheep and cattle dips, smelting and refining, tanning and associated trades, waste storage and treatment, and wood preservation.
- (d) Where Council determines that further study is required, applicants will need to comply with the following (overleaf) requirements.
- (e) For further details on how Council will assess the information provided to it, applicants are directed to State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 55 – Managing Land Contamination.



Stage	Key Elements
Stage 1—Preliminary Investigation	<p>The main objectives of a preliminary investigation are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify any past or present potentially contaminating activities, provide a preliminary assessment of any site contamination and, if required, provide a basis for a more detailed investigation. A preliminary investigation is not necessary where contamination is not an issue.
Stage 2—Detailed Investigation.	<p>A detailed investigation is only necessary when a preliminary investigation indicates that the land is contaminated or that it is, or was, formally used for an activity identified by Council as possibly causing contamination and a land use change is proposed that has the potential to increase the risk of exposure to contamination. A detailed investigation will also need to be conducted as part of a remediation proposal.</p> <p>The objectives of a detailed investigation are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to define the nature, extent and degree of contamination; to assess potential risk posed by contaminants to health and the environment; and to obtain sufficient information to develop a remedial action plan (RAP), if required.
Stage 3—Remedial Action Plan	<p>The objective of an RAP, or plan of remediation, is to set objectives and document the process to remediate the site.</p>
Stage 4—Validation and Monitoring	<p>The objective of validation and monitoring is to demonstrate whether the objectives stated in the RAP and any conditions of development consent have been achieved. SEPP 55 requires a notice of completion for all remediation work. Validation is an important prerequisite of this notice.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that not every site will require all four stages of investigation. An investigation may proceed directly to Stage 2 for example, if it is clear early on that the land has been used for an activity identified by Council as possibly causing contamination and the proposed change of use would increase the risk from contamination. Proponents may also choose not to proceed with the proposal and terminate the site investigation process at any stage. If a proponent decides to proceed with the proposal and provide the necessary information for consideration by the planning authority, they should engage suitably qualified contaminated land professionals who are experienced in contaminated site assessment and management.</p>

Section 4 Flood Liable Land

A4.1 Introduction

This Section applies to any development for which consent is required that is located on land affected by flooding (flood liable or flood prone land).

In 1984, the State Government introduced its Flood Prone Land Policy, applicable to all land in New South Wales. The first Floodplain Development Manual (FDM) was published in 1986, providing guidelines for the implementation of the government's Flood Prone Land Policy and the 'merit approach' that underpins its application.

In 2005, the State Government released revised guidelines under the *Floodplain Development Manual* (FDM April 2005) to support the Flood Prone Land Policy, the primary objective of which is:

"to reduce the impact of flooding and flood liability on individual owners and occupiers of flood prone property, and to reduce private and public losses resulting from floods, utilising ecologically positive methods wherever possible."

Local Government is the primary authority responsible for both flood risk management and land use planning in New South Wales. The State Government's flood policy provides for a flexible merit based approach to be followed by local government when preparing controls for planning, development and building matters on flood liable land. For Council to fully carry out its responsibilities for management of flood liable land, it is necessary to prepare a local "*Floodplain Risk Management Plan*" (FRMP).

The FDM requires that Councils prepare *Floodplain Risk Management Studies* (FRMS) as a prelude to the formulation of a FRMP that, among other things, would control development and other activity within the floodplain. The process for preparing a FRMS and FRMP is depicted by Figure A4.1 below.

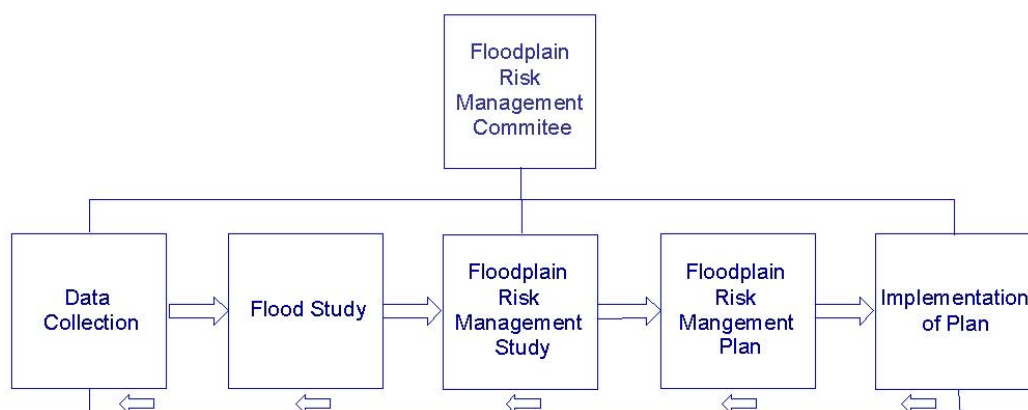


Figure A4.1 - Floodplain Risk Management Process (FDM, 2005)



The following controls are consistent with the State Government's "Flood Prone Land Policy" and the FDM. The controls in this section represent an application of the State Policy to reflect local circumstances as identified for the Penrose and Wingello floodplain, through the preparation of a FRMS and FRMP.

The purpose of this section of the DCP is to guide development to ensure risk to life and property associated with flooding is minimised in a manner consistent with the Policies of Council formulated under the NSW Flood Policy and Floodplain Development Manual.

A4.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Section are to:

- (a) Increase public awareness of the hazard and extent of land affected by all potential floods, including floods greater than the 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI) flood and to ensure essential services and land uses are planned in recognition of all potential floods.
- (b) Inform the community of Council's policy for the use and development of flood prone land.
- (c) Manage the risk to human life and damage to property caused by flooding through controlling development on land affected by potential floods.
- (d) Provide detailed controls for the assessment of applications lodged in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 on land affected by potential floods.

A4.3 Requirements and Controls

A4.3.1 How to Determine Compliance

Different controls apply to different land uses, depending on the flood hazard applying to the land. The controls in this part of the DCP comprise:

- **The objectives** - a statement of the purpose intended to be achieved by each control, to assist in understanding the control.
- **The performance criteria** - state a desired outcome and a means of assessing whether the desired outcome will be achieved.
- **The prescriptive controls** - preferred ways of achieving the desired outcome. While adherence to the prescriptive controls may be important, it is paramount that the objectives and the performance criteria are clearly satisfied.



A4.3.2 Flood Risk Precincts

Figure A4.2 (overleaf) illustrates the various Flood Risk Precincts (FRPs) identified in Penrose and Wingello. The identification of these Precincts is to grade the relative severity of flood risks across the floodplain and thereby provide a basis for assigning development controls. The various FRPs in Penrose and Wingello are described below.

High Flood Risk Precinct

This Precinct contains that land below the 100 year flood that is either subject to a high hydraulic hazard or where there are significant evacuation difficulties. The high flood risk precinct is where high flood damages, potential risk to life, and evacuation problems would be anticipated or development would significantly and adversely effect flood behaviour. Most development should be restricted in this precinct. In this precinct, there would be a significant risk of flood damages without compliance with flood related building and planning controls.

Medium Flood Risk Precinct

This Precinct contains that land below the 100 year flood that is not subject to a high hydraulic hazard and where there are no significant evacuation difficulties. In this precinct there would still be a significant risk of flood damage, but these damages can be minimised by the application of appropriate development controls.

Fringe-Low Flood Risk Precinct

This Precinct contains that land between the extents of the 100 year flood and the 100 year flood plus 0.5m in elevation (being a freeboard). In this precinct there would still be a significant risk of flood damage, but these damages can be minimised by the application of appropriate development controls.

Low Flood Risk Precinct

This Precinct contains that land within the floodplain (i.e. within the extent of the probable maximum flood) but not identified within any of the above Flood Risk Precincts. The Low Flood Risk Precinct is where risk of damages is low for most land uses and most land uses would be unrestricted within this precinct.

A4.3.3 Land Use Categories

The list of land use definitions contained within WLEP 2010 has been grouped into major land use categories based on their sensitivity to flood risks. The eight land use categories and the identified land uses they contain are:



Category	Included Land Uses
Critical uses and facilities	Emergency services facility; administration building or public administration building that may provide an important contribution to the notification or evacuation of the community during flood events (e.g. SES Headquarters and Police Stations); Hospital.
Sensitive uses and facilities	Community facility; Telecommunications facility; Institution; Educational establishment; Liquid fuel depot; Public utility undertaking (including electricity generating works and utility installations) which is essential to evacuation during periods of flood or if affected would unreasonably affect the ability of the community to return to normal activities after flood events; Seniors housing.
Residential	caravan park (approved long-term sites and/or "annuals"); child care centre; exhibition home; home-based child care centre; home business; home industry; home occupancy; moveable dwelling; neighbourhood shop; residential accommodation; tourist and visitor accommodation.
Commercial or industrial	Air transport facility; airport; amusement centre; bulky goods premises; business premises; community facility (other than critical and sensitive uses and facilities); correctional centre; crematorium; depot; entertainment facility; exhibition village; freight transport facility; function centre; funeral chapel; funeral home; hazardous industry; hazardous storage establishment; health services facility; heavy industry; heliport; highway service centre; industrial retail outlet; industry; liquid fuel depot; light industry; market; mixed use development; mortuary; night club; offensive industry; offensive storage establishment; office premises; passenger transport facility; place of public entertainment; place of public entertainment; place of public worship; pub; public administration building (other than critical uses and facilities); recreation facility (major); registered club; restricted premises; retail premises; self-storage units; service station; sex services premises; shop top housing; storage premises; timber and building supplies; transport depot; truck depot; vehicle body repair workshop; vehicle repair station; vehicle sales or hire premises; veterinary hospital; warehouse or distribution centre; waste disposal facility; waste management facility; waste or resource management facility; waste or resource transfer station; and wholesale supplies.
Recreation and non urban	Animal boarding or training establishment; biosolid waste application; biosolids treatment facility; boat launching ramp; boat repair facility; boat shed; caravan park (with no approved long term sites and no "annuals"); charter and tourism boating facility; environmental facility; environmental protection works; extensive agriculture; extractive industry; information and education facility; horticulture; kiosk; landscape and garden supplies; marina; mine; mining; moveable dwelling; port facilities; public utility undertaking (other than critical uses or facilities); recreation area; recreation facility (indoor); recreational facility (outdoor); research station; resource recovery facility; utility installations (other than critical uses and facilities); water recreation structure; water recycling facility; and water storage facility.
Concessional development	(a) In the case of residential development : (i) an addition or alteration to an existing dwelling of not more than 10% or 30m ² (whichever is the lesser) of the habitable floor area



	<p>which existed at the date of commencement of this Plan;</p> <p>(ii) the construction of an outbuilding with a maximum floor area of 20m²; or</p> <p>(iii) rebuilt dwellings which substantially reduce the extent of flood affectation to the existing building.</p> <p>(b) In the case of other development:</p> <p>(i) an addition to existing buildings of not more than additional 100m² or 10% of the floor area which existed at the date of commencement of this DCP (whichever is the lesser);</p> <p>(ii) rebuilding of a development which substantially reduces the extent of flood risks to the existing development;</p> <p>(iii) a change of use which does not increase flood risk having regard to property damage and personal safety; or</p> <p>(iv) subdivision that does not involve the creation of new allotments with potential for further development.</p>
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The allocation of land use categories among the flood risk precincts is summarised in the matrix overleaf.

Prescriptive Controls

Template: V6.0

Planning Consideration	Flood Risk Precincts (FRP's)																								
	Low Flood Risk						Fringe-Low Flood Risk						Medium Flood Risk						High Flood Risk						
	Critical Uses & Facilities	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	Residential	Commercial & Industrial	Recreation & Non-Urban	Concessional Development	Critical Uses & Facilities	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	Residential	Commercial & Industrial	Recreation & Non-Urban	Concessional Development	Critical Uses & Facilities	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	Residential	Commercial & Industrial	Recreation & Non-Urban	Concessional Development	Critical Uses & Facilities	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	Residential	Commercial & Industrial	Recreation & Non-Urban	Concessional Development	
Floor Level		3						3	2,6,7	5,6,7	1,6	4,7				2,6,7	5,6,7	1	4,7					1	4,7
Building Components		2						2	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1					1	1
Structural Soundness		3						3	2	2	2	2				2	2	2	2					1	1
Flood Effects		2						2	2	2	2	2				2	2	2	2					1	1
Car Parking & Driveway Access		1,3,5,6,7						1,3,5,6,7	1,3,5,6,7	1,3,5,6,7	2,3,4,6,7	6,7,8				1,3,5,6,7	1,3,5,6,7	2,3,4,6,7	6,7,8					2,3,4,6,7	6,7,8
Evacuation		2						2	2	1 or 2	3	2				2	1 or 2	3	2					3	2
Management & Design		1,4,5						1,4,5	1	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5				1	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5					1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5

**General Notes:**

No Controls



Unsuitable Development Type (refer to General Note b)

- a Freeboard equals an additional height of 500mm.
- b The relevant environmental planning instruments (generally the Local Environmental Plan) identify development permissible with consent in various zones in the LGA. Notwithstanding, constraints specific to individual sites may preclude Council granting consent for certain forms of development on all or part of a site.
- c Filling of the site, where acceptable to Council, may change the FRP considered to determine the controls applied in the circumstances of individual applications.
- d Refer to Section 4.3.6 of the DCP for planning considerations for proposals involving only the erection of a fence. Any fencing that forms part of a proposed development is subject to the relevant flood effects and Structural Soundness planning considerations of the applicable development category.
- e Refer to Sections 4.3.5.2 and 4.3.5.3 of the DCP for special considerations such as for house raising proposals and development of properties identified for voluntary acquisition.
- f Terms in italics are defined in the glossary of this plan and Schedule 2 specifies development categories. These development types are generally as defined within Environmental Planning Instruments applying to the LGA.

Floor Level

- 1 All floor levels to be no lower than the 5 year flood level plus *freeboard* unless justified by site specific assessment.
- 2 *Habitable floor* levels to be no lower than the 100 year flood level plus *freeboard*.
- 3 *Habitable floor* levels to be no lower than the *PMF* level. *Non-habitable floor* levels to be no lower than the *PMF* level unless justified by a site specific assessment.
- 4 Floor levels to be no lower than the *design floor level*. Where this is not *practical* due to compatibility with the height of adjacent buildings, or compatibility with the floor level of existing buildings, or the need for access for persons with disabilities, a lower floor level may be considered. In these circumstances, the floor level is to be as high as *practical*, and, when undertaking alterations or additions, no lower than the existing floor level.
- 5 The level of *habitable floor areas* to be equal to or greater than the 100 year *flood level plus freeboard*. If this level is not *practical* for a development in a Business zone, the floor level should be as high as possible.
- 6 *Non-habitable floor* levels to be equal to or greater than the 100 year flood level plus freeboard where possible, or otherwise no lower than the 5 year flood level plus *freeboard* unless justified by site specific assessment.
- 7 A restriction is to be placed on the title of the land, pursuant to S.88B of the Conveyancing Act, where the lowest *habitable floor area* is elevated above finished ground level, confirming that the undercroft area is not to be enclosed, where Council considers this may potentially occur.

Building Components & Method

- 1 All structures to have *flood compatible building components* below the 100 year flood level plus *freeboard*.
- 2 All structures to have *flood compatible building components* below the *PMF* level.

Structural Soundness

- 1 Engineer's report to certify that the structure can withstand the forces of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to and including a 100 year flood plus *freeboard*, or a *PMF* if required to satisfy evacuation criteria (see below). In the case of alterations or additions to an existing development, the structure to be certified is that which is proposed to be newly constructed or otherwise required to be of a specified standard to satisfy other controls.
- 2 Applicant to demonstrate that the structure can withstand the forces of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to and including a 100 year flood plus *freeboard*, or a *PMF* if required to satisfy evacuation criteria (see below). An engineer's report may be required.
- 3 Applicant to demonstrate that any structure can withstand the forces of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to and including a *PMF*. An engineers report may be required.

Flood Effects

- 1 Engineer's report required to certify that the development will not increase flood effects elsewhere, having regard to: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) changes in flood levels and velocities caused by alterations to the *flood conveyance*; and (iii) the cumulative impact of multiple potential developments in the floodplain.
- 2 The flood impact of the development to be considered to ensure that the development will not increase flood effects elsewhere, having regard to: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) changes in flood levels and velocities caused by alterations to the *flood conveyance*; and (iii) the cumulative impact of multiple potential developments in the floodplain. An engineer's report may be required.

Car Parking and Driveway Access

- 1 The minimum surface level of open car parking spaces or carports shall be as high as *practical*, and not below: (i) the 5 year flood level plus *freeboard*; or (ii) the level of the crest of the road at the location where the site has access; (which ever is the lower). In the case of garages, the minimum surface level shall be as high as *practical*, but no lower than the 5 year flood level plus *freeboard*.
- 2 The minimum surface level of open car parking spaces, carports or garages, shall be as high as *practical*.
- 3 Garages capable of accommodating more than 3 motor vehicles on land zoned for urban purposes, or *enclosed car parking*, must be protected from inundation by floods equal to or greater than the 100 year flood.
- 4 The driveway providing access between the road and parking space shall be as high as *practical* and generally rising in the egress direction.
- 5 Where the level of the driveway providing access between the road and parking space is lower than 0.3m below the 100 year flood, the following condition must be satisfied - the depth of inundation on the driveway during a 100 year flood shall not exceed: (i) the depth at the road; or (ii) the depth at the car parking space. (Refer to Schedule 3). A lesser standard may be accepted for single detached dwelling houses where it can be demonstrated that risk to human life would not be compromised.
- 6 *Enclosed car parking* and car parking areas accommodating more than 3 vehicles (other than on Rural zoned land) with a floor level below the 5 year flood level plus *freeboard* or more than 0.8m below the 100 year flood level, shall have *adequate warning systems, signage and exits*.
- 7 Restraints or vehicle barriers to be provided to prevent floating vehicles leaving a site during a 100 year flood.
- 8 Driveway and parking space levels to be no lower than the *design ground/floor levels*. Where this is not *practical*, a lower level may be considered. In these circumstances, the level is to be as high as *practical*, and, when undertaking alterations or additions, no lower than the existing level.

Note: a. A flood depth of 0.3m is sufficient to cause a small vehicle to float.

b. Enclosed car parking is defined in the glossary and typically refers to carparks in basements.

Evacuation

- 1 Reliable access for pedestrians or vehicles required during a 100 year flood.
- 2 Reliable access for pedestrians or vehicles is required from the building, commencing at a minimum level equal to the lowest *habitable floor* level to an area of refuge above the *PMF level*, or a minimum of 20% of the gross floor area of the dwelling to be above the *PMF level*. In the case of alterations or additions to an existing development, this may require retro-fitting the existing structure if required to support a refuge above the *PMF*.
- 3 The evacuation requirements of the development are to be considered. An engineers report will be required if circumstances are possible where the evacuation of persons might not be achieved within the *effective warning time*.

Management and Design

- 1 If this application involves subdivision, Applicant to demonstrate that potential development as a consequence of the subdivision, can be undertaken in accordance with this DCP.
- 2 *Site Emergency Response Flood Plan* required where floor levels are below the *design floor level*, (except for single dwelling-houses).
- 3 Applicant to demonstrate that area is available to store goods above the 100 year flood level plus *freeboard*.
- 4 Applicant to demonstrate that area is available to store goods above the *PMF level*.
- 5 No storage of materials below the *design floor level* which may cause pollution or be potentially hazardous during any flood.

Figure A4.2 Penrose and Wingello Flood Plain Matrix



A4.4 Controls for General Development

This sub-section details the controls that apply to general development (excluding fencing) on flood liable land other than land affected only by local overland flooding. The development controls are graded relative to the severity and frequency of the potential floods based on the findings of the Penrose and Wingello Floodplain Risk Management Plan.

A4.4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the controls for general development are:

- (a) To require development with high sensitivity to flood damages or danger to life to be sited and designed so that it is subject to minimal flood hazard.
- (b) To allow development with low sensitivity to flood damages or danger to life to be located within a floodplain subject to design and siting controls and provided the chance of personal harm and damage to property is minimised.
- (c) To ensure that the design and siting controls and built form outcomes required to address the flood hazard do not result in unreasonable impacts on the:
 - (i) amenity and character of an area;
 - (ii) streetscape and the relationship of the building to the street;
 - (iii) social and economic outcomes; and the
 - (iv) environment and ecology.
- (d) To ensure the flood risk within the development, comprising danger to life and damage to property, is minimised and not increased beyond the level acceptable to the community.
- (e) To ensure that the proposed development does not exacerbate flooding on other properties.

A4.4.2 Performance Criteria

The performance criteria for general development are:

- (a) The flood risk associated with the development comprising danger to life and damage to property is minimised and not increased beyond the level acceptable to the community.
- (b) The additional economic and social cost which may arise from damage to property from flooding is not greater than that which can reasonably be managed by the property owner and general community. The cost of damages that may be incurred over the expected life of a development should be no greater than that which could be reasonably expected to be met by the occupants and/or the developer without Government assistance.
- (c) Effective warning time and reliable access is available for evacuation from an area potentially affected by all floods to an area free of risk from flooding.



- (d) Motor vehicles associated with the development are able to be relocated, undamaged, to an area with substantially less likelihood from flooding, within the effective warning time.
- (e) Appropriate procedures (such as warning systems, signage or evacuation drills) for land use categories of “critical uses and facilities” and “sensitive uses and facilities” be in place, if necessary, so that people are aware of the need to evacuate personnel and relocate goods and motor vehicles during a flood, and are capable of identifying an appropriate evacuation route.
- (f) Development does not detrimentally increase the potential flood effects on other development or properties either individually or in combination with the cumulative impact of development that is likely to occur in the same floodplain. Development should not change the height or behaviour of floodwaters elsewhere in the floodplain in a manner which is likely to affect other property. The assessment of these effects must include the potential for similar impacts that would arise as a consequence of other development in the floodplain that has the potential to occur in the future under current zoning and planning controls.
- (g) Development does not result in significant impacts upon the amenity of an area (e.g. by way of unacceptable overshadowing of adjoining properties) or privacy impacts (e.g. by unsympathetic house-raising).
- (h) Development must be compatible with the existing and planned streetscape and character of the locality.
- (i) The design of car parking (enclosed or uncovered) and associated driveways should not result in unacceptable environmental or amenity impacts such as visual intrusion from elevated driveways and parking structures and overshadowing of adjoining residential properties.
- (j) The proposal must not have an unacceptable adverse impact upon the ecological value of the waterway corridors, and where possible, should provide for their enhancement.
- (k) Development does not prejudice the economic viability of any Voluntary Acquisition Scheme, by significantly increasing the value of property above the existing or likely future funds available in the scheme.

A4.4.3 Prescriptive Controls

The prescriptive controls for general development are:

- (a) Compliance with the requirements of the flood plain matrix as contained in Figure A4.3 above.
- (b) Development within the commercial centres must ensure that design solutions address flood risk management objectives as well as providing appropriate urban design outcomes, particularly in regard to:
 - (i) Ground floor levels that are consistent with existing adjoining commercial development or form part of an integrated design which incorporate the frontage of a whole street block. Note: design solutions could include, flood proofed shop front windows at street level and confined active spaces (such as eating areas) at the



- street level which are substantially constructed of flood compatible materials and building components or able to be closed off with flood proof doors. Ground floor areas away from the street interface may vary subject to being adequately integrated.
- (ii) Acceptable access for persons with disabilities; and
 - (iii) An overall building height that is compatible with the existing and planned streetscape.
- (c) Proposals for house raising must provide appropriate documentation including:
- (i) a report from a suitably qualified engineer to demonstrate that the raised structure will not fail from the forces of floodwaters in a 100 year ARI flood; and
 - (ii) the provision of details such as landscaping and architectural enhancements which ensure that the resultant structure will not result in significant adverse impacts upon the amenity and character of an area.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision, where a property is identified within a Voluntary Acquisition Scheme area, Council will only consent to further development being “concessional development”; provided:
- (e) the development is for only minor works such as small awnings over existing balconies or in-ground swimming pools; and
 - (f) capital investment intended for the property is, in the opinion of Council, not greater than the minimum required to satisfy acceptable standards.

A4.5 Controls for Fencing on Flood Liable Land

Fencing can have a significant influence on the distribution of flood waters. The implications of fencing are greater where flood waters are deeper and faster moving such as is expected in a high flood risk precinct.

A4.5.1 Objectives

The objectives of the controls for fencing are to ensure that development involving fencing has fencing constructed:

- (a) in a manner that does not affect the flow of flood waters so as to result in additional flood impacts on surrounding land; and
- (b) so as to withstand the forces of floodwaters, or collapse in a controlled manner to prevent the undesirable impediment of flood waters.

A4.5.2 Performance Criteria

The performance criteria for fencing are:

- (a) Fencing is to be constructed in a manner that does not affect the flow of flood waters so as to detrimentally change flood behaviour or increase flood levels on surrounding land.



- (b) Ability to be certified by a suitably qualified engineer, that the proposed fencing is adequately constructed so as to withstand the forces of floodwaters, or collapse in a controlled manner to prevent the undesirable impediment of flood waters.

A4.5.3 Prescriptive Controls

The prescriptive controls for fencing are:

- (a) Fencing within a High Flood Risk Precinct must be security/ permeable/ open type/safety fences. Council may require such fencing to be able to be opened at the bottom with the force of floodwaters. (This requirement may be secured by a Section 88B instrument burdening the title of the land).
- (b) An applicant will need to demonstrate that any fence would create no impediment to the flow of floodwaters. Appropriate fences must satisfy the following:-
 - (i) An open collapsible hinged fence structure or pool type fence;
 - (ii) Other than a brick or other masonry type fence (which will generally not be permitted); or
 - (iii) A fence type and siting criteria as prescribed by Council.

A4.6 Controls for Overland Flow

The effects of overland flow, also defined as local overland flooding, are to be assessed in the same manner as mainstream flooding. In addition there are other specific considerations as outlined below.

A4.6.1 Objectives

The objective of the control for overland flow is to ensure that the impacts and flood risks associated with overland flow are addressed when assessing a development proposal.

A4.6.2 Performance Criteria

The performance criteria for general flood prone land apply.

A4.6.3 Prescriptive Controls

The prescriptive controls for overland flow are:

- (a) Proposals involving collecting and piping overland flow through the subject property or upgrading a section of Council's existing pipe-infrastructure, will generally not be acceptable for the following reasons:
 - (i) there is a substantial potential for system blockage due to the limited number of inlets available;
 - (ii) the natural detention storage available within the catchment is reduced and flow velocities are increased; and



- (iii) due to greater rates of flow, it may cause localised increases in hazard at the system outlet and greater scour of natural creeks and/or disturbance of the downstream river bed.
- (b) Proposed land subdivisions of lots affected by overland flow will not be approved unless the applicant can demonstrate to Council that it is possible to provide a development on the newly created lot that realises the full floor space ratio (FSR) potential of the lot and provides suitable private open space while meeting the overland flow management criteria outlined in this document.

A4.7 Information Requirements

A4.7.1 Introduction

This section outlines the information that is likely to be required in the formulation of a competent development proposal on flood liable land and to assess the acceptability of the proposal.

A4.7.2 Objective

To ensure that adequate information is available in the formulation and assessment of a development proposal on flood liable land.

A4.7.3 Information Requirements

- (a) Applications must include information that addresses all relevant controls listed above, and the following matters as applicable.
- (b) Applications for Concessional Development to an existing dwelling on flood liable land shall be accompanied by documentation from a registered surveyor confirming existing floor levels.
- (c) A survey plan showing: -
 - (i) The position of the existing building/s or proposed building/s;
 - (ii) The existing ground levels to Australian Height Datum (AHD) around the perimeter of the building and contours of the site; and
 - (iii) The existing or proposed floor levels to AHD.
- (d) Applications for earthworks, filling of land and subdivision shall be accompanied by a survey plan (with a contour interval of 0.25m) showing relative levels to AHD.
- (e) For large scale developments, or developments in critical situations, a flood study using a fully dynamic one or two dimensional computer model may be required. For smaller developments the existing flood study may be used together with any relevant Council Drainage Design Code and the Floodplain Development Manual, will be required. From this study, the following information shall be submitted in plan form:
 - (i) water surface contours (including the 100 year flood and PMF extents);



- (ii) velocity vectors;
 - (iii) velocity and depth product contours;
 - (iv) delineation of Flood Risk Precincts relevant to individual floodplains; and
 - (v) both existing and proposed flood profiles for the full range of events for total development including all structures and works (such as revegetation/ enhancements).
- (f) This information is required for the pre-developed and post-developed scenarios.
- (g) Where the controls for a particular development proposal require an assessment of structural soundness during potential floods, the following impacts must be addressed:
 - (i) hydrostatic pressure;
 - (ii) hydrodynamic pressure;
 - (iii) impact of debris; and
 - (iv) buoyancy forces.
- (h) Foundations need to be included in the structural analysis.

A4.8 Terms Used in this Section of the Plan

Adequate Warning Systems, Signage and Exits is where the following is provided:

- (a) an audible and visual alarm system which alerts occupants to the need to evacuate, sufficiently prior to likely inundation to allow for the safe evacuation of pedestrians and vehicles;
- (b) signage to identify the appropriate procedure and route to evacuate; and
- (c) exits which are located such that pedestrians evacuating any location during any flood do not have to travel through deeper water to reach a place of refuge above the 100 year flood, away from the enclosed car parking.

Annual is a dwelling site in a caravan park used as a “holiday van” site. “Holiday van” is defined in the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005* as “a moveable dwelling (other than a tent) that is or usually is continuously located on a short-term site and used primarily by its owner for occasional occupancy for holiday purposes”.

Australian Height Datum (AHD) is a common national plane of level corresponding approximately to mean sea level.

Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) means the long-term average number of years between the occurrence of a flood as big as, or larger than, the selected event. For example, floods with a discharge as great as, or greater than, the 20 year ARI flood event will occur on average once every 20 years. ARI is another way of expressing the likelihood of occurrence of a flood event.



Compensatory Works refers to earthworks where material is excavated (or “cut”) from one location in the floodplain and placed (or “filled”) at another location in the floodplain, with no net importation of fill material, such that the volume available for storage of flood waters is not altered for all floods.

Conveyance is a direct measure of the flow carrying capacity of a particular cross-section of a stream or stormwater channel. (For example, if the conveyance of a channel cross-section is reduced by half, then the flow carrying capacity of that channel cross-section will also be halved).

Design floor level or ground level means the minimum floor level that applies to the development. If the development is concessional development, this level is determined based on what land use category would apply if it was not categorised as Concessional Development.

DISPLAN means a step by step sequence of previously agreed roles, responsibilities, functions, actions and management arrangements for the conduct of a single or series of connected emergency operations, with the object of ensuring the coordinated response by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in emergencies.

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) is using, conserving and enhancing natural resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be maintained or increased.

Effective warning time is the time available after receiving advice of an impending flood and before the floodwaters prevent appropriate flood response actions being undertaken. The effective warning time is typically used to move farm equipment, move stock, raise furniture, evacuate people and transport their possessions.

Enclosed car parking means car parking which is potentially subject to rapid inundation, which consequently increases danger to human life and property damage (such as basement of bunded car parking areas). The following criteria apply for the purposes of determining what is enclosed car parking:

- (a) Flooding of surrounding areas may raise water levels above the perimeter which encloses the car park (normally the entrance), resulting in rapid inundation of the car park to depths greater than 0.8m, and
- (b) Drainage of accumulated water in the car park has an outflow discharge capacity significantly less than the potential inflow capacity.

Flood is a relatively high stream flow which overtops the natural or artificial banks in any part of a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam, and/or local overland flooding associated with major drainage as defined by the FDM before entering a watercourse.

Note: Consistent with the Floodplain Development Manual, this section of the DCP does not apply in the circumstances of local drainage inundation as defined in the Floodplain Development Manual and determined by Council. Local drainage problems can generally be minimised by the adoption of urban building controls requiring a minimum difference between finished floor and ground levels.

Flood awareness is an appreciation of the likely effects of flooding and knowledge of the relevant flood warning and evacuation procedures.



Flood compatible building components means a combination of measures incorporated in the design and/or construction and alteration of individual buildings or structures subject to flooding, and the use of flood compatible materials for the reduction or elimination of flood damage.

Note: A list of typical flood compatible building components is provided in Figure 9.3.

Flood compatible materials include those materials used in building which are resistant to damage when inundated.

Note: A list of typical flood compatible building components is provided in Figure 9.3.

Flood evacuation strategy means the proposed strategy for the evacuation of areas within effective warning time during periods of flood as specified within any policy of Council, the FRMP, the relevant SES Flood Plan, by advices received from the State Emergency Services (SES) or as determined in the assessment of individual proposals.

Flood prone land (being synonymous with flood liable and floodplain) is the area of land which is subject to inundation by the probable maximum flood (PMF).

Floodplain Development Manual (FDM) refers to the document dated April 2005, published by the New South Wales Government and entitled "Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land".

Floodplain Risk Management Plan (FRMP) means a plan prepared for one or more floodplains in accordance with the requirements of the Floodplain Development Manual or its predecessors.

Floodplain Risk Management Study (FRMS) means a study prepared for one or more floodplains in accordance with the requirements of the Floodplain Development Manual or its predecessors.

Freeboard provides reasonable certainty that the risk exposure selected in deciding on a particular flood chosen as the basis for a FPL is actually provided. It is a factor of safety typically used in relation to the setting of flood levels, levee crest levels, etc. (as specified at Section K5 of the FDM). Freeboard is included in the flood planning level.

Habitable floor area means:

- (a) in a residential situation: a living or working area, such as a lounge room, dining room, rumpus room, kitchen, bedroom or workroom;
- (b) in an industrial or commercial situation: an area used for offices or to store valuable possessions susceptible to flood damage in the event of a flood.

Note: Separate considerations are specified for the car parking area of a development irrespective of the land use with which it is associated.

Hazard is a source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss. In relation to this plan, the hazard is flooding which has the potential to cause harm or loss to the community.

Infill development is development which is proposed within established existing urban area and usually involves the development of a vacant residential site, or the



removal of an existing residential or retail/commercial building to provide a replacement building for a similar use.

Local drainage means small scale inundation in urban areas outside the definition of major drainage as defined in the Floodplain Development Manual. Local drainage problems invariably involve shallow depths (less than 0.3m) with generally little danger to personal safety.

Local overland flooding (being synonymous with overland flow) means inundation by local runoff rather than overbank discharge from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam.

Outbuilding means a building that is ancillary to a principal residential building and includes sheds, garages, carports and similar buildings but does not include granny flats.

Practical means that which in the opinion of Council can be achieved within the design of the development, while not necessitating:

- (a) floor levels to be raised in a way that would unreasonably hinder access to and from existing floor levels or ground levels on the same site or adjacent public areas; and
- (b) the raising of a structure to a height that would result in unacceptable impacts on the amenity of adjacent residential properties; and
- (c) the height or presentation of a building that would be inconsistent with the existing or planned streetscape.

Note: Examples of where the preferred design may not be practical include:

Example 1: A minor extension to an existing dwelling (falling within the "Concessional Development" land use category) where an additional room would require a floor level higher than what otherwise exists within the dwelling constraining internal movements or resulting in an unusual external appearance to the building.

Example 2: The rebuilding or refitting of a singular shop in a traditional street shopping centre where existing ground floor levels of the site and adjoining sites relate closely to the footpath level. In this case the width of the site would not be sufficient to allow for a redevelopment that could incorporate a podium level or colonnade along the street frontage at the preferred design floor flood level while remaining compatible with the existing or planned streetscape. The site would have insufficient frontage to the road to enable the creation of a site specific streetscape presentation that was compatible with, but not consistent with that otherwise prevailing in the shopping centre (eg. the site does not occupy a whole street block).

Example 3: The topographical site constraints of a site would require a driveway to be elevated more than 1 metre above natural ground in a location that would not allow the driveway to be incorporated in the final landscape or visually and acoustically screened from habitable rooms associated with dwellings on the site or adjacent properties. The resultant garage design and driveway levels may also be unable to meet Australian Standards. In this case the development of the site for



the proposed residential purposes would otherwise be a reasonable expectation having regard to the planning controls and existing development in the locality.

Primary habitable floor area means the majority of habitable floor area and in a residential situation includes the majority of bedrooms, main living area, kitchen and first bathroom.

Probability is a statistical measure of the expected chance of flooding (see ARI).

Probable maximum flood (PMF) is the largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation. In the case of the Berrima Floodplain, the PMF is identical to the “extreme flood” referred to in the Berrima Flood Study (Revised) (2000) and the Berrima Floodplain Risk Management Study (2002), or later updates to these studies.

Probable maximum precipitation (PMP) is the greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration meteorologically possible over a given size storm area at a particular location at a particular time of the year, with no allowance made for long-term climatic trends (World Meteorological Organisation, 1986). It is often the primary input to the estimation of the probable maximum flood.

Raised fill pad level is a raised area of ground upon which a dwelling or ancillary buildings must be constructed on rural or other non-urban zoned lands.

Rebuilt dwelling refers to the construction of a new dwelling on an allotment where an existing dwelling is demolished.

Reliable access during a flood means the ability for people to safely evacuate an area subject to flooding, having regard to the depth and velocity of flood waters and the suitability of the evacuation route, without a need to travel through areas where water depths increase.

Risk means the chance of something happening that will have an impact. It is measured in terms of consequences and probability (likelihood). In the context of this plan, it is the likelihood of consequences arising from the interaction of floods, communities and the environment.

Site Emergency Response Flood Plan (not being an SES Flood Plan) is a management plan that demonstrates the ability to safely evacuate persons and include a strategy to move goods above the flood level within the available warning time. This Plan must be consistent with any relevant flood evacuation strategy, flood plan or similar plan.

Survey plan is a plan prepared by a registered surveyor which shows the information required for the assessment of an application in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

Subdivision where referred to in the context of flood risk management controls means any subdivision of land which involves the creation of new allotments.

Tourist related development where referred to in the context of flood risk management controls means cabins, camping or caravan sites which do not provide for long term occupation or any tourist facility which does not include accommodation.



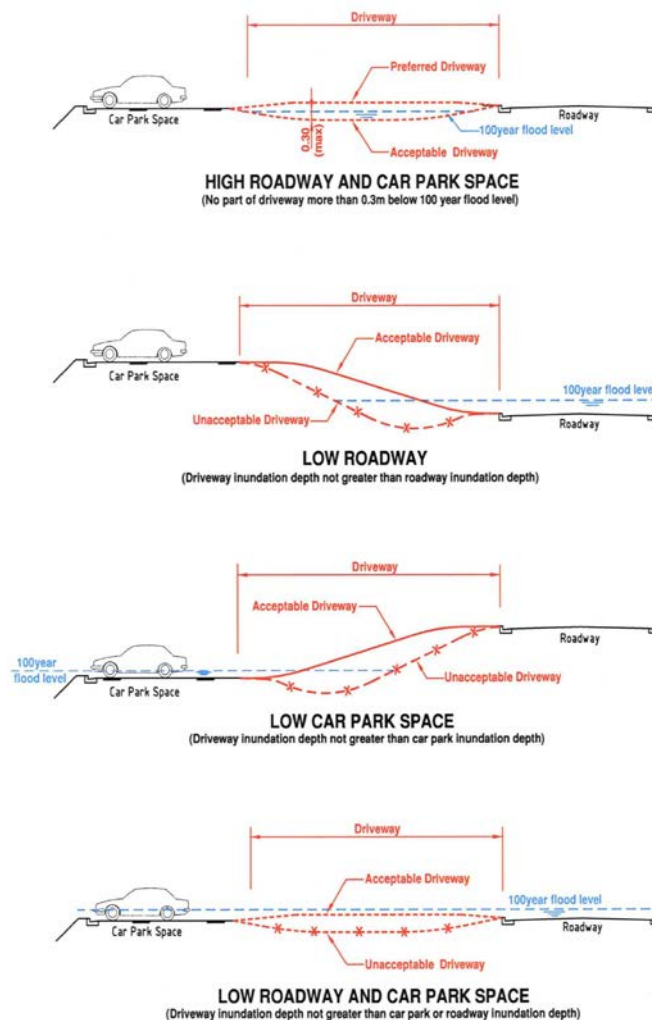
FIGURE A4.4 FLOOD COMPATIBLE MATERIALS & BUILDING COMPONENTS

BUILDING COMPONENT	FLOOD COMPATIBLE MATERIAL
Flooring and Sub-floor Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concrete slab-on-ground monolith construction suspension reinforced concrete slab.
Doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> solid panel with water proof adhesives flush door with marine ply filled with closed cell foam painted metal construction aluminium or galvanised steel frame
Floor Covering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clay tiles concrete, precast or in situ concrete tiles epoxy, formed-in-place mastic flooring, formed-in-place rubber sheets or tiles with chemical-set adhesives silicone floors formed-in-place vinyl sheets or tiles with chemical-set adhesive ceramic tiles, fixed with mortar or chemical-set adhesive asphalt tiles, fixed with water resistant adhesive
Wall and Ceiling Linings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) fibro-cement board b) brick, face or glazed c) clay tile glazed in waterproof mortar d) concrete e) concrete block f) steel with waterproof applications g) stone, natural solid or veneer, waterproof grout h) glass blocks i) glass j) plastic sheeting or wall with waterproof adhesive
Wall Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> k) solid brickwork, blockwork, reinforced, concrete or mass concrete
Insulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l) foam (closed cell types)
Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m) aluminium frame with stainless steel rollers or similar corrosion and water resistant material.
Roofing Structure (for Situations Where the Relevant Flood Level is Above the Ceiling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reinforced concrete construction galvanised metal construction
Nails, Bolts, Hinges and Fittings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> brass, nylon or stainless steel removable pin hinges hot dipped galvanised steel wire, nails or similar.
Electrical and Mechanical Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For dwellings constructed on land to which this Plan applies, the electrical and mechanical materials, equipment and installation should conform to the following requirements.
Heating and Air Conditioning Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heating and air conditioning systems should, to the maximum extent possible, be installed in areas and



BUILDING COMPONENT	FLOOD COMPATIBLE MATERIAL
	spaces of the house above the relevant flood level. When this is not feasible every precaution should be taken to minimise the damage caused by submersion according to the following guidelines.
Main power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to the approval of the relevant authority the incoming main commercial power service equipment, including all metering equipment, shall be located above the relevant flood level. Means shall be available to easily disconnect the dwelling from the main power supply.
Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heating systems using gas or oil as a fuel should have a manually operated valve located in the fuel supply line to enable fuel cut-off.
Wiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wiring, power outlets, switches, etc., should, to the maximum extent possible, be located above the relevant flood level. All electrical wiring installed below the relevant flood level should be suitable for continuous submergence in water and should contain no fibrous components. Earth core linkage systems (or safety switches) are to be installed. Only submersible-type splices should be used below the relevant flood level. All conduits located below the relevant designated flood level should be so installed that they will be self-draining if subjected to flooding.
Installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The heating equipment and fuel storage tanks should be mounted on and securely anchored to a foundation pad of sufficient mass to overcome buoyancy and prevent movement that could damage the fuel supply line. All storage tanks should be vented to an elevation of 600 millimetres above the relevant flood level.
Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment installed below or partially below the relevant flood level should be capable of disconnection by a single plug and socket assembly.
Ducting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ductwork located below the relevant flood level should be provided with openings for drainage and cleaning. Self draining may be achieved by constructing the ductwork on a suitable grade. Where ductwork must pass through a water-tight wall or floor below the relevant flood level, the ductwork should be protected by a closure assembly operated from above relevant flood level.
Reconnection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should any electrical device and/or part of the wiring be flooded it should be thoroughly cleaned or replaced and checked by an approved electrical contractor before reconnection.
Ancillary Structures (steps, pergolas, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable water tolerant materials should be used such as masonry sealed hardwood and corrosive resistant metals. Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) treated timber is not a suitable material.

FIGURE A4.5 – Car Parking and Driveway Access Examples





Section 5 Bushfire Hazard

A5.1 Potential Bushfire Hazard

Penrose & Wingello are listed as being of significant risk from bushfire hazard under Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan 1997 (last updated 2001). The main risk management strategy listed for Penrose & Wingello is the encouragement of residents to reduce fuels on their property.

There are pockets of Category 1 land and buffer areas under the Rural Fire Service Mapping located around the villages and these tend to be isolated pockets of remnant rainforest species. However, where properties are affected by these an individual assessment of risk will need to be undertaken for development applications. Development within these locations will be required to comply with the NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources guideline "Planning for Bushfire Protection – A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities, Developers and Home Owners".

The following map shows the affected properties and is an extract from the Bush Fire Prone Land Map certified by the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service. Darker areas are buffer zones and lightly shaded areas are fire prone. Please contact Council to determine the affectation of subject lands.

Note: The Rural Fire Service recommends referring to the following documents for further advice:

- Planning for Bushfire Protection guidelines, 2006
- Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997
- Section 79BA of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

Wingecarribee Shire Council

Bushfire Prone Land Map

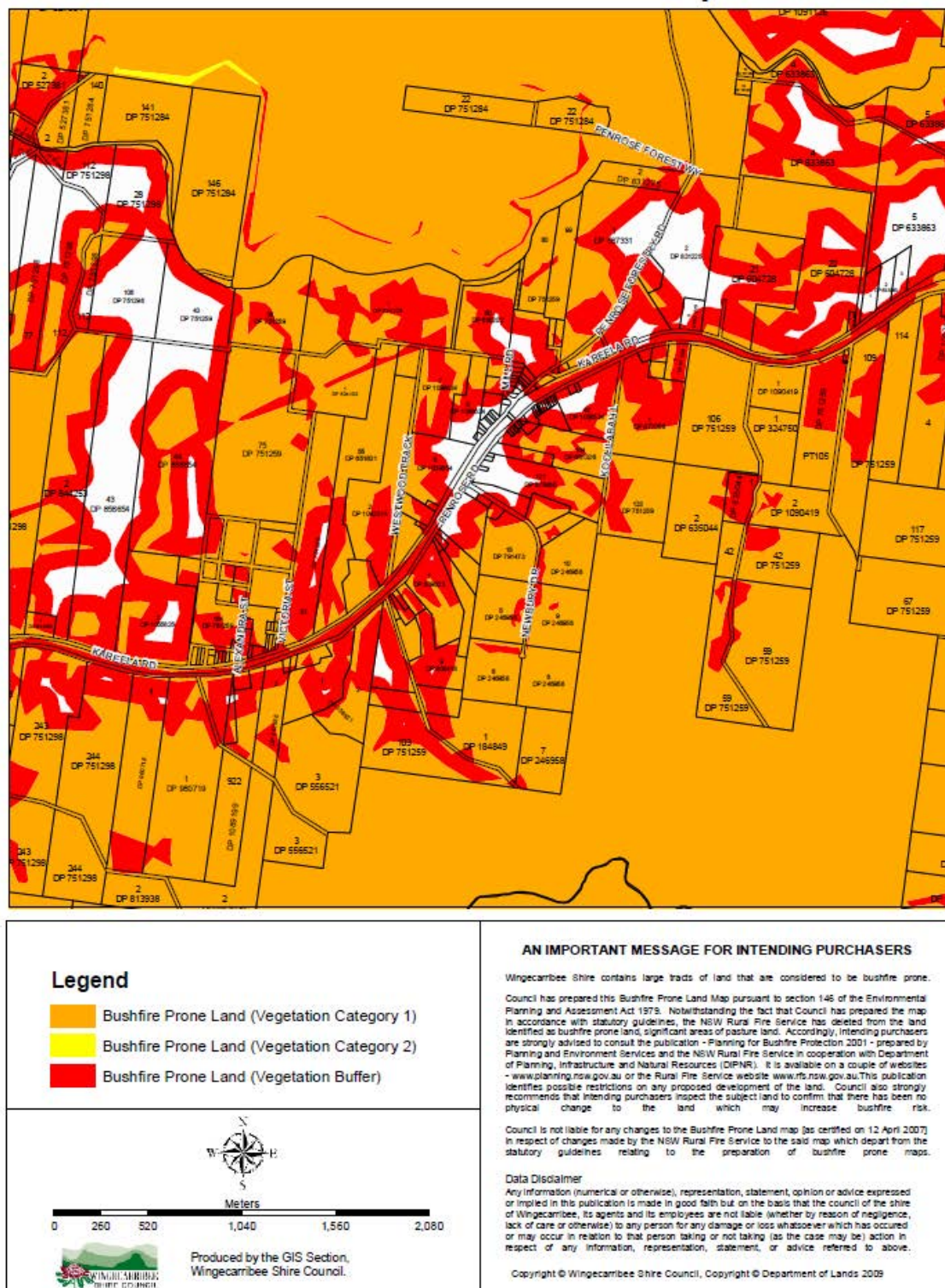
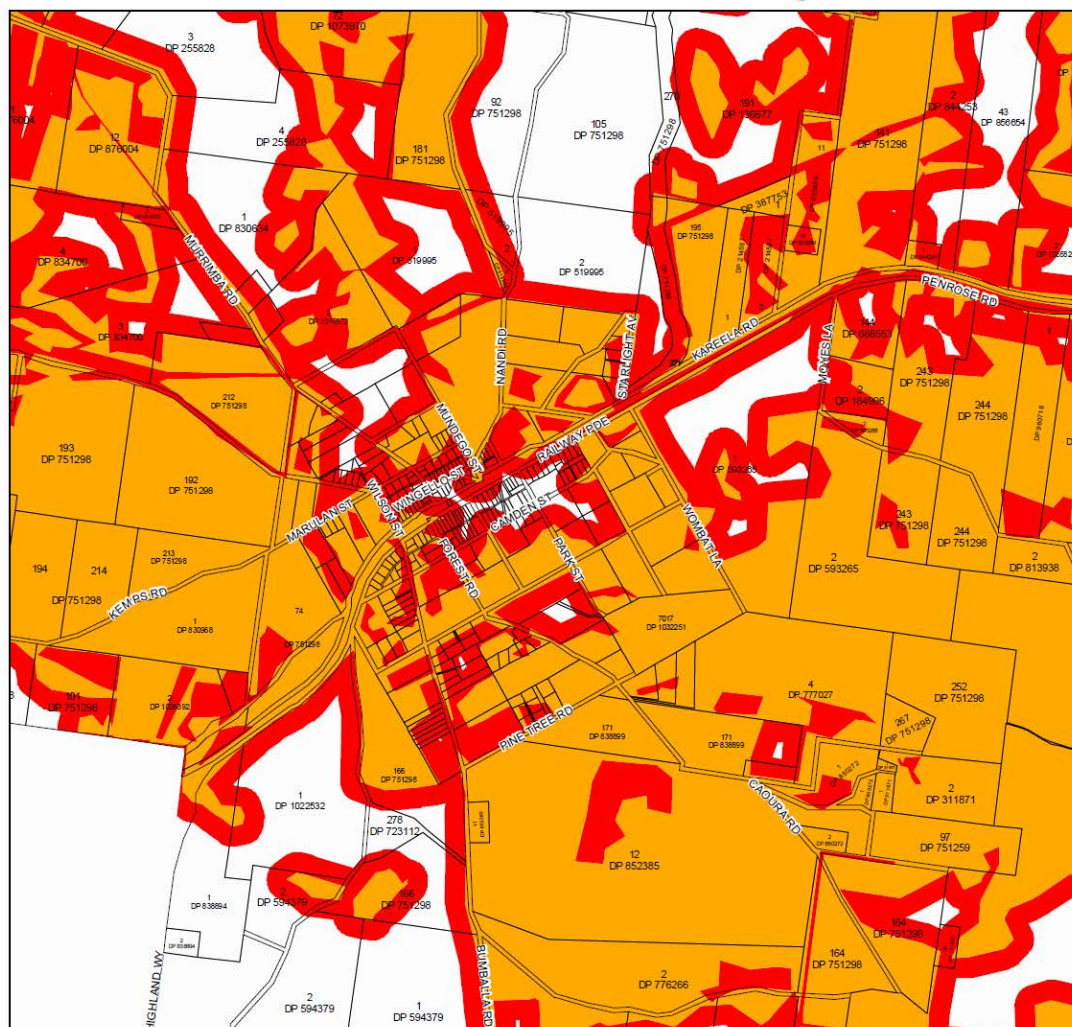


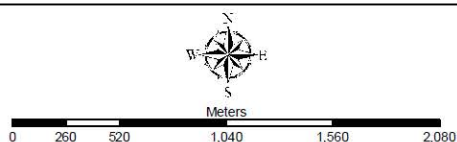
Figure A4.1—Map of Bushfire Prone Land in and around Penrose

Wingecarribee Shire Council
Bushfire Prone Land Map



Legend

- Bushfire Prone Land (Vegetation Category 1)
- Bushfire Prone Land (Vegetation Category 2)
- Bushfire Prone Land (Vegetation Buffer)



Produced by the GIS Section,
Wingecarribee Shire Council.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FOR INTENDING PURCHASERS

Wingecarribee Shire contains large tracts of land that are considered to be bushfire prone.

Council has prepared this Bushfire Prone Land Map pursuant to section 146 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Notwithstanding the fact that Council has prepared the map in accordance with statutory guidelines, the NSW Rural Fire Service has deleted from the land identified as bushfire prone land, significant areas of pasture land. Accordingly, intending purchasers are strongly advised to consult the publication - Planning for Bushfire Protection 2001 - prepared by Planning and Environment Services and the NSW Rural Fire Service in cooperation with Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Natural Resources (DIPNR). It is available on a couple of websites - www.planning.nsw.gov.au or the Rural Fire Service website www.rfs.nsw.gov.au. This publication identifies possible restrictions on any proposed development of the land. Council also strongly recommends that intending purchasers inspect the subject land to confirm that there has been no physical change to the land which may increase bushfire risk.

Council is not liable for any changes to the Bushfire Prone Land map [as certified on 12 April 2007] in respect of changes made by the NSW Rural Fire Service to the said map which depart from the statutory guidelines relating to the preparation of bushfire prone maps.

Data Disclaimer

Any information (numerical or otherwise), representation, statement, opinion or advice expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith but on the basis that the council of the shire of Wingecarribee, its agents and its employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any information, representation, statement, or advice referred to above.

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Figure A4.2-Map of Bushfire Prone Land in and around Wingello.



Section 6 Vegetation Management & Landscaping

A6.1 Preservation of Trees and Other Vegetation

A6.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Section of the Plan are to:

- (a) preserve the amenity, biodiversity and ecology of the Penrose and Wingello villages through the preservation of trees and other vegetation as described in Clause 5.9 of WLEP 2010.
- (b) preserve the amenity and heritage value of trees and other vegetation associated with Items of Heritage or within Heritage Conservation Areas.
- (c) clarify the meaning of Clause 5.9 of WLEP 2010.
- (d) define and explain the terms used in Clause 5.9 of WLEP 2010.
- (e) clarify the assessment criteria under which exemptions will be determined.

A6.1.2 Introduction

Clause 5.9 of Wingecarribee LEP 2010 (WLEP 2010) addresses the preservation of trees or other vegetation. The objective of this clause is to “preserve the amenity of the area, including biodiversity values, through the preservation of trees and other vegetation”.

The clause applies across the whole of the Shire, but is particularly relevant to Penrose and Wingello, whose gardens and streetscapes are amongst some of the finest in the country.

The elements of the clause and its sub-clauses are addressed in detail below, but in essence, this clause is saying that a person may not ringbark, cut down, top, lop, remove, injure, or wilfully destroy any tree or other vegetation without Council consent. These terms are defined below (A5.1.4) and there are exemptions (A5.15 and A5.16).

A6.1.3 WLEP 2010 Controls

Sub-clause 5.9 (2) of WLEP 2010 explains that the provisions of clause 5.9 operate within the context of definitions and explanations contained within the relevant Development Control Plan, stating:

“This clause applies to species or kinds of trees or other vegetation that are prescribed for the purposes of this clause by a development control plan made by the Council” and notes that “the development control plan may also prescribe the trees and other vegetation to which the clause applies by reference to species, size, location or other manner.”



With reference to these DCP definitions, the following controls apply:

Sub-clause 5.9 (3) of WLEP 2010 applies to all land within Penrose and Wingello *except that which is an Item of Heritage or is located within a Heritage Conservation Area (which is addressed in sub-clause 5.9 (7) below)* which states that:

“A person must not ringbark, cut down, top, lop, remove, injure, or wilfully destroy any tree or other vegetation to which any such development control plan applies without the authority conferred by

- (a) development consent, or
- (b) a permit granted by Council.”

With regard to Items of Heritage or Heritage Conservation Areas, sub-clause 5.9 (7) overrules sub-clause 5.9 (3), stating that:

A permit under this clause cannot allow any ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of a tree or other vegetation:

- (a) that is or forms part of a heritage item or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (b) that is or forms part of an Aboriginal object or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

unless the Council is satisfied that the proposed activity:

- (a) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area, and
- (b) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area.

Exemption from this sub-clause also applies if the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.

A6.1.4 Definitions

As explained above, the provisions of clause 5.9 of WLEP 2010 rely on definitions contained within this DCP. Therefore, for the purposes of clause 5.9, the Penrose and Wingello Development Control Plan applies the following definitions:

Tree - means a perennial plant with at least one self supporting stem which,

- (a) has a height of more than 6 (six) metres, and
- (b) has an outside circumference of at least 500mm at a height of 1 metre above the ground, or,
- (c) has an outside circumference of at least 500mm measured at ground level where the tree has been cut down or removed, or
- (d) has a branch and foliage crown spread of at least 4 metres.



Where 'height' means the distance measured vertically between the horizontal plane at the lowest point at the base of a tree which is immediately above ground and the horizontal plane immediately above the uppermost point of a tree.

Other vegetation – associated with an Item of Heritage or within a Heritage Conservation Area - means any plant life not defined by this Plan as a 'tree' and includes, but is not restricted to, any sapling, shrub, scrub, understorey plants, groundcover (being any type of herbaceous vegetation) and plants occurring in a wetland.

Other vegetation – not associated with an Item of Heritage or not within a Heritage Conservation Area – means any plant life not defined by this Plan as a 'tree' which is located:

- (a) in the riparian zone associated with a creek, river, watercourse wetland, stream, or other aquatic habitat as delineated in the Natural Resources Sensitivity Maps of the LEP,
- (b) within a wildlife corridor as delineated in the Natural Resources Sensitivity Maps of the LEP,
- (c) on land owned by Council or under its care, control or management, including road reserves.

or performs an environmental role, as described below:

- (a) provides habitat or likely habitat for threatened species, populations and endangered ecological communities as defined within the Threatened Species Conservation Act, or
- (b) is koala habitat.

Top or topping - means cutting away part or all of a tree's foliage crown leaving a trunk and stubbed main branches to reduce its height and spread. Council's considers this to be an antiquated practice which damages a tree, reducing strength and vigour and promoting its premature decline.

Lop or lopping - means cutting between branch unions or at internodes on a young tree, with the final cut leaving a stub. This does not include "lopping" where this is solely for the purpose of feeding stock in an officially drought declared area, provided the vegetation's continued health is not affected. This does not include 'pruning' as defined in A5.1.5 below.

Remove, removal and cutting down - mean to dismantle a tree, for example by chainsaw, or to separate the tree from the ground where it is growing or dislodging it with earth moving equipment in order to kill the tree so that the tree, including its branches, foliage, trunk, stump and root system will not regrow. This includes the poisoning of the stump and/or roots and/or taking away, or grinding or burning out of its remains to prevent regrowth.

Destroy - means any immediate or ongoing process or activity leading to the death of a tree.



Injury and wilful destruction - mean damage to a tree and includes:

- (a) lopping and topping;
- (b) poisoning, including applying herbicides and other plant toxic chemicals to a tree or spilling (including washing off or directing water contaminated by) oil, petroleum, paint, cement, mortar and the like onto the root zone;
- (c) cutting, tearing, snapping and breaking of branches and roots that is not carried out in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices or is done for invalid reasons such as vandalism;
- (d) ringbarking, scarring the bark when operating machinery, fixing objects (eg signs) by nails, staples or wire, using tree climbing spikes in healthy trees marked for retention (except for access to an injured tree worker) or fastening materials that circle and significantly restrict the normal vascular function of the trunk or branches or inflicting a blaze on a tree as a marker point;
- (e) damaging a tree's root zone by compaction or excavation, stripping of topsoils, asphyxiation by burial (including unauthorised filling or stockpiling of materials) or the alteration of ground level or water table which causes damage to the tree or any part of the tree;
- (f) "underscrubbing", unless carried out by hand tools.

A6.1.5 The Definition of Pruning

Pruning is not specifically included in the list of activities requiring development consent under clause 5.9(3) of WLEP 2010 and in the past certain lopping activities have not been referred to Council for approval because it has been argued that they are in fact 'pruning' rather than 'lopping'.

However, as every gardener knows, one person's idea of 'pruning' is another's idea of vandalism. Therefore, in an effort to bring some reason to the issue while still seeking to protect gardens and landscape trees and vegetation from destruction, the following guidelines are offered and definition prescribed.

The Macquarie Dictionary defines 'pruning' as "cutting or lopping superfluous or undesirable twigs, branches or roots from, to trim". This definition suggests that 'pruning' is a form of 'lopping', but the difference between the two is a matter of degree and judgement. The terms 'twigs', 'branches' and 'trim' imply 'modest lopping', while the terms 'superfluous' or 'undesirable' imply some professional knowledge of tree structure and growth patterns.

Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, 'pruning' means:

- (a) removing branches or other growth as part of the natural cultivation of the tree or plant, such as pruning roses, hydrangeas, fruit trees and vines, maintaining hedges or mowing of grass, or
- (b) removing branches or other growth which has suffered storm, wind or similar damage; or



- (c) removing branches or other growth which is decayed and threatens the viability of the tree, or
- (d) removing branches or other growth in order to allow a planting up to four (4) metres in height to develop a stronger growth habit, or
- (e) removing branches or other growth from planting greater than four (4) metres in height, which will, in the opinion of a professional arborist, protect or enhance the growth and habit of that planting. That professional opinion shall be obtained in writing and be available for Council perusal if requested.

Council considers that 'pruning', as described above, does not constitute 'lopping' for the purposes of clause 5.9 (3) or 5.9 (7). Every other form of lopping, even if considered by the gardener to constitute 'pruning', shall require a consent from Council if such 'pruning' does not meet the definition above.

This definition does not extend to the severe cutting back of trees and other vegetation to the point where they die, or the ripping out of lawn to be replaced with paving or other plant material. Such activity must be approved by Council, in writing, beforehand.

The onus on proving that any 'pruning' brought to the attention of Council complies with the above definition shall lie with the property owner. Pruning is most likely to be investigated by Council following the lodging of a complaint and generally applies to the removal of branches from larger or older trees.

Property owners are advised to obtain the services of professional arborist for the removal of significant tree branches in order to satisfy subclause (e) of the above definition. Where pruning under subclauses (b) and (c) is undertaken, a photographic record of the damage would assist the property owner in establishing the bona fides of the pruning activity.

Applicants are also directed to Australian Standard AS4373-2007 – Pruning for Amenity Trees, for further direction on pruning.

A6.1.6 Exemptions

Sub-clauses 5.9 (5) and (6) identify those situations in which the controls of sub-clause (3) do not apply.

Sub-clause (5) - This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native fauna.

Sub-clause (6) - This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.

These exemptions do not affect Items of Heritage or Heritage Conservation Areas, however sub-clause 5.10 (3) (c) exempts sub-clause 5.9 (7) in the case of the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.



In addition to these exemptions, the following exemptions apply. Notwithstanding these exemptions, it is still a requirement that Council be notified (in writing) of all vegetation management works (excluding those which are exempt under the Local Environment Plan) including removal and disturbance to trees and other vegetation and offset planting is required to ensure no net loss within the Shire.

This Section of the DCP does not apply to vegetation management carried out for the following purposes:

- (a) emergency bushfire hazard reduction within the meaning of the Rural Fires Act 1997,
- (b) compliance with a Bushfire Hazard Reduction Certificate issued within the meaning of the Rural Fires Act 1997, in accordance with the Bushfire Environmental Assessment Code or a Section 66 Notice issued within the meaning of the Rural Fires Act 1997,
- (c) to maintain an approved bushfire hazard asset protection zone within the meaning of the Planning for Bush Fire Protection guideline,
- (d) emergency fire fighting, emergency access or emergency works undertaken by a public authority within the meaning of the State Emergency Rescue and Management Act,
- (e) work that a qualified representative from Council is satisfied is necessary to protect a person or property from imminent physical danger attributable to vegetation,
- (f) work ordinarily incidental to the use, operation and management of a lawful development, the maintenance of garden and landscaped areas, excepting work involving the removal or lopping of a tree, as defined,
- (g) action required or authorised to be done by or under the Electricity Supply Act 1995, the Roads Act 1993 or the Surveying Act 2002,
- (h) clearing of native vegetation that is authorised by a development consent or property vegetation plan under the Native Vegetation Act 2003, or that is otherwise permitted under division 2 or 3 of part 3 of that Act,
- (i) clearing of vegetation on State protected land (within the meaning of clause 4 of Schedule 3 to the Native Vegetation Act 2003) that is authorised by a development consent under the provisions of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997 as continued in force by that clause,
- (j) compliance with any development approved pursuant to Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979,
- (k) to protect or maintain existing public utilities (associated with the provision of power lines, transmission of electricity, water, gas, sewer mains, electronic communication or the like),
- (l) to destroy or remove declared noxious weeds, a current list of which may be obtained from Council,



- (m) except in the case of Items of Heritage, or in Heritage Conservation Areas, to destroy or remove declared environmental weeds, a current list of which may be obtained from Council
- (n) to transplant field grown trees propagated for sale as advanced specimens growing on land occupied by an approved plant nursery,
- (o) works on the same land parcel, within three (3) metres of the foundation walls of an approved habitable building or in ground pool,
- (p) works on trees or other vegetation within a State Forest or land reserved from sale as a timber reserve under the Forestry Act 1916,
- (q) a tree that Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native fauna,
- (r) a tree which is identified for removal in a Land Use Approval under the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979.
- (s) pruning, as defined in A5.1.5 above.

A6.1.7 Assessment Considerations

In assessing applications for Council consent under clause 5.9 of WLEP 2010, Council's considerations will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Whether the community interest has been taken into account. Priority for preservation will be given to trees which have significant amenity or aesthetic value, are noteworthy in the land or streetscape or from a botanical or heritage viewpoint.
- (b) Whether the proprietary interest of the applicant has been duly respected. If the proposed work is ordinarily incidental to the use, operation and management of a lawful development or the design and maintenance of a garden it may not be reasonable for such work to be refused approval.
- (c) Whether the enjoyment of neighbouring land will be detrimentally affected. If so, notice may have to be given to persons owning or occupying adjoining land.
- (d) Whether replacement planting is proposed. All Council approvals to remove trees or other vegetation shall contain appropriate requirements for offset planting to ensure no net loss of vegetation.
- (e) Implications for biodiversity. It will be essential to determine the conservation status of the tree/vegetation. Priority will be given to trees which are rare or endangered, are ecologically significant in the local or regional context, form part of a naturally occurring remnant, are self-sown from locally indigenous stock or provide habitat for wildlife. It may be necessary for a flora and fauna survey and assessment of ecological values to be carried out. If a survey and assessment have been done they should be reviewed to ensure that they have been adequately completed under appropriate seasonal conditions.
- (f) Whether there are issues of personal or public safety. There may be potential hazards to people or property in the context of the following. A qualified arborist, engaged by the applicant and at their expense, will



be required to determine if there is or may be a danger to life and/or property.

- (i) The structural soundness of a particular tree,
- (ii) Genetic or other characteristics and history of a particular species or specimen,
- (iii) Siting issues such as ground conditions, building proximity, etc.,
- (iv) Poor health, such as allergies, where specific evidence is provided by an expert in the relevant medical field and a direct causal link between the ailment and the species is reasonably established,
- (v) Existing (or potential for) vehicular or pedestrian traffic hazard in proximity to a roadway, intersection or driveway, where pruning would be an insufficient remedy.
- (g) Whether a need is demonstrated for solar access to habitable rooms in buildings, solar appliances, clothes drying and outdoor living areas.
- (h) Whether there are more practical or desirable alternatives. Pruning may be a better solution or the relocation or redesign of services, fences etc.
- (i) Whether the proposed work should be carried out and/or supervised by a suitably qualified person.
- (j) Whether the application should more properly be part of a wider development and/or building works. If so, the removal of trees or other vegetation should be included and dealt with as part of a land use application for the wider development.
- (k) Whether there is a justified need. Provided that no significant hazard or other safety issues also apply the following shall not generally be considered as valid reasons to remove a tree:-
 - (i) The shedding of leaves, bark, sticks, fruit or exudate into gutters, downpipes, pools, onto lawns etc.,
 - (ii) Bird droppings on cars,
 - (iii) To improve street lighting of private property,
 - (iv) To enhance private views,
 - (v) To reduce minor shading,
 - (vi) Minor lifting of driveways and paths by tree roots,
 - (vii) To erect a fence,
 - (viii) Bushfire hazard control which has not been approved by Rural or NSW Fire Brigades,
 - (ix) Potential damage to sewer mains unless supported by written expert advice and only where reasonable alternatives are not feasible (e.g. relocation or encasement of main),
 - (x) Potential wind damage to property. (Note: Trees absorb wind energy as a group during storms and help reduce the impact on houses and other trees and structures. The more trees are removed, the more wind damage is likely to exposed buildings and trees in isolation),
 - (xi) Unsubstantiated fears of large trees.
- (l) Whether adverse impacts of the proposal have been adequately identified and will be satisfactorily mitigated. Measures will need to address the following matters where appropriate:-
 - (i) Disposal of vegetation. The applicant must undertake not to burn any trees or vegetation removed except in accordance with



- an approval issued by Council under clause 6G(2) of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2002.
- (ii) Soil erosion or siltation.
 - (iii) Protection of retained trees and vegetation.
 - (iv) Protection of affected wildlife.
 - (v) Ongoing management of offset plantings. A monetary bond may be required for this.
 - (vi) Weed invasion.

A6.1.8 Penalties

In the event that a person contravenes or causes or permits to be contravened these controls, Council will consider issuing penalty notices or taking legal action against that person in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

A6.1.9 Application Form for the Removal of Trees or Other Vegetation

An Application Form may be obtained from Council's website, or from the Customer Services Counter.

A6.1.10 Right of Appeal

An applicant may appeal to Council against a decision made with regard to the removal of a tree or other vegetation. An appeal should be made in writing stating reasons for the objecting and including supporting documentation from a suitably qualified professional. An appeal may also be made to the Land and Environment Court.

A6.1.11 Limitation of Consent

A consent given to remove a tree or other vegetation remains valid for a period of two (2) years from the date on which the consent is given and extends only to work which the applicant is legally entitled to carry out. Such work must be carried out with due regard to all legal rights of other parties.

A6.1.12 Additional Terms used in this Section

Amenity - means that which gives pleasure by being aesthetically attractive, affording comfort, sustaining life and health or creating a sense of well being. This plan seeks to preserve trees and vegetation for their social, recreational, environmental, ecological, scientific and economic benefits. These benefits include:

- the conservation of scenic and heritage landscapes,
- improvement in air and water quality,
- moderation of air temperature,
- reduction in atmospheric pollution,



- mitigation of soil erosion and stormwater runoff,
- improvement in soil permeability,
- stream bank stabilisation,
- absorption of wind energy,
- enhancement of biodiversity and habitat for wildlife
- sequestration of atmospheric carbon and
- energy conservation.

Biodiversity - means the variety of all life forms on earth; it is the different plants, animals and micro-organisms; their genes; and the terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems of which they are a part.

Biodiversity exists at three main levels:

- *genetic diversity*—the variety of genetic information that is contained in all living things and that varies within and between the populations of organisms making up single species or wider groups
- *species diversity*—the variety of species on earth
- *ecosystem diversity*—the variety of the earth's habitats, ecosystems and ecological processes.

Habitat of native fauna - means any tree naturally occurring (being native vegetation or remnant native vegetation) which has developed hollows in the trunk or limbs and which is suitable for nesting birds, arboreal marsupials (such as possums) or native placental mammals(such as bats) or which is supporting the growth of locally indigenous or endemic epiphytic plants (such as orchids).

Dead - means a tree that is no longer capable of performing any of the following processes:

- Photosynthesis via its foliage crown (as indicated by the presence of moist, green or other coloured leaves);
- Osmosis (the ability of the roots system to take up water);
- Turgidity (the ability of the plant to hold moisture in its cells);
- Epicormic shoots (the production of new shoots as a response to stress, generated from buds under the bark or from a lignotuber – at ground or underground stem);

Dying - means a tree that is exhibiting any of the following symptoms

- Permanent leaf loss in both deciduous and evergreen plants;
- Permanent wilting (the loss of turgidity which is marked by drying out of stems, leaves and roots):
- Shedding of the epidermis (bark dries out and peels off to the beginning of the sapwood).

Offset - means an action that ensures that there is a net environmental improvement as a result of development. Offsets may be used in those circumstances where development results in an unavoidable impact to the integrity of natural assets. Offsets refer to the means of compensation for the loss of natural values that results from development. Council may, from time to time adopt an offsetting policy and/or guidelines which the applicant may be referred to in order to achieve offsets.



No net loss - means no overall loss in the total extent, quality, ecological integrity and security of the trees, other vegetation and biodiversity values of the area.

Risk to human life or property - means imminent danger to human life or significant property.

A6.2 Private Landscaped Open Space

It is Council's experience that inadequate and inappropriate landscaping can significantly reduce the contribution of a new development to the amenity of the urban environment. This is particularly the case with larger scale developments, both commercial and residential. Therefore, applicants must consult with Council staff regarding the level and nature of landscaping required and then submit with their application details of how these requirements will be met.

Council has also found that developers can plant trees and shrubs which are too small to provide any immediate landscape effect, and do not provide adequate ongoing maintenance to ensure that the plantings survive and thrive. This practice is no longer acceptable.

A6.2.1 Objectives

In assessing a Land Use Application Council shall consider the extent to which the following Landscape objectives are met:

- (a) Provides a pleasant, vegetated environment for users of the site (workers or residents).
- (b) Contributes to the urban streetscape.
- (c) Provides a visual buffer between development and the surrounding neighbourhood.
- (d) Contributes to existing tree canopies and wildlife habitats.
- (e) Provides adequate ground cover to prevent erosion and assist storm water infiltration.
- (f) Contributes where possible to the enhancement of key vegetation and topographical features.

A6.3 Controls

In order to meet these objectives, Council shall not grant consent to the carrying out of development on any land within Penrose and Wingello unless:

- (a) A Landscape Plan, prepared by a person who is, in the opinion of Council, suitably qualified to prepare such a plan, indicating the location of proposed plantings and the botanical names of proposed plant species. The level of detail required will be determined by the type of development and size of the allotment.
- (b) Notwithstanding subclause (a) above, unless the development affects an Item of Heritage, is within the vicinity of an Item of Heritage, or is



within a Heritage Conservation Area, a Landscape Plan will not be required for private landscaping associated with detached dwelling development, however such landscaping should seek to meet the objectives of A5.2.1 above.

- (c) Landscape plantings will not overshadow neighbouring properties or block solar access.
- (d) Particular provision is be made for the landscaping of uncovered parking areas, with adequate screening from the street where appropriate.
- (e) All plantings are sufficiently advanced to provide an immediate landscaping effect.
- (f) Provision is made to ensure that adequate landscape management systems are available to ensure that plantings can be properly maintained to allow them to not just survive, but flourish.
- (g) Adequate arrangements have been made for the restoration of the area of any public space, including a public footpath, pedestrian plaza adjoining the proposed development to the extent that such area has been damaged by the development.
- (h) Where no street tree is currently in the footpath or verge area adjoining the site, a street tree compatible with the predominant street tree species in the street is provided at the applicant's expense. This will assist in softening the appearance of new development while also improving the aesthetic appeal of the public space.



Section 7 Subdivision, Demolition, Siting and Design

A7.1 Subdivision of Land

A7.1.1 Minimum Lot Sizes

Applicants are directed to the minimum lot size maps under WLEP 2010 which indicate the subdivision potential for any lot. Where proposed subdivision would create an allotment below the minimum lot size, certain provisions of WLEP 2010 apply and applicants are advised to consult with Council to determine the extent to which any variation of the minimum lot size may be permissible.

Where subdivision is proposed, a merits approach shall be taken in terms of assessing existing patterns of development and issues such as effluent disposal, access, drainage etc.

Note: Allotment sizes are expressed as minima. It may be necessary for larger allotments to be created where other environmental constraints occur, for instance to incorporate and retain areas of remnant vegetation, to adequately dispose of stormwater by infiltration and the retention of prominent land forms etc.

A7.1.2 Building Envelopes

When designing allotments, building envelopes (in the form of restrictions to the title of the allotments – i.e. Section 88(b) restrictions) may need to be considered in order to ensure:

- (a) important public vistas and view corridors are maintained from within and into the subdivision;
- (b) energy efficiency principles are incorporated in design, construction and ongoing habitation (eg. Northern orientation);
- (c) the mitigation of visually obtrusive development; and
- (d) the provision of efficient, approved on-site storm water disposal.

Where considered necessary by Council, these restrictions may be required as conditions of development consent.

A7.1.3 Noxious and Environmental Weeds

As a part of the assessment of any subdivision application, an inspection of the subject land will be undertaken by Council's Weeds Officer.

If any property, other than a property which is, or is within the vicinity of, an Item of Heritage, or is within a Heritage Conservation Area, is found to have noxious or environmental weeds, then a condition of any approval shall be that these weeds shall be thoroughly eradicated before the linen plans shall be released.

If any property which is, or is within the vicinity of, an Item of Heritage, or is within a Heritage Conservation Area, is found to have noxious or environmental weeds,



then a condition of any approval shall be that a Landscape Management Plan be prepared in accordance with Section A5.2 above.

The following area declared <u>Noxious Weeds</u>	The following are identified <u>Environmental Weeds</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alligator Weed • Karoo Thorn • Lagarosiphon • Salvinia • Slam Weed • Horsetail • Kochia • Parthenium weed • Senegal Tea Plant • Water Hyacinth • African Love Grass • Bathurst / Noogoora / Californian / Cockle Burrs • Blackberry • Fireweed • Dodder • Gorse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Cestrum • Nodding Thistle • Paterson's Curse / Vipers / Italian Burgloss • Rhus Tree • Scotch / English Broom • Scotch / Illyrian / Stemless Thistles • Sifton Bush • Hemlock • Pampas Grass • Serrated Tussock • St Johns Wort • Harrisia Cactus • Prickly Pear • Willows • Cabomba

The following are suggested as alternative trees, shrubs, climbers, lilies & ground covers.

Form	Alternative Native	Alternative Exotic
Tree	Black She-Oak, Black Wattle, Bunyah Bunyah Pine, Hoop Pine, Port Jackson Pine, River Oak	Bhutan Cypress, Deodar, Giant Redwood, Japanese Cedar, Spruce, Wellingtonia
Shrub	Blueberry Ash, Bottle Brush, Christmas Bush, Grevillea, Hairpin Banksia, Lilly Pilly, Mint Bush, Native Daphne, Paperbark, Sunshine Wattle, Tea Tree, Waratah, Willow Leaf Hakea.	Azalea, Box, Camellia, Daphne, Flowering Cherry, Fuchsia, Hebe, Hydrangea, Magnolia, Osmanthus, Protea, Rhododendron, Southern Magnolia
Climber	Guinea Flower, Old Mans Beard, Purple Twining-pea, Wonga Vine, Wombat Berry	Clematis, Mountain Clematis, Wisteria
Lily	Flax-Lily, Native Iris, Nodding Blue-	Daffodils, Irises, Lillies



	Lilly	
Ground Cover	Brachycome, Creeping Boobialla, Kangaroo Grass, Native Violet, Headed Mat-Rush, Weeping Grass	Creeping Rose, Violet, Wandflower.

A7.1.4 Landscape Embellishment

A condition of Council's subdivision approval will be that landscape embellishment of allotments and public roads shall occur, thereby enhancing native vegetation in the locality. Such landscaping should attempt to mitigate the visual obtrusiveness of new development, and enhance the visual connection between the newly created landscape and remnant native vegetation in the locality (including road reserves).

A7.1.5 Street Trees

Standard street tree planting and street lighting is required in order to provide consistency between subdivision developments, providing a unified theme for the villages.

Street trees in Penrose and Wingello aid in preserving the identity of the villages and its "sense of place", softening the impact of the built environment, providing shade during the summer months, and allowing the penetration of winter sun (deciduous trees).

Important street tree principles in Penrose and Wingello include:

- (a) preservation and framing of vistas towards surrounding rural areas;
- (b) reinforcement of traditional planting themes and prominent gardens where they exist,
- (c) retention and enhancement of significant existing trees and remnant native vegetation; and
- (d) the definition of the central precinct area by the location of the General Stores.

As a condition of development approval, the applicant will be required to meet the full cost of streetscape improvement.

For further details on street trees and the selection criteria used, please enquire from Council's Environmental Assessment staff.

A7.1.6 Lighting

Standard street lighting is required in order to provide consistency between subdivision developments, providing a unified theme for the villages.



Council will require the provision of street lighting where new streets or roads are created as a part of subdivisions. Street lighting is to be designed to avoid light spillage thereby improving the amenity of nearby dwellings and so as to preserve the visibility of a clear night sky subject to the Australian Standards being met for treatments at intersections.

A7.2 Demolition

- (a) No demolition may occur on property which is an Item of Heritage, or is located within a Heritage Conservation Area, without the consent of Council.
- (b) An application for such demolition shall be accompanied by a Landscape Plan, prepared by someone considered by Council to be suitably qualified for such a task, which:
 - (i) maps and identifies the plantings of any private open space on the development site.
 - (ii) Identifies the heritage significance of each planting.
 - (iii) Indicates which, if any, plantings may be removed from the garden without any adverse impact on the heritage significance of the garden.
 - (iv) Indicates the extent to which any environmental weeds form an integral part of the heritage value of the property.
 - (v) Offers potential alternative plantings to replace environmental weeds which are not considered an integral part of the heritage value of the property.

A7.3 Site Analysis

Site Analysis is the process of identifying the main opportunities and constraints of the site as well as identifying the existing patterns and design styles of surrounding development. Every land use application which involves significant alteration to the site whether through development of currently vacant land, extensive renovation of an existing building, or demolition, must be accompanied by an appropriate Site Analysis Report.

The Site Analysis Report shall comprise:

- a) A Site Analysis Drawing, identifying the following site features:
 - (i) The slope and contours of land;
 - (ii) The location and nature (whether perennial or intermittent) of any watercourses as indicated on Council's Resources Sensitivity Maps,
 - (iii) The location and nature of waterways, water bodies or drainage depressions.
 - (iv) The location and nature of associated riparian corridor requirements, potential flooding or drainage characteristics;



- (v) The orientation of the land including the marking of true north;
- (vi) The location, extent and nature of any existing development, buildings and activities upon, adjacent and in proximity to the land;
- (vii) The location and nature of any utility services;
- (viii) The location and description of any trees and vegetation upon, adjacent and in proximity to the land;
- (ix) The existing means of vehicle and pedestrian access;
- (x) Any items or places of known Aboriginal and European cultural heritage;
- (xi) The direction and nature of prevailing climate characteristics such as wind direction and rainfall;
- (xii) Any potential bush fire threat;
- (xiii) Any significant views and vistas to the land, particularly from a public place or from the land itself; and
- (xiv) The location and nature of any other known constraint to development of the land, including potential soil contamination, noise sources, geotechnical issues.

- b) A written statement explaining how the site conditions have been interpreted into the design principles that guide the new development.

Sample Site Analysis and Design principles drawings are located after A6.4 below.

A7.4 Cut and Fill

A7.4.1 Introduction

In undertaking the site analysis, applicants are reminded that Council expects that new development be designed to respond to a site's topography. Cut and fill is not considered an acceptable alternative to responsive design. Excessive cutting and filling of a site disturbs the natural soil profile and results in built form that is not sensitive to the existing landform on a site. Where the following cut and fill objectives and controls cannot be met, the development must be stepped in order to accommodate the contours of the site.

A7.4.2 Objectives

- a) Encourage stepping of buildings in response to existing topography.
- b) Minimise disturbance to existing landforms and soil profile.
- c) Minimise use of retaining walls.

A7.4.3 Development Controls

- a) For allotments of less than 4,000 m² of area, cut and fill is not to exceed 500 mm of cut and 500 mm of fill, measured over the building footprint.



- b) For allotments equal to or greater than 4,000 m² of area, cut and fill is not to exceed 750 mm of cut and 750 mm of fill, measured over the building footprint.
- c) Excavation above these levels can generally only be approved where it is retained by the wall of a proposed building, e.g. underfloor garage.
- d) If the cut/fill is to be retained is over 600mm then a retaining wall designed by a Professional Engineer is required.

A7.5 Shipping Containers

The installation of shipping containers on any site is prohibited.

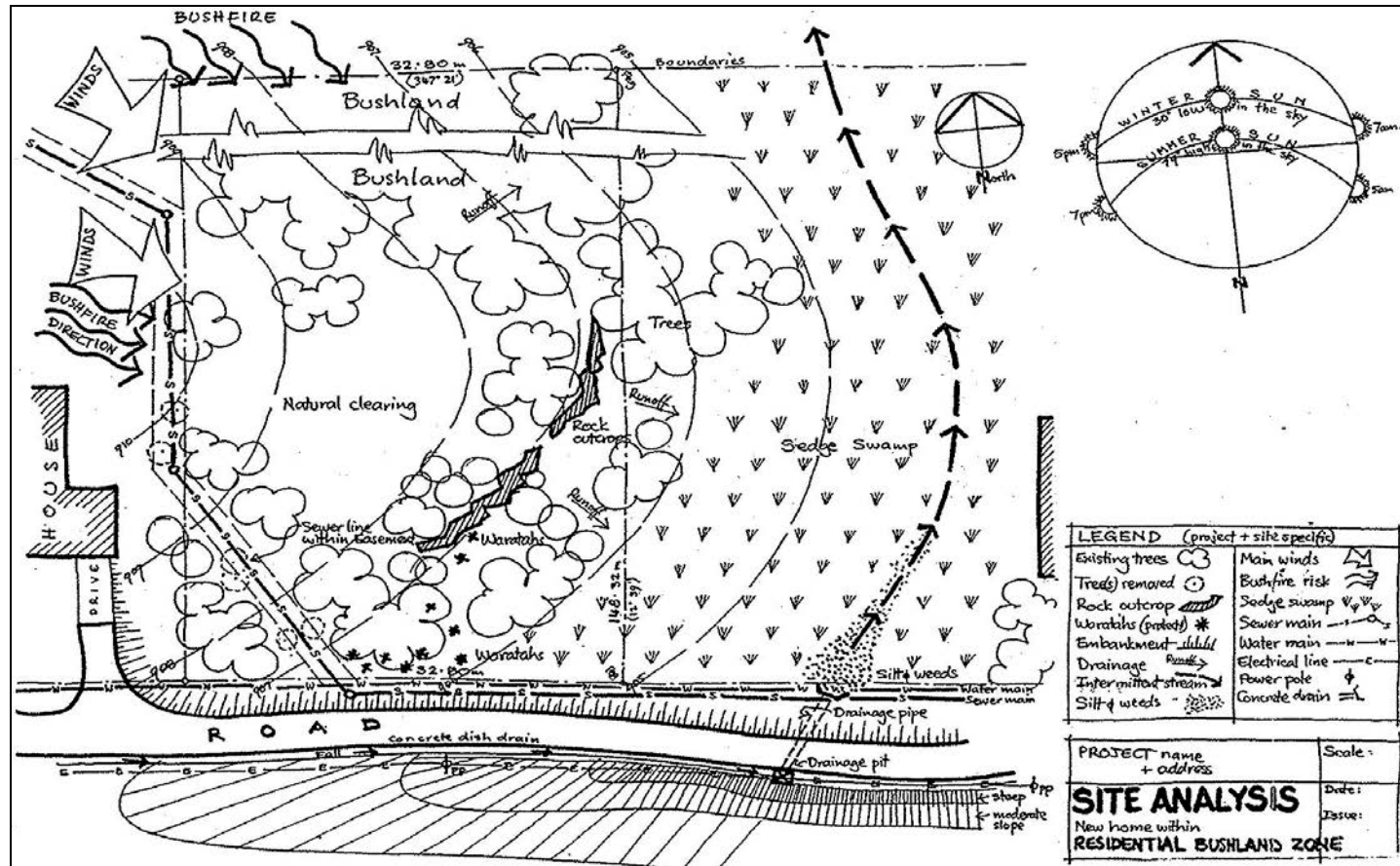


Figure A6.1 - Sample Site Analysis Drawing

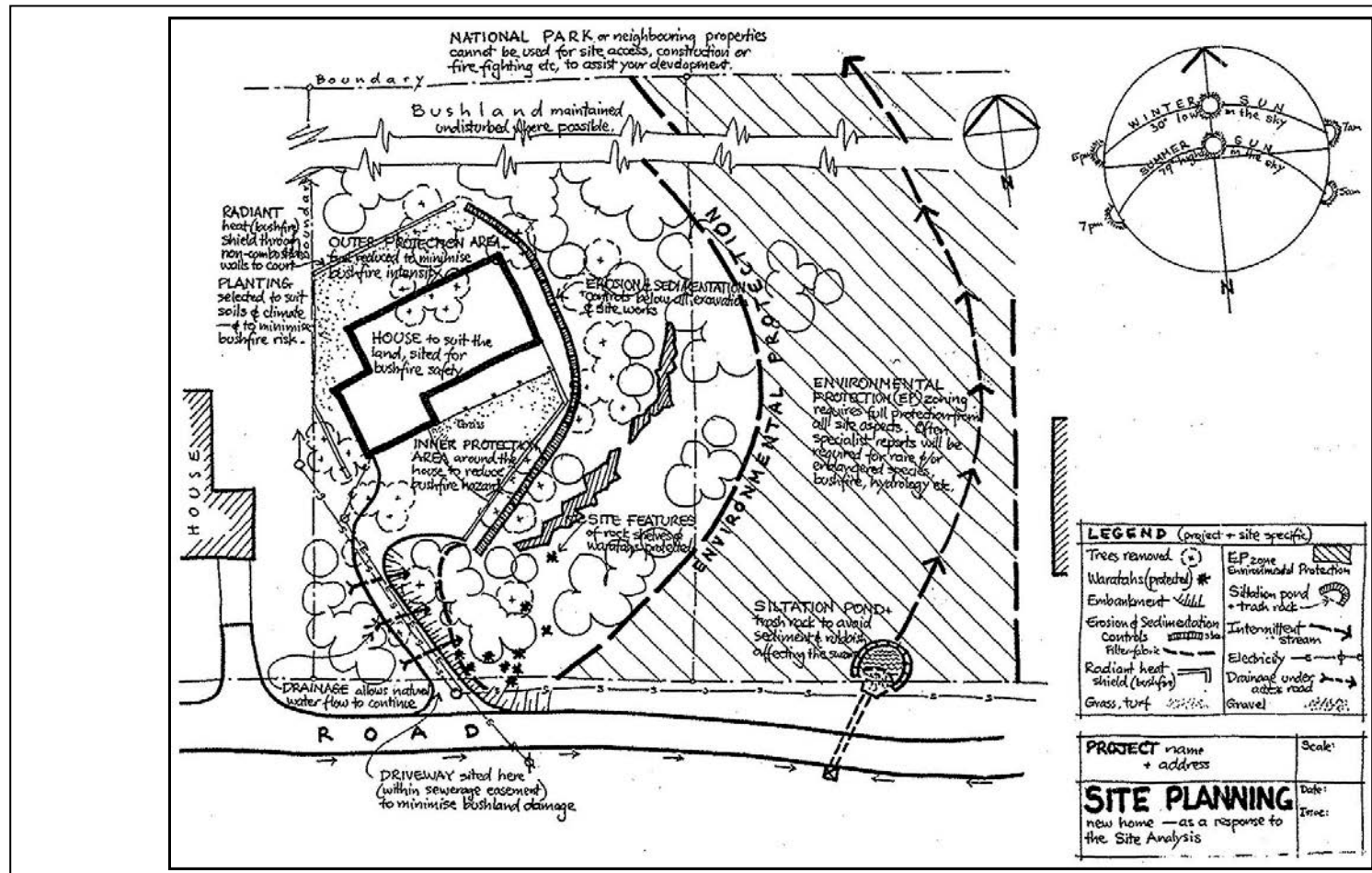


Figure A6.2 - Sample Design Principles Drawing



A7.6 Design Principles within a Heritage Context

Penrose and Wingello is a villages of significant local and regional heritage. Several buildings within the villages date from the earliest settlement of this area and Council is only interested in new development which makes a positive contribution to the visual and functional amenity of the villages.

Therefore, the design principles applying to all development within Penrose and Wingello seek to protect the urban amenity of areas of high heritage value and enhance those areas of lower heritage value. Penrose and Wingello also enjoys a number of significant public views and vistas which Council will require be protected in any new development.

A7.7 Principles of Minimum Acceptable Design

As stated previously, Council is only interested in development which makes a positive contribution to the urban amenity of Penrose and Wingello. Particularly in the residential areas of the villages there are sections of high heritage value where new development, including renovations, must be sympathetic to the essential elements of that heritage.

However, new development in areas of lesser heritage value, particularly in the Commercial Area may provide more opportunity for innovative design, but such design must demonstrate, in the opinion of Council, a positive contribution to the streetscape and urban amenity of the villages.

If considered appropriate, Council may request an independent architectural assessment of the design proposal.

A7.8 Alterations to Items of Heritage

Heritage Items are identified in Schedule 5 of Wingecarribee LEP 2010 and applicants are directed to this Schedule and to the provisions of Clause 5.10 of the LEP regarding Heritage Conservation in general.

To protect and enhance the heritage value of the villages, Council shall not grant consent to the carrying out of development on any land to which this Clause applies unless it is satisfied that the development:

- (a) Is sympathetic to the retained elements of the Heritage Item and its setting in terms of setback, scale, building design and form, materials, proportion and spacing of openings, to achieve a subtle contrast between old elements and new.
- (b) Retains as much of the existing building fabric as is possible, particularly those elements which contribute towards the building's visual/heritage significance.
- (c) Minimises the modification to original door or window openings, spacings and proportions.



- (d) Removes any unsympathetic building elements, additions or accretions, including awnings on commercial buildings.
- (e) Reinstates the original facades and architectural elements.
- (f) Retains natural surface finishes, or applies colour schemes for external painting which reflect the relevant historical period. Cladding with modern finishes is not permitted.

A7.9 New Development within the vicinity of Heritage Items

New development within a Heritage Conservation Area does not have to replicate the existing built form, but it should be compatible with the existing streetscape in terms of materials, textures and colours. Modern materials can be used in a traditional streetscape provided their proportions and details are harmonious within the surrounding context so as to provide a unifying element.

Council may consider a unique architectural solution, provided the applicant can demonstrate the appropriateness of the development in the context of surrounding heritage buildings. Council may request an independent architectural assessment of the design proposal.

In considering a development application within the vicinity of Items of Heritage, Council shall not grant consent to the carrying out of development on any land to which this Clause applies unless it is satisfied that the development shall:

- a) remain compatible with the average height, bulk and scale of buildings located on adjoining or nearby land and be adequately set back to ensure that heritage items and other significant buildings in the streetscape are not dominated by new or infill development.
- b) seek unification with existing built forms on adjoining or nearby land, by ensuring respect for and compatibility with architectural elements including:
 - (i) the existing building line,
 - (ii) brickwork styles,
 - (iii) parapet style and rhythm,
 - (iv) window and door opening dimensions, proportions and spacing,
 - (v) fenestration treatment,
 - (vi) roof form and treatment,
 - (vii) materials and finishes.
- c) ensure that the angle of awnings on the commercial street frontage is no greater than 20%, (i.e. within a range of 90 to 100 degrees from the wall of the building), and that the soffit (or underside of the awning) follows the line of the top of the awning and is not flat.

Following are examples which illustrate Council's preferred design in the renovation of Items of Heritage, or in the redevelopment or renovation of buildings in the vicinity of such Items.



Design Guide: An example of sympathetic commercial infill which recognises the character and form of adjacent development



Design Guide: New development in commercial areas of the villages must address existing heritage character elements such as scale, fenestration materials, roof and parapet treatment and the provision of awnings.



Section 8 Safer by Design

A8.1 Introduction

In April 2001, the then NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources introduced Crime Prevention Legislative Guidelines into the Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act, 1979, as amended. These guidelines require consent authorities to ensure that development provides safety and security to users and the community. If a development presents a crime risk, the guidelines can be used to justify modification of the development to minimise crime risk, or, refusal of the development on the grounds that crime risk cannot be appropriately minimised.

The Guidelines contained in the Act comprise two parts. Part A details the need for a formal crime risk assessment (Safer By Design Evaluation) to be done in conjunction with trained police, and Part B outlines basic Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED – ‘SEP-TED’) principles and strategies that can be used by consent authorities to justify the modification proposals to minimise risk. Both Parts are summarised below, but applicants should familiarise themselves with the relevant clauses of the EP&A Act.

A8.2 Safer By Design Evaluation

The NSW Police (www.police.nsw.gov.au) assessment tools *Safer By Design Evaluation* and a *Companion to the Safer By Design Evaluation* are based on Australian Risk Management Standard 4360:1999.

The *Safer By Design Evaluation* process is a contextually flexible, transparent process that identifies and quantifies crime hazards and location risk. The evaluation measures include crime likelihood (statistical probability), consequence (crime outcome), distributions of reported crime (hotspot analysis), socio-economic conditions (relative disadvantage), situational hazards and crime opportunity.

By conducting the assessment potential treatments may be identified and incorporated into the development design.

A8.3 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED - pronounced ‘SEP-TED’) reduces opportunities for crime by using design and place management principles that reduce the likelihood of essential crime ingredients (law, offender, victim or target, opportunity) from intersecting in time and space.

Predatory offenders often make cost-benefit assessment of potential victims and locations before committing crime. CPTED aims to create the reality (or perception) that the costs of committing crime are greater than the likely benefits. This is achieved by creating environmental and social conditions that:



- (a) Maximise risk to offenders (increasing the likelihood of detection, challenge and apprehension);
- (b) Maximise the effort required to commit crime (increasing the time, energy and resources required to commit crime);
- (c) Minimise the actual and perceived benefits of crime (removing, minimising or concealing crime attractors and rewards); and
- (d) Minimise excuse making opportunities (removing conditions that encourage/facilitate rationalisation of inappropriate behaviour).

CPTED employs four key methods to achieve these outcomes. These are space and activity management, territorial re-enforcement, surveillance and access control.

A8.3.1 Space and Activity Management

Space and Activity Management strategies are an important way to develop and maintain natural community control. Space management involves the formal supervision, control and care of the development. All space, even well planned and well-designed areas needs to be effectively used and maintained to maximise community safety. Places that are infrequently used are commonly abused. There is a high correlation between urban decay, fear of crime and avoidance behaviour.

A8.3.2 Territorial Re-enforcement

Community ownership of public space sends positive signals to the community. Places that feel owned and cared for are likely to be used, enjoyed and revisited. People who have guardianship or ownership of areas are also likely to provide effective supervision and criminals rarely commit crime in areas where the risk of detection and challenge are high. Effective guardians are often ordinary people who are spatially 'connected' to a place and feel an association with, or responsibility for, it.

Territorial Re-enforcement uses actual and symbolic boundary markers, spatial legibility and environmental cues to 'connect' people with space, to encourage communal responsibility for public areas and facilities, and to communicate to people where they should/not be and what activities are appropriate.

A8.3.3 Surveillance

People feel safe in public areas when they can see and interact with others, particularly people connected with that space, such as shopkeepers or adjoining residents. Criminals are often deterred from committing crime in places that are well supervised.

Surveillance which relies on community-based observation and monitoring is less intrusive and often more effective than alternatives such as CCTV or security guards. Because it relies on regular users of open space observing behaviour and being seen to do so, its effectiveness requires appropriate building layout, orientation and location; the strategic use of design; landscaping and appropriate lighting. In effect, it is a natural by-product of well-planned, well-designed and well-used space. Applicants are also directed to the Outdoor Lighting controls in Section A8 of this Part of the Plan.



A8.3.4 Access Control

Access control treatments restrict, channel and encourage people and vehicles into, out of and around the development. Way-finding, desire-lines and formal/informal routes are important crime prevention considerations. Effective access control can be achieved by using physical and symbolic barriers that channel and group pedestrians into areas, therefore increasing the time and effort required for criminals to commit crime. Design-based access control includes the tactical use of landforms and waterways features, design measures including building configuration; formal and informal pathways, landscaping, fencing and gardens.

As with surveillance, design solutions are less intrusive than alternatives such as gates or on-site security guards.

A8.4 Specific Design Requirements

The principles of Safer by Design may be applied to both commercial and residential development. In particular, Council requires all development to demonstrate that it provides:

- a) Well-defined building entrances which are clearly visible from the street. Narrow or splayed entrances are preferable to deep-set entrance ways.
- b) Internal spaces must be open and visible, eliminating hidden corners.
- c) Walkways and connecting paths must be open with good visibility.
- d) Signs and vegetation should be located so that they do not create 'entrapment' points where people are hidden from view.
- e) On-site garaging must provide clearly defined exit points and be lit at night, both inside the garaging and around the entrance/exit points. Such lighting should be movement-activated lighting that focusses on the access areas.
- f) Building entrances, walkways, connecting paths and garaging must be well lit in accordance with the provisions of Section A8 of this Plan to ensure that such lighting is down-ward focussed and effective without generating glare or annoyance beyond the area being lit.



Section 9 Construction Standards & Procedures

A9.1 Introduction

When preparing detailed plans, applicants are directed to the following surveys and reports which may be required to address specific site conditions and to Council's construction standards with regard to certain matters. Council inspection procedures with regard to certain matters are also addressed in this Section.

A9.2 Surveys and Reports

Council may require the preparation and submission of certain reports when a new Land Use Application is lodged. These are detailed below.

A9.2.1 Geotechnically Sensitive Areas

A geotechnical report, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, is to be lodged with the development application. The report should generally address the publication *Landslide Risk Management Guidelines (2007)* produced by the Australian Geomechanics Society. Appropriate professional indemnity insurance must be held by consultant.

A9.2.2 Structural Stability

Where there is a Geotechnical Report that relates to the Allotment, any Engineer's design shall carry the following statement:

"A geotechnical risk assessment report no....prepared by....and dated....has been examined by myself and I have given due regards to its recommendations and hereby certify that the design has been prepared to ensure the longevity of the building."

All designs shall nominate a site classification vide AS 2870 *"Residential Slabs & Footings Code"*.

A9.2.3 Hydraulic Details

Hydraulic details, prepared by a suitably qualified hydraulic consultant, shall be provided for:

- a) Stormwater service
- b) Water supply service (including fire services)
- c) Sewerage service
- d) Trade Waste discharges to sewer for all buildings except a single dwelling house and associated outbuilding(s). These details are to be submitted with a development application if deemed necessary or with the Section 68 application to Council.



A9.2.4 Site Survey Reports

During construction, Council may require the submission of a survey report prior to the pouring of concrete and then upon completion of the building works (prior to occupation), in the following circumstances:-

- a) Where a Class 1-9 building is located within 300mm of the minimum side boundary setbacks, (including distance to wall and distance to eaves/gutter)
- b) Where a structure is located within 300mm of a registered easement
- c) At floor level stage, prior to the pouring of concrete or fixing flooring material, where the property is within an area affected by flooding inundation.

A9.3 Building near or over Council Mains and Easements

NB: Structures are to be erected clear of Council's water, sewer and drainage mains by a minimum of one (1) metre and 1.2 metres for a sewer manhole and shall be clear of any easement over such a main. The following controls apply only in those situations where Council is satisfied that there is no alternative to the proposed location.

A9.3.1 Sewer Mains

- (i) Under no circumstances will Council permit a building to be erected over a sewer rising main.
- (ii) Council may permit the building over a sewer main in accordance with the following:
- (iii) The maximum length of the sewer main built over by an unelevated structure (ie. Less than 1.7 metres clearance above the pipe) shall not exceed 12 metres unless otherwise authorised by Council.
- (iv) A registered easement over the main being granted at the owner's expense.
- (v) Where replacement, augmentation or amplification of the sewer main is required, the pipes shall be UPVC or cast iron at a cost to be negotiated between the owner and the Council.
- (vi) No building is permitted over a sewer manhole.
- (vii) The unobstructed personal access of minimum width 900mm shall be provided to any manhole located upon private property.
- (viii) A building shall not be erected within the area of influence above the angle of repose of 45 degrees for normal loam/clay/sand foundations, or 60 degrees for rock foundations measured 600mm from the outside of the pipe for the trench bottom.
- (ix) Piers designed by a professional engineer shall be provided to carry structural loadings below the invert level of the main. In all circumstances the clearances between a building and a main or



drain shall be to the satisfaction of special requirements of the Council.

A9.3.2 Construction Requirements

- a) The weight of any building shall be distributed away from any sewer main or stormwater drain by pier & beam construction. The piers shall be embedded on firm foundation at least 300mm below the invert of the pipe with a minimum horizontal clearance from the pipe of 600mm.

A9.3.3 Water mains

- a) No building is permitted over a water main.

A9.3.4 Other mains

- a) No building is permitted over a stormwater drain or easement unless special extenuating circumstances prevail, and permission is resolved by the Council.

A9.3.5 Proximity to easements

- a) A structure is permitted to be constructed up to a registered easement (but not encroaching on the easement unless permitted in the wording of the easement). If a structure is to be located within 200mm of a registered easement, Council will require the submission of a survey report at footing stage and prior to occupation of the building.

A9.4 Building over two or more Allotments

- a) If building work is proposed over two or more allotments, Council may require the consolidation of these lots.
- b) If the minimum allotment size required to allow development consent to be issued within the zoning or the area necessary to allow adequate septic effluent disposal requires more than one lot, Council will require the consolidation of the lots. This shall occur prior to issue of a construction certificate.

A9.5 Subfloor Areas of Buildings

Subfloor enclosures, using a material compatible with the subject structure, shall be provided. Where visible from the public road, (note: the provision of landscaping does not affect the visibility from the road) subfloor enclosure is to be provided along the road frontage with a return to the first pier on the side elevations.

A9.6 Exhaust Fans

Any exhaust fan provided in the kitchen ceilings and walls shall be ducted directly outside to prevent the build up of condensation, fats and the like.



A9.7 Water Storage in Non-reticulated Areas

A minimum of 40,000 litres Water Storage capacity must be provided for domestic purposes unless supplemented by supplies from an approved bore.

A9.8 Stormwater Disposal

Final means of disposal of stormwater to Council's stormwater system must be approved by Council. The following types of disposal will generally be acceptable:

- (a) **Disposal to an interallotment drainage system with connection to the junction provided** - Where no junction is provided, a new 45° sweep is to be laid in the interallotment drain for connection. Any other form of connection is prohibited.
- (b) **Disposal to Council's kerb and gutter by connection into the outlet provided** - Where no outlet is provided in the kerb and gutter a saw cut of the kerb and gutter will be permitted and pre fabricated galvanized steel stormwater adapter approved by Council is to be placed within the kerb. A high strength concrete mix shall be used to reinstate the kerb and this must match the profile of the kerb. Where more than one outlet is to be placed within a kerb a spacing of two (2) metres between the outlets shall occur.
- (c) **Disposal to Council's road table drain** may occur provided the pipe is maintained a suitable distance from the road carriageway to ensure damage does not occur. The outlet of the pipe must be protected by the placement of solid protection, such as concrete around the outlet to prevent damage to the pipe. Other means of disposal to the table drain in areas without kerb and gutter may be accepted by Council. Details are to be submitted and approved.
- (d) **Disposal directly to Council's stormwater mains** is permitted subject to certain conditions. Details are to be obtained from Council's Engineering staff.
- (e) **On site stormwater disposal** may be permitted. On allotments with an area of less than 4000m² a hydraulic consultants report may be requested by Council to verify that on site disposal can occur without damaging buildings, cause a nuisance to neighbouring properties or create a problem through adding stormwater into the ground surface (A Geotechnical Engineer may also be required to verify this issue).
- (f) The disposal trenches shall be located a minimum distance of 5 metres from any adjoining property boundary. In circumstances where there is a larger roof and hardstand area, or soil conditions make disposal unsuitable, other means of disposal will be required. Stormwater/retention trenches must be located downstream of any septic tank effluent/sullage disposal area. Trenches, drains and pipes shall not traverse or penetrate any effluent disposal area. The typical size of trench for each downpipe is 3 metres long, 600mm wide and 600mm deep however this is dependant on soil conditions. Where



concealed gutters, box gutters, high fascia gutters (without stormports) and/or internal downpipes have been installed it is advisable that a surcharge grating mounted above the finished surface be installed adjacent to the base of the downpipe connection of the drain/pipe.

- (g) Where adverse falls occur from the roof drainage system to the final disposal point, the proposed method of drainage and disposal is to be submitted to the Council for approval. In these instances the provision of an easement with the fall of the land to Council's stormwater disposal system, is the most suitable solution. For on site disposal options see above. *A pump system for conveyance of stormwater will not be permitted.*
- (h) **Disposal of stormwater into collection tanks** will be permitted by Council provided the over flow is conveyed to a means of disposal specified in 1-6 above as appropriate. Where the water is to be used for domestic purposes, a first flush system should be installed and must be compliant with all BASIX conditions.
- (i) Stormwater runoff from areas where water may become polluted will be subject to suitable pre-treatment measures as specified by Council and other statutory authorities.

A9.9 Structures Over Public Areas

A9.9.1 Verandah Awnings

Refer also to BCA prescribed standards.

NB: Requirements for Seismic loadings.

- (a) Spacing of posts shall be a minimum of 3 metres.
- (b) The posts shall have a minimum size of 100mm x 100mm.
- (c) Only square section timber or metal posts shall be used.
- (d) The awning shall be 600mm from the kerb to the gutter edge.
- (e) The colour and design shall comply with any Council specified villages colour scheme and design.
- (f) The posts shall not be erected within the zone of influence of any services.
- (g) The underside of the awning shall have a minimum clearance of 3 metres above the footpath. The Council may require that any or all awning or verandahs proposed to be erected over a road be of the cantilever type.
- (h) The width of a cantilever awning that extends beyond a road alignment must not exceed 3660mm and must be a minimum of 600mm back from the roadside edge of the kerb.



A9.9.2 Pipes and services

- (a) Pipes and services must not project beyond the road alignment, except as provided by this clause.
- (b) Rainwater heads may project not more than 450mm and rainwater downpipes may project not more than 150mm above a height of 2700mm above the pathway level.
- (c) In the case of an existing building, the Council may approve the projection of essential service pipes.
- (d) Construction of projections - Projections beyond the road alignment are to be constructed so that they may be removed at any time after their erection without causing the building to which they are part to be structurally unsafe and without causing a reduction in the required fire-resistance rating of any structural member of the building. Projections shall also fully comply with seismic loading requirements.

A9.10 Site Access Standards During Construction

- (a) All Council assets (eg sewer manholes, stormwater systems etc.) shall be protected from damage. An inspection of the existing assets shall be carried out prior to the commencement of any work on site. Vehicular access to the site shall be via a single designated access point. This point is to be located so that the possibility of damage to Council's property is minimised during construction and shall be constructed to Council's satisfaction.
- (b) The building supervisor is responsible to ensure that all contractors, sub-contractors and delivery trucks use the designated access point. Repairs to damaged grass verges, drainage lines, concrete footpaths, kerb and gutter are to be carried out by the builder/owner/contractor to Council's specification and supervision prior to occupation of the development.
- (c) The kerb, gutter and footpath adjoining the site must be kept clear of soil and debris during the course of the construction.
- (d) If there is no kerb and gutter, the designated access point shall be provided with adequate provision to prevent the damage of any underlying services or
- (e) drains, or damage to the surface of any swale drain.

A9.11 Footpath Protection During Construction and Hoardings

- (a) Hoardings – Approval from Council required prior to erection along with payment of appropriate fees.
- (b) For building construction work in commercial and industrial zones the building standard for protection of public foot paths and roads shall be:-



- (i) Type A – Fence Type Hoarding Requirements of Division of Inspection Services, Workcover Authority.
- (ii) Type B – Overhead type Hoarding Requirements of Division of Inspection Services, Workcover Authority. Hoarding standard for multi-storey construction within 3.5 metres of a public footpath or road, that exceeds a height of 7.5 metres from any point on that frontage.

A9.12 Waste Management and Disposal

A9.12.1 Introduction

This section of the DCP provides Council's general requirements for waste minimisation, management and recycling for development throughout the Shire. These requirements include waste management objectives and development controls derived from the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change's Publication titled Model Waste Not DCP Chapter (dated July 2008).

A9.12.2 OBJECTIVES

- (a) To minimise the volume of waste generated during demolition and construction phases of development.
- (b) To promote demolition and construction techniques which maximise recycling and reuse opportunities of waste materials.
- (c) To minimise the volume and type of waste going to landfill.
- (d) To avoid illegal dumping of waste across Wingecarribee Shire.

A9.12.3 CONTROLS

Prior to all demolition and / or some construction works

- (a) A Waste Management Plan is required for all demolition works and /or construction works (with a value greater than \$50,000).
- (b) Consideration must be given to re-using existing materials, or parts thereof, on the subject site for the proposed use.
- (c) Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to waste minimisation by completing a Waste Management Plan that will minimise material going to landfill.
- (d) The Waste Management Plan must address the following requirements (as a minimum):
 - i. Volume and type of waste, land fill and recyclables to be generated.
 - ii. Storage and treatment of waste and recyclables onsite.
 - iii. Facilities proposed to receive residual waste and recyclables.
- (e) Where the building contains asbestos, Council will ask for verification of the disposal technique used, the amount removed and the disposal location for the asbestos materials. This documentation will need to be submitted within 7 days of off site disposal.



- (f) Receipts from the disposal of residual waste and recyclables are required to be retained by the applicant in order to confirm the lawful disposal of these materials.

A9.12.4 During Construction

- (a) Construction activities are to be managed so that waste is sorted, reused or recycled, where possible. Potentially windblown rubbish such as foam, cardboard or plastic must be stored on the site within a receptacle with a tight fitting, secure lid.
- (b) Any fill removed from the site shall only be placed on an approved waste disposal facility and as detailed in the Waste Management Plan.
- (c) It is not acceptable to dispose of all waste material generated from construction to landfill. Instead, applicants must demonstrate a commitment to waste minimisation. The Waste Management Plan must demonstrate implementation of the following during construction (as a minimum):
 - i. Installation of waste storage receptacles, and
 - ii. Sorting of waste into material types.
- (d) Receipts from the disposal of residual waste and recyclables are required to be retained by the applicant in order to confirm the lawful disposal of these materials.

A Waste Management Plan Template is available at Council or on Councils website as part of the land use application forms.

A9.13 Inspections relating to water, stormwater, sanitary drainage and effluent disposal systems under a Section 68 approval under the Local Government Act 1993

Council shall be notified twenty four (24) hours in advance that the following works are ready for inspection. A satisfactory inspection shall be carried out prior to covering any completed works.

- (a) Stormwater drains if acting as the PCA (NB Council inspects stormwater drainage within properties only where a Hydraulic Consultant has NOT completed a hydraulics design)
- (b) Stormwater absorption trenches
- (c) Internal sewer drains under water test
- (d) External sewer drains under water test
- (e) Water plumbing
- (f) Pump well and associated pump lines
- (g) Septic tank or aerated wastewater treatment system

Absorption trenches

- (a) Final inspection of water plumbing, on site septic disposal, sanitary drainage and stormwater drainage
- (b) Works in relation to road reserves, footpath, kerb and gutter, road shoulder and drainage within public lands or road reserves



A9.14 Civil Design & Certification

On completion of works and prior to occupation, certification from a Professional Engineer shall be submitted to Council detailing that all internal civil works are in accordance with the approved plans and specifications for developments where these plans were required by Council. The relevant Hydraulic Consultant shall certify that stormwater and any fire services installed are in accordance with the Council accepted design.

A9.15 Re-sited Buildings

- (a) A development application for a re-sited building shall be accompanied by photographs of all elevations of the building.
- (b) Council will carry out an inspection of all proposed re-sited buildings located within the Shire and may require inspection of buildings located outside of the Shire. If Council does not require an inspection of the building the following reports are required:
 - (i) a letter from a professional engineer regarding the structural stability and suitability of the building.
 - (ii) a certificate from a pest control company, with regard to the presence of termites or borers.
 - (iii) a statutory declaration to accompany photographs of all elevations of the dwelling stating that the pictures are a true representation of the dwelling and its current condition.
- (iv) Additional items for development application:
- (v) A bond is payable at time of lodgement of application, as per Council's revenue policy.
- (vi) A copy of a public risk insurance policy which covers the transit of the building is to be submitted with the application. Such a policy shall be for not less than \$2 million.
- (c) The requirements of the NSW Police, Roads and Traffic Authority, Integral Energy and any other statutory authority as appropriate are to be obtained and their requirements adhered to in the relocation of the subject building
- (d) The building shall be completed to a satisfactory standard (as determined by Council Officers) within six months of being placed on the site. The electrical installation is to be inspected and approved by the local supplier.



A9.16 Property Address – Street and Rural numbering

- a) After completion of a building, the mailbox or building must be identified with letters or numerals with a minimum height of 38mm, of colour contrasting with the area of attachment.
- b) Kerbs: Letters and numerals to have a minimum height of 100mm.
- c) Rural numbering is to be fixed at the entry to the property and is available from council's offices.

A9.17 Unformed Roads

A9.17.1 Introduction

Vehicular access to the site shall be provided in accordance with Council's Unformed Roads Policy. An application to construct the road under the Roads Act is to be made prior to the release of any development consent, with the road to be constructed prior to the occupation of the building. A copy of the policy follows.

Safety Workers Compensation Insurance is to be held by the contractor for all employees engaged for works relating to the development that work within Council's roads and other public land. All vehicles and plant used shall be registered and covered by a third party personal and third party property insurance policy.

Traffic Control/Safety Prior to any work commencing which affects Council's roads, the applicant is to notify Council and obtain relevant approvals. A traffic Management Plan, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, may be required with the Development/Construction Certificate application.

A9.17.2 Policy for the Upgrading of Unformed Roads

If a landowner intends to gain vehicular access to their land along an unformed road, then the following conditions will apply:-

- (a) A written application to conduct a formed road must be lodged, stating the reasons for the proposal.
- (b) The application will be assessed, and written conditional approval may be granted:-
 - (i) In the case of access to a single lot, the access to generally take the form of a 4m wide gravel surfaced road, with culverts, generally located in the centre of the road reserve. Steep grades will require sealing of the road and lining of table drains in accordance with normal standards.
 - (ii) In the case of access to multiple lots in the same ownership, the access will be conditioned as if the application was subdivision to create the existing lots.
- (c) If an approval is given, standard conditions will apply, including:-



- (i) Normal engineering standards of road construction
 - (ii) Provision for traffic in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard
 - (iii) Approval by Council's Engineers of the contractor, following proof of the usual licences, insurances, etc
 - (iv) Approval by Council's Engineer of the materials and methods proposed to be used
- (d) Following construction of the road in accordance with the conditional approval, and its acceptance by Council's Engineer, Council may assume responsibility for its maintenance after occupation of a dwelling served by the road only in residential or village zones.

A9.17.3 Background to the Policy

(a) Legal Framework

- (i) The relevant legal framework is contained in the Roads Act 1993.
- (ii) Council has no statutory duty to carry out works of construction or repair of public roads, or to keep them in repair.
- (iii) It is an offence to carry out any work on a public road without the consent of Council. (Section 138)
- (iv) Council can give this consent subject to conditions. (Section 139)
- (v) Council can revoke this consent at any time and for any reason. (Section 140)
- (vi) If the road is a Crown road rather than a public road, the relevant State Government Department will only permit its upgrading if Council will then accept it as a public road. Therefore, Council can impose identical conditions to those that would apply to a public road.

(b) The principles behind the policy are:-

- (i) Council has an obligation to ensure that legal access is available to all lots. Council has NO obligation to provide physical access to lots.
- (ii) The market value of a lot reflects the amenities which benefit the lot, such as water supply, sewerage, gas, sealed road access, etc.
- (iii) Council should not be required to provide vehicular access at its cost as this is effectively subsidising the purchase price of the lot.
- (iv) Owners of a lot on an unformed road who genuinely wish to build on the land should be able to do so at a reasonable cost, including the cost of provision of vehicular access.



- (v) Council needs to minimize its exposure to subsequent complaints and requests for construction and sealing of the formed access road, by ensuring that it is built to an appropriate standard.
- (vi) Owners or developers of multiple lots located on an unformed road who intend to develop and resell the lots should be required to provide access to a standard that would apply to subdivision. In such cases, the developer should be prevented from the sequential extension of the road and sale of the lots one at a time, by "bending" the policy.

(c) The intentions of the policy are:-

- (i) To allow property owners to provide access to their land at reasonable cost.
- (ii) To minimize requests for Council to further upgrade or maintain a road provided by a property owner.
- (iii) To ensure that the effects on the environment are considered and adverse impacts minimised.
- (iv) To ensure that de-facto land developers are required to provide a standard of road identical to that required by subdivision.



Section 10 Signage

A10.1 Introduction

The appearance of each villages centre contributes significantly to the definition of Wingecarribee Shire's overall environmental quality and well designed signs can make a positive contribution to the visual and functional amenity of a villages.

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 64 – Advertising and Signage applies to all signage that can be displayed under WLEP 2010, other than Exempt Development. Exempt Development is detailed in Schedule 2 of the LEP. A copy of SEPP 64 may be obtained from the NSW Department of Planning's website, www.planning.nsw.gov.au.

A10.2 Objectives

Council has adopted a series of broad planning objectives for all signs within Penrose and Wingello:

- (a) Signs shall respect and not compromise the contribution, both individual and collective, that buildings and other streetscape features make towards the traditional country villages character and environmental quality of Penrose and Wingello.
- (b) Signs shall add to the visual interest and vitality of the villages centre. Council acknowledges that controls must embrace a degree of flexibility whilst at the same time protecting the prominence of significant buildings, both individually and collectively.
- (c) Signs shall only relate to a function which could reasonably be expected to be carried out in that neighbourhood.
- (d) Signs shall not offend or adversely affect the amenity of the people who live in, work in, or visit the villages in terms of their size, appearance, wording, illumination, overshadowing or in any other way.
- (e) Signs shall be simple, clear and effective in conveying their message and should inspire confidence in the business or product being advertised. Signs shall not comprise objects such as cans, bottles and other three dimensional proprietary and like representations.

A10.3 General Requirements

There are a number of mandatory criteria which all signs (irrespective of their type, location, size, design etc) must satisfy. These are specified below.



- a) Signs associated with multiple building or site occupancy, as in shopping arcades and business services occupying first floor office suites, shall adopt a single co-ordinated approach to advertising by means of clear building identification and appropriately located 'shared' directory facilities.
- b) Signs shall achieve a high degree of safety and not represent hazards to passing drivers or pedestrians, transport workers or other property.
- c) Signs shall not be confused with, or inhibit instructions given by, official traffic management facilities and signs.
- d) Signs shall only appear on land where the advertised activity or development is carried out, except signage that is permitted under the provisions of Council's Tourism and Related Signage Policy.
- e) Signs shall reflect the quality of the business, services or product to which they relate.
- f) Signs shall be simple in both design and message presentation and legible in both colours and text style.
- g) Signs shall complement the finishes and colours of the building/place to which it is attached/erected.
- h) Signs shall relate to the architectural design lines of the building and adjacent buildings, particularly those constructed prior to 1950.
- i) Signs shall maintain the existing 'balance' of the building.
- j) There will be a limit on the total number of signs within a locality, particularly above awnings.
- k) All buildings will be clearly numbered on the face of the building.

A10.4 Signage requiring Council consent

The following signage requires Council consent. The Application must include a copy of the proposed art work for the sign as well as details of the dimensions of the proposed sign and a diagrammatic indication of the proposed location of the sign.

A10.4.1 Free Standing Business Identification Signs in Business Zones

These provisions apply in respect of signs to be located on sites in business zones where the development, or public access to the development, is set back from the street alignment by 3 or more metres.

- (a) A maximum of one (1) free standing business identification sign shall be permitted in the area between the building and the street alignment where such sign may be single or double sided and must be framed.



- (b) A free-standing sign may run either parallel to the street or perpendicular to the street frontage.
- (c) A free-standing sign shall be located within an overall sign structure envelope with dimensions not exceeding height: 4.5 metres, width: 1.5 metres, depth: 300mm.
- (d) No part of the sign structure shall overhang Council's footpath, nor the public road reserve.
- (e) The sign shall be supported by 'simply designed' pole supports, avoiding large exposed supporting frameworks, unless in the opinion of the Council such framework is intentionally designed as an architectural feature.

A10.4.2 Signage for Multiple Premises

There are a number of different instances where multiple businesses share or belong to one overall commercial development. These include:

- (a) shopping arcades with frontage (at either end) to either a public street, car park or other public area such as a park.
- (b) premises where shops occupy ground floor space (both with or without direct street frontage) and office suites or the like (doctors, professionals etc) occupy upper levels of the same building.
- (c) newer commercial developments where buildings are set back from a public road and most often have frontage to a car park.

In these situations the following controls apply:

- (a) Signage for 'hidden' premises, ie no direct street or public area frontage, shall comply with those controls specified in clauses B5.5 to the extent that the development has ground level street frontage. This would usually mean that signage is shared between all businesses that occupy the same development.
- (b) The only additional opportunity for signage in these 'multiple premises' instances is for a directory sign located at a strategic location on the ground level frontage.
- (c) Prominent street numbering on building facades can also assist with the identification of 'hidden' premises. Street numbering is encouraged and does not require planning approval.
- (d) In multiple unit 'shopping complexes' villages etc, where buildings are set back from a public road and have frontage to a car park, pedestrian area or the like, Council may permit a free standing directory sign, which will



be assessed on its merits, based on the objectives for signs in commercial zones.

- (e) In multiple unit shopping complexes without premises having frontage to a car parking area or external pedestrian area etc, signage attached to external building facades will be assessed on its merits based on the objectives for signs in commercial zones.
- (f) Signage in respect of development with frontage to a car park or external pedestrian area within view of a public street or place, shall comply with the requirements for signs in business zones as they would apply to premises having frontage to a public street.

A10.5 Signage for which no Council consent is required

Provided applicants comply with the above objectives and requirements and the following controls, Council consent is not required for the following forms of signage.

If the proposed sign exceeds any of the maximum standards listed below, an Application must be lodged with Council. The Application must include a copy of the proposed art work for the sign as well as details of the dimensions of the proposed sign and a diagrammatic indication of the proposed location of the sign.

A10.5.1 Advertising structure and the display of an advertisement on it or the display of an advertisement that is not affixed to an advertising structure, being a sign that displays an advertisement that relates to the premises on which it is situated.

- a) Sign must not cover mechanical ventilation inlet or outlet vents.
- b) Advertisements must relate to an approved use carried out on the land.
- c) Signs that have red, amber, green or blue lighting must not be erected near traffic control signals.

A10.5.2 Business identification signs in residential, rural and environmental management zones.

- a) One sign per premises.
- b) Maximum size—1m² in residential areas and 1.5m² in Rural and E3 Environmental Management areas.
- c) Must not be illuminated.
- d) Located wholly within property boundaries of the land to which the sign relates, or is flush mounted to the front fence or front wall of a building as long as the sign does not protrude beyond the physical limits of that fence or building.

A10.5.3 Business identification sign in business zones

- a) One sign per premises from the following list:



Suspended under awning sign

- (i) Maximum length—2.5m.
- (ii) Maximum size—1.5m².
- (iii) Must be securely fixed by rigid metal supports.
- (iv) If over a public road, at least 2.6m above the ground or pavement level and at least 0.6 m from the vertical projection of the kerb or roadway line.

Vertical or horizontal projecting wall sign

- (i) Maximum size—2.5m².
- (ii) Must be securely fixed by rigid metal supports.
- (iii) If over a public road, suspended at a height not less than 2.6m above the ground or pavement level and at least 0.6m from the vertical projection of the kerb or roadway line.

Flush wall sign

- (i) Maximum size—2.5m².
- (ii) Must be securely fixed by rigid metal supports.
- (iii) Must not project above the top of the wall to which it is attached.

Top hamper sign

- (i) Maximum size—2.5m².
- (ii) Must be securely fixed by rigid metal supports.
- (iii) Must not extend below the level of the head of the doorway or window above which it is attached.
- (iv) Must not be more than 3.7m above the ground level (existing).

Premises with no awning

- (i) Maximum height—3m above ground level (existing) on front and side walls.
- (ii) Maximum display area—50% of the area of the wall.

A10.5.4 Business identification sign in industrial zones

- (i) Maximum size—1m² per metre of frontage for the first 10m.
- (ii) Must be securely fixed by rigid metal supports.

A10.5.5 Directional signs, name plates, advance traffic warning signs, community information signs and law enforcement signs erected by the council or other public authorities.

- (i) Signs erected over a public road must be at least 0.6m from the vertical projection of the kerb line, and suspended at least 2.6m above existing ground level.



A10.5.6 Real estate signs, advertising that the premises on which they are displayed are for sale or lease must comply with the following:

- (i) Maximum 2 signs per premises in residential areas with a combined total surface area of 3m².
- (i) Maximum size in business or industrial areas—4.5m².
- (ii) Located wholly within the property boundaries of the land to which the sign relates, or if on the footpath, must be flush against the property boundary.
- (iii) Must not be displayed for more than 7 days after the commencement of the letting or sale of the property, to a maximum of 6 weeks after the exchange of contracts.
- (iv) Must not be erected on public land.
- (v) *Open for Inspection/Open House* signs permitted, but must be removed on the day of opening.

A10.5.7 Property address sign

- (i) One sign per premises.
- (ii) Maximum size—1m² in residential zones and 1.5m² in all other zones.
- (iii) Maximum height—1.8m in residential, rural or environmental management zones.
- (iv) Must not be illuminated in the residential, rural or environmental management zones.
- (v) Located wholly within property boundaries of the land to which the sign relates, or is flush mounted to the front fence or front wall of a building as long as the sign does not protrude beyond the physical limits of that fence or building.

A10.5.8 Temporary signs:

- (i) Must only announce a local event of a religious, educational, cultural, political, social or recreational character or relates to a temporary matter in connection with the event.
- (ii) Must not include advertising of a commercial nature (except for the name of the event's sponsor).
- (iii) Must not be displayed earlier than 14 days before the day on which the event is to take place or commence and must be removed within 7 days after the completion of the event.
- (iv) Must not be a fly poster taped to poles, hoardings or buildings.

A10.5.9 School signs

- (i) Maximum 3 signs per street frontage.
- (ii) Located wholly within the school boundaries.



- (iii) Must be ancillary to the school.
- (iv) Maximum size—0.75 m².
- (v) Minimum distance apart—3.5m.
- (vi) Maximum height to top of sign—1.5m above ground level (existing).

A10.5.10 Display Flags

- (i) Flags used for advertising in business areas shall not be additional to the maximum number of signs permissible under this plan, i.e. if an applicant seeks approval for an above awning sign and flag(s), Council will not consent to both types of signage as it would exceed the intended number of signs for that circumstance.
- (ii) Council will consider proposals for advertising flags in lieu of other types of signs in commercial zones, and such will be considered on their individual merits and must satisfy the objectives for this section of the DCP.



Section 11 Outdoor Lighting

A11.1 Introduction

Council is concerned that poorly designed and improperly located external lighting can create significant light and glare pollution with adverse impacts on both the population and the environment.

Where buildings are generally locked at night, external lighting is most usually installed to deter intruders, however, a number of studies indicate that there is no conclusive correlation between night lighting and a reduction in the crime rate. Most property crime is still committed during the day, or inside lit buildings. In fact, outside illumination can draw attention to the building and help criminals see what they are doing. Outdoor lighting should provide real security, not just a feeling of safety.

The external lighting of residential buildings or buildings frequently used at night is essential for the convenience and safety of residents and visitors, but again, suitable lighting fixtures and techniques are necessary to ensure there are no adverse impacts. Similarly, external lighting associated with outdoor activities such as tennis courts, outdoor recreation areas or pathways can impact on neighbouring dwellings.

People are not the only ones affected. Researchers are only now beginning to understand the long term impacts of artificial night light on ecosystems. As rural areas are developed, light pollution can produce a state of continual 'twilight' which can affect wildlife breeding and feeding habits as well as the habits of the moths and other insects on which such wildlife depends. In some cases, certain trees may shed their leaves out of cycle, further disrupting the natural food chain.

The quality of the night sky is a highly valued asset of the Southern Highlands environment. Unlike city areas where ambient light significantly diminishes the ability to see the night sky, the Southern Highlands affords excellent night sky visibility and Council wants to protect this valuable asset.

Poorly directed external light is also a waste of the energy used to generate it and so contradicts Council's objectives for ecologically sustainable development.

These significant residential and environmental implications of light pollution can be easily avoided, without compromising the safety and convenience which external night lighting is intended to provide, through ensuring that new lighting fixtures are of a "full cutoff" type, that is, a type of fixture from which no light is emitted above the horizontal and no light dispersion or direct glare shines above a 90-degree, horizontal plane from the base of the fixture.

Using such fixtures is beneficial in three ways. First, glare is significantly decreased or even eliminated. Uncomfortable or temporary blinding from a glaring light can distract the eye and cast harsh shadows that create easy concealment opportunities for a trespasser. Second, shielded fixtures help control both the placement and the amount of light. Entrances, windows, and gates can be the focal points of a lighting scheme that does not over illuminate, but allows adequate and uniform visibility that



dissipates shadows. Third, the downward concentration of light created by fully shielded fixtures typically requires a lesser wattage lamp than traditional lighting because every bit of illumination is directed where it can make a difference. A lesser wattage lamp can be used with associated cost benefits.

In addition to the “full cutoff” design, timers, dimmers, and motion sensors can all contribute to reducing the impact of night-time lighting with additional benefits. For example, lights triggered by motion sensors, are much more effective in indicating the presence of an intruder than lights which are on all night.

A11.2 Objectives

In assessing any land use application which includes the provision of external night lighting, Council will have due regard to the following objectives:

- (a) Lighting for security purposes shall be adequate for that purpose without drawing unnecessary attention to the development;
- (b) Lighting shall not adversely impact on surrounding development;
- (c) Lighting shall not create ‘twilight’ impacts on the surrounding environment; and
- (d) Lighting shall not diminish the quality of the night sky.

A11.3 Controls

- a) Outdoor lighting must be a “full cutoff light fixture”, i.e. a type of fixture with no light emitted above the horizontal and no light dispersion or direct glare to shine above a 90-degree, horizontal plane from the base of the fixture.
- b) All outdoor lighting fixtures shall be designed, installed, located and maintained to avoid glare on to adjacent properties or streets
- c) All direct illumination shall be kept within the boundaries of the subject property.
- d) Accent lighting, when so approved, shall be directed downward on to the building or object and not toward the sky or on to adjacent properties. Direct light emissions shall not be visible above the roof line or beyond the building edge.
- e) Spot lighting on landscaping and foliage shall be limited to 150 watts incandescent. The lamp shall be shielded and not create disabling or nuisance glare.
- f) Timers shall be accurately set to ensure that lighting is used only when natural light is insufficient.

Section 12 Development Near Rail Corridors & Busy Roads

This section applies to development on land which is adjacent to a rail corridor or a busy road corridor. The contents of the Department of Planning's document "Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline" (which may be viewed at the Customer Services Counter of Wingecarribee Shire Council) must be consulted.

A12.1 Development Adjacent to a Rail Corridor

A12.1.1 Controls

- (a) The protection of the stability of the nearby rail corridor and railway land during excavation and construction of any development must be ensured.
- (b) Any excavation greater than 2m in depth and within 25 metres of the rail corridor will require concurrence with the relevant authority under clause 86 of SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007.
- (c) Drainage from the development is to be adequately disposed of so as not to be diverted on to the rail corridor.
- (d) Appropriate fencing is to be constructed to clearly separate the development from the railway land so as to avoid people straying on to railway land, either during construction or following completion of the development.
- (e) Appropriate landscaping and fencing is to be installed to screen and soften views of the rail tracks from the development and to help alleviate the 'sense' of exposure of the development to the source of rail noise.

A12.1.2 Introduction

Council will require concurrence from the relevant regulatory authority for several roads within Penrose and Wingello villages. Generally, access to development from these roads is not encouraged and will be limited to existing access points only. It should be noted, however, that even existing access arrangements may be reviewed in light of certain redevelopment proposals.

Land Use Applications involving land fronting state authority regulated roads need to comply with the following controls.

A12.1.3 Controls

Council shall not grant consent to the carrying out of development on any land to which this Clause applies unless it is satisfied that adequate provision has been made to ensure that such development:

- a) avoids any new direct vehicular access to any relevant road and removes any existing access where alternative rear lane or other access is achievable.
- b) provides that any essential access to any relevant road be designed so that all vehicles enter and leave the site in a forward direction.



- c) restricts vehicular access, car parking and loading/unloading facilities to an alternative access, such as a rear lane, where such access is available.
- d) makes an appropriate Section 94 developer contribution towards the provision of public car parking where only a single frontage to a relevant road is available.



Section 13 Telecommunications and Radiocommunications Infrastructure

A13.1 Introduction

The following objectives and provisions apply to telecommunications and radiocommunications infrastructure (including broadcasting infrastructure covered under the *Telecommunications Act 1997* and the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*).

New telecommunications and radiocommunications infrastructure requires Council development consent, unless it is exempt by Commonwealth legislation such as the Telecommunications (Low Impact Facilities) Determination 1997 or is classified as exempt or complying.

As part of a carrier's consultation obligation for telecommunications and radiocommunications exempted by Commonwealth legislation, Council encourages a written submission demonstrating consistency with the objectives and provision below.

The following objectives and provisions do not apply to temporary emergency services or domestic satellite receivers.

A13.2 How do these provisions relate to Commonwealth legislation?

Telecommunications Act 1997 and Radiocommunications Act 1992

These provisions clarify the expectations of Council and carriers who operate under the *Telecommunications Act 1997* and *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Telecommunications Code of Practice 1997

These provisions clarify and standardise the expectations of Council in respect to land access situations.

Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 1997 (LIF Determination)

While these provisions do not have the authority to override the LIF Determination, they nevertheless provide advice to carriers about the expectations of Council and require voluntary cooperation.

Code for the Deployment of Radiocommunications Infrastructure (ACIF, 2002)

These provisions broaden the scope of the ACIF Code by applying consistently to not only carriers and their agents, but also builders and operators of all RFR-Emitting infrastructure, including those operating under the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*. Consultation with Council is required under this code.

National Broadband Network (NBN Co) Rollout



INFRASTRUCTURE

The National Broadband Network is a wholly owned Government Business Enterprise (GBE) that is intended to provide a network of infrastructure to carriers at wholesale prices. This network will be constructed using a combination of fixed wireless, optical fibre and satellite communications devices to connect residences and businesses. Most of the infrastructure will be exempt under the *Telecommunications (Low Impact Facilities) Determination 1997*. As a public authority the balance will be exempt under the *NSW Infrastructure SEPP*.

A13.3 OBJECTIVES

This Section identifies Council's social and environmental objectives with regard to the development of telecommunications and radiocommunications infrastructure within Wingecarribee Shire.

A13.3.1 Social

- (a) To ensure that the general public and local communities have connection to up-to-date telecommunications technology
- (b) To apply the *precautionary principle* through prudent location of telecommunications and radiocommunications infrastructure to:
- (c) To Minimise EMR (Electro-Magnetic Radiation) exposure to the public
- (d) Avoid or minimise impacts on sensitive surrounding land uses, particularly with regard to visual impact.
- (e) To achieve equity for all stakeholders by endeavoring to balance their various needs of access, EMS Potential, visual impact and service provision.
- (f) To provide mechanisms by which information can be disseminated to ensure that community is adequately informed and empowered to participate in the planning/decision making process.

A13.3.2 Environmental

- (a) To help implement principles of urban design in respect to telecommunications and radiocommunications infrastructure
- (b) To promote good industrial design of infrastructure
- (c) To provide infrastructure that is visually compatible with surrounding character and locality/visual context with particular regard to heritage buildings/areas and cultural icons.
- (d) To prevent any adverse impact on the natural environment
- (e) To restore the site after discontinuation or removal of infrastructure



INFRASTRUCTURE

A13.4 CONTROLS

A13.4.1 Australian Standards

All facilities are required to comply with relevant Australian standards, including EMR standards.

A13.4.2 Visual Amenity

Carriers are to design antennas and supporting infrastructure in such a way as to minimise or reduce visual and cumulative visual impact from the public domain and adjacent areas.

A13.4.3 Infrastructure must;

The infrastructure design will respect the amenity of the local context, particularly ensuring that such development shall:

- (a) Be appropriate in colour, texture, form, bulk and scale.
- (b) Be well designed
- (c) Be integrated with the existing building structure unless otherwise justified to Councils satisfaction.
- (d) Have concealed cables where practicable and appropriate
- (e) Be unobtrusive where possible
- (f) Be consistent with the character of the surrounding area.
- (g) be removed when it is no longer being used for transmission.
- (h) The site must be restored and rehabilitated following construction of the infrastructure.
- (i) Demonstrate compliance with the provisions of Section A13.5 to A1.11

Note:

Landlord requirements are not considered adequate justification for non-compliance

A13.5 Co-Location Requirements

Co-Location is the practice of locating a number of different telecommunications facilities, often owned by different carriers, on one facility or structure.

- (a) Where co-location of telecommunications facilities are proposed the impact of the development is to be assessed against:
 - (i) Cumulative emissions of all co-located telecommunications facilities;
 - (i) Visual impact of co-located telecommunications facilities
 - (ii) The physical and technical limits to the amount of infrastructure that masts and towers are capable of supporting; and
 - (iii) Whether the required coverage can be achieved from the location



INFRASTRUCTURE

- (b) Carriers shall demonstrate a precautionary approach and effective measures to minimise the negative impacts of co-location

A13.6 Location

- (a) The applicant must demonstrate that, in selecting a site, it has adopted a precautionary principle approach to minimising EMR exposures consistent with Section 1.5 of the ACIF Code.
- (b) The preferred location for telecommunications and radiocommunications infrastructure is industrial areas, low use open space and commercial centres, rural areas and infrastructure corridors such as railways and highways.
- (c) Radio Communications and Telecommunications facilities are to be located a minimum distance of 100 metres from residences where they are to be installed in residential areas. In setting this distance Council supports the precautionary approach to protect residential amenity.
- (d) The proposal is to avoid or minimise the physical impact of any facility on endemic flora and fauna habitats.
- (e) The proposal is to avoid or minimise the visual impact on heritage significance of adjacent, adjoining or surrounding heritage items or conservation areas listed in Wingecarribee LEP 2010
- (f) The applicant shall demonstrate particular consideration of sensitive land uses especially where a telecommunications or radiocommunications facility is proposed that is not ancillary to its primary function (see co-location above)
Sensitive land uses include:
 - (g) Where occupants are located for long periods of time (eg, Residents).
 - (h) That are frequented by young children (eg, schools and child care centres) and
 - (i) Where there are people with particular health problems (Hospitals and child care centres)

A13.7 Physical Design

- (a) Infrastructure must be of high quality design and construction.
- (b) Proposals should consider the range of available alternative infrastructure including new technologies to minimise unnecessary or incidental EMR emissions and exposures, as required by Section 5.2.3 of the ACIF Code
- (c) The plan for the facility must include measures to restrict public access to the antenna(s). Approaches to the antenna must contain appropriate signs warning of EMR and providing contact details for the facility's owner/manager.
- (d) The minimum requisites that shall apply where relevant are the BCA and the relevant Australian standards. The applicant must provide Council with certification to demonstrate compliance with the BCA and other standards

A13.8 Public Health

- (a) The applicant is to demonstrate the precautions it has taken to minimise EMR exposures to the public.



INFRASTRUCTURE

- (b) The applicant is to provide documentation to show that the proposed facility complies with the relevant Australia exposure standard.
- (c) The applicant is to provide a mapped analysis of the cumulative effect of the proposal.
- (d) A Community Consultation Plan is required for all proposals requiring Council consent detailing how the consultation is to be conducted and how the results will be forwarded to Council

A13.9 A1.10Environmental Impacts

- (a) This clause applies to land zoned E2 Environmental Conservation, E3 Environmental Management and E4 Environmental Living
- (b) Development to which this clause applies requires development consent.
- (c) The applicant is to avoid or minimise the physical impact of any proposed facility on the visual aspect of a location.
- (d) New installations should consider the use of renewable energy sources to minimise the need for connection to the conventional power grid (particularly in remote locations), so that such installations are self sufficient in terms of energy supply and to reduce the reliance on conventional power sources.

A13.10 Heritage Impacts

- (a) The applicant is to provide a heritage report/impact assessment where the installation of infrastructure may impact upon a heritage item or property located in a conservation area.



Part B

Provisions

Applicable to

Business-zoned

Land



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PART B BUSINESS ZONED LAND

Section 1 Introduction

B1.1 Introduction

Part B of this Plan details the objectives, preferred development outcomes and controls relevant to undertaking development on Business-zoned land within the Penrose and Wingello villages boundary. One (1) Business zone applies in Penrose and Wingello – B1 Neighbourhood Centre. Applicants are directed to the objectives of each zone as stated in WLEP 2010.

While Council seeks to reinforce the primary functions of the villages by facilitating development and amenities which provide for its economic wellbeing, Council also wants to protect and enhance the villages' heritage value and amenity as a place of enjoyment for workers, residents and visitors. The controls contained in this Part of the Plan are intended to achieve these goals.

B1.2 Exempt and Complying Development

In addition to the controls contained in this section of the Plan, applicants are also directed to the Exempt and Complying provisions of WLEP 2010 and the NSW Commercial and Industrial Code.



Section 2 Design Considerations

B2.1 Introduction

Applicants are reminded to address the Site Analysis and Design sections of Part A before preparing their Development Application. Where development involves a Heritage Item, either directly or indirectly, applicants must address the objectives and controls contained in Section A6.7.

Additional key design elements, specific to commercial development within the business zones, are addressed below.

B2.2 Height of Buildings

All new business development within the villages must comply with Height of Buildings Map which forms part of the WLEP 2010. Applicants are also directed to clause 4.3 of the WLEP 2010.

It should not be assumed that the specified building height may be applied as a blanket maximum across the entire site, particularly if the site is large. Council wants to ensure that an attractive streetscape is maintained and this may require lower building heights on the street frontage with the maximum being allowed in the centre of the site only.

B2.3 Floor Space Ratios

All new business development within the villages must comply with the Floor Space Ratio Map which forms part of the WLEP 2010. Applicants are also directed to clauses 4.4 and 4.5 of WLEP2010 which describe how the FSRs are calculated.

B2.4 Designing for Pedestrian Access within the Villages

Villages rely on people for their economic vitality and people tend to prefer those villages where high quality pedestrian access exists. The quality of pedestrian access is determined by a number of factors including the level of connection between pedestrian routes and car parks, the safe separation of pedestrian and vehicular routes, the perception of pathway safety, the interest of pathway routes and the protection they afford from weather extremes, including wind.

Pedestrian networks ensure access for all users of the villages - residents, workers and visitors - including residents with Special Accessibility Needs who comprise almost 20% of the Wingecarribee community. Past redevelopment within Penrose and Wingello has enabled improved pedestrian access ways to be achieved and Council wishes to continue to encourage this trend.



Not all new development can, or should provide pedestrian connections, but the opportunity to provide appropriate linkages should be considered. To ensure that existing pedestrian links are maintained and future linkages considered, Council shall not grant consent to the carrying out of development on any land within Penrose and Wingello unless it is satisfied that:

- (a) any existing pedestrian access ways are retained, or an acceptable alternative is provided.
- (b) the development allows pedestrians to move through, within and around the site in a safe and convenient manner.
- (c) Pedestrian access ways are suitable for wheelchairs and meet the needs of all people with disabilities.
- (d) Pedestrian access ways comply with the Safer by Design Principles discussed in Part A Section 5 of this Plan.
- (e) Pathway surfaces are suitable to all weather conditions and particularly do not become slippery during wet weather.
- (f) Land that has frontage to any public space, including pedestrian footpath, arcade, walkway, open space or thoroughfare shall make adequate provision to:
 - (i) incorporate an active pedestrian frontage to such public space, and
 - (ii) complement the character, public use, security and enjoyment of such public space, and to provide an outlook to such space.

B2.5 Signage

Applicants are reminded to consult the provisions of Section A9 with regard to signage objectives and controls for development on business zoned land.



Section 3 Parenting Facilities

B3.1 Introduction

Council requires the provision of parenting facilities within public buildings. This includes any assembly building (as defined in the Building Code of Australia) greater than 500m² in floor area, and any shop/retail or commercial office building (such office building being a public building) with a floor area of 1000m² or greater.

These requirements apply not only to new buildings, but also to existing buildings where a development application is received for alterations and / or additions to an existing building that comprise 50% by floor area of the existing building.

The parenting facilities shall be the equivalent size and contain the fixtures shown in Option A below.

Where a new large development is planned, being any building described above with a floor area greater than 2000m² (in this instance excluding carp ark floor area), the parenting facility shall be of the size and contain the fixtures shown in Option B or C or equivalent below.

B3.2 Option A

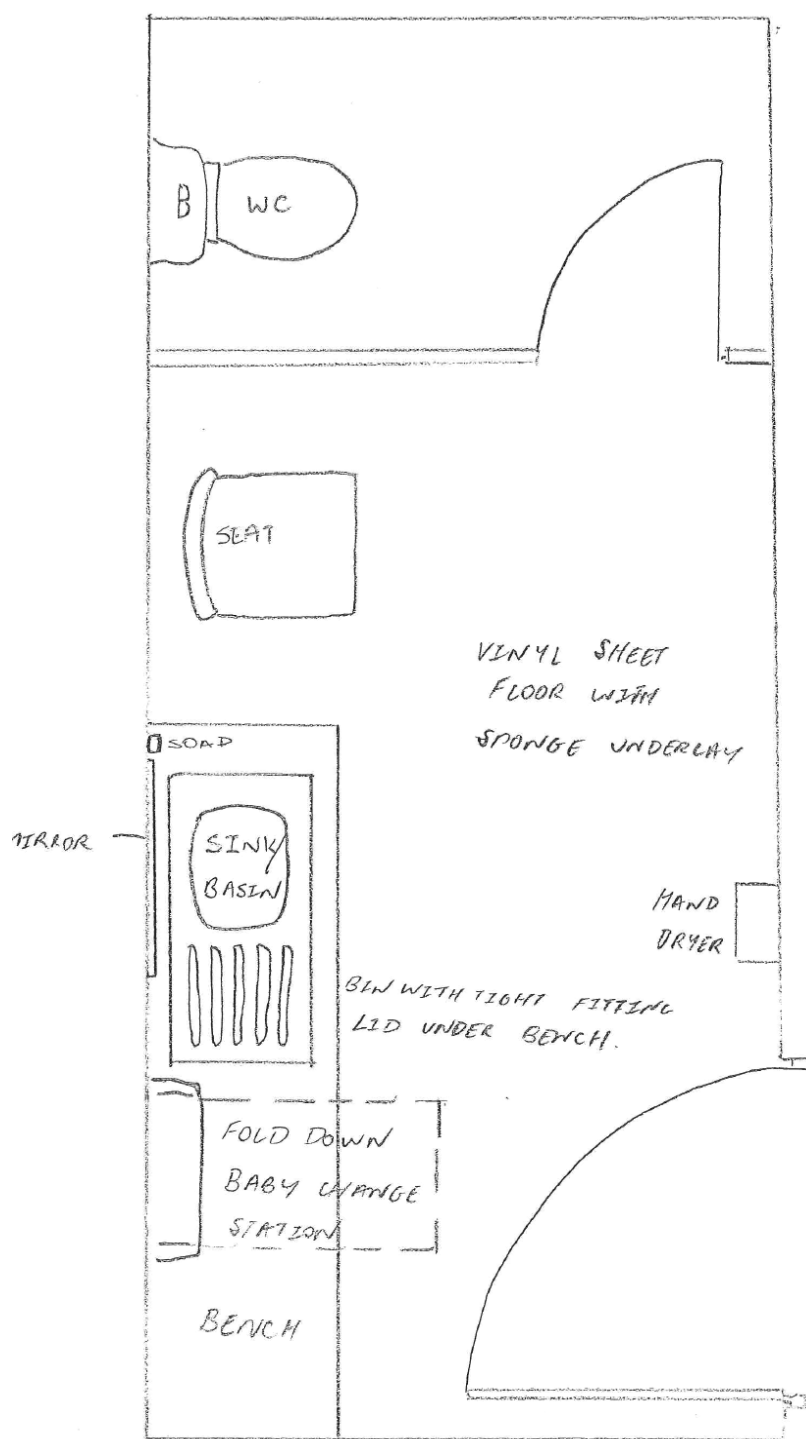
Parenting Rooms between 1000 and 2000m² shall provide the following:

- a) A Convenient quiet place to feed in privacy.
- b) Comfortable seating (armchair style preferred) with 300mm either side of the chair.
- c) Somewhere safe and clean to change nappies.
- d) Hot and cold water and hand drying facilities.
- e) Waste containers with tight fitting lids.
- f) A smoke free zone.
- g) Privacy so that male carers of infants can access the area without disturbing the privacy of breast feeding women.
- h) Easy pram/stroller access.
- i) Doors should be light to push and have the ability to be propped open for pram access, but not be automatic, as toddlers can escape.



- j) Adequate signage to be displayed to identify the room and sign posted using a symbol that will easily be interpreted by all persons and indicates the parenting is for fathers, mothers, toddlers and babies – see diagram below.
- k) Directional signage should be provided to identify the location of the parenting room.
- l) Fixtures such as change benches, a mirror, adult toilet(s) in separate compartment with a minimum width of 900mm and other fixtures as indicated in the diagram below.
- m) Hot water and thermostat regulators to ensure water temperature does not exceed 50°C.

OPTION A – Parenting Room for floor area $>1000\text{m}^2$ but $< 2000 \text{ m}^2$



Scale 1:20

Design Courtesy i2C Design and Management

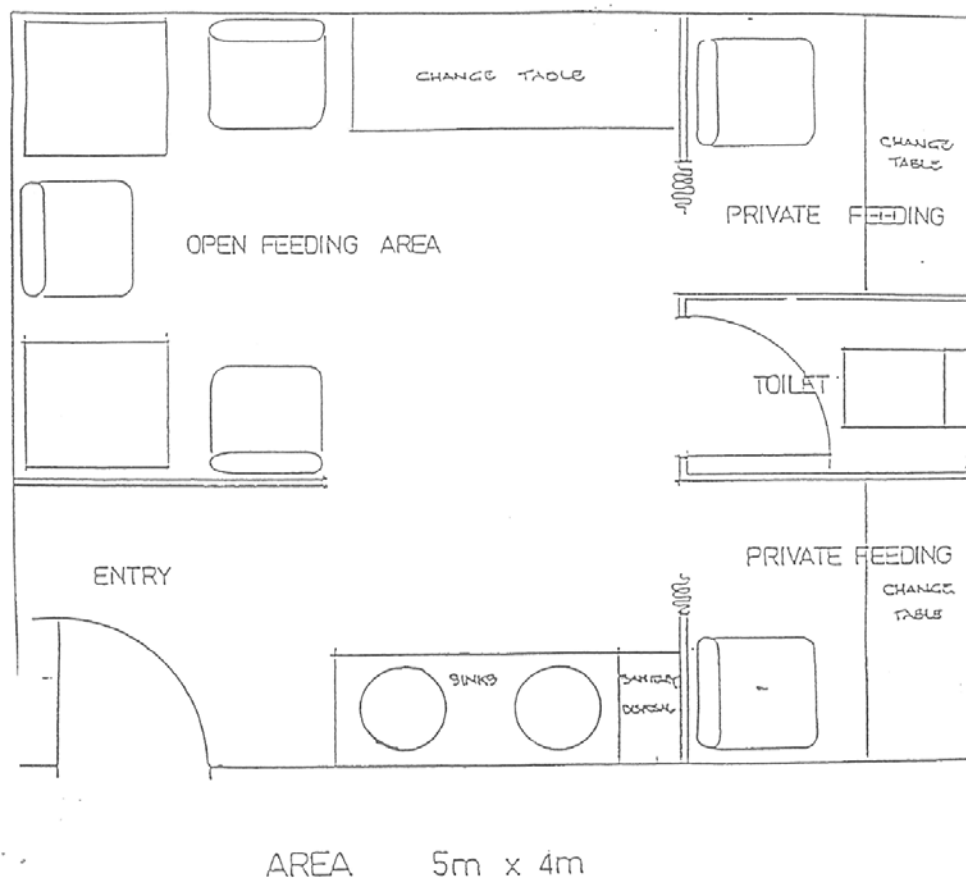


B3.3 Option B

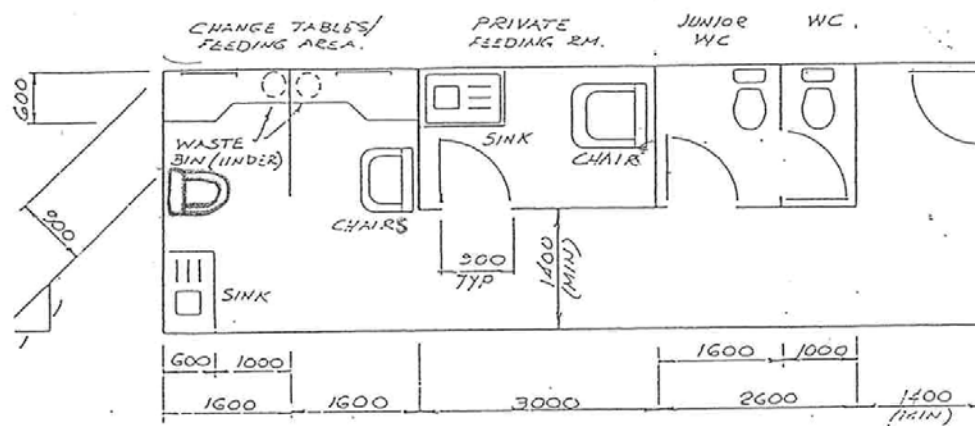
Parenting Rooms between greater than 2000m² shall provide the following:

- a) A Convenient quiet place to feed in privacy.
- b) Comfortable seating (armchair style preferred) with 300mm either side of the chair.
- c) Somewhere safe and clean to change nappies.
- d) Hot and cold water and hand drying facilities.
- e) Waste containers with tight fitting lids.
- f) A smoke free zone.
- g) Privacy so that male carers of infants can access the area without disturbing the privacy of breast feeding women.
- h) Easy pram/stroller access.
- i) Doors should be light to push and have the ability to be propped open for pram access, but not be automatic, as toddlers can escape.
- j) Adequate signage to be displayed to identify the room and sign posted using a symbol that will easily be interpreted by all persons and indicates the parenting is for fathers, mothers, toddlers and babies – see diagrams below.
- k) Directional signage should be provided to identify the location of the parenting room.
- l) Fixtures such as change benches, a mirror, adult toilet(s) in separate compartment with a minimum width of 900mm and other fixtures as indicated in the diagrams below.
- m) Hot water and thermostat regulators to ensure water temperature does not exceed 50°C.
- n) Confined play area for toddler safety.
- o) Bottle warming facility.

OPTION B – Parenting Room >2000 m²



OPTION C – Parenting Room >2000 m²



- 1) DIMENSIONS RECOMMENDED ONLY.
- 2) LAYOUT TO COMPLY WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES & HEALTH REGULATIONS.
- 3) RECOMMEND ACCESS PARAMETERS TO COMPLY WITH AS-1428 - DESIGN RULES FOR ACCESS BY THE DISABLED.



Section 4 On-site Car Parking

B4.1 Introduction

All new commercial development must make adequate provision for the off-street parking of cars associated with it, either by providing on-site parking, or by making a contribution towards the provision of public car parks. Where on-site parking is provided, the development must ensure that vehicular access to and from the site is safe and does not impede traffic flow.

B4.2 Objectives

Council's vehicular access and off-street parking controls seek to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To ensure that adequate off-street parking is provided in conjunction with development in order to discourage the use of streets for the parking of vehicles associated with additional traffic generated by new developments.
- (b) To provide communal public car parking in appropriate areas, funded from developer contributions, where the development cannot accommodate adequate on-site parking, and/or where Council chooses to aggregate parking into a centralised location(s).
- (c) To ensure that car parking areas are safe and functional.
- (d) To ensure that car parking areas are visually attractive.
- (e) To ensure that vehicular access points to the site are located to minimise danger or disruption to vehicles and pedestrians on the public street system.

B4.3 Relevant Technical Documents

Applicants are directed to the following technical documents which must be read in conjunction with this Section of the DCP:

- (a) Australian Standards – Parking Facilities – AS2890 series as applicable:
- (b) Roads & Traffic Authority – Traffic and Transport Technical Directions and Manuals.
- (c) TDT 2001/06a – Autoturn Swept Path Computer Program.
- (d) Roads & Traffic Authority – Guide for Traffic Generating Developments.
- (e) Investigation of Parking Rates in Wingecarribee Shire prepared by Chris Hallam dated August 2005
- (f) Austroads – Design Vehicles and Turning Templates 1995



B4.4 Definitions used in this section

- (a) Redevelopment means the total demolition of buildings on a site or the demolition to such an extent where the character of the existing development is changed, and the replacement with a new building and or usage.
- (b) Gross Leaseable Floor Area means the sum of the areas of each floor of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the internal faces of the walls including stock storage areas and aisles but excluding stairs, amenities, lifts, corridors and other public areas, but only, where they are not associated with the use of the site, eg dining area, display of goods.
- (c) Gross floor area means the sum of the areas of each floor of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the outer face of the external closing walls excluding:
 - (i) columns, fin walls, sun control devices or any other elements, projections or works outside the general line of the outer face of the external wall;
 - (ii) lift towers, cooling towers, machinery and plant rooms and ancillary storage space and vertical air-conditioning ducts;
 - (iii) car parking needed to meet any requirements of the Council and any internal access thereto;
 - (iv) space for the loading and unloading of goods (source – Environmental Planning & Assessment Act Model Provisions 1980);
- (d) Floor means that space within a building which is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above or if there is not floor above, the ceiling or roof above;
- (e) Shop means retail premises that sell groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, home wares, stationery, electrical goods or other items of general merchandise, and may include a neighbourhood shop, but nor include food and drink premises or restricted premises. For the purpose of calculating car parking requirements, the following sub-categories of the standard definition of a shop shall be used:
 - (i) **Small shop:** Gross Floor Area up to and including 150m² AND serviced by a small rigid type vehicle (up to 6.4 metres in length) AND has a maximum delivery frequency of 2 times per week.
 - (ii) **Medium shop:** Gross Floor Area up to and including 151m² to 1000m² AND serviced by a medium rigid type vehicle (up to 8.8 metres in length) AND has a maximum delivery frequency of 2 times per week.
 - (iii) **Large shop:** Gross Floor Area of 1001m² or more OR serviced by a heavy rigid type vehicle (up to 12.5 metres in length) OR an articulated vehicle (up to 19 metres in length) OR any shop with a delivery frequency of more than 2 times per week.



B4.5 Requirements for New Development or Redevelopment

- (a) The number of car parking spaces to be provided on the site is determined by the nature of the development. Applicants should refer to the Table at the end of this section for the requirements for all types of commercial development.
- (b) If the car parking requirements for a specific development are not contained within this Plan, Council will have regard to the Roads and Traffic Authority Guide for Traffic Generating Developments, and to comparable uses at other locations, in assessing the car parking requirements of the development.
- (c) The loss of any on-street parking as a result of the development, including new vehicular entry points or loading zones, shall be compensated for by providing on-site parking equal to the number of lost spaces.

B4.6 Requirements for Additions or Alterations to Existing Buildings

- (a) Car parking provision for additions or alterations to existing buildings shall comply with the requirements of this Plan.
- (b) Council requires either on-site car parking or a contribution in lieu for additional car parking deemed to be generated by the additions or alterations.
- (c) Where parking was not required by Council for an existing use, but where such parking was provided, Council will require the retention of such parking up to, but not exceeding, Council's requirements for the specified type of development.
- (d) A redevelopment is to comply with the Schedule of Car Parking Requirements in the terms of amount of car parking generated by the new proposal. Any claim for car parking credits for an existing building and / or usage will need to be substantiated by appropriate documentary evidence, ie previous development consents, with the development application for Council to assess. In circumstances where the applicant cannot demonstrate a previous requirement, the amount of car parking that is deemed to be credited shall be based upon the rates in Table B3.4 located at the end of this section of the Plan. Council may decide to accept car parking credits to offset the demand deemed to be generated for the new development proposal.

B4.7 Use of Parking Areas

- (a) All parking spaces shall be used solely for the parking of motor vehicles for owners, staff and customers, and on no account shall such spaces be used for storage or garbage purposes.



- (b) Boom gates, remotely operated doors and other devices designed to stop the public from accessing the parking are not permitted.
- (c) No signposting or restrictions on individual spaces is allowed.

B4.8 Disabled Parking Requirements

- a) Disabled parking spaces shall be provided for each building use according to the applicable Standard.
- b) The disabled parking requirements will be to the current Australian standard.

B4.9 On Site Parking Deficiencies

- a) In circumstances where it is not physically possible or where, for traffic reasons or otherwise, it is impracticable to provide on-site, the total number of parking spaces required under this Plan, the applicant shall make appropriate arrangements for the provision of the car parking shortfall with Council.
- b) Council's preferred approach for such arrangements is through a voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) lodged with the Development Application. Council's adopted policy in relation to Planning Agreements sets out the requirements and process.
- c) If there is a deficiency in the required number of car spaces, and no Planning Agreement is entered into, or alternative arrangements made, the Development Application may be refused.

B4.10 Design of Off-Street Parking Facilities

- a) The minimum design requirements for parking facilities are the Australian Standard AS 2890 series.
- b) While the Australian Standard is the minimum standard this does not prohibit designs to a higher standard which can improve accessibility and amenity thereby possibly increasing the attraction of a particular development to future customers.
- c) Applicants are directed to B3.11 below for advice on how to design a car park.
- d) Council prefers the use of AUSTROADS Design Vehicles and Turning Templates for all vehicle movements on, or on to public roads, and the turning template, found in AS 2890.1 and AS 2890.2 for on-site manoeuvring.
- e) Where Autoturn or similar packages are to be used, they must be only within the confines of RTA Technical Directive TDT 2001/06a – RTA Policy Autoturn Swept Path Computer Program or any subsequent amending directive.



B4.11 How to Design a Car Park Using AS 2890.1:2004

The following Table B5.1 provides a guide for designing a car park using AS 2890.1:2004. The table indicates the tasks involved and the relevant clause, table or figures from AS 2890.1 : 2004 (unless otherwise stated) which should be consulted.

Please note that not all design requirements are listed below and AS 2890.1 : 2004 must be used as the primary reference source.

Table B5.1 Design Process

Step	Task	Based on information from:
1.	Determine number of car spaces required.	Table B3.4 & other relevant sections of this Plan.
2.	Determine classification of off-street parking facilities.	Clause 1.4 & Table 1.1
3.	Determine dimensions of parking bay module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking bay Aisle width 	Clause 2.4.1 & Figure 2.2 Clause 2.4.2-2.4.4 & Figures 2.2-2.4
4.	Design of Circulation Roadways and ramps.	Clause 2.5
5	Driveway Access width. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine Parking Facility Category Determine Driveway width using Parking Facility Category 	Clause 3.2.1 & Table 3.1 Clause 3.2.1, Clause 3.2.2 & Table 3.2
6.	Determine Access Driveway Location.	Clause 3.2.3 & Figure 3.1
7.	Check Sight Distance requirements.	Clause 3.2.4 & Figure 3.2
8.	Additional Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Column Location & Spacing Height Clearances 	Clause 5.2 & Figure 5.2 Clause 5.3 & Figure 5.3

Following are two worked examples.

EXAMPLE 1

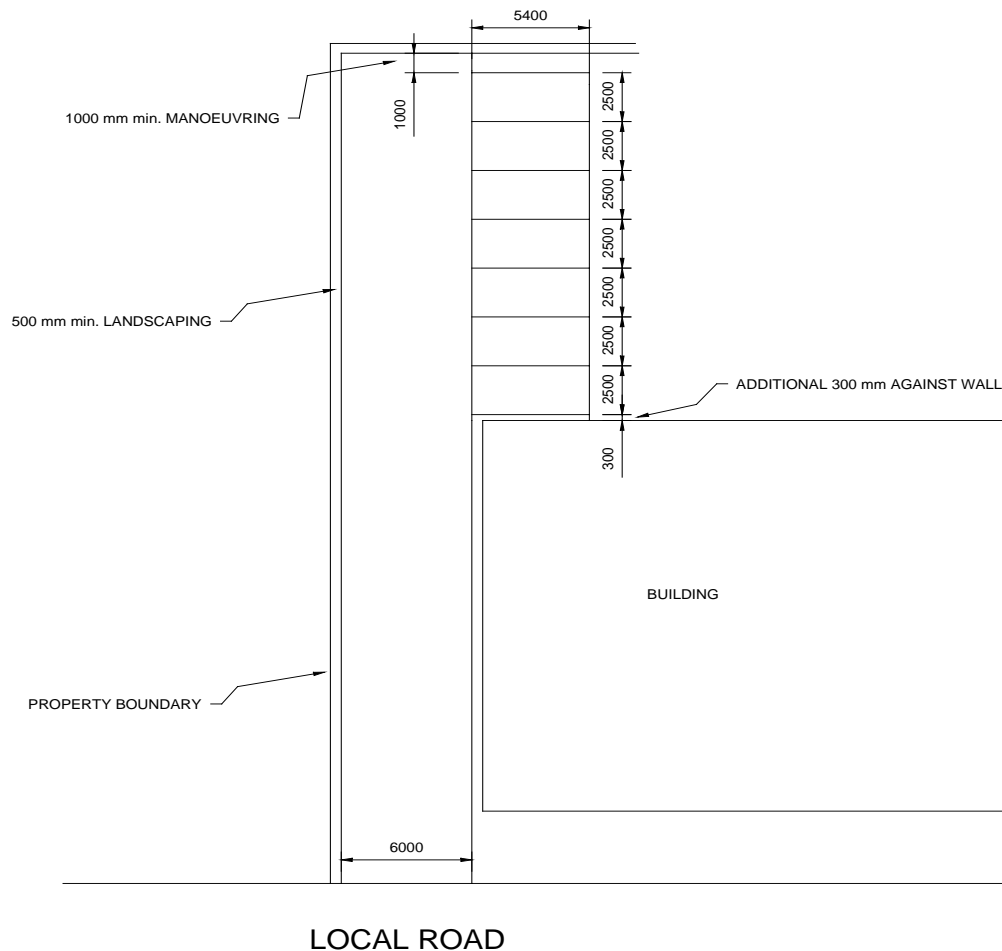
The proposed development is a medium turnover commercial development in a villages centre, on a Local Road, requiring (seven) 7 parking spaces.



Table B5.2 Design Process

Step	AS 2890 Design Requirements	Example 1 requirements
1.	Determine number of spaces required.	7
2.	Determine classification of off street parking facilities.	Classification 2
3.	Determine dimensions of parking bay module 1) Parking bay 2) Aisle width	A = 2.5m B = 5.4m Aisle Width = 5.8m
4.	Design of Circulation Roadways and ramps	Width = 5.5 m minimum
5.	Driveway Access width. 1) Determine Parking Facility Category 2) Determine Driveway width using Parking Facility Category	Parking Facility Category = 1 3.0 to 5.5. Use 6.0 m to comply with Council's Standard Drawing SD 108
6.	Determine Access Driveway Location	Checked - OK
7.	Check Sight Distance requirements.	Landscaping & Fencing terminated before front boundary to comply.
8.	Additional Requirements: Column Location and Spacing Height Clearances	Not Applicable.

Resulting Layout of Car Park (over)



EXAMPLE 2

The proposed development is a high turnover retail development in a villages centre on an Arterial Road, requiring 12 parking spaces. The car park will be underground and have access via a curved ramp.

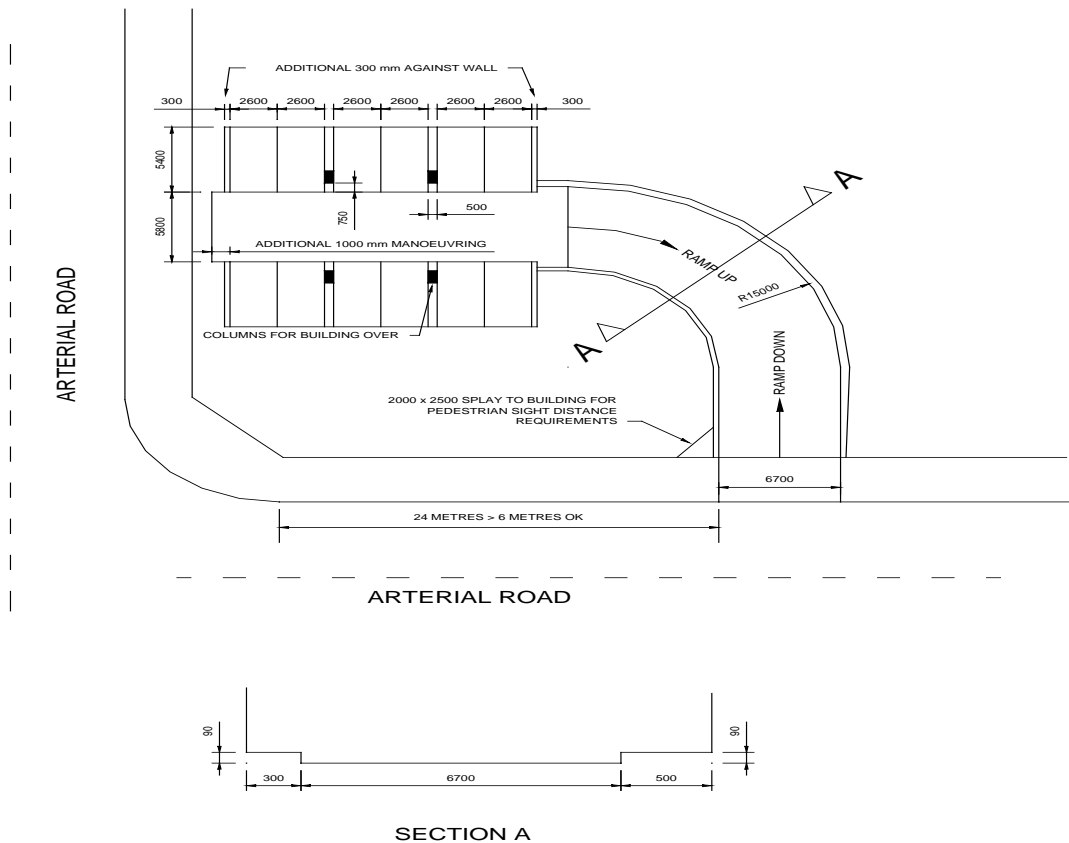


B4.12 Design Process

Step	AS 2890 Design Requirements	Example 2 requirements
1.	Determine number of spaces required.	12
2.	Determine classification of off street parking facilities.	Classification 3
3.	Determine dimensions of parking bay module 1) Parking bay 2) Aisle width	A = 2.6m B = 5.4m Aisle Width = 5.8m
4.	Design of Circulation Roadways and ramps	Ro = 15m Width = 6.7m Clearance outside of curve 500mm. Clearance inside of curve 300mm. A line-marked centre line is required. The ramp long-section was designed using Council's Standard Drawing SD 123 to provide a more accessible ramp.
5.	Driveway Access width. (a) Determine Parking Facility Category (b) Determine Driveway width using Parking Facility Category	Parking Facility Category = 2 6 to 9 metres permissible. Choose 6.7 metres to match ramp width.
6.	Determine Access Driveway Location	Checked - OK
7.	Check Sight Distance requirements.	Building Splay required for pedestrian sight distance
8.	Additional Requirements: Column Location and Spacing Height Clearances	Columns located outside of building envelope. Ramp terminated before car park entry - Height OK.



Resulting Layout of Car Park



**Figure B5.4 Schedule of Car Parking Requirements**

USE	CAR PARKING SPACES
Retail, Office, Commercial	1 space per 30 m ² of gross leaseable floor area for buildings of single storey. For buildings greater than one storey in height the disaggregated method for car park calculation (Section 5 RTA Guide for Traffic Generating Developments) may be considered.
Shops ‣ Small or medium ‣ Large	1 space per 30 m ² of gross floor area. 1 space per 20 m ² of gross floor area.
Supermarkets	1 space per 20 m ² of gross leaseable floor area.
Bulky Goods	1 space per 50 sq m of office and showroom/retailing area, plus 1 space per 100 sq m of warehouse gross floor area
Restaurants	1 space per 3 seats OR 15 spaces per 100 m ² of gross floor area. NB: Council may reduce the above parking requirements where it considers that ample parking will be available in the vicinity for patrons during evening hours, without adversely affecting the amenity of the surrounding locality during the day or evening.
Coffee Shops / Cafés (with dine-in fixtures)	1 space per 30 sq m of gross leaseable floor area. Council may reduce the above parking requirements where it considers that ample parking will be available in the vicinity for patrons during evening hours, without adversely affecting the amenity of the surrounding locality during the day or evening.
Fast Food Take Away Food Outlets (eg McDonalds, Kentucky Fried Chicken)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With no on site seating and no drive through facilities. 12 spaces per 100 sq m gross floor area • Developments with on-site seating but no drive-through facilities: 12 spaces per 100 sq m gross floor area, plus the greater of 1 space per 5 seats (both internal and external seating), or 1 space per 2 seats (internal seating) • Developments with on-site seating and drive-through facilities, greater of: 1 space per 2 seats (internal), or 1 space per 3 seats (internal and external).
Clubs	A traffic study is to be prepared by a qualified traffic engineer, with the parking requirement established through surveys of similar existing developments, noting the existing supply of and demand for parking in the area, and of the peak parking periods of individual facilities within the club.
Warehouses	1 space per 300 sq m of gross floor area



USE	CAR PARKING SPACES
Car Repair Stations	6 spaces per workshop bay
Motor Car, Caravan, Boat and Truck Showrooms	1.5 spaces 200m ² site area plus 6 spaces per any workshop bay
Storage Units	1 space per 500m ² of storage area – plus 1 space per employee
Accommodation	
Motels (where Restaurant included, use to include appropriate rate)	1 space per Motel room plus 1 space per 2 employees.
Hotels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation component: 1 space per Hotel room plus 1 space per 2 employees. Bar, lounge & dining component: A traffic study is to be prepared by a qualified traffic engineer, with the parking requirement established through surveys of similar existing developments, noting the existing supply of and demand for parking in the area, and of the peak parking periods of individual facilities within the hotel.
Sex services premises	On-site parking is to be provided at the rate of 1 space per 40m ² of gross floor area.
Educational Establishments	<p>1 space per 2 staff, plus 1 space per 20 Year 12 students, plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 space per 10 tertiary students, 1 space per 10 seats in an assembly hall (<u>these spaces may be inclusive of all other requirements</u>) spaces for sports fields etc, shall be determined by Council in each case. <p><u>Note:</u> Where a facility is ancillary to the principle use eg; school, church, consideration will be given to the actual likely increased patronage.</p>
Wineries, Cellar Door Sales and other Local Rural Industries	1 space per 30m ² of gross leaseable floor areas with a minimum of 3 spaces.



Section 5 Loading Facilities and Waste & Resource Recovery Storage and Collection

B5.1 Introduction

All business development where future tenants will require regular deliveries of goods and the removal of waste and resource recovery material must ensure that loading facilities are adequate for the realistic needs of the proposed service vehicles. In the past, the servicing of retail developments by large trucks has often caused considerable traffic disruption with further potential danger to pedestrians.

B5.2 Controls

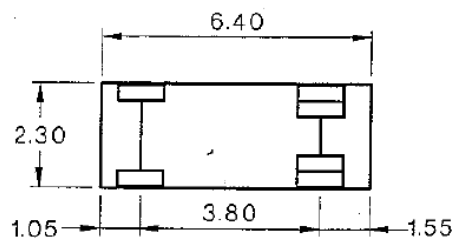
To improve the servicing of retail developments and to reduce vehicle and pedestrian conflicts, Council requires all future commercial developments to meet the following controls:

- (a) Full details of anticipated vehicle sizes, volumes and frequency of delivery and other service vehicles must be supplied with the development application. These estimates, particularly vehicle sizes, must be realistic and based on established averages for the range of businesses likely to occur in the development.
- (b) AUSTROADS Design Vehicles and Turning Templates must be used for all vehicle movements on, or on to, public roads.
- (c) The turning templates from Australian Standard AS 2890.1 and AS 2890.2 must be used for on-site manoeuvring, including reversing manoeuvres and vertical clearance requirements.
- (d) For retail developments with a gross leaseable floor area of less than 1,000 square metres and not a supermarket, discount department store or other high volume delivery usages, the following controls apply:
 - (i) The development must provide:
 - either a loading facility on site to accommodate a Heavy Rigid Vehicle (12.5 metre) as defined by Australian Standard AS 2890.2, or Single Unit Truck (12.5 metre) as defined by Austroads 2008 as the minimum standard, or
 - may be permitted to utilise a loading zone if it is within 100 metres as measured along the travel path.
 - (ii) Consideration of servicing of the development by vehicles equal to or larger than a Medium Rigid Vehicle (8.8 metre) as defined by Australian Standard AS 2890.2, or Service Vehicle (8.8 metre) as defined by Austroads 2008, may be deemed as the appropriate design vehicle, subject to the approval of supporting evidence by Council's Director Environment and Planning.

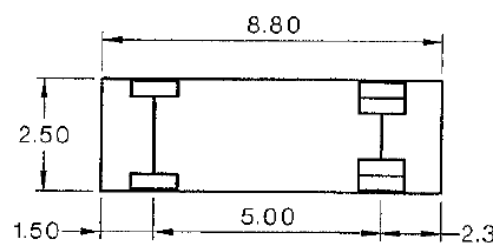


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- (i) No use of the loading zone will be permitted where deliveries require the use of fork lifts, or other mechanically assisted lifting devices on the footpath or crossing a public road or footpath.
 - (ii) Council will require a positive covenant to be placed on the title of the land giving Council the power to release, vary or modify the restriction to enforce the requirements of this clause.
 - (e) For retail developments with a gross leaseable floor area of 1,000 square metres or greater or developments such as supermarkets, discount department stores or other high volumes delivery usages, the following controls shall apply:
 - (i) The development shall provide a loading facility to accommodate an Articulated Rigid Vehicle (19.0 metre) as defined by Australian Standard AS 2890.2 or Single Articulated Vehicle (19.0 metre) as defined by Austroads 2008 as the minimum standard.
 - (ii) Council will require a positive covenant to be placed on the title of the land giving Council the power to release, vary or modify the restriction to enforce the requirements of this clause.
 - (iii) The reversing of vehicles on to a main road, or arterial road, or future by-pass route, or any other public road, will not be permitted.
 - (iv) Should a small development site, located off a car park or local access lane, be unsuitable for the turning of service vehicles due to site constraints, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of Council that the safety of other road users will not be compromised by allowing reversing manoeuvres on to or from the site.
 - (v) The design of off-street commercial vehicle facilities must comply with AS 2890.2 : 2002.
 - (vi) Loading bays are not to be used for the storage of goods or waste storage other than during the unloading / loading process.
 - (vii) Waste and resource recovery material storage should be enclosed or screened from the road in a dedicated facility.
 - (viii) Waste and resource recovery material collection shall be from the loading facility if one is provided with the development. If no loading facility is provided then collection of waste and resource recovery material must be from a central collection area by private contractor. The waste and resource recovery material must be collected outside of business hours to ensure disruption to the public is minimised.

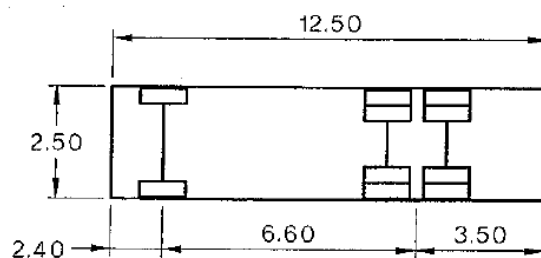
Commercial Vehicle Dimensions



(a) Small rigid vehicle
Clearance height 3.50
Design turning radius 7.1



(b) Medium rigid vehicle
Clearance height 4.50
Design turning radius 10.0



(c) Heavy rigid vehicle
Clearance height 4.50
Design turning radius 12.5



Section 6 Outdoor Eating Areas

B6.1 Introduction

Outdoor eating areas provide opportunities to integrate commercial activities into pedestrian areas. These areas can generate an interesting and relaxed atmosphere within a villages centre, encouraging residents, workers and visitors to utilise and remain longer within the villages. Council encourages outdoor eating areas in courtyards, arcades and footpaths adjacent to restaurants in commercial areas where space permits.

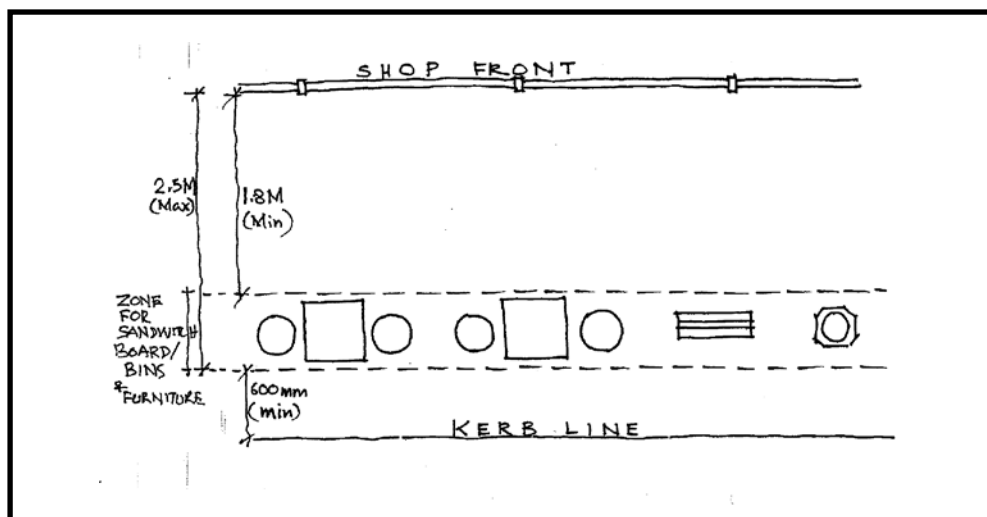
B6.2 Objectives

Any shop with a valid approval issued by Council may apply for a licence to operate an outdoor eating area. The granting of a licence is based on Council's assessment of the extent to which the proposed area meets the following objectives:

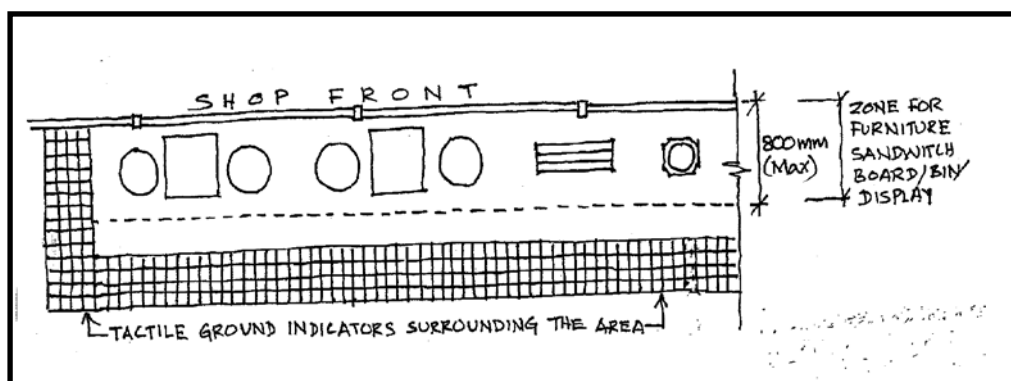
- (a) ensure that outdoor eating areas are appropriately located so that they do not cause inconvenience or disrupt pedestrian or vehicular traffic or to adjoining businesses,
- (b) ensure that the furniture used in the outdoor eating area is of high quality and complements the existing streetscape;
- (c) ensure that Council is indemnified from public liability by requiring businesses who use public lands for outdoor eating to hold adequate public liability insurance.
- (d) ensure that the area being used is kept in a clean manner and maintained on a regular basis.
- (e) ensure that access issues for all members of the community are taken into account in relation to public streets, footpath areas and associated spaces.

B6.3 Siting Requirements

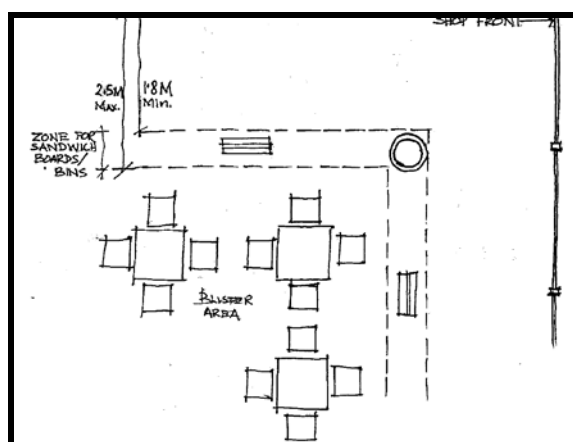
- (a) Outdoor eating areas may only be located on footpaths, plazas or reserves in a Business zone where the proposed site has a minimum footpath width of three (3) metres and is directly outside the premises to which it relates.
- (b) Where a standard footpath width exists, outdoor chairs and tables must be placed no closer than 1800 mm from the shop frontage to which they relate and no closer than 600 mm to the kerb edge. This configuration creates a consistent street presentation and predictable and safe 'accessible travel path' for pedestrians consistent with the requirements of Australian Standard AS1428.2:1992. Appropriate configurations are illustrated below.



- (ix) Permanent barriers shall be installed as directed by Council to protect patrons from vehicular traffic.
- (x) If required, the licensee may mark the boundaries of the licensed area either by removable bollards, pavement markers, fencing, or planter boxes using only materials and designs approved by Council. Permanent material needs to be fixed to the pavement and temporary material sufficiently secured in a manner approved by Council.
- (xi) Notwithstanding sub-clauses (a) and (b) above, a business may locate an outdoor eating area against the shop front, provided:
- (xii) the area extends no more than 800 mm from the front of the shop, and
- (xiii) a clear distance of 600 mm exists between outdoor eating furniture and the kerb line, fixed street furniture such as garbage bins, seats, street lights, and planters, and
- (xiv) tables are a maximum of 600mm diameter or 600mm square, and.
- (xv) the outdoor eating area does not obstruct vehicular traffic that is entitled to cross the foot path, and
- (xvi) tactile ground surface indicators in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Standard 1428.4:2002 are installed to totally surround the designated area, as illustrated below.



- (xvii) Outdoor eating areas are permitted on street blister areas as shown below.



- (xviii) Tactile ground surface indicators, where required, shall be located as required by Council and shall be installed at the licensee's expense.
- (xix) If, at any time, the location of the outdoor eating area changes, the tactile ground surface indicators shall be moved and the footpath surface repaired. All work is to be completed to Council's satisfaction and at the licensee's expense.
- (xx) If, at any time, the outdoor eating area ceases to operate, the tactile ground surface indicators shall be removed and the footpath surface repaired. All work is to be completed to Council's satisfaction and at the licensee's expense.



B6.4 Operational Requirements

Applicants are expected to comply with the following operational requirements, and are reminded that Council staff will inspect the outdoor eating area from time to time to confirm compliance.

- (xxi) The licensed area and its immediate surrounds are to be maintained and cleaned on a regular basis throughout the day.
- (xxii) All outdoor furniture shall be kept strictly within the bounds of the area to be licensed and not permitted to encroach upon the adjoining footway at any time.
- (xxiii) All reasonable action should be taken to ensure that the outdoor eating area does not produce any nuisance or offensive noise. If the operation of the outdoor eating area is found to cause undue inconvenience or disruption to pedestrian movement or to the adjoining business premises, Council may review the licence.
- (xxiv) No entertainment or amplified music will be permitted in the outdoor eating area.
- (xxv) Food and drink must not be prepared in the area licensed for outdoor eating.
- (xxvi) The licensee is not to sell or serve, or permit to be sold or served, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor in or from the licensed area except where Council has granted specific approval and an appropriate liquor licence is obtained from licensing authorities.
- (xxvii) Outdoor eating areas and associated commercial activities shall be able to be used during all the business hours of the related premises.

B6.5 Outdoor Furniture Standards

- (xxviii) The design of all outdoor furniture, including style and materials, is to be approved by Council.
- (xxix) The furniture used must be aesthetically pleasing and involve a colour scheme and materials that are both practical and serviceable and in keeping with its surrounding area and shop front.
- (xxx) The furniture used shall be suitable to the weather conditions, and will be, therefore, waterproof, able to withstand long periods of exposure to sunlight and of sufficient weight to cope with windy weather.
- (xxxi) No advertisement or advertising structure shall be placed upon outdoor furniture or the area subject to licence, without specific approval of Council.



- (xxxii) All outdoor furniture shall be maintained at all times in a physically sound state and be able to sustain frequent use to prevent damage and movement to ensure public safety.
- (xxxiii) The outdoor furniture shall only be used during normal trading hours and be capable of being easily removed and stored within the business after closing time.
- (xxxiv) Umbrellas shall be securely anchored and not have sharp protrusions.
- (xxxv) All landscape material and containers shall be approved by Council. Council will assess all material and containers on their merits, except that containers will not be approved if they are less than 450mm high and 300mm diameter or 300mm x 300mm and are to be a plain finish. Council prefers pots with natural earthen colour finishes (terra-cotta, sandstone etc).
- (xxxvi) Removable barriers, bollards, and the like shall be approved by Council and will be assessed by Council on their merits.

B6.6 Application Requirements for Outdoor Eating Areas

The approval of Outdoor Eating Areas requires the submission a licence application. The application shall include:

- (xxxvii) A plan drawn to a scale of 1:100, detailing:
 - (i) The outdoor area to be used (boundaries, dimensions, etc),
 - (ii) Location and number of chairs and tables, other furniture, etc,
 - (iii) The area maintained for public access,
 - (iv) The relationship to the existing restaurant / business premises.
 - (v) The type of furniture to be used (design, materials, colours etc) is to be illustrated.
- (xxxviii) Details of any menu board (if proposed).
- (xxxix) Details of temporary elements (landscape planters, bollards, fencing etc) shall be provided.
- (xl) Details of trading hours.
- (xli) Payment of the necessary fees.
- (xlii) Written evidence of adequate insurance cover as required by Council.



Section 7 Footpath Merchandise Displays

B7.1 Introduction

Merchandise displays can add to the interest of the commercial streetscape, however it is important that such displays do not impede pedestrian access and that the standard of such displays is sufficient to ensure safety and visual amenity.

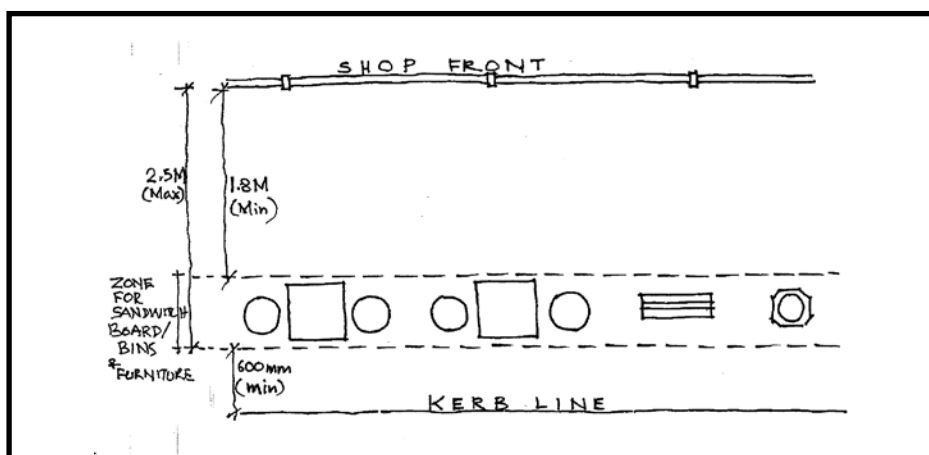
B7.2 Objectives

The objectives of the controls provided for these displays are to ensure that:

- (xlili) merchandise displays are of an acceptable quality to make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
- (xliv) merchandise displays are safe and will not cause injury to members of the public.
- (xlv) access issues for all members of the community are taken into account in relation to public streets, footpath areas and associated spaces.
- (xlvi) the area being used is kept in a clean and tidy manner and maintained on a regular basis.
- (xlvii) Council is indemnified from public liability, by businesses which use public lands for commercial purposes being appropriately insured with public liability insurance.

B7.3 Siting and Operational Requirements

- (xlviii) Merchandise displays may only be located on footpaths, plazas or reserves in a Business zone where the proposed site has a minimum footpath width of three (3) metres and is directly outside the premises to which it relates.
- (xlix) Merchandise displays are only permitted to be located outside the premises to which they relate and only during business hours. After these hours the boards and displays shall be removed.
- (l) Where a standard footpath width is provided, merchandise displays must not be placed any closer than 1800 mm from the shop frontage to which they relate and no closer than 600 mm to the kerb edge, as shown below. This configuration creates a consistent street presentation and predictable and safe 'accessible travel path' for pedestrians consistent with the requirements of Australian Standard AS1428.2:1992. Appropriate configurations are illustrated below.



- (li) Despite the above requirement, a business may locate merchandising displays against the shop front provided that the area projects no more than 800 mm from the front of the shop and tactile ground surface indicators, in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Standard 1428.4:2002, are installed to totally surround the designed area as approved by and at no cost to Council, as shown below.
- (lii) Where larger plaza areas or extended footpath blisters are available, merchandising displays can be located adjacent to the kerb as long as the other dimensional requirements of this section are met.
- (liii) Merchandising displays must not obstruct vehicular traffic that is legally entitled to cross the footway.

B7.4 Design of Merchandise Display Bins

- a) Display bins must be constructed from durable materials which complement the style and character of the shop and make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
- b) Temporary structures such as cardboard boxes are not permissible, nor are clothing racks and similar methods of display.
- c) Goods for display or sale shall not be affixed to any premises, footpaths, traffic sign, awning, street furniture, or pole.



- d) The stand or display unit shall be of stable construction with no part protruding past the main body of the stand and not involve sharp corners. Multiple stacking of storage units is also not permitted.
- e) The stand or display unit shall have a surrounding base with a minimum depth of 450mm to enable sight-impaired people using canes or guide dogs to locate the unit as a potential obstacle.
- f) The combined height of the goods and the display structure shall not exceed 1.5m.
- g) The display and/or sale of goods must be directly related to the primary approved uses of the adjoining business.
- h) Goods for display or sale may only be placed outside the premises to which they relate and only during business hours. After these hours the bins shall be removed.
- i) No advertisement shall be located on bins or other merchandising structure.
- j) Goods being displayed shall be non-perishable and meet relevant health regulations.
- k) All displays of goods shall be well organised and kept neat and tidy.

B7.5 Application Requirements

The approval of the outdoor display of goods requires the submission an application for a licence. The application shall include:

- (liv) A plan drawn to a scale of 1:100, detailing:
 - (i) The outdoor area to be used (boundaries, dimensions, etc),
 - (ii) Location, size and number of bins,
 - (iii) How the area will be maintained for public access,
 - (iv) The relationship to the existing business premises.
- (v) An illustration of the design, materials and colours for the bins.
- (lv) Payment of the necessary fees as required by Council.
- (lvi) Written evidence of adequate insurance cover as required by Council.



Section 8 Bulky Goods Premises and similar ‘large-footprint’ Developments

B8.1 Introduction

This Section of the Plan applies to all large footprint developments, including, but not limited to, supermarkets, discount department stores, bulky goods premises, landscape and garden supplies, timber and building supplies or wholesale supplies.

‘Large footprint’ developments obviously require larger sites than small commercial developments and, therefore, a broader range of concerns must be addressed in planning for such a development.

These developments often generate considerable community interest and invariably require reference to state and regional authorities, therefore Council expects ‘large footprint’ development applications to fully address all relevant issues.

The following objectives are intended to ensure that adequate attention is given to all aspects of such developments. Applicants must address these objectives in complying with the requirements of Part A of this Plan. Because all business-zoned land has been allocated to a precinct, any additional precinct-specific objectives and requirements must also be considered.

B8.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Section of the Plan are to ensure that all ‘large footprint’ developments:

- (a) occur on a site that is sufficiently large and adequately serviced;
- (b) occur on a site where safe vehicular access can be provided without impeding traffic flows;
- (c) are of a bulk, scale and overall design appropriate to the site and local context;
- (d) give due consideration to the placement of the development on the site to ensure that any views and vistas are protected;
- (e) give due consideration to the design of the development within the streetscape to ensure that the development is appropriate within the context of existing development;
- (f) adequately address drainage and bunding so as to impede above-normal levels of organic and inorganic compounds and materials from entering drainage systems and waterways.issues and the on-site treatment and disposal of run-off.
- (g) make adequate provision for the protection and enhancement of any identified areas of significant ecological value in the design and construction of the proposed development;



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- (h) provide appropriate landscaping, both on-site to contribute to the amenity of the development for workers and visitors, and on the front boundary to provide appropriate screening and street-front landscaping.

B8.3 Development Controls

A Development Application for a development to be assessed under this Part of the Plan must demonstrate that it meets the objectives stated above. Applicants are also reminded that the development must meet the requirements of Part A.



Section 9 Tourist and Visitor Accommodation

B9.1 Introduction

Tourist and Visitor Accommodation includes, but is not restricted to, hotel or motel accommodation, serviced apartments, backpackers accommodation and bed and breakfast accommodation. All Tourist and Visitor Accommodation is expected to meet the objectives and controls of Part A of this Plan.

B9.2 Objectives

In assessing a Land Use Application for Tourist and Visitor Accommodation, Council will have due regard to the following objectives:

- (a) tourist and visitor accommodation development within Penrose and Wingello shall be appropriate to the locality and contribute to the supply of a range of accommodation types throughout the Shire;
- (b) tourist and visitor accommodation development shall not adversely impact on the amenity of the surrounding area;
- (c) tourist and visitor accommodation development shall provide a satisfactory level of health, safety, comfort, amenity and facilities for both workers and visitors.

B9.3 Development Controls

A Land Use Application to be assessed under this Part of the Plan must demonstrate that it meets the objectives stated above. Applicants are also reminded that the development must meet the requirements of Part A of this Plan.



Section 10 Residential Development in Business Areas

B10.1 Introduction

In addition to meeting the commercial needs of the villages, business precincts also provide opportunities for appropriate residential development. Within the B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone WLEP 2010 permits, with consent, Group Homes and Shop Top Housing.

The following objectives and controls are intended to ensure that suitable opportunities for residential development on business zoned land can be realised in a way that provides an adequate standard of residential amenity within a business environment.

B10.2 Objectives

In permitting residential development within business zones, Councils seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

- (a) To provide a range of housing types throughout Penrose and Wingello.
- (b) To provide a greater range of affordable housing options.
- (c) To ensure the location of affordable accommodation is close to transport, shops and services.
- (d) To ensure that residential development within business precincts provides a satisfactory standard of residential amenity.
- (e) To stimulate and promote the orderly and economic use and development of land on appropriate sites within Penrose and Wingello.
- (f) To integrate new development into established areas by maintaining streetscape and building quality.
- (g) To ensure new development preserves the quality of the built environment for all existing and future residents.
- (h) To encourage development of a high standard of architectural merit and design.
- (i) To ensure that new residential development provides appropriate private open space for residents.

B10.3 Controls

To achieve these objectives, the following controls apply.



-
- (a) The proposed development shall comply with the relevant design controls contained in Part C of this Plan.
 - (b) The proposed development shall comply with the height controls applicable in Part C of this Plan.
 - (c) Additional glazing and other design requirements shall be provided at Council's direction to address potential noise issues associated with neighbouring commercial activity.
 - (d) The location of residential development shall ensure that there is no overshadowing from neighbouring commercial development.
 - (e) A Landscape Plan shall be provided for all development other than detached dwellings.
 - (f) On-site private open space shall be provided to improve the residential amenity of the development.
 - (g) Access to the subject site shall be located to ensure adequate vehicular and pedestrian safety.



Part C

Provisions

Applicable to

Residential-

zoned Land

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PART C RESIDENTIAL ZONED LAND

Section 1 Introduction

C1.1 Introduction

This Part of the Plan sets out the objectives and planning controls that will be applied to the assessment of residential development. This Part also contains controls for non-residential development which is permissible within a residential zone, including Educational Establishments and Places of Public Worship.

The provisions contained here are intended to provide consistent and reasonable development controls and design guidelines which address key elements of the existing residential environment and ensure that the design of new development responds appropriately to them.

Applicants are reminded that the provisions of Part A of this Plan must also be read in conjunction with this Part.

C1.2 Objectives

This Part of the Plan aims to achieve:

- (a) Conservation of the unique characteristics of the residential areas of Penrose and Wingello,
- (b) New residential development which is sympathetic with existing streetscapes and neighbourhood character,
- (c) New residential development that is energy efficient, provides good amenity, and is safe and attractive.
- (d) Residential development which meets the needs of a range of community and demographic types, including smaller households, older people, people with a disability or people requiring group accommodation.

C1.3 Exempt and Complying Development

In addition to the controls contained in this section of the Plan, applicants are also directed to the Exempt and Complying provisions of WLEP 2010, State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying) and the NSW Housing Code for Complying Development.

C1.4 Height of Buildings

There are no maximum building height controls for residential zoned land under WLEP 2010. These are contained within this DCP and referred to in terms of the maximum number of 'storeys'.

Under the Building Code of Australia, 'storey' means "a space within a building which is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but not –

- (a) a space that contains only –
 - (i) a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, or
 - (ii) a bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closet, or other sanitary
 - (iii) compartment, or
 - (iv) accommodation intended for not more than 3 vehicles, or
 - (v) a combination of the above, or
- (b) a mezzanine".

It is noted that residential building heights in the area are generally as follows, measured from the natural ground level to the roofline:

- (a) For single (1) storey development, six (6) metres.
- (b) For two (2) storey development, nine (9) metres.
- (c) For three (3) storey development, twelve (12) metres.

C1.5 Building Materials

The use of materials is important in determining the way in which the dwelling house responds to the local environment. In established areas, materials and colours should be sympathetic with other dwellings within the vicinity. In new subdivisions, materials and colours should be of a type which can be easily maintained.

C1.5.1 Objectives

The objectives of requiring certain materials in dwelling construction are to:

- (a) Ensure that durability, detailing and appearance are all considered when selecting building materials to ensure a high quality appearance over time.
- (b) Encourage the use of materials in the construction of new dwellings that are compatible with adjoining dwelling houses and the streetscape in terms of type, colour and form.
- (c) Encourage the adoption of an exterior colour scheme which complements the existing streetscape.



C1.5.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development must comply with the following controls:

- (a) The use of zincalume is not permitted and galvanised steel may only be used with specific Council consent.
- (b) A detailed exterior colour scheme must be presented to allow Council to assess the proposed colours against the existing streetscape.

C1.6 Infill Development on Difficult Lots

Some development sites in Penrose and Wingello are suitable for infill development but offer significant challenges for appropriate design and building. In order to fulfil Council's objectives of encouraging infill development, it is appreciated that the controls within the DCP may need to be relaxed to allow any development at all to occur on a site.

Applicants seeking to develop a difficult site are encouraged to meet with Council staff early in the design process.

C1.7 Signage

Applicants are reminded to consult the provisions of Section A9 with regard to the objectives and controls applicable to signage on development on residential zoned land.

C1.8 Temporary Development

C1.8.1 Caravan Occupancy on site whilst erecting a dwelling

Prior written approval of Council required, with the following to be complied with:

- a) Occupation of caravan permitted only once the approved dwelling has substantially commenced construction, ie. footings/slab inspected and poured.
- b) Occupation of the caravan is permitted for a period of twelve months or for the duration of the building construction period (whichever is the shorter period)
- c) Adequate ablution facilities and effluent disposal systems are provided to Council's satisfaction.



Section 2 Detached Dwellings & Associated Development

C2.1 Introduction

This section of the plan applies to what is generally described as Low Density residential Development – detached dwellings, dual occupancy and secondary dwellings. All objectives and controls in this section are additional to those contained in the previous Section C1 of this Plan.

Applicants are also reminded to consult Section C6 of this Plan for requirements with regard to Universal Design (Adaptable Housing).

C2.2 Detached Dwellings

Detached dwellings are the dominant form of residential development in Penrose and Wingello. This section describes the objectives against which such development will be measured and the controls by which such development will be assessed. These objectives and controls apply to new dwellings as well as to alterations and additions to existing dwellings.

C2.3 Dual Occupancy and Secondary Dwellings

Dual Occupancy and Secondary Dwelling developments provide increased housing choice and allow for the sympathetic intensification of residential densities within existing urban areas.

However, applicants please note that it is not intended by Council that a property may contain both a Dual Occupancy and a Secondary Dwelling. Nor will Council permit an existing dwelling to be classified by an applicant as a 'Secondary Dwelling' so that a new 'principal' dwelling larger than the existing one may be constructed. Applicants are directed to the definition of Secondary Dwelling in Dictionary WLEP 2010 and the related clause 5.4 (9).

To ensure that Dual Occupancy or Secondary Dwellings provide good amenity and do not adversely impact on existing dwellings, a number of additional controls apply to these developments. These relate to the overall density of the development, separation between dwellings and requirements for adaptable housing.

C2.3.1 Objectives

The controls contained in the section of the Plan seek to ensure that any low density residential development, including principal dwellings, dual occupancy and secondary dwellings:



- (a) Maintains and improve the amenity and character of residential areas in Penrose and Wingello.
- (b) Ensures that development is of a type, scale, height, bulk and character compatible with existing streetscape characteristics.
- (c) Ensures that the heritage value of any property which is, or is within the vicinity of, an Item of Heritage, or is within a Heritage Conservation Area, is not compromised by Dual Occupancy or Secondary Dwelling development.
- (d) Promotes ecologically sustainable development by requiring the construction of energy smart dual occupancy and secondary dwellings.
- (e) Maximises solar access to proposed developments.
- (f) Maximises privacy between existing and proposed developments.
- (g) Provides an acceptable acoustic environment for residents through appropriate design, layout and construction measures to mitigate noise and vibration impacts from nearby road and rail transport activities.
- (h) Ensures that adequate on-site car parking is provided for residents and visitors.
- (i) Preserves existing mature vegetation and encourage the planting of native vegetation suitable for the area.
- (j) Ensures that adequate provision is made for landscaped open space for the enjoyment of residents.
- (k) Promotes high quality landscaped areas which complement the overall development and which assist in maintaining existing streetscape quality.

C2.4 Density and Scale

The proportion of a site covered by buildings, the location on a site of those buildings and the style of those buildings in terms of their bulk and scale are all fundamental to respecting the existing residential context and maximising the amenity for both new and existing development. Applicants are reminded to also refer to Section A6 (Subdivision, Siting & Design) which contains full Site Analysis Requirements.

The relationship between buildings and landscaped open spaces on a site also form an essential element of residential context, contributing both to site amenity and to broader residential amenity and streetscape. For example, with Items of Heritage or on sites within a Heritage Conservation Area in particular, the proportion of Private Landscaped Open Space is often much higher than that seen in modern developments.

C2.4.1 Objectives

In designing any new residential development, including alteration and additions to existing buildings, Council requires that the design address the following design elements.



- (a) The type, height and scale of development is generally compatible with, or improves the scale, appearance and character of the existing buildings on the site.
- (b) The type, height and scale of development is generally compatible with or improves the scale, appearance and character of the existing buildings in the street.
- (c) Is compatible with the established built environment and streetscape.
- (d) Important natural features of the site, including any significant existing trees are retained,
- (e) The dwellings address the street in an appropriate way, with the principal dwelling entry visible and clearly defined in the built form,
- (f) The sides and rear of dwellings, which are generally viewed by neighbours, make a positive contribution to residential amenity,
- (g) Sufficient vehicle access and parking are provided,
- (h) The visual and acoustic privacy of adjoining dwellings are protected,
- (i) Solar access to adjoining dwellings is protected,
- (j) Windows in adjoining living areas are located to minimise and overlooking.
- (k) Adjoining living areas are located to minimise overshadowing and overlooking.
- (l) On corner allotments, both sides of the corner are addressed with either built form 'frontage' or appropriate landscaping.

In order to address the above objectives, the following controls apply to all forms of detached dwellings, dual occupancy and secondary dwellings.

- (a) Development shall comply with the following site coverage standards. The maximum development footprint includes all forms of housing – principal dwelling and dual occupancy or secondary dwelling, as well as non-habitable buildings.

Lot size	Maximum Development Footprint	Minimum Private Landscaped Open Space
Less than 2,000m ²	65% of the site area	35% of the site area
Less than 2,000m ² on a site which is an Item of Heritage or located within a Heritage Conservation Area	50% of the site area	50% of the site area
Between 2,000m ² and 4,000m ²	50% of the site area	50% of the site area
Over 4,000m ²	25% of the site area	75% of the site area

Table C2.1.1 Maximum Site Coverage Standards



- (b) The minimum site area on which a Dual Occupancy or Secondary Dwelling development may be constructed is 1,000m².
- (c) The maximum floor space ratio for a Dual Occupancy development (attached or detached) is 0.5:1. This excludes the area of any carport or garage.
- (d) An exception to subclause (c) above may be considered where an existing dwelling house exceeds a floor space ratio of 0.5:1, and it is proposed to convert the dwelling into an attached Dual Occupancy without increasing the total floor space.
- (e) A detached Dual Occupancy on a site which is not capable of subdivision shall have a maximum floor space of 100m². This excludes the area of any carport or garage.
- (f) The maximum floor space for a Secondary Dwelling development shall comply with the provisions of clause 6.4(9) of WLEP 2010. This excludes the area of any carport or garage.
- (g) For detached Dual Occupancy and Secondary Dwelling developments, the following dwelling separation controls apply:
 - (i) 10 metres between dwellings on a north south oriented lot; and
 - (ii) 5 metres between dwellings on east west oriented lots
- (h) The proportion of the frontage to be built upon shall not exceed 50% or 90m² whichever is the lesser. For the purpose of this section of the Plan, frontage refers to the area of land forward of a right-angled line taken from the front edge of the principal dwelling to the side boundary to the front boundary.
- (i) A Dual Occupancy or Secondary Dwelling development shall not exceed the height of the principal dwelling.
- (j) Both dwellings should have clear and direct access from a public street.

C2.5 Dwelling Orientation

The siting of dwellings to optimise solar access to the main living areas of the home not only provides a more enjoyable living environment, but also reduces demands on artificial lighting, heating and cooling with consequent financial and environmental benefits.

Where possible, living areas should be orientated to the north, facing out over landscaped areas.

Applicants must refer to the BASIX requirements (www.sustainability.nsw.gov.au) in order to incorporate the energy saving design measures described.

C2.5.1 Objectives

The objectives of providing correct dwelling orientation, applicable to all proposed dwellings on the site, are to:



- (a) Ensure that the proposed dwelling is orientated to optimise solar access to the main living areas of the dwelling.
- (b) Ensure that new development does not adversely impact on the solar access to existing neighbouring dwellings.
- (c) Maximise opportunities for passive heating and cooling of dwellings to reduce reliance on artificial heating and cooling of dwellings.
- (d) Position the dwelling on the site to ensure that those open spaces most used by residents receive maximum access to sunlight.

C2.5.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development, including additions and alterations of existing dwellings, shall comply with the following controls:

- (a) New dwellings shall be orientated to ensure that key living areas and 50% of the primary private open space of that dwelling receive a minimum of 3 hours of direct sunlight on June 21st.
- (b) The design the main living area shall open directly on to private open space to permit adequate sunlight and natural light into the dwelling.
- (c) The design of the dwelling shall allow good natural cross ventilation with well-considered placement of windows.
- (d) New development shall not reduce the solar access currently enjoyed in living areas and 50% of the primary private open space of adjacent dwellings so that it receives less than 3 hours of direct sunlight on June 21st.

C2.6 Front Setbacks

Front setbacks provide separation and privacy between residential dwellings and the public domain. The size and consistency of front setbacks is an important character element in the streetscape. Front setbacks also provide the opportunity for a spacious and designed private open space area which engages with the street and which can be utilised for both active and passive recreation.

Due to the variety of front setbacks contributing to existing streetscapes, this Plan uses a contextual approach to establish front setback requirements. New development should adopt front setbacks similar to those of existing adjacent dwellings, or of relevant development in the immediate vicinity.

C2.6.1 Objectives

The objectives of these front setback controls are to:

- (a) Ensure the front setback of new infill development is consistent with the existing streetscape,



- (b) Provide areas for trees and vegetation to enhance the streetscape and provide privacy,
- (c) Preserve existing vegetation connections.

C2.6.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development shall comply with the following controls:

- (a) Front setbacks of new residential development shall be consistent with those of the dwellings immediately adjacent to the site and to those in the immediate vicinity.
- (b) Where properties immediately adjacent to the proposed development do not feature a consistent front setback, the following guidelines will apply:
- (c) If the difference between existing front setbacks is 2 metres or greater, new dwellings shall adopt a setback within the range established by adjacent dwellings.
- (d) If the difference between existing front setbacks is greater than 2 metres, the new dwellings shall adopt an average of the existing setbacks.
- (e) In general, subject to site assessment, Council requires the following front setbacks, exclusive of garage setbacks:

Lot size	Minimum front setback
Less than 900m ²	4.5m
Between 900m ² and 1500m ²	6.5m
Over 1500m ²	15m

- (f) Proposals that seek to vary these front setback controls may do so only if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of Council that the proposed variation:
 - (i) will enhance the quality of the existing streetscape, and
 - (ii) will not compromise the amenity of any proposed or existing dwellings immediately adjacent to the proposed development.
 - (iii) Where it is common practice in the streetscape to have some variation in the alignment of the front setback, new development should complement this pattern.

C2.7 Side Setbacks

Side setbacks provide separation between adjacent dwellings, contributing to the quality of the overall streetscape as well as ensuring privacy, ventilation and solar access between dwellings.



C2.7.1 Objectives

The side setbacks controls below are intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) Provide adequate building separation between new and existing development for the purposes of privacy, ventilation, fire safety and solar access.
- (b) Provide space between dwellings to maintain the detached housing character and for individual identity and visual interest.
- (c) Ensure consistent patterns of built and unbuilt spaces within the streetscape.
- (d) Offer opportunities for deep soil areas and landscaping.

C2.7.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development shall comply with the following controls:

- (a) Side setbacks of new development will be generally consistent with those of immediately adjacent existing development.
- (b) Where the side setbacks of immediately adjacent existing development are inconsistent, Council will assess the proposed setbacks of the new development on merit, taking into consideration potential impacts on:
 - (i) The character of the existing streetscape;
 - (ii) Privacy of the proposed dwellings and existing adjacent dwellings;
 - (iii) Solar access to the proposed dwellings and existing dwellings.
 - (iv) Building Code of Australia issues relating to Fire Safety.
- (c) In general, subject to site assessment, Council requires the following side setbacks:

Lot size	Minimum required side setback
Less than 900m ²	0.9m
Between 900m ² and 1500m ²	1.5m
Over 1500m ²	2.5m

C2.8 Rear Setbacks

Rear setbacks provide private open space opportunities for both passive and active recreation. Such spaces also provide contiguous areas of mid block tree canopy and significant areas of deep soil.



C2.8.1 Objectives

The objectives of providing adequate rear setbacks are to:

- (a) provide private open space for both active and passive recreation which has good solar access.
- (b) Ensure sufficient area on the site for mature trees and vegetation.
- (c) Ensure mid block tree canopy can be established or conserved.

C2.8.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development must comply with the following controls:

- (a) Rear setbacks of new development will be generally consistent with those of existing adjacent development.
- (b) In the case of inconsistent rear setbacks in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development, Council will assess the proposed setbacks of the new development on merit, taking into consideration impacts on:
 - (i) Existing vegetation and natural features on the site;
 - (ii) Privacy of the proposed dwellings and existing dwellings;
 - (iii) Solar access to the proposed dwellings and existing dwellings.
- (c) In general, subject to site assessment, Council requires the following rear setbacks:

Lot size	Minimum Required rear setback
Less than 900m ²	3.0m -8.0m depending on building height
Between 900m ² and 1500m ²	5.0m – 12.0 depending on building height
Over 1500m ²	10m – 15m depending on building height

- (d) Applicants are advised that the minimum rear setback increases on a sliding scale once the building height at the rear of the dwelling exceeds 3.8m. In this case, the rear setback is calculated as the minimum rear setback for the relevant lot size plus three times the height of the rear of the dwelling which exceeds 3.8m.

C2.9 Building Height

The existing Penrose and Wingello residential environment currently reflects a low scale domestic character. New developments which propose to significantly exceed the height of existing residential development would be detrimental to the retention of that character and would not be supported by Council. Such development can also create overshadowing and privacy issues.



C2.9.1 Objectives

Height constraints are intended to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- (a) Retention of a low scale domestic residential character,
- (b) Minimal overshadowing of neighbouring properties by new development,
- (c) Minimal disruption to the views of existing and future development,
- (d) Minimal loss of privacy for existing and future development,
- (e) Reduction of the overall height and bulk of new development to minimise overshadowing,

C2.9.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development shall comply with the following controls:

- (a) The maximum height of a dwelling house shall not exceed two (2) storeys, 'storey' being as defined in Section C1.5.
- (b) Notwithstanding subclause (a) above, within a Heritage Conservation Area, the maximum height of a dwelling house shall not exceed one (1) storey with additional rooms permissible within the roof spaces of buildings, provided the inclusion of such additional rooms does not result in a roof form that is incompatible with the desired streetscape character.
- (c) The roof pitch shall reflect the dominant roof forms of the existing streetscape.
- (d) On steeper sloping sites, applicants shall consider the stepping of buildings, or the provision of underfloor garages and non-habitable rooms, in order to reduce the overall height and bulk of development.

C2.10 Roof Forms

Roof forms shall reflect those of the existing streetscape. It is noted that modern roofs tend to be pitched at around 22 degrees, which is not sympathetic with older residential forms where roof pitches tend to range from 27.5 - 33 degrees. Accordingly, in Heritage Conservation Areas, or other areas where older housing predominates, roof pitches should be no less than 27.5 degrees.

C2.11 Dwellings on Corner Allotments

Corner allotments are a significant aspect of the streetscape because they provide landmarks that assist people to navigate the neighbourhood. It is also important to the streetscape that dwellings on corner allotments address both street frontages in an appropriate manner.

Clause 7.2 of WLEP 2010 permits the subdivision of a lawfully constructed dual occupancy on a corner allotment within an R2 Low Density zone provided the lot is at



least 1,000m² in area and has access to reticulated villages water supply and sewerage system. The resulting subdivision is expected to create dwellings with their own independent street frontage.

C2.11.1 Objectives

The objectives of controlling the position and design of dwellings on corner allotments are to ensure that:

- (a) Such development enhances the streetscape of both the streets involved.
- (b) The dwelling design is suited to a corner allotment in that it presents an attractive façade to both streets.

C2.11.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development must comply with the following controls:

- (a) Where the width of the block is longer on one street than the other, the main entry to the principal dwelling should preferably be located on the longer frontage.
- (b) On the secondary street frontage the dwelling is to be set back at least three (3) metres from that boundary for a maximum length of nine (9) metres, then by at least four (4) metres thereafter.
- (c) The front façade is to be set back at least two (2) metres from a splayed corner boundary.
- (d) The front fence is to continue along each street frontage for a minimum of 30% of the frontage length.
- (e) No timber paling fences shall be permissible on any street frontage.
- (f) Fencing to a maximum height of 1.2 metres shall extend along the both street frontages and along the side boundaries for a length of two (2) metres from behind the front façades.

C2.12 Garaging & Driveways Associated with Dwellings

The location and treatment of garages and driveways can have a significant impact on the streetscape, particularly in the case of infill development in streets with more traditional forms of housing design. Garages must not dominate the streetscape and, preferably, should be situated behind the primary building line.

The appropriate location of garages can also provide additional covered space for both active and passive recreation. Garages with front and back doors which can be



fully opened provide opportunities for casual entertaining spaces which link front and rear private open spaces.

C2.12.1 Objectives

The objectives of considering the location of garages associated with dwellings are to ensure that:

- (a) Garages are located to minimise the dominance of garages and driveways in the streetscape.
- (b) In established residential areas, the location of new garages should reflect the current garage location pattern.
- (c) Where possible, garages should not impede solar access to key internal and external living areas.
- (d) Where possible, garages should offer linkages between on-site open space areas.

C2.12.2 Specific Controls

All applications for residential development shall comply with the following controls:

- (a) Where garages form part of the dwelling they shall not exceed 40% of the total width of the dwelling frontage to a maximum width of six (6) metres.
- (b) The height of the garage shall not exceed the height of the principal dwelling.
- (c) Double garages are only permitted on allotments of at least 12.5 metres in width.
- (d) Triple fronted garages are not permitted where they face directly on to the street.
- (e) The garage shall be set back from the front façade and designed so that the dwelling entry and façade are the dominant building features.
- (f) New development shall provide a minimum of two car spaces behind the building line which may include an access way to the side of the dwelling of a minimum width of 2700mm.
- (g) Garages shall be designed and located to minimise adverse solar impacts.
- (h) Driveways are to be located a minimum of 1.5 metres from the nearest street tree.
- (i) The vehicular crossing point to the garage from the street shall be located to reflect the existing vehicular access point pattern in the street. Applicants are directed to Council's relevant Endorsed Technical Specifications.
- (j) The width of the driveway at the street shall reflect the current streetscape. Council's Customer Services Branch can provide the standard driveway design details.
- (k) The width of the driveway on site shall not exceed the width of the garage opening and shall reflect the surface material currently in the streetscape.



- (l) Where possible, hard surfaces shall be softened through landscaping and material treatment.

C2.13 Private Landscaped Open Space

Useable private landscaped open space is an essential element of residential development. Private open space serves a number of functions - separation between adjacent dwellings, visual and acoustic buffering, areas for planting and opportunities for various forms of outdoor passive and active recreation. Back yards, front yards, courtyards, verandahs, porches and balconies are all forms of private open space. When designing new residential development, the location, orientation and configuration of private open space should all be considered.

Front gardens are also a major contributor to the residential streetscape and are a particularly important element in the landscape character of Penrose and Wingello. Together with front verandahs, porches and paved areas, front gardens encourage greater use of this space for both active and passive recreation.

Council is not satisfied with a residential design approach which relegates private open space to those areas around and in between buildings which are affectively 'left over' spaces. Therefore applicants are advised to pay particular attention to the following objectives and controls.

Mature trees and shrubs within private open space areas are also crucial environmental resources providing shade, clean air, stormwater absorption and wildlife habitats. Applicants are directed to Part A5 of this Plan regarding tree and vegetation preservation controls and should familiarise themselves with the provisions of Clause 5.9 of WLEP 2010 in this regard. Large trees and shrubs require deep soil areas and new plantings should seek, wherever possible to contribute to a continuous corridor of vegetated open space throughout the length of the residential block.

The gardens associated with items of Heritage or within Heritage Conservation Areas can in fact be essential to the heritage value of that Item or Area. It is critical that this contribution is recognised and protected in any development proposal, including alterations and amendments to existing buildings.

C2.13.1 Objectives

In designing any new dwelling house development, including alteration and additions to existing dwellings, Council requires that the design address the following private open space elements.

- (a) Retains and protects those individual remnant native specimens that are found scattered throughout the villages of Penrose and Wingello.
- (b) Protect the plantings on any site which is, or is in the vicinity of, an Item of Heritage or is within a Heritage Conservation Area.



- (c) Seeks to create, maintain or enhance existing corridors of mature landscaping throughout the length of the residential block.
- (d) Retains existing natural features on the site that contribute to the character of the site and/or the local area.
- (e) Meets minimum Private Landscaped Open Space standards applicable to low density residential development to ensure maximum site coverage by buildings, driveways, paved areas and other impervious surfaces is maintained.
- (f) Plans for several generously designed outdoor spaces, rather than allowing such spaces to be simply 'left over' spaces after the siting of buildings.
- (g) Provides useable open space, located to maximise solar access.
- (h) Allows for both passive and active recreation in private open space areas by providing a combination of hard surface, landscaping and deep soil areas.
- (i) Ensures that the dimensions of verandahs and porches are sufficient to make a legitimate contribution to private open space.
- (j) Ensures ease of movement between living areas of dwellings and private open space.
- (k) Provides sufficient site area to support mature trees and vegetation and allow for water infiltration.
- (l) Creates attractive, landscaped front gardens that include a number of small trees and shrubs.
- (m) Encourages the use of the front garden and front of dwelling spaces such as verandahs and porches, for both active and passive recreation.

C2.13.2 Specific Controls

- (a) Low density residential development, including additions and alterations to existing dwellings, shall meet the following minimum private landscaped open space standards.



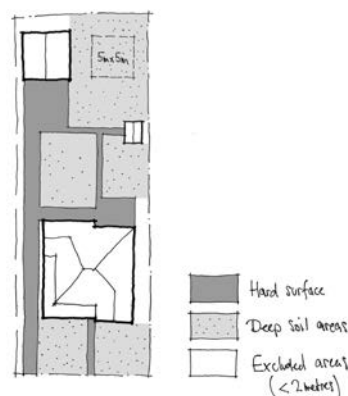
Lot size	Minimum Private Landscaped Open Space	Maximum Development Footprint
Less than 2,000m ²	35% of the site area or 90m ² , whichever is the greater.	65% of the site area
Less than 2,000m ² on a site which is an Item of Heritage or located within a Heritage Conservation Area	50% of the site area	50% of the site area
Between 2,000m ² and 4,000m ²	50% of the site area	50% of the site area
Over 4,000m ²	75% of the site area	25% of the site area

Table C2.1 Minimum Private Landscaped Open Space Standards

- (b) Development, alterations or additions to existing buildings, on any site which is, or is in the vicinity of, an Item of Heritage or is within a Heritage Conservation Area, shall provide A Landscape Plan prepared by a person considered by Council to be suitably qualified for such a task which:
- (i) maps and identifies the plantings of any private open space on the development site.
 - (ii) Identifies the heritage significance of each planting.
 - (iii) Indicates which, if any, plantings may be removed from the garden without any adverse impact on the heritage significance of the garden.
 - (iv) Indicates the extent to which any environmental weeds form an integral part of the heritage value of the property.
 - (v) Offers potential alternative plantings to replace environmental weeds which are not considered an integral part of the heritage value of the property.
- (c) The private open space shall provide at least one (1) consolidated area with minimum dimensions of (six) 6 metres in width and depth.
- (d) Designated deep soil areas must be a minimum of two (2) metres by two (2) metres. (Refer to Figure C2.2 below).
- (e) There must be at least one consolidated deep soil area with a minimum dimension of five (5) metres by five (5) metres.

Figure C2.2

A typical residential development showing the area that can be included in the deep soil area (light grey). White areas, although not covered, are not included because they are less than the minimum 2m x 2m.



C2.14 Fencing, Gates and Letterboxes

Front fences make an important and positive contribution to the streetscape, provided they are appropriate to the style of existing surrounding fencing, the style of development and the nature of the roadway.

Fences clearly define the front boundary of the property and encourage more active use of open space at the front of the development, enabling neighbours to engage with each other and with pedestrians, as well as providing informal surveillance of the street, thereby contributing to a safer community.

Similarly front gates play an important role in defining the front boundary of the property and contributing to the existing streetscape. This is particularly the case in Heritage Conservation Areas.

In order to make the positive contribution that such elements can provide, the following specific controls apply to all residential development in Penrose and Wingello.

C2.14.1 Specific Controls

- (a) Fence heights shall match the heights generally in use in the immediate vicinity, to a maximum of 1200mm in front of the front building line and 1800mm behind the front building.
- (b) Fences shall be of a form which provides an open appearance over 50% of its surface.
- (c) The use of zincalume or other reflective materials, barbed wire or electric fences is prohibited on residential zoned land.
- (d) Timber paling fencing is not permissible along the front boundary of any residential development.



-
- (e) Gates are to be compatible with the streetscape and must provide a front setback of six (6) metres to allow for queuing off the street when the gate is closed.
 - (f) Functional, but attractive letterboxes, which conform with Australia Post guidelines, are to be incorporated into the design of the front fence.



Section 3 Universal Design for Adaptable Housing

C3.1 Introduction

Adaptable Housing is necessary to provide for the current and future housing needs of residents in the Wingecarribee Shire. The term 'Adaptable' is used to describe a dwelling that has the ability to be modified or extended at minimum cost to suit the changing needs of the people in the house. Thoughtful design can provide the flexibility for these needs to be met without requiring expensive and energy intensive renovations.

C3.1.1 Objectives

The controls described below are intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To recognise and provide for Adaptable Housing in all new medium density residential developments.
- (b) To provide a safe and comfortable home suitable for any occupants irrespective of age or the nature of their disability.

C3.1.2 Development Controls

- (a) For all medium density developments, not less than one for every three dwellings, or part thereof, will be constructed to comply with not less than Class C level of Australian Standard 4299 – Adaptable Housing.
- (b) In respect of residential flat development, all dwellings located on the ground floor will be constructed to comply with not less than Class C level of Australian Standard 4299 – Adaptable Housing.



Section 4 Ancillary Development

C4.1 Introduction

The design and location of development ancillary to residential development, such as garages and tennis courts can make as significant a contribution to urban amenity as does the dwelling itself.

In considering the following controls, applicants are also referred to the Exempt and Complying Development provisions of WLEP 2010 as well as to the Exempt and Complying Development SEPP.

C4.2 Garages, carports and other detached buildings containing non-habitable usages

Garages, carports and other detached buildings shall generally match the external appearance, bulk and scale of the main buildings on the site. They are to be sited to minimise impacts upon the streetscape and adjoining owners.

C4.2.1 Objectives

The controls described below are intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To ensure non-habitable detached buildings do not dominate streetscapes.
- (b) To ensure that such buildings do not adversely impact on neighbouring property amenity.

C4.2.2 Development Controls

- (a) The use of non-habitable buildings for residential purposes shall be prohibited.
- (b) The combined floor area of all non-habitable buildings or non-habitable portions of buildings is limited to:
 - (i) 120 square metres for lots up to 2,000 square metres,
 - (ii) 150 square metres for lots up to 4,000 square metres.
- (c) Buildings may be required to be broken down into separate buildings to minimise impacts of bulk and scale.
- (d) The maximum height of any non-residential building shall be determined by Council staff with reference to the objectives of the zone, the location of the proposed development and any relevant environmental and amenity considerations.
- (e) The materials used shall be non-reflective. Zinalume is not permissible.



- (f) The structure shall not be used at any time for residential, industrial or commercial purposes, or used for the storage of goods associated with industrial or commercial undertakings.
- (g) Council will grant approval for a non-habitable detached building on vacant land only if:
 - (i) development approval and construction certificate or a complying development certificate has been granted for the construction of a dwelling on the allotment
 - (ii) adequate security has been lodged to establish the genuine intentions of the property owner to proceed with construction of a residence, or
 - (iii) a statutory declaration has been lodged by the property owner indicating:
 - i. the owner's intentions to construct a dwelling within twelve months from the date of declaration;
 - ii. a timetable for the construction of the dwelling; and
 - iii. an undertaking that the garage or outbuilding will not be occupied or adapted for residential purposes.
- (h) Side setbacks of new development will be generally consistent with those of existing development in the immediate adjacent context. External walls will generally be required to be located a minimum of 600mm from side and rear boundaries. Buildings may be located closer if the external walls are constructed of brick or similar material that does not require maintenance and also the proposed location does not decrease the amenity to neighbouring properties.
- (i) The provisions relating to front building line setback, solar access and privacy for dwelling houses and medium density in this DCP equally apply to detached ancillary buildings.

C4.3 Detached ancillary buildings that contain habitable room usages

Detached buildings that contain habitable rooms, as defined under the Building Code of Australia, are not to have a detrimental impact upon neighbouring properties or be readily adaptable for separate residential occupation as a dwelling house. This is achieved by setting out amenity safeguards and limiting the types of fixtures located within the buildings.

C4.3.1 Objectives

The controls described below are intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To control the use of detached ancillary habitable buildings to ensure impacts upon neighbouring properties are minimised.



- (b) To ensure that such buildings cannot be used for separate occupation unless specifically approved by Council.

C4.3.2 Development Controls

- (a) Buildings are to have a maximum height no greater than that of the principal dwelling.
- (b) The structure shall not be used at any time for industrial or commercial purposes, or used for the storage of goods associated with industrial or commercial undertakings.
- (c) Council will not consider approval for the temporary occupation of a non-habitable building.
- (d) Side setbacks of new development will be generally consistent with those of existing development in the immediate adjacent context. External walls will generally be required to be located a minimum of 1000mm from side boundaries. The eaves and gutters are to be located a minimum of 675mm from outside edge to the boundary.
- (e) The provisions relating to front building line and rear boundary setbacks, solar access and privacy set out in this DCP also apply to all detached ancillary buildings.
- (f) The fixtures permitted in a detached habitable building are limited to a shower and or bath, a vanity basin and water closet. A sink is only permitted if it is a single bowl type and is installed within a bar area. No kitchen, cooking facilities or laundry fixtures or installations are permitted.
- (g) The materials used shall be non-reflective. Zinalume is not permissible.

C4.4 Tennis Courts

Tennis courts are to be designed and sited to ensure potential impacts upon neighbours are minimised. Lighting where provided is to be designed to ensure upward and outward light spillage is minimised or preferably eliminated.

C4.4.1 Objective

The controls described below are intended to ensure tennis courts are designed and located to minimise impacts upon neighbouring properties, including light spillage.

C4.4.2 Development Controls

- (a) Tennis court use must cease no later than 10pm.
- (b) Lighting is to be designed in accordance with the provisions of Section A8 of this Plan.



Section 5 Home Business and Home Industry

C5.1 Introduction

Under the provisions of the WLEP 2010, home businesses and home industries are permitted with consent on residential zoned land. This Section of the Plan provides for such activities to ensure that the following objectives are met:

- (a) Provide opportunities for residents to undertake home business and home industry activities, recognising that such activities can make a positive contribution to the amenity of individual residents and the community as a whole.
- (b) Ensure that such activity does not have a negative impact on the amenity of neighbouring dwellings.

C5.2 Development Controls

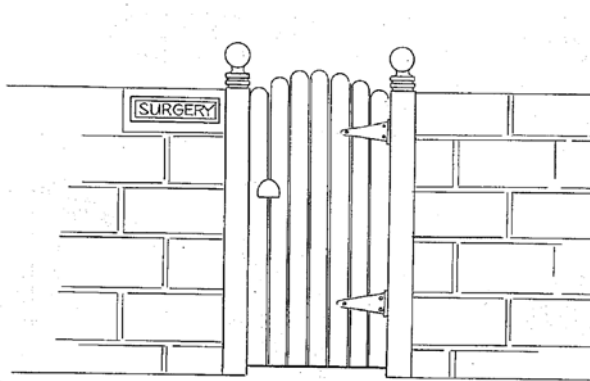
To meet these objectives the following controls apply:

- (a) One permanent parking space must be provided on site for each permanent employee. Tandem parking is permissible.
- (b) At least one parking space must be provided on site for visitor use in addition to any parking spaces provided for permanent staff.
- (c) No operation of the business or industry may occur before 7 am or after 10 pm if that operation involves the emission of noise, vibration, smell or fumes, or creates undue traffic noise.

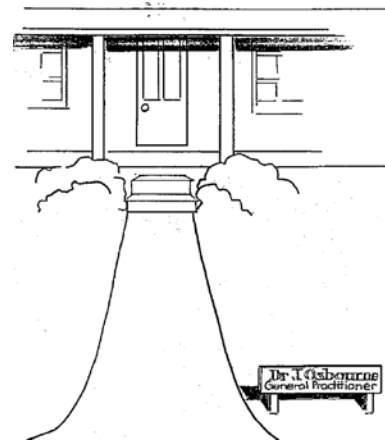
C5.3 Signage

It is important that any signs associated with a Home Business or Home Occupation complement the visual character of the area. To ensure that any advertising signs erected are attractive and in keeping with the character of the locality, the following controls apply:

- (a) One sign per property is permitted, stating the name of the business or proprietor.
- (b) The sign shall not exceed 0.75 square metres and shall not be illuminated.
- (c) Signage to advertise a Home Business or Home Industry shall only comprise a flush mounted wall sign or a free-standing panel as illustrated below.



Flush mounted wall sign



Free-standing panel



Section 6 Bed and Breakfast Establishments

C6.1 Introduction

Bed and Breakfast Establishments provide a valuable alternative form of tourist accommodation. While such establishments are also permissible within the main Business zones, the controls in this section apply to their operation in residential areas and are intended to ensure that the amenity of the surrounding residential area is preserved.

The controls for other forms of Tourist and Visitor Accommodation are contained in Part B of this Plan.

The controls contained in this document will apply to proposed establishments which do not qualify under the provisions of SEPP (Exempt and Complying) 2008 which states that Bed and Breakfast Accommodation shall be deemed to be exempt development where:

- (a) (a) it is located in an existing dwelling house that has a floor area not more than 300m², and
- (b) (b) consists of not more than 3 guest bedrooms.

Under WLEP 2010, the maximum number of guest bedrooms is also set at three (3), therefore these controls apply to Bed and Breakfast Accommodation located within existing dwelling houses of greater than 300m².

C6.2 Objectives

The controls described below are intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To provide low scale tourist accommodation throughout the Shire.
- (b) To ensure that Bed and Breakfast Establishments operate as an ancillary function to that of a dwelling house.
- (c) To ensure that Bed and Breakfast Establishments are compatible with the residential amenity of the area.
- (d) To ensure that Bed and Breakfast Establishments operate in accordance with relevant industry standards.
- (e) To ensure that appropriate health and fire safety standards are satisfied and maintained.
- (f) To ensure that the dwelling although accommodating a secondary use, maintains its residential scale and appearance when assessed against surrounding dwellings.



C6.3 Development Guidelines

- (a) The Local Government and Shires Associations of NSW have published a document titled “Guidelines for Bed and Breakfast Operations – Best practice assessment and policy guidelines for use by Local Government and the Bed and Breakfast industry in NSW”. It is advisable to obtain a copy of these guidelines to assist in designing and establishing your Bed and Breakfast Establishment.
- (b) It is further advised that you contact the Bed and Breakfast Council of NSW for advice on best practice industry standards.
- (c) When lodging a development application, the following information is to be provided:
 - (iv) completed development application form;
 - (v) plans of the existing dwelling house, indicating all internal uses including the permanent residents accommodation, the proposed guest rooms, the location of all buildings and car parking areas on site.
 - (vi) name of operator of the establishment.
 - (vii) number of proposed guest rooms.
 - (viii) A site analysis as described in Section A6.

C6.4 Operational Controls

The number of guests capable of being accommodated in a Bed and Breakfast Establishment will directly influence the scale of the development. Council generally does not support applications for Bed and Breakfast Establishments that are significantly larger in scale than surrounding residential uses or that would accommodate a total number of persons which would be excessive relative to the normal residential household size within the vicinity.

In a residential zone, the Bed and Breakfast accommodation shall be ancillary to the principal residential use of the site. In other words, the proposal should not present predominantly as commercial, boarding house, backpacker or motel style accommodation.

To meet these requirements the following controls apply:

- (a) The proprietor and operator of a Bed and Breakfast Establishment must be the owner of the property and must be a permanent resident of the property.
- (b) The Bed and Breakfast accommodation must be for short-term guests occupying the premises for a maximum of one calendar week.
- (c) No more than 12 persons shall be accommodated in the dwelling at any one time including permanent residents, guests, friends or family to ensure that the building does not result in higher order classification under the Building Code of Australia.



- (d) A maximum of four bedrooms are available for guests.
- (e) Guest bedrooms shall accommodate a maximum of two persons per room.
- (f) For Bed and Breakfast Establishments proposed for a building which has been used for non-residential purposes, but is located in a residential zone, (such as nursing homes, boarding accommodation or the like), the owner must first demonstrate to Council that the premises can be reverted back to a dwelling house as their principal place of residence before being considered for a Bed and Breakfast Establishment.

C6.5 Access for the Disabled

New or altered bed and breakfast establishments must consider the needs of disabled persons through the following measures:

- (a) Access to dwellings should be direct and without unnecessary barriers.
- (b) Stairs and ramps should have reasonable gradients and non-slip, even surfaces.
- (c) The principal point of entry and a bathroom accessible to guests should be designed for disabled access, in accordance with Australian Standard AS1428.1-1993 Design for Access and Mobility.
- (d) At least one car parking space should be designed for disabled access, in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1-1993 Parking facilities.

C6.6 Car Parking

Safety and convenience are the principal parking and access issues. Entering and leaving Bed and Breakfast Establishments should be safe for visitors, other road users and pedestrians who may be unfamiliar with the establishment. Parking is to be convenient for visitors without inconveniencing adjoining neighbours or other road users.

To meet these requirements, the following controls apply:

- (a) A traffic and parking impact statement is required to be submitted to Council as part of the development application.
- (b) On site car parking must be provided at the rate of 1 space per 2 beds, plus 1 space per manager, plus 1 space per 2 employees.
- (c) On-site car parking shall be constructed and located so as to minimise as far as possible the noise of vehicles entering and leaving the site.
- (d) No more than 50% of the property located between the main building and the front property boundary shall be occupied by off-street car parking spaces, including access driveways. Such space shall be suitably screened with appropriate landscaping.
- (e) The minimum size for car parking spaces is 5.5m x 2.5m (open parking). Minimum internal dimensions of a single lock up garage are to be 3m x 5.5m unobstructed, with any car access opening being at least 2.4m wide.



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- (f) Vehicles are to enter and leave the property in a forward direction.
 - (g) At least one car parking space should be designed for disabled access, in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1-1993 Parking facilities.

C6.7 Signage

It is important that any signs associated with a Bed and Breakfast Establishment complement the visual character of the area. To ensure that any advertising signs erected as part of a Bed and Breakfast Establishment are attractive and in keeping with the character of the locality, the following controls apply:

- (a) One sign per property is permitted, stating the premises is a 'Bed and Breakfast Establishment' and the name of the proprietor.
- (b) The sign shall not exceed 0.75 square metres and shall not be illuminated.
- (c) The sign shall not project more than half a metre above the top of a front fence.

Section 7 Exhibition Homes and Villages

C7.1 Introduction

The purpose of this Section is to provide controls for the development of exhibition homes within Penrose and Wingello.

C7.1.1 Objectives

The principal objectives are:

- (a) To ensure that due consideration is given to the potential impacts from the development of exhibition homes and villages,
- (b) To ensure that the existing and future amenity of the locality is not significantly affected by the development of exhibition homes and villages,
- (c) To make provision for suitable ancillary uses and public facilities in accordance with the scale and character of the development.
- (d) To accommodate future residential use of exhibition homes, with appropriate infrastructure and amenity.
- (e) To ensure that exhibition homes or an exhibition village does not generate traffic and parking issues adversely impact on the amenity of the local neighbourhood.

C7.1.2 Development Controls

To meet these objectives the following controls apply:

- (a) Exhibition homes shall only be located in areas where Council is of the opinion that the proposed development and ancillary activities are unlikely to cause a negative impact on the amenity of the area.
- (b) Development consent for an exhibition home will be granted for a maximum operational period of 5 years.
- (c) At the conclusion of the consent period, the exhibition home must be inspected to ensure that vehicle and pedestrian access to a public road complies with Council's standards, that the building(s) comply with the Building Code of Australia, and that essential service infrastructure is in place.
- (d) No individual house within an exhibition village may be occupied for residential use until the conclusion of the consent period for the village.
- (e) A traffic impact assessment shall be carried out and submitted with the application for an exhibition home and shall address the potential impacts on the road system in the locality. The report should be detailed enough to enable Council's assessment of the cumulative impacts of exhibition homes and villages in the locality.
- (f) Off street car parking is to be provided to meet the parking demand generated by the exhibition home or village.



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- (g) All car parking areas shall be constructed with a sealed compacted granular pavement, and conform to Council's Manual of Engineering Standards.
 - (h) An exhibition home proposal should provide two off street car parking spaces, one of which should be constructed to "accessibility" standards in accordance with the Building Code of Australia.
 - (i) The hours of operation for an exhibition village or exhibition home, and ancillary uses shall be restricted to 9.00 am – 6.00 pm.
 - (j) No uses related to the development will be permitted on or adjoining the exhibition home which may constitute a nuisance to neighbouring residents.
 - (k) All uses related to the development are to be ancillary to the operation of the exhibition home and must only service the needs generated by the development.
 - (l) Ancillary uses are to be limited to the following:
 - (i) One sales office per building company
 - (ii) One materials display area per building company
 - (iii) One home financing service office per village
 - (m) The ancillary uses to an exhibition home are to be contained within the curtilage of the exhibition home.
 - (n) All advertising structures must be erected on the site of the exhibition home.
 - (o) The characteristics of the advertising structures must be compatible with the scale and visual amenity of the local area.
 - (p) Advertising structures shall be limited to the following:
 - (i) One flag pole per exhibition home or house within an exhibition village
 - (ii) One pylon sign per exhibition village.
 - (q) The fittings on flagpoles shall be properly secured to ensure they do not create a noise nuisance.
 - (r) Advertising sign details should be included in an application to Council for an exhibition home or exhibition village proposal.

Section 8 Educational Establishments

C8.1 Introduction

Educational facilities are permissible with consent in all residential zones.

C8.2 Objectives

The purpose of this section of the Plan is to:

- (a) ensure that Educational Establishments are situated on parcels of land sufficiently large to accommodate their needs.
- (b) ensure the amenity of the surrounding area is maintained.
- (c) ensure the process of the assessment of any development proposal is consistent, fair and accessible to all parties.
- (d) encourage the siting of Educational Establishments in locations with access to public transport.

C8.3 Development Controls

To achieve these stated objectives the following controls apply:

- (a) A site analysis must be prepared as described in Section A3 of this Plan.
- (b) The position of the development on the site and front and side setbacks will be assessed with regard to any potential solar or visual impacts on neighbouring properties.
- (c) On residential-zoned land the maximum site coverage of all buildings shall not exceed 40% of the total site area.
- (d) On residential-zoned land the maximum site coverage of all buildings shall not exceed eight (8) metres.
- (e) The design of the development shall consider the projection of noise from various associated activities. A Noise Impact Assessment Statement indicating proposed noise levels prepared by a suitably qualified Acoustics Engineer may be considered necessary dependant upon the scale and location of the proposed development.
- (f) A Traffic Impact Study shall be submitted along with the development application. The Study shall assess the impact of anticipated attendance figures on surrounding streets and the measures proposed to minimise any potential impacts. Where State Environmental Planning Policy No. 11 – Traffic Generating Developments (SEPP 11) applies, the report shall also be submitted to the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) for their assessment.
- (g) On-site car parking shall be required at the rate of 1 space per 5m² of Gross Floor Area, or 1 space per 6 persons attending, whichever is the greatest. For



further detail on car parking design, applicants are directed to Section A of this Plan.

- (h) Landscaping must be provided in accordance with the requirements of Part A of this Plan.



Section 9 Places of Public Worship

C9.1 Introduction

Places of Public Worship are permitted with consent in both the R2 and R5 zones. Council is concerned to ensure that such development in a residential context does not adversely impact on that neighbourhood.

C9.2 Objectives

The purpose of this section of the Plan is to:

- (a) ensure the amenity of the surrounding area is maintained.
- (b) ensure the process of the assessment of any development proposal is consistent, fair and accessible to all religious groups.
- (c) encourage the siting of Places of Public Worship in locations with access to public transport.

C9.3 Development Controls

To achieve these objectives the following controls apply:

- (a) A site analysis must be prepared as described in section A3 of this Plan.
- (b) The position of the development on the site and front and side setbacks will be assessed with regard to any potential solar or visual impacts on neighbouring properties.
- (c) On residential-zoned land the maximum site coverage of all buildings shall not exceed 40% of the total site area.
- (d) On residential-zoned land the maximum height of all buildings shall not exceed 8 metres. Spires, towers and similar structures shall be considered on the basis of their bulk and scale, the extent of their overshadowing, and their contribution to the streetscape.
- (e) The design of the development shall consider the projection of noise from various associated activities. A Noise Impact Assessment Statement indicating proposed noise levels prepared by a suitably qualified Acoustics Engineer may be considered necessary dependant upon the scale and location of the proposed development.
- (f) A Traffic Impact Study shall be submitted along with the development application. The Study shall assess the impact of anticipated attendance figures on surrounding streets and the measures proposed to minimise any potential impacts. Where the Environmental SEPP applies, the report shall also be submitted to the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) for their assessment.
- (g) To ensure adequate parking provisions and traffic flow management, a minimum of 30 minutes shall elapse between the completion of one service and the commencement of the next.



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- (h) On-site car parking shall be required at the rate of 1 space per 10m² of gross Floor Area, or 1 space per 10 persons attending, whichever is the greatest. For further detail on car parking design, applicants are directed to Section B3 of this Plan.
 - (i) The applicant will provide Council with details on the proposed hours of operation of the development, including proposed service times and days. Details of particular festival days and other times when higher than average attendance might be expected, shall also be provided.
 - (j) Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of Part A of this Plan.



Section 10 Child Care Centres

C10.1 Introduction

Under the provisions of the WLEP 2010, child care centres are permissible with consent in both residential and business zones within Penrose and Wingello, however it is the development of such facilities in residential zones that Council particularly wants to address through these controls. Should such a development be proposed in a business zone, these same controls would apply, particularly to ensure that the environment is suitable for children in terms of noise, fumes and access to sunlight and open space.

This section of the Plan relates to the erection and/or operation of child care centres and has been prepared to outline the approval process and provide guidelines for child care centre applications.

Council encourages applicants to submit child care centre proposals which are attractive and sympathetic to the streetscape, appropriate for the surrounding built and natural environment, have a minimum impact on surrounding land uses and are functional and economically viable. Council encourages proposals for child care centres which include facilities for the 0 - 2 years age group.

The State Government is responsible for licensing child care centres under the Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987. In this regard, the NSW Department of Community Services (NSW DOCS) has separate requirements which must be satisfied for a child care centre to be licensed. These requirements are contained within the *Children's Services Regulation 2004*. This section of the Plan has been prepared for centre based child care services as defined under that Regulation.

Council will not grant approval to any proposal which will not meet the NSW DOCS licensing requirements. This section of the Plan should be read in conjunction with the above mentioned regulations, as this section does not reiterate any of the requirements as they may be subject to change from time to time.

C10.2 Objectives

The aim of this section of the Plan is to achieve child care centre developments within Penrose and Wingello which are attractive and sympathetic to the streetscape, appropriate for the surrounding built and natural environment, have a minimum impact on surrounding land uses and are functional and economically viable.

The specific objectives are:

- (a) To encourage the provision of child care centres to meet the needs of the community and ensure that such centres will be appropriate for the purpose and provide a functional and pleasant environment for users.



- (b) To ensure that there is a consistent approach to the provision, construction and approval of child care centres.
- (c) To ensure that child care centres are compatible with neighbouring land uses.
- (d) To ensure the amenity of adjoining neighbours is retained (including protection of privacy, access to property, etc) and is not detrimentally affected by noise emissions from the site.
- (e) To ensure child care centres are located with adequate, convenient and safe parking for visitors that do not impose on any residential neighbourhoods or commercial areas.
- (f) To ensure that child care centres integrate into existing residential environments and are unobtrusive in terms of size, bulk, height and the amount of landscaped area provided.
- (g) To provide child care centres that are located or designed so as not to pose a health risk to children using the centre.
- (h) To retain and protect significant existing vegetation within Wingecarribee Shire.

C10.3 Application Requirements

In addition to standard Development Application requirements, the following information must also be submitted with an Application for a Child Care Centre:

- (a) a statement clearly indicating the proposed number of children, their ages and staff numbers along with proposed hours of operation;
- (b) a letter of acceptance of the proposal from the NSW DOCS ;
- (c) a Site Analysis Drawing (as described in Section A3 of this Plan);
- (d) where a proposed development does not comply with a provision of this Section of the Plan, a statement explaining how the application otherwise achieves the aims and objectives of this Section;
- (e) where a child care centre is proposed on a site that is identified as potentially unhealthy or contaminated, an environmental site contamination assessment, demonstrating that the site is environmentally safe and is suitable for use as a child care centre; and
- (f) a detailed Landscape Plan prepared by a suitably qualified landscape professional addressing the provisions of this Plan.

C10.4 Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings

Where existing buildings are proposed to be altered or added on to in order to develop a new child care centre, a Land Use Application must be lodged with Council and, if building works are proposed, a Construction Certificate Application must be lodged with Council or an accredited certifier.



As with Development Applications for new child care centres, additions and alterations or land use changes to an existing child care centre will be assessed in conjunction with the objectives and controls of this Section of the Plan.

C10.4.1 Objectives

The controls relating to additions or alterations to existing buildings are designed to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To ensure that the relationship between an existing building used as a child care centre and adjoining land uses is favourable in terms of traffic, parking and noise impacts; and
- (b) To ensure that an existing building used as a child care centre is located where it is safe for children and has a minimal impact on traffic and the amenity of surrounding residents (including privacy).

C10.4.2 Controls

In order to achieve these objectives,

- (a) Where a child care centre is proposed in an existing building, the applicant must provide a statement which sets out the manner in which the aim and objectives of this Section of the Plan are achieved.
- (b) Where a child care centre is proposed in an existing building which does not meet all of the requirements of this section of the Plan, Council may consider varying the requirements where the aim and objectives are otherwise achieved.

C10.5 Development of New Buildings

C10.5.1 Objectives

A site analysis as described in Section A3 of this Plan must be prepared and submitted when developing a new child care centre. Council will consider the results of the site analysis and in order for Council to grant development consent it must be satisfied that:

- (a) The bulk, scale, height, character and external detailing of the development are compatible with the character of development within the vicinity, including any adjoining items of environmental heritage or conservation areas.
- (b) The child care centre design is generally consistent and sympathetic with the existing streetscape character of the locality (in residential areas the building should look like a residential dwelling).
- (c) The development is unlikely to adversely affect the amenity of any existing development in terms of overshadowing, privacy, excess noise, loss of views or otherwise.



- (d) Adequate screening has been provided where balconies and decks cause privacy concerns for adjoining properties.
- (e) To ensure the height of a child care centre relates to site conditions, matches the scale of the streetscape and minimises any adverse impacts on adjoining properties such as overshadowing and overlooking.

C10.5.2 Development Controls

Applicants need to comply with the following controls:

- (a) In residential areas, a minimum site area of 1,000 m² is required in order to overcome the potential problem of noise and nuisance. Sites less than this requirement will be considered on a merits basis.
- (b) Sites other than corner sites need to have a minimum width of 25 metres.
- (c) Child care centres shall be set back a minimum of 4 metres from side and rear boundaries.
- (d) The entry areas of a child care centre should be setback at least 12 metres from the front boundary line. A 9 metre setback may be considered by Council where it can be shown that the objectives of A11.13 can be satisfied.
- (e) For safety reasons, the optimal height for a child care centre is one storey. A child care centre that exceeds one storey shall ensure the safety of children by minimising access to stairs.
- (f) A child care centre shall not be erected to a height greater than 2 storeys in height above the natural ground level on any part of the allotment, and in any event shall not exceed 9.5 metres in height above natural ground level to the ridge of the roof, measured at any point above the ridge.
- (g) In order to minimise the possible adverse health effects to children of electromagnetic radiation emitted from telecommunication facilities, child care centres should be no closer than 300 metres to existing mobile phone towers or antennas or transmission line easements or other similar electromagnetic radiation sources.
- (h) Where a child care centre is proposed on a site that is identified as potentially unhealthy or contaminated, an environmental site contamination assessment must be produced to Council by the applicant to demonstrate that the site is environmentally safe and is suitable for use as a child care centre. This documentation must be provided with the Development Application.
- (i) To ensure the safety of children, Council prefers that child care centres are not built:
 - (i) on classified roads or within 30 metres of a classified road.
 - (ii) in residential culs-de-sac, as culs-de-sac do not allow good traffic circulation and can result in additional traffic generation.
- (j) Child care centres shall not be located adjacent to service stations or heavy industrial developments, as potentially harmful fumes or noise being emitted from either type of development may affect the health of children.



- (k) Child care centres will not be permitted on sites with existing swimming pools. DOCS licensing standards do not permit swimming pools within child care centre developments.
- (l) Car parking areas shall be located and designed to minimise potential danger to children and other users of the centre.
- (m) Parking and vehicle access areas are to be separated from any area used by children by safety fencing and gates.
- (n) If appropriate, pedestrian safety measures shall be installed (eg pedestrian crossings and refuges etc).
- (o) Car parking shall be provided at a rate of 1 space for every 4 children. Provision of car parking for permanent staff shall be in addition to this requirement.
- (p) Dimensions of parking spaces and vehicle access areas shall comply with Council's requirements as described in Part A.
- (q) The centre should be designed to allow the safe drop off and collection of children and safe movement and parking of staff, parents, visitors and service vehicles.
- (r) Parking spaces and vehicle access points are to be located to ensure the safe movement of children to and from the centre.
- (s) Standing areas for the dropping off and collecting of children are to be provided.
- (t) Access for people with disabilities should be provided to allow continuous wheelchair access from the street, car park, building entry and into individual playrooms and toilets.

C10.6 Licensing Standards and Internal Layout

To ensure that only Child Care Centres which are able to be licensed under the Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987 receive development consent, and to ensure that children using a child care centre receive appropriate care, the following controls apply:

- (a) For a Child Care Centre to be licensed under the Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987, the centre must satisfy the requirements of the NSW Department of Community Services.
- (b) Requirements for the following are included within the regulation as licensing standards: space requirements for child care services; laundry facilities; craft preparation facilities; food preparation facilities; toilets and washing facilities; nappy change facilities; sleeping facilities; storage facilities; fencing; telephone; glass; pools; premises cleanliness, maintenance and repairs; heating and cooling equipment; first aid; outdoor play equipment; emergency procedures and fire safety; hot water; plants; and programme support equipment.



- (c) It is important to note that Council or other Government Departments or Public Authorities may have more onerous requirements than those listed in (b) above which may have to be met before a child care centre proposal will be approved.

C10.7 Noise

It is essential to ensure that noises emanating from a child care centre do not adversely affect neighbouring developments and it is equally important to ensure that surrounding noise does not affect children within a child care centre. Therefore, the following controls apply with regard to noise.

To protect neighbours from excessive noise generated by a child care centre through additional traffic, activities on and off the site (such as the dropping off and collecting of children) and children's activities on site:

- (a) access points should be located so as to minimise disruption to neighbours (ie to reduce the impact of gates opening and slamming car doors when children are dropped off and picked up);
- (b) playground areas should be appropriately located;
- (c) appropriate location of windows and doors;
- (d) no public address systems are to be installed at the centre;
- (e) the use of fencing and landscaping to reduce the impact of noise; and
- (f) the proposed hours of operation, particularly the impact of early morning starting times.
- (g) To protect children from excessive noise which may be generated by proximity to roads, industrial premises, aircraft or rail operations:
- (h) Sites should be chosen which protect children from excessive noise.
- (i) Details of any mitigation measures should be submitted in the Statement of Environmental Effects.
- (j) In situations where noise may be excessive from surrounding areas, an acoustic consultant's report may be required.
- (k) Where sites are adjoining or adjacent to railway land, the Department of Planning's document "Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline" must be considered.

C10.8 Outdoor Play Areas

It is important to ensure that a child care centre provides external spaces which promote a variety of learning, play and other developmental experiences while also providing a safe and healthy outdoor environment for children. To achieve these objectives the following must be addressed when designing a child care centre development:



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- (a) An outdoor play area shall be provided in each child care centre development, having space for the following areas, equipment and facilities:
 - (i) An open flat grassed area for running.
 - (ii) Quiet play areas for focused play (including a sandpit).
 - (iii) A formal quiet area for contained play (eg finger painting).
 - (iv) An active area for busy physical play which includes:
 - (v) some paved surfaces for wheeled toys; and
 - (vi) suitable play equipment with impact absorbent material beneath.
 - (b) A transition zone from indoor and outdoor areas for covered outdoor play. The transition zone shall be a veranda with a minimum width of 4 metres.
 - (c) A baby/toddler area which is flat, soft and separated from older children.
 - (d) Secure fencing.
 - (e) A variety of surfaces, such as grass, sand, hard paving and moulding shall be provided in outdoor play areas. The heat absorption qualities and texture of materials must be suitable, with surfaces such as bitumen (due to surface temperatures exceeding 45° in summer) being avoided.
 - (f) Outdoor play areas are not to be located so that they are adjacent to the living/bedroom areas of adjoining residents, busy roadways or driveway areas and other potential noise or pollution sources.
 - (g) Outdoor play areas must not be occupied by any motor vehicles during operating hours.
 - (h) Outdoor play areas shall have immediate access to toilets.
 - (i) Where possible, outdoor play areas shall be located to the north or north-east of the site to ensure that play areas receive adequate sunlight.
 - (j) Outdoor play areas shall be designed to allow constant supervision and access to children by staff.
 - (k) Outdoor play areas shall utilise the site's natural features (where possible).
 - (l) Attention should be given to the design and construction of outdoor play areas, to provide a variety of experiences for children.
 - (m) All outdoor play areas are to be shaded in accordance to the recommendations and considerations of the NSW Cancer Council and the NSW Health Department publication *Under Cover: Guidelines For Shade Planning and Design*.

C10.9 Landscaping and Vegetation

Landscaping and vegetation must be provided to comply with the requirements of Part A of this Plan. In particular, such landscaping shall:

- (a) retain and protect those individual remnant native specimens that are found scattered throughout the villages of Penrose and Wingello.



- (b) be in keeping with adjoining developments.
- (c) be designed to provide a noise barrier and privacy screen for adjoining residents. In residential zones, or on land adjoining residential zones, a 1.5 metre landscaping strip shall be provided on all boundaries to help with noise abatement and privacy.
- (d) Ensure that existing natural features and significant vegetation are conserved where possible to help increase the amenity of the area. Where appropriate, existing trees are to be retained and incorporated as shade elements in outdoor play areas.
- (e) Plant species shall be chosen for their suitability to the site, ease of maintenance and interest to children.
- (f) Plant species shall not be toxic, allergic, prickly or otherwise unsafe for children.
- (g) When choosing plant species, the following shall also be considered:
 - (i) protection from prevailing winds;
 - (ii) shelter and enclosure;
 - (iii) shade;
 - (iv) reduction of reflection from bright surfaces;
 - (v) emphasis of pedestrian and vehicular routes; and
 - (vi) good visibility of play areas.

C10.10 Fencing and Gates

Adequate fencing and gates are necessary to keep children in and to also keep unwanted visitors out of the centre. In particular,

- (a) Outdoor play areas must be fenced on all sides by fencing of at least 1800 mm in height.
- (b) No play equipment shall be located adjacent to a fence if, by doing so, it reduces the effective height of the fence and enables it to be scaled.
- (c) All gates leading to or from play areas shall be equipped with child self locking mechanisms.
- (d) Access to and from the centre must be through one main door which can be properly supervised by adult staff to ensure the protection of children from intruders.

C10.11 Signage

Signage shall comply with the requirements of Section A9 above.



C10.12 Hours of Operation

To protect the amenity of adjoining residential neighbours,

- (a) Where a child care centre is proposed within a residential area or adjoining a residential area, the hours of operation shall generally be limited to 7 am to 6 pm, Monday to Friday. Operating hours outside these times will be considered on their merits.
- (b) Where an application is submitted with operating hours outside the above mentioned times, a noise impact assessment must be produced to Council by the applicant to demonstrate that the hours of operation will not adversely impact upon any adjoining residential neighbours.