

Development Control Plan 2016



Wollondilly
Shire Council

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 1 – General



Wollondilly
Shire Council

Revision History
Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016 – Register of Amendments

DCP Version No.	Volume(s) changed/ Name of DCP	Were the changes from a DCP review or were they site specific controls resulting from a Planning Proposal?	Dates Exhibited	Date Adopted by Council	Date in Force	Council TRIM File reference ¹	TRIM ref finalised Version ²	Brief Description of Change
1	Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016 (Volumes 1-8)	DCP Review	13 May, 2015 to 17 July, 2015	21 December, 2015	20 January, 2016	3615-6#278	3615#371	Comprehensive review of Development Control Plan. Repeal of DCP 2011 and commencement of DCP 2016.
2	Volume 3 and Volume 4	Planning Proposal (790 Montpelier Drive)	2 December, 2015 to 14 January, 2016	15 February, 2016	7 March, 2016	6961#462	3615-6#387 3615-6#388	Amendments were made to pre-existing controls relating to the Montpelier Drive Planning Proposal site in volumes 3 and 4.
3	Volume 2 and Volume 3	Planning Proposal (Star Street former Road reserves)	9 March, 2016 to 6 April, 2016	16 May, 2016	1 June, 2016	7965#112	3615-6#408	Minor amendments were made to include site specific controls for the Star Street former Road Reserves Planning Proposal. The sections on PTT and West Picton in the various volumes was updated to make reference to this land.
4	Volume 3, Volume 4 and Volume 5	Planning Proposal (Queen Victoria Memorial Home)	18 November, 2015 to 18 December, 2015	15 February, 2016	19 August, 2016	6399#724	3615-6#426 3615-6#427 3615-6#428	Site specific controls were added in Volumes 3-5 for the Queen Victoria Planning Proposal site. A new section was added in each volume titled 'Queen Victoria Memorial Home'.
5	Volume 3 and 4	Planning Proposal (Bulli Appin Road)	14 December, 2016 to 3 February, 2017	15 May, 2017	7 June, 2017	6585#400	3615-6#446 3615-6#447	Site specific controls were added in volume 3 and 4 for the Bulli Appin Road Planning Proposal. A new section was added titled 'Bulli Appin Road'.

¹ TRIM file for day to day work associated with amendments

² TRIM file reference for the finalised version of DCP

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6	Volume 3	Planning Proposal (No. 55-65 Bronzewing Street, Tahmoor)	1 February, 2017 to 1 March, 2017	18 April, 2017	21 July, 2017	6115#600	3615-6#467	Site specific controls were added in volume 3 relating to Bronzewing Street Planning Proposal.
7	Volume 3	Planning Proposal (Boundary Adjustments and Minimum Subdivision Lot Size for Community Title Schemes)	1 February to 3 March, 2017	16 October, 2017	8 November, 2017	9019#223	3615-6#460	Controls added to facilitate the assessment of applications where boundary adjustment is carried out and no additional lots are created under clause 4.2B of WLEP 2011.
8	Whole DCP	DCP Review (Housekeeping Amendments)	20 September, 2017 to 18 October, 2017	11 December, 2017	10 January, 2018	3615-7#267	3615-7#286	Housekeeping amendments carried out in response to Continuous Improvement Review.
9	Volume 3 & Volume 4	Planning Proposal (Abbotsford Road Planning Proposal site)	28 November, 2018 to 30 January, 2019	15 July, 2019	28 August, 2019	3615-11#23 & 3615-11#24	3615-11#31 & 3615-11#32	Site specific controls were added in Volume 3 and 4 for the Abbotsford Road Planning Proposal site. The proposed controls are to guide any future development to keep these consistent with the heritage and landscape character of the site.
10	Volume 1, Volume 3 & Volume 4	Menangle Landscape Conservation Area & Station Street Planning Proposal	11 April 2018 to 16 May 2018	21 October, 2019	30 October, 2019	3615-10	3615-10#175, 3615-10#207 & 3615-10#208	Development controls for Menangle Landscape Conservation Area to be added in Volume 1. Site specific controls were added in Volume 3 and 4 for the Station Street Planning Proposal site. The proposed controls are to guide any future development to keep these consistent with the heritage and landscape character of Menangle Landscape Conservation Area.
11	Volume 4	Shire wide and Thirlmere area	06 November 2019 to 04 December 2019	17 March 2020	1 April 2020	3615-14	3615-14#94	These controls are prepared to ensure that Multi Dwelling Housing developments in the Shire achieve a better design outcome and better respond to the existing character of the area where they are located. Improved controls for

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								landscaping, car parking and waste management are also proposed.
12	Volume 4	Shire wide and Thirlmere area	05 May 2021 to 02 June 2021	21 September 2021	06 October 2021	3615-16	3615-16#85 3615-16#86	These controls are prepared to ensure that Residential Flat Buildings in the Shire achieve a better design outcome and better respond to the existing character of the area where they are located.
13	Volume 5	Wollondilly Cultural Precinct at Menangle Street, Picton	14 November 2022 to 16 December 2022	23 February 2023	3 March 2023	12200-2	Vol5-3615-7#325 3615-7#331 Vol1-3615-7#328 3615-7#333 Whole-3615-7#330	New Part 4.5A is added with standards and controls to guide new development in the Wollondilly Cultural Precinct; and to ensure the precinct is sympathetic to its surroundings.
14	Volume 1 Volume 5 Volume 7 Volume 8	The amendments were in response to the Stage 1, Stage 1A and Stage 2 planning proposals undertaken as part of Council's LEP Review Program.	12 March, 2025 to 9 April, 2025	23 September, 2025	31 October, 2025	3615-18	Vol 1 – 3615-18#383 Vol 5 – 3615-18#384 Vol 7 – 3615-18#385 Vol 8 – 3615-18#386	New controls for Development in the Metropolitan Rural Area, controls for helipads, timber yards, high technology industries and commercial bee keeping.
15	Volume 5	No changes to DCP controls – explanatory note added	N/A	26 May 2026	26 May 2026	3615-18	Vol 5 – 3615-1~342#2	Explanatory Note added to reference Council Resolution 104/2026.

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1.1 Introduction

The name of this plan is “Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016”. This plan is made in 8 volumes. It applies to all land to which Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 applies.

1.2 Objective

1. To assist in the realisation of the aims of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
2. The specific controls and volumes of this plan each have objectives as detailed throughout this plan.

1.3 Interpretation

In this plan, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, words have meaning as defined in this section, Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011, and State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008. Where there is an inconsistency between the definitions, the definitions in this section of the plan shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency but only for the purposes of interpreting this plan.

Term	Meaning
Access Handle	A corridor of land used to provide access for vehicles from the public road network to or through an allotment that would otherwise be inaccessible for vehicles.
Adaptable Dwelling	A dwelling that is designed to facilitate its future conversion to comply with disabilities access standards without structural modification to the building in accordance with AS4299 Adaptable Housing.
Ancillary Buildings	A building (that is not a dwelling) on a residential or rural allotment that is used by the residents of the allotment as a part of their domestic occupation of the land and includes a detached garage but excludes an attached garage.
Any Subdivision	The subdivision of land by Torrens and/or Community Title and/or subdivision by Strata. This definition extends beyond the term “Subdivision of Land” as defined in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.
Blank Wall	A stretch of wall that is a straight wall and does not have any windows or doors.
Building Line	Means the closest point of a wall of a building to a defined boundary (excluding any allowable encroachments).
Building Setback	Means the horizontal distance between the relevant boundary of the lot and the building line. Setback area means the area between the building line and the relevant boundary of the lot.

Term	Meaning
Dormer window	A window set into the structural element of a building that protrudes from the plane of a sloping roof surface. Dormers are used, either in original construction or as later additions, to create usable space in the roof of a building by adding headroom and usually also by enabling addition of windows.
Dormitory Room	A room that provides sleeping accommodation for 3 or more adults.
EEC	An Endangered Ecological Community declared by the NSW Government.
Environmental Asset	A contiguous area of land greater than 5000m² this is substantially composed of one or more of the following: ▪ An EEC; ▪ Threatened flora; ▪ Habitat occupied by threatened fauna or nearby land likely to be required by that fauna for foraging, nesting, mating or other similar needs; ▪ Wildlife Corridors; and ▪ A natural wetland, groundwater dependant ecosystem or similar. This definition includes (without limitation): an area of land that would, but for the carrying out of unauthorised works, meet one or more of the above criteria; and an area of land that is partially located on land not included within a planning proposal.
Environmental Landscape	A precinct or area that contains dispersed environmental land or that otherwise forms part of a landscape that has a strongly defined character that the Council considers desirable for retention and enhancement.
Event	A use of land for recreational purposes for a period of no more than 5 consecutive days (or up to 10 days inclusive of related setup and pack up activities) and no more than a total of 52 days in a year.
Fanlight casement window	A pane of glass installed over a door or window.
Finished Floor Level	Refers to the numerical difference (in metres) between the natural ground level and the floor level of a building at the completion of a development.
Flood Planning Level	The 1% AEP flood level + 0.5m.
Formal Landscaping	A garden bed that has fixed edging, a mulched or rock covered surface and planting with ground covers and/or shrubs and/or trees.
French doors	A twin set of doors which are hinged on one of its vertical edges so as to open inwards or outwards.
Front Façade	The front of a building that addresses a public road or a private road in a community title scheme.
Habitat Corridor	Means an area of habitat that connects otherwise isolated patches of habitat, allowing for the movement of plants and animals. Habitat is an area or areas occupied periodically or occasionally by a species, population or ecological community.
Hour of solar access	Exposure for a period of 1 hour to direct sunlight between the hours of 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June.

Term	Meaning
Large Subdivision	Any subdivision that creates more than 100 allotments.
Medium Density Development	Means any development that results in 3 or more dwellings on an allotment of land.
Medium Subdivision	Any subdivision that creates more than 10 allotments but no more than 100 allotments.
Minor Subdivision	Any subdivision that: • Does not create any additional dwelling opportunities (excluding an additional opportunity for a secondary dwelling); and • Does not, by its scale and nature, have any plausible adverse social, environmental or economic impacts; and • Does not involve any allotment on which an item of environmental heritage is situated; and • Does not involve any allotment located within a heritage conservation area or a Landscape Conservation Area; and • Does not result in more than 4 new allotments. This definition is not intended to be applied to the interpretation of exempt or complying development provisions or to a subdivision carried out under clause 4.2 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011.
Mirror Reversed	A building that substantially appears to have a vertical axis of symmetry in or about the centre of a Front Façade.
Natural Ground Level	The ground level of a location that would have existed when the subject allotment was registered.
Panelled door	A door with sunk panels set between its frame.
Primary Front Façade	Refers to the front of a building which addresses the primary street frontage on a corner lot.
Public Realm	Refers to land in public ownership and/or privately owned land designed and intended to be accessible to the public.
Repeated Façade	A section of a Front Façade that is repeated or is substantially similar to another section of that Front Façade but not in cases where the section does not contain a door (be it a personal access door or a garage door).
Residential Battle-Axe Allotment	A residential small lot, Standard Residential Lot or residential large lot which only has vehicular access by an access handle.
Residential Large Lot	An allotment of land with an area of between 1500m ² and 3999m ² (inclusive) on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed.
Residential Small Lot	An allotment of land with an area of between 450m ² and 699m ² (inclusive) on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed.
Rural Lifestyle Lot	An allotment of land with an area between 4000m ² and 2 hectares on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed.
Rural Lot	An allotment of land with an area greater than or equal to 2 hectares on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed.

Term	Meaning
Secondary Front Façade	Refers to the front of a building which addresses the secondary frontage on a corner lot.
Site Coverage	Means the proportion of a site covered by buildings. However, the following are not included for the purpose of calculating site coverage: a) any basement; b) Porticos that service a door entry; c) any eaves; d) unenclosed balconies above the ground floor of a building.
Small Subdivision	Any subdivision that creates no more than 10 allotments except for a Minor Subdivision .
Standard Residential Lot	An allotment of land with an area of between 700m ² and 1499m ² on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed.
Straight Wall	A stretch of wall that continues in a linear fashion without any change to its direction or any articulation.
Suspected flood affected land	Land that is located on the part of a flood plain and that could reasonably be expected to be inundated in a probable maximum flood.
Temporary Markets	A use of land for retail purposes for a period of no more than 2 consecutive days (or up to 4 days inclusive of related setup and pack up activities) and no more than 12 times per year.
Town Centre Residential Lot	An allotment of land with an area less than 450m ² on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed.
Wet bars	Any room that contains a sink and is not a kitchen, bathroom or laundry.

1.4 Application of the volumes of this plan

This volume applies to all development requiring development consent on, in or over land within the Wollondilly Local Government Area.

The volumes of this plan each identify the contexts in which they apply. Developments may be subject to more than one volume of this plan. If there is an inconsistency between the volumes of this plan then the earlier volume shall prevail over the later volume. For example, if there is an inconsistency between Volumes 2 and 5, Volume 2 would prevail because it is found earlier in this plan.

PART 2 – General considerations for all development

2.1 Objectives

1. To ensure that developments are undertaken with due regard to human safety.
2. To ensure that developments do not unreasonably impact on their surrounds.
3. To ensure that developments achieve a satisfactory level of social equity.

2.2 Controls

1. The consent authority shall consider the following safety and human health risks in assessing a development application under this volume:
 - a) Road and traffic hazards;
 - b) Bushfire threat;
 - c) Flood risk;
 - d) Noise, vibration, pollution, odour, radiation or waste from surrounding land uses;
 - e) Exposure to electricity transmission systems;
 - f) Exposure to radiation from telecommunications infrastructure;
 - g) Potential exposure to children of material (including signage) from any nearby restricted premises and/or sex services premises;
 - h) Hazards from vehicles within car parking areas; and
 - i) Hazard from potential contamination of the land.
2. The consent authority shall consider the suitability of the road network in the vicinity in assessing a development application under this volume.
3. The consent authority must not grant consent to a development application for development within a proclaimed mine subsidence area without the concurrence of the Mine Subsidence Board.
4. The consent authority must not grant consent to a development application for development subject to this volume on land unless it has considered the impact of the development on any system for the management of wastewater present on that land.
5. The consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of development within a drinking water catchment area unless it is satisfied that the proposal will have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.

PART 3 – Variations to this plan

There may be situations where the strict application of the controls in this plan is inappropriate. In such cases Council may vary the controls in the plan. The controls in this part apply where a development application proposes to vary a control in this plan.

3.1 Controls

1. In cases where a variation to a control in this plan is sought, the applicant (or person acting on behalf of the applicant) should provide a written request which outlines:

- the control being varied
- the non-compliance with the relevant control
- reasons and justification for the non-compliance
- how the development meets all of the relevant objectives of the DCP
- why compliance with the control is unreasonable or unnecessary in the case of their development
- how the variation will not adversely impact on local amenity

Council may require additional supporting information to justify the request for variation. It is in the applicants' best interest to provide Council with a written request.

2. Council must be satisfied that the variation meets at least one of the following principles before issuing consent for the development:

- The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding non-compliance with the standard;
- The underlying objective or purpose of the standard is not relevant to the development and therefore compliance is unnecessary;
- The underlying object or purpose of the control would be defeated or thwarted if compliance was required and therefore compliance is unreasonable;
- The development standard has been virtually abandoned or destroyed by the Council's own actions in granting consents departing from the standard and hence compliance with the standard is unnecessary or unreasonable;
- The zoning of the particular land is unreasonable or inappropriate so that a development standard appropriate for that zoning is also unreasonable and unnecessary as it applies to the land and compliance with the standard would be unreasonable or unnecessary.

PART 4 – Community engagement

The purpose of this part is to ensure that members of the public potentially affected by a proposed development have input into the assessment process before a final decision is made on a development application. It outlines Council's notification and advertising procedure for development applications.

4.1 Development applications to be notified

Notification of development applications will be required except where Council consider that the potential for adjoining and nearby land to be adversely affected by the development is minimal.

Notification is not required for the development types listed in Table 1 below so long as the criteria in the right hand column are met.

Development types where notification is not required:

Table 1

Type of Development	Criteria which excludes the development from requiring notification
dwelling house (including alterations and additions)	▪ No other Dwelling House located on the same allotment ▪ Finished floor levels no greater than 1m above or below the natural ground level ▪ Complies with Council's building line setbacks prescribed in this plan ▪ For single storey dwellings - No walls less than one (1) metre from any boundary ▪ For two storey dwellings – be setback at least 10.0m from side boundaries. ▪ Total floor area of less than 430m² ▪ No more than 2 garage doors visible from the street ▪ Not located on a lot containing a Heritage Item or within a Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area.
Carports (residential)	▪ Relates to a residential use of the land; ▪ Complies with Council's building line setbacks in this plan ▪ Setback from side boundaries is no less than 1.0m ▪ No taller than 4m above ground level (existing) ▪ Not located on a lot containing a Heritage Item or within a Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area.
Awnings and Pergolas (residential)	▪ Relates to a residential use of the land ▪ Complies with Council's building line setbacks in this plan ▪ Setbacks from side boundaries are no less than 1m ▪ No taller than 4m above existing ground level ▪ Not located on a lot containing a Heritage Item or within a Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area.
Gazebos (residential)	▪ Relates to a residential use of the land ▪ Complies with Council's building line setbacks in this plan ▪ Setback from side boundaries no less than 1m ▪ No taller than 4m above existing ground level ▪ Not located on a lot containing a Heritage Item or within a Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area.

Type of Development	Criteria which excludes the development from requiring notification
Retaining walls (residential)	- Relates to a residential use of the land - No more than 0.6m high - Setback from side and rear boundaries is no less than 2.5m - Located behind or beside the dwelling.
Swimming pools (residential)	- Relates to a residential use of the land - Setback from side and rear boundaries no less than 1m - Located in the rear yard or on a corner lot, behind the front and secondary street setbacks of the dwelling - No coping or decking more than 0.5m above ground level (existing).
Decks and Balconies (residential)	- Relates to a residential use of the land - No more than 0.5m above ground level (existing) - Setback at least 10.0m from any boundary
Residential Outbuildings	- Relates to a residential use of the land - Complies with the building line setbacks in this plan - Located in a residential zone (other than R5 Large Lot Residential) - Setback from any boundary is no less than 900mm - No higher than 3.5 metres above the natural ground level - Can accommodate a maximum of two car parking spaces - Floor area less than 50m²
Rural Outbuildings	- Relates to a residential use of the land - Located on land zoned R5, RU1, RU2, RU4 or E4 - Complies with the building line setbacks contained within this plan - Setback from any boundary is no less than 10.0m - No higher than 5.0m above natural ground level - Floor area less than 100m²
Telecommunications Facilities	Be “low impact facilities” as defined by the legislation of the Commonwealth.
Tree removal (residential)	- Removal of 10 trees or less - Located on residential zoned land
Tree removal (rural)	- Removal of less than 10m² of vegetation - Located on rural zoned land
Tree removal (agricultural)	- Located in a RU1 or RU2 - Removal is required for the purposes of agriculture
Demolition	Demolition of a building that would have been subject to another exemption in this clause if it were being proposed as a new building.
Septic Tanks	No notification required
Rain Water Tanks	No notification required
Strata subdivision of existing buildings	Existing building is lawful and complies with the Building Code of Australia.
Subdivision of existing dual occupancy	- Be located in Zones R2, R3 or B4 - The existing building(s) is/are lawful

Type of Development	Criteria which excludes the development from requiring notification
Health Services Facility	- Located within Zones B1, B2 or B5 - Be located wholly within an existing commercial building
Kiosk	Be located within Zones B1, B2 or RE2
Internal Works to an existing building	Does not affect the height, footprint or external appearance of the building.
Home Occupations	Where, in the responsible Council Officer's opinion the proposed new use is unlikely to result in land use conflict due to noise, hours of operation or traffic generation.
Minor Commercial external building alterations/additions	- Works are not proposed to a Heritage Item or to a building within a Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area. - Does not increase the height of the building. - Does not create additional shops/units.
Change of use of an existing building from one type of commercial use to another	- Proposed use is permissible in the zone - Adequate car parking is provided - Where in the responsible Council Officer's opinion the proposed new use is unlikely to result in land use conflict due to noise, hours of operation or traffic generation - In a business zone - Contained within an existing building
Change of use from one type of light industry to another type of light industry	- Proposed use is permissible in the zone - Adequate car parking is provided - Where in the responsible Council Officer's opinion the proposed new use is unlikely to result in land use conflict due to noise, hours of operation or traffic generation - The land is within an industrial zone - Contained within an existing building - The land does not adjoin any residential, rural, environmental or open space zone
Secondary Dwellings	- The lot is within a rural or environmental zone and is greater than 2 hectares - Will not result in any more dwellings than the principal dwelling and the secondary dwelling on the site. - Is consistent with the setback requirements for Secondary Dwellings in rural and environmental zones contained in Volume 4 of this Plan.
Minor Environmental Protection Works	No notification required.

Type of Development	Criteria which excludes the development from requiring notification
Signage	▪ Within a business or industrial zone ▪ Does not require advertising under SEPP 64 ▪ Is not illuminated ▪ Is not attached to a heritage item, on a lot containing a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area, including a Landscape Conservation Area ▪ Is not in association with a restricted premises
Works that are required in response to an emergency situation (such as a natural disaster event, e.g. a flood).	▪ No notification required.

2. Neighbour notification may not be required for a development application where, in Council's considered opinion, the potential for adjoining or nearby land to be adversely impacted by the development is considered minimal in terms of the following:

- *Amenity (including noise, odour, hours of use);*
- *Suitability of the land for the proposed development;*
- *The siting of the proposed building in relation to the development of the site boundaries;*
- *The scale and bulk of the proposed development.*

Likewise, Council may require an application which would not require notification under the section above to be notified.

4.2 Requirements for notification

Development applications that require notification under this plan shall be notified in accordance with the requirements for a "written notice" under Part 6 Division 7 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 2000.

In cases where the owners address recorded in Council's rating database for a notified property is different to the street address of that property, a "written notice" shall also be sent to "the occupier" at the street address.

Where the notification of a development application is required under this plan the Council must provide a written notice of the application to any person who owns or occupies land adjoining the land to which the application relates. Land that is considered to be adjoining the development site is identified in the diagram below:



Figure 1

Council may elect to provide a written notification to owners or occupiers of land beyond those adjoining the development site if Council considers that the nature and scale of the development requires the notification of a broader area.

Where land is held in a strata or community title, the written notice must be forwarded to:

- The manager or secretary of the body corporate (under the Strata Titles Act, 1973 or the Strata Titles (Leasehold) Development Act, 1986) or the Association (under the Community Land Development Act, 1989), and
- The lessor of the leasehold strata scheme concerned and to the owners corporation (if the land is not a lot within the meaning of the Strata Schemes (Leasehold Development) Act, 1986) is taken to be written notice to the owner or occupier of each lot within the Strata Scheme (in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations); and
- Each individual strata or community title owner, meeting the adjoining land criteria above.

Note: Where Council has not been provided with contact details for the association under the Community Land Development Act, 1989 then the association will not be notified.

4.3 Development applications involving Notification to Properties outside Wollondilly LGA

Where, in Council's opinion, an application may detrimentally affect property owners or occupants of land outside Wollondilly Shire Council's Local Government Area (LGA), Council will contact the neighbouring Council to provide them with sufficient information to enable them to adequately inform such property owners.

The notification of property owners outside Wollondilly Shire Local Government Area regarding any application is at the discretion of the neighbouring Council.

4.4 Development applications to be advertised

1. Development for any of the following purposes is advertised development under Clause 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 2000*:

- Air transport facilities
- Animal Boarding or Training Establishments
- Any bottle shop, pub, licensed club or hotel requiring a license under the Liquor Act, 2008
- Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds
- Cemeteries, Crematoria, Mortuaries, Funeral Homes
- Child care centres with capacity for 40 or more enrolments
- Correctional centres
- Drive through restaurants
- Electricity generating works (excluding solar panels for domestic use)
- Forestry
- Heavy industrial storage establishments
- Hostels containing 5 or more boarding rooms
- Intensive livestock agriculture
- Intensive plant agriculture
- Livestock processing industries
- Multi dwelling housing, Seniors housing, Shop top housing and residential flat buildings comprising 5 or more dwellings
- Offensive, hazardous, extractive and heavy industries
- Places of public worship with a capacity greater than 100 people
- Recreation facilities (major), Recreation facilities (outdoor)
- Restricted premises
- Service stations
- Sex services premises and brothels
- Subdivision resulting in 5 or more lots (except for subdivision described in an exemption in Clause 4.1 of this plan),
- Transport Depots, Truck Depots, Depots, Freight Transport Facilities, Passenger Transport Facilities
- Tourist and visitor accommodation comprising more than 5 guest rooms
- Any other development that, in the opinion of the consent authority, is likely to have impacts beyond the immediate locality in which it is situated.

Development which constitutes any of the following may also be advertised for the purposes of this plan:

- State Significant Development;
- Nominated Integrated Development;
- Threatened Species Development;
- Class 1 Aquaculture Development;
- Any development that is identified as advertised development under by an environmental planning instrument.

2. In circumstances where a minor development (such as an awning) is proposed to an existing lawful and established facility listed above, Council may use its discretion not to advertise the application provided that it is of minimal impact.

4.5 Requirements for Advertising

Development applications that require advertising under this plan shall be advertised in accordance with the requirements for a published notice of Part 6 Division 7 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 2000.

In cases where the owners address recorded in Council's rating database for a notified property is different to the street address of that property, a "written notice" shall also be sent to "the occupier" at the street address.

In the case of any development that requires advertising, a written notification shall also be sent to the any person who owns or occupies land adjoining the land to which the application relates in the manner prescribed in section 4.2 of this part.

4.6 Development applications altered prior to determination

Where a development application is altered prior to being determined (but after notification has been carried out), it must be re-notified where in Council's opinion, the amended development would have a greater impact as a result of the changes and it is in the public interest to do so.

Where re-notification is required it must include writing to any prior submitters on the application.

4.7 Applications to modify a development consent

Any person may lodge an application to modify a development consent under Section 96 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* provided that the changes would result in substantially the same development as that originally approved.

The minimum notification requirements for applications to modify a consent are as follows:

Type of modification application (i.e. under what section of the Act)	Type of Modification	Who is to be notified			
		No Notification Required	Adjoining Owners/residents	Previous Submitters	Other
S96(1)	Correction of minor errors, misdescriptions and miscalculations	✓			
S96(1A)	Changes that would have minimal environmental impact			✓	★
S96(2)	Other changes		★	✓	★
S96 (AA)	Modifications to development consents issued by the Land and Environment Court		★	✓	★

- ★ Council may determine to carry out additional notification or advertising of any application depending on the nature of the changes and whether Council sees it in the Public Interest to do so.

Council may also determine not to notify previous submitters if the amendments are minor and the changes do not relate to any of the issues raised in their original submission.

4.8 Requests for the review of a determination

Any request for a review of the determination of a development application under Section 82A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 shall be subject to the community engagement requirements of this plan (be it notification or advertising) as though it were a new application unless it is identical to the original application or any modifications are minor only. Council must also notify all previous submitters in accordance with the requirements of this plan where a request for a review of determination is made.

PART 5 – Colonial Heritage (General)

5.1 Objectives

The objectives of heritage conservation are:

- (a) To establish good design principles to guide development to and around heritage items,
- (b) To ensure development is sympathetic to the overall heritage values and characteristics of the area,
- (c) To identify local heritage character and heritage elements of the built environment, and
- (d) To ensure the retention and management of heritage values identified for each conservation area and specific precinct.

5.2 General Controls

1. Development of heritage items and development on land within heritage conservation areas, including Landscape Conservation Areas, shall demonstrate consistency with the NSW Guidelines for Development in Conservation Areas '*Design in Context*'. In particular the impact of the following aspects of a development should be considered:
 - **Height and scale** - must respect the predominant scale (building height, bulk, density and massing) of the heritage buildings in the vicinity in order to retain the prevailing scale of the Conservation Area. The impact of an inappropriately scaled building cannot be compensated for by building form, design or detailing.
 - **View corridors** - must be retained to and from significant features within the Conservation Area.
 - **Architectural style and form** - must be compatible with the existing heritage buildings in the vicinity.
 - **Materials, detailing and colour schemes** - must respect the materials of the existing heritage buildings in the vicinity.
 - **Siting** - must respect existing patterns of building setbacks of heritage buildings from property boundaries, which contribute to the harmony of the streetscape.
 - **Cumulative impact** - must be considered to ensure that the characteristic features of the conservation area that give harmony and cohesiveness to streetscapes and individual buildings are not eroded.

5.3 Controls for particular development types

1. Advertising and Signage

The following requirements apply to advertising and signage where proposed on a listed heritage item building or on land which contains a heritage item or on land within a heritage conservation or a Landscape Conservation Area.

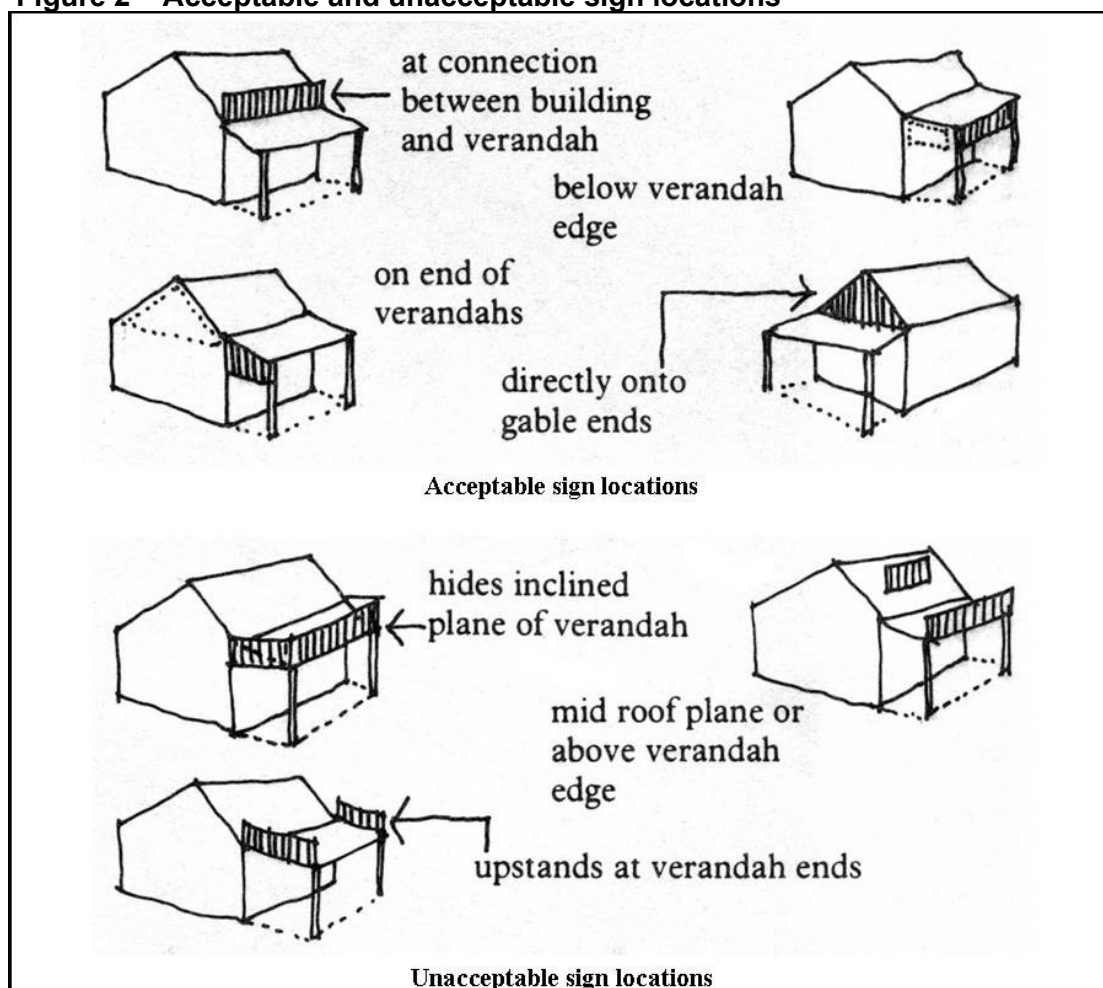
1. Advertising and business signage must be designed to complement the heritage quality of the building.
2. Signage is not to compete with architectural features of the building or to dominate the streetscape.
3. Signs (which may include the wording content and lettering styles) that would have an adverse impact on the heritage character of buildings will not be supported.
4. The location of signage must be consistent with the historic setting.

Note: Refer to Figure 1 for an example picture of acceptable sign location and Figure 2 representing acceptable and unacceptable sign locations

Figure 1 – Photographic representation of an acceptable sign location



Figure 2 – Acceptable and unacceptable sign locations



2. Additions, Alterations and Ancillary Development

1. Architectural treatments must be consistent with the existing form of building (in the case of development of a heritage listed building) and the built form of the conservation area (in the case of a development within a conservation area). Consideration shall be given of the elements of

building design such as the scale, plan, roof form, verandahs, walls, fenestration, building materials and colour, and existing outbuildings.

2. For renovation or restoration, significant exterior elements of heritage buildings and/or buildings that contribute to the heritage character of a conservation area must be retained.
3. The roof pitch of any addition or extension must be complementary to the existing roof pitch of the heritage building (if altering a heritage building) and/or of the pitch established in the character of the heritage conservation area or Landscape Conservation Area (if altering a building in a heritage conservation area or Landscape Conservation Area).
4. Additions or extensions must not overwhelm the any heritage listed building being extended or located in the vicinity in a heritage conservation area including a Landscape Conservation Area.
5. Front setback areas of heritage buildings and/or buildings that contribute to the heritage character of a conservation area must be retained.
6. The front facades of individual heritage items must not be significantly altered from their original form, as viewed from primary and secondary street frontages.
7. Where possible, existing fences, gates and retaining walls and other ancillary structures should be retained where in style with the heritage item.

3. Demolition of Heritage Items

1. Heritage Items subject to this volume will not be permitted to be demolished unless there exists exceptional circumstances what warrant the demolition. In considering if there are exemption circumstances the consent authority shall consider:
 1. If the building can reasonably be expected to be used for a permissible use within the zone if it were to remain (including the likelihood that any required repairs could reasonably be expected to be undertaken); and
 2. The extent of the impact on the broader community and future generations of the loss of the item.

4. Subdivision of land containing a heritage item and/or land within a heritage conservation area or a Landscape Conservation Area.

1. Must not compromise or adversely affect any historic layout of the subject lot and heritage significance of the original lot pattern.
2. Must not compromise the curtilage of any heritage item or significant complimentary building, garden, driveway or other relic.
3. Where a heritage impact assessment is required, it must consider the likely location of future buildings and/or building envelopes.

5. Colours and built form on sites containing heritage items and within heritage conservation areas or a Landscape Conservation Area.

1. Works must use only the colours identified in Figure 3.
2. Existing weatherboard walls are to be maintained in situ or may only be replaced with timber weatherboards. Lightweight over-cladding in imitation weatherboards (e.g. plastic, fibrous cement or metal) is prohibited.
3. Roofs may only be corrugated, galvanised, clay tiled, clay slate or stone slate. Square profile or “cliplock” corrugated roofing is not permitted.
4. Roof drainage may only be exposed gutters of quad, ogee or half-round profile in galvanised finish, with round downpipes in galvanised finish. Square profile or “cliplock” roofing is not permitted.
5. Window and glazed door framing may only be timber framed except in commercial shopfronts where a metal frame size approximating timber (such as Vantage Magnum) may be considered.
6. Windows and glazed doors must be vertically proportioned to match the best historic examples in the conservation area or vicinity. Windows should be double-hung or casement sash types (not sliders or hopper windows over a fixed sash).
7. Original front verandahs are to be retained in all new work and restoration must match original proportions and details.

-
8. Chimneys must not be removed unless they are structurally unsound and unable to be restored.
 9. Commercial development car parking must be provided behind the main building alignment. Parking areas and access driveways should be visually discreet and must be accessed via a rear lane where available.
 10. Verandahs must not be enclosed. Ground floor verandahs should not be enclosed by balustrades unless required under the BCA.
 11. Original unpainted brickwork and stonework should remain unpainted.
 12. Paint schemes should be simple. Applied finishes to external walls should be of subtle, earthy tones that complement the streetscape. Typically, this would be one color for the body of the building and one or two colors for the trim.
 13. Plant species types and landscaping formations found in and around the Heritage Conservation area or Landscape Conservation Area should be featured in new developments.

Figure 3 – Palette of acceptable colours

Note: Creams to be used for walls. Dark colours for timber joinery only. Close equivalents from other manufacturer's colour ranges may be considered. French Grey was an interior colour only (Source: Pascol Heritage Colour Chart c1980).



5.4 Adaptive reuse proposals for Heritage items

1. Any proposal involving the adaptive reuse of a heritage item must demonstrate that:
 1. The new use requires minimal alterations to significant fabric and building elements, and that any changes to these are reversible or have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the item.
 2. Any internal changes where visible from a public street do not compromise the external heritage significance of the building.
 3. Alterations and/or additions must meet the requirements for alterations and additions as provided in this section and the adaptive re-use must maintain the understanding of the building's original use.

PART 6 – Heritage (Specific Locations)**6.1 Objectives**

The objectives of heritage conservation are:

- (a) To provide specific guidance and controls for development of key conservation areas in Wollondilly.

6.2 Application

These controls apply in addition to the controls contained in Part 6 of this volume. Where there is an inconsistency between Parts 5 and 6 of this volume Part 6 shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

6.3 Heritage Conservation Area and Landscape Conservation Area - Menangle**Character Description**

Menangle Village, created in the 1850's and 1860's, is unique in that it has remained essentially contained within the settlement boundaries formed by village development by the second decade of the 20th century. It was established by the Macarthur family for their estate workers and was centred on St James' Church, then later the school and the general store.

The town has had a strong association with the dairy industry, which developed following the opening of the railway after construction of the railway bridge over the Nepean River in 1863. The railway line became the commercial focus of the village and the growing dairy industry and the historic character of the village, as we see it today, is largely a reflection of the railway-related development that took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Further evidence of the association with the dairy industry includes buildings such as the Camden Estate Central Creamery (1910) and Rotolactor (1952) and worker cottages for the nearby Camden Park Estate (1870's to 1920's). The Macarthurs of nearby Camden Park Estate patronised the Village and were directly responsible for many of the fine buildings in Menangle, which assisted the village to grow and gives its character. They paid for St James's church (including Horbury Hunt's nave in 1876 and Sulman's chancel and steeple in 1898) and in circa 1904 they built the present General Store (used by the Estate as its buying agent for all provisions, stores, seeds fuel etc),

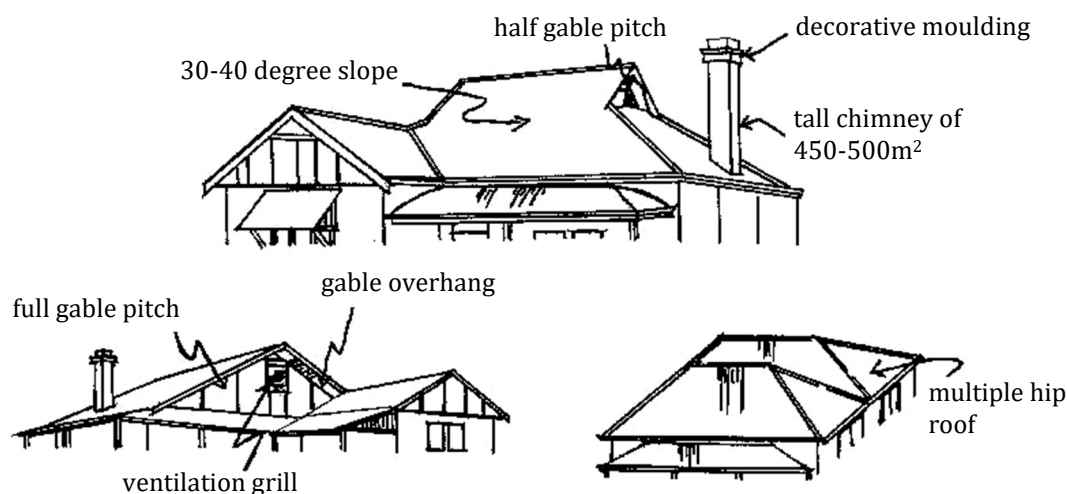
Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Menangle heritage conservation area and Landscape Conservation Area,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of Menangle, and
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements.

Controls

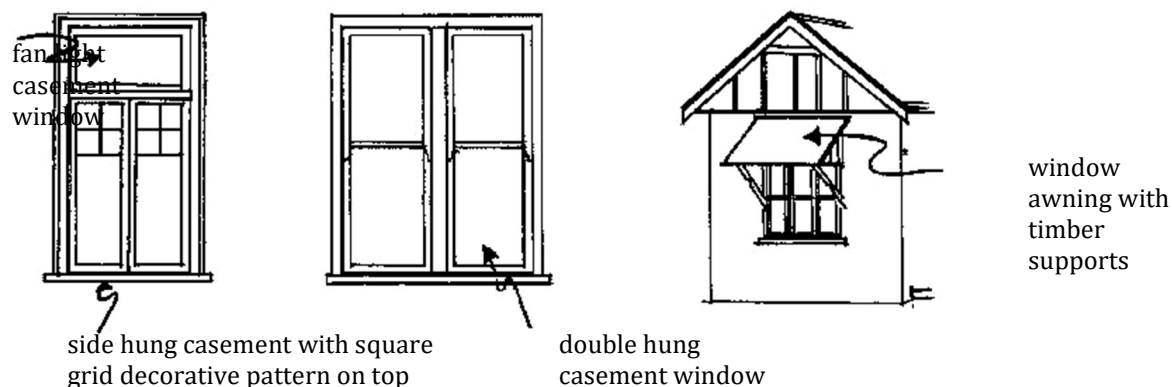
1. New development must have a minimum front building set back of 6 metres.
2. Maximum allotment width of 25 metres where located within a residential or commercial zone along Menangle Road within the Heritage Conservation Area and Landscape Conservation Area.
3. All dwellings must have a front building façade width of between 7.5 and 10.5 metres.
4. The height of a new dwelling is not to exceed one storey in height.
5. The pitch of new roofs must generally match the slope of existing earlier dwellings which average 30 to 40 degrees in slope. To provide contrast and variety to roof forms, gable overhangs, eaves, half gables and ventilation grills are encouraged to be used as devices to give a visual interest and help new developments relate sympathetically to the architectural character of the existing buildings. Dwelling roofs should have a corrugated finish. Roofs can be either painted or be colorbond. Colours should be similar to those found elsewhere in Menangle.

Figure 1 – Examples of Traditional Roof Forms



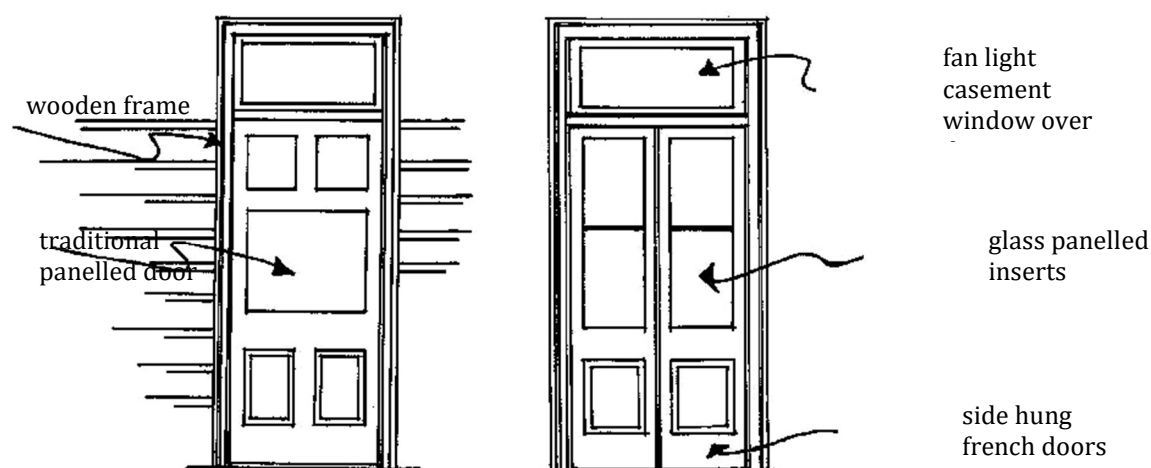
6. Chimneys are a prominent aspect of many roofs in Menangle, most of the existing chimneys have a single flue and are approximately 450 to 500 square millimetres and located at the back or side elevations. The incorporation of chimneys in the design of new dwellings should achieve a similar dimension and scale to those earlier dwellings. The decoration of new chimneys should also be in the form undertaken on the earlier dwellings.
7. Windows must be timber framed. They are to reflect examples used in early cottages within the village. Vertically proportioned timber frame side hung easements and double hung sash windows must be used. Fanlight casement windows can be used above windows and doors for extra glazing and light.
8. Window awnings, roofed with corrugated galvanised iron, flat sheet steel, ripple iron or timber shingles with timber supports may be used where appropriate to the design of the dwelling. Square profile or “cliplock” roofing is not permitted.

Figure 2 – Examples of Window Styles and Use of Awning Hoods



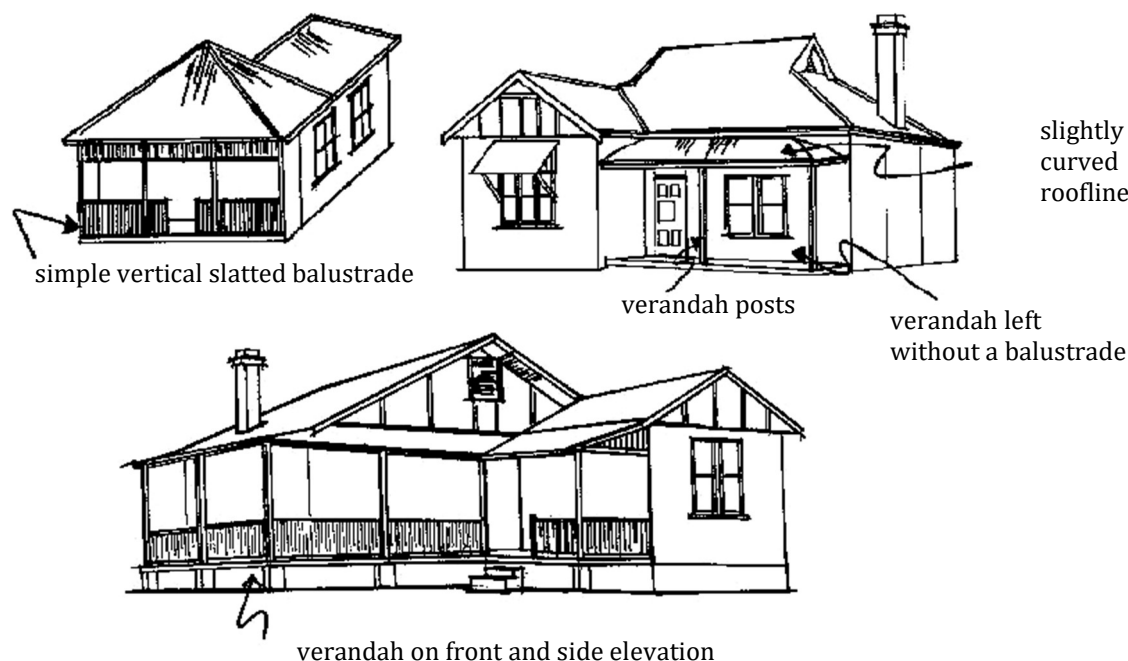
9. Doors must reflect the examples used in early cottages within the village. External doors on major elevations must be timber consisting of up to five panels with the top two or three panels of which may be glazed.
10. French doors can be used on front and/or side elevations opening onto a verandah, following the general design character of traditional village examples. French doors must be of timber frame and panelled base sections, narrow vertical proportions and 1 to 3 panes of glass.

Figure 3 – Doors used in Early 20th Century Dwellings



11. Verandahs contribute to a house's Heritage character. The predominant shape of verandahs within the village consists of a slightly curved verandah roof of a convex profile. Bullnosed and concave profile verandah roofs are not considered to be appropriate forms for Menangle and therefore are not encouraged. Verandahs should be constructed of the same or similar materials used for the residence as a whole. Timber shall be used for verandah framing and balustrades as well as for decorative detailing. Verandahs can also be left without a balustrade, or may be fitted with simple vertical slatted balustrades. Cast iron or pre-cast concrete verandah posts and balustrades are acceptable, so long as they are characteristic of existing styles and forms used on earlier cottages.

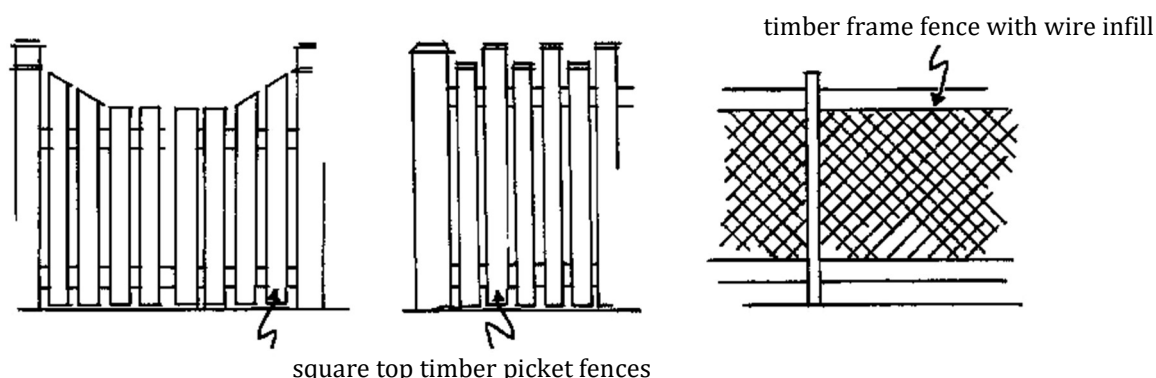
Figure 4 – Examples of Verandah Styles & Forms in Menangle



12. External walls may be only timber weatherboard, bagged or rendered brick, or face brick to match the colour and texture of the bungalow at 106 Menangle Road.
13. Driveways may only be gravel, brick drive strips, clay brick unit pavers, asphalt, 8% black oxide coloured concrete (to match asphalt) in broom finish.
14. Fences
- A. Front fences must be constructed to a height of 1.2 metres (*as per Housing Code*). Front fences must be constructed of wooden picket, wooden post and rail, or wire mesh enclosed by wooden post and rails. Timber paling fences are the preferred option for side and rear boundary fences.

- B. Except for hedges, all fencing in front of the main elevation of the house must be able to be seen through (i.e. not a solid wall).
- C. Fence types must only be one of the following and consistent with the style of building being fenced:
 - woven wire with steel posts and rails in timber sizes,
 - wire with timber strainer posts,
 - mesh with timber strainer posts,
 - timber post and rail,
 - timber picket or timber paling.
- D. All front fences and boundary fences to the road must be constructed to a maximum height of 1.2 metres above natural ground level.
- E. All present and future front boundary hedges shall be maintained at a maximum height of 1200 mm above natural ground level.
- F. Fencing along boundaries to public open spaces, where installed, shall be either of wire or wire mesh utilising timber straining posts or of timber post and rail design to a maximum height of 1400 mm.
- G. Hedges, trees and shrubs may be planted for privacy.
- H. Internal boundary fences including those between lots, where installed, shall match the fencing along boundaries to public open spaces OR be stone or timber paling construction to a maximum height of 1600 mm not extending forward of the building line.
- I. Neighbours may plant hedges, trees or shrubs in addition to or instead of fencing.
- J. Hollow section metal picket and metal sheet fencing are not permitted.

Figure 5 – Traditional Fence Construction Used in Menangle



- 15. Landscaping should utilise species of trees appropriate to Menangle including brushbox, silky oaks, pepper trees, monterey cypress, poplars and canary island palms, jacaranda and various eucalypt species. Slightly smaller trees and hedge planting should also be used for screen planting. Appropriate species include camellias, crepe myrtles and common olive. Vines on trellises and low shrub planting and flowering perennials in traditional cottage garden plans are encouraged

6.4 Heritage Conservation Area - Picton

Picton Heritage Conservation Precincts

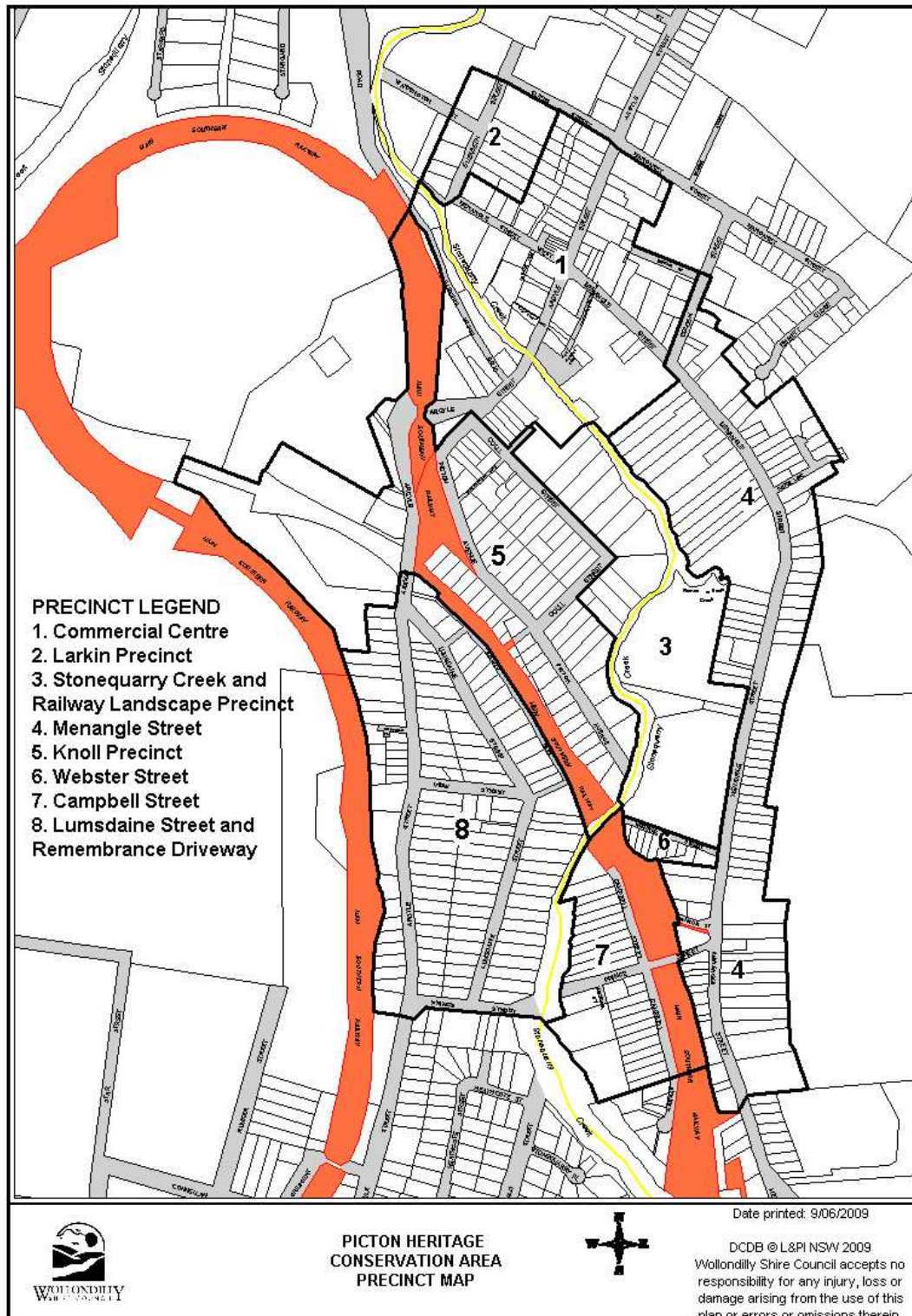
Distinct precincts are identifiable within the heritage conservation areas, including a Landscape Conservation Area, in the Picton town centre, namely:

- 1. Commercial Centre.
- 2. Larkin Precinct.
- 3. Stonequarry Creek and Railway Landscape Precinct.
- 4. Menangle Street.
- 5. The Knoll Precinct.
- 6. Webster Street.
- 7. Campbell Street.
- 8. Lumsdaine Street and Remembrance Driveway

Specific character description, development objectives and controls are provided for each precinct within the Picton Heritage conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area that reflects their unique character and contribution towards the overall heritage significance of the town.

These precincts are shown on Map 1 below.

MAP 1 – PICTON HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA PRECINCTS



Precinct 1 – Commercial Centre**Character Description**

The commercial centre precinct forms a part of the private town of Picton subdivided on Major Antill's Estate Jarvisfield in 1841. Key historic buildings within the precinct include the Picton Lockup and Court House (1865), the former CBC Bank and Coach House (1882), the former Post Office (1892), the George IV Inn (1839) located on the southern banks of Stonequarry Creek and the adjacent Stonequarry Creek Bridge Piers (1899). There are also a number of shops dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The former Wollondilly Shire Hall (1915) in Menangle Street demonstrates the historic importance of the town as the municipal and administrative centre of the Shire in the early 20th century.

There is a cluster of significant buildings and associated railway infrastructure extending from Stonequarry Creek up the rise south along Argyle Street, starting with the former railway hotel (circa 1880), Anglican rectory (circa 1860) and finishing the commercial precinct with the railway bridge or 'hole in the wall' (1918) which merges into Precinct 5 – The Knoll Precinct.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Commercial Centre Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Commercial Centre Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To encourage the retention of significant shop fronts,
- (e) To promote the retention and reinstatement of original and characteristic shop front elements, and
- (f) To ensure that alteration, additions and the construction of new buildings do not compromise the integrity and consistency of the commercial centre.

Precinct 2 – Larkin Precinct**Character Description**

The Larkin Precinct is characterised by low lying flood prone land adjacent to Stonequarry Creek, containing examples of early detached cottages built by Thomas Larkin who constructed the first steam mill in the region. Key historic buildings include the St Marks Anglican Church (1857), and associated pioneer cemetery and gardens and cottages in Elizabeth Street (circa 1830) built by Thomas Larkin. Unfortunately there are unsympathetic residential buildings constructed within the precinct which detract from the overall heritage significance of the area.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Larkin Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Larkin Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To ensure development reflects the traditional architectural design and form of the existing cottages in the precinct, and
- (e) To encourage re-vegetation and weed eradication of the Stonequarry Creek riparian zone as part of future development activities.

Controls

- 1. The architectural form of new dwellings must be designed in sympathy with the simple character of existing Larkin cottages in Elizabeth Street and must utilise traditional building elements and design.
- 2. Fences must be constructed of wire mesh with wooden support posts.
- 3. New dwellings must have a gable roof pitch with a minimum 30 degree angle.
- 4. Development in this Precinct must be constructed in accordance with the flood controls contained in this Volume.

Precinct 3 - Stonequarry Creek Precinct**Character Description**

This precinct is characterised by Stonequarry Creek, its associated floodplain and vegetated riparian buffers. In conjunction with Victoria Park, enclosed by a group of significant exotic trees of heritage value and the surrounding playing fields on the Picton Show lands, the precinct forms a unique vegetated and semi-rural backdrop to Picton. Due to the presence of the floodplain there are a limited number of buildings within the precinct.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Stonequarry Creek Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Stonequarry Creek Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To retain the semi-rural and relatively undeveloped open feel of the Precinct, and
- (e) To encourage re-vegetation and weed eradication of the Stonequarry Creek riparian zone as a requirement of future development activities.

Controls

- 1. Development in this precinct must be constructed in accordance with the flood controls contained in this Volume.
- 2. Development must maintain the visual landscape character of Victoria Oval.
- 3. Development on or adjoining Victoria Oval must ensure minimum impact on existing old cattle yards and the existing bunya pine.

Precinct 4 – Menangle Street**Character Description**

The Menangle Street Precinct provides an aesthetic heritage gateway into Picton, which is due to the number of 19th and early 20th century buildings appearing at intervals along the road. Key historic buildings include the Imperial (former Terminus) Hotel (1863), Wendover House (1886), and the former Great Southern Hotel (circa 1885). The development of the railway yards and associated infrastructure in the 1890s led to the development of a small commercial area near the railway station.

Key historic buildings in the Precinct include the Jarvisfield Store (1863), Stationmasters House (1877) and Railway Station (1863), former Furrier's factory (1920) and the former railway turntable and inspection pit for the Great Southern Railway Line.

The well established landscaping along the street incorporates a mix of introduced deciduous and native trees adding to the visual context and overall gateway feel of the Menangle Street approach into Picton. Unfortunately there have been unsympathetic residential flat buildings constructed along Menangle Street which detract from the overall heritage character of the precinct.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Menangle Street Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Menangle Street Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To recognise the heritage significance of Menangle Street in providing the historic gateway to the town of Picton,
- (e) To ensure medium density infill development is undertaken to be sympathetic to the heritage and gateway character of the Precinct, and
- (f) To encourage re-vegetation and weed eradication of the Stonequarry Creek riparian zone.

Controls

- 1. New development, including infill, must have regard to the importance of Menangle Street as the historic gateway to Picton and reflect the architectural characteristics of existing buildings.
- 2. New development is to maintain existing historic sandstone kerb and guttering in-situ. (Note: listed as a heritage item under Schedule 5 of the LEP)
- 3. Fences must be constructed of wire mesh with wooden support posts.
- 4. Development in this Precinct must be constructed in accordance with flood controls in this Volume.
- 5. Any proposed new development on allotments backing onto Stonequarry Creek must consider revegetation and weed eradication measures as part of any landscape plan.

Precinct 5 – The Knoll Precinct

Character Description

The Knoll Precinct is characterised by a number of significant one and two storey heritage buildings which provide it with a sense of place and denote its contribution towards the development of Picton. The precinct can be divided; firstly into railway infrastructure and associated buildings along Argyle Street and secondly, residential cottages on the northern side of the main southern railway line.

The railway bridge or 'hole in the wall' (1918) begins at the rise into the hill with the former main line railway tunnel, commonly known as the mushroom tunnel (circa 1860). The significant area to the north of the main southern railway line is residential in character with significant weatherboard and brick cottages along Picton Avenue built in the early 20th century, which feature the railway line as a backdrop and have significant views over Picton towards Antill.

A significant structure in the Precinct is the railway viaduct over Stonequarry Creek, constructed between 1863 and 1867, located adjacent to the park and the old Picton swimming pool at the end of Picton Avenue.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Precinct, and
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements.

Precinct 6 – Webster Street**Character Description**

The small cottages of Webster Street are thought to have been built for railway workers, mainly in the 1890s. They tend to show similar design character and style, particularly evident from complementary rooflines and front verandahs although most have been extended at the rear elevation. From the street, the significant cottages of Webster Street show evidence that their original form is still intact, and provide an historic link to the development of the railway in Picton.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Webster Street Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Webster Street Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To maintain the existing view corridor across Victoria Park towards Antill,
- (e) To maintain the historic significance of the single row of weatherboard cottages purpose built to house railway workers, and
- (f) To encourage in-fill development that reflects the simple design character of the existing railway cottages.

Controls

- 1. Renovation, maintenance and restoration must be simple in architectural design and be sympathetic with the modest character of the existing cottages in the precinct.

Precinct 7 – Campbell Street**Character Description**

The Campbell Street cottages have local significance as evidence of the town's early residential development along the railway line, associated with the Jarvisfield subdivision initiated by Antill. More generally, it is also significant because of its contribution to the important stock of early buildings and townscape features of the town as a whole and the Picton Heritage Conservation Area including a Landscape Conservation Area. Its proximity to the railway station and relative consistency of style, form and materials strengthens this contribution. The group also has local aesthetic and streetscape significance as a typical representative group of modest Federation period (c1890 to c1915) cottages.

As documented in historic photographs taken c1900, the original Campbell Street railway workers' cottages were built mainly by the 1890s. Most of the cottages were of a simple colonial style, with timber weatherboard walls and a steep pitched hipped, tin roof over the original cottage, sometimes with a skillion roof addition at the rear. Two are later Arts and Crafts style influenced cottages, built c1915. Two cottages, one at each end of the street were more substantially built brick wall structures thought to have been built for more senior railway officers. Historic photographs dating from circa 1900 show most of the backyards as being open and used for garden, vegetable and tree planting. By 2007 a few of the cottages had been extended and a few newer cottages had been built in the street. Overall, Campbell Street is the most significantly intact colonial period streetscape in the Shire.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Campbell Street Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Campbell Street Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To maintain the aesthetic and architectural character design of the Campbell Street Precinct as intact row of purpose built railway cottages, and
- (e) To encourage the restoration of existing cottages and maintain the visual continuity of the Precinct from the Campbell Street frontage.

Controls

1. Development must be designed in sympathy with the best characteristics of this historic late Victorian period streetscape.

Precinct 8 – Lumsdaine Street and Remembrance Driveway

Character Description

The precinct is of heritage significance in that it represents a transitional area of development between lower Picton, now the main town centre, and upper Picton, formerly known as Redbank. Lumsdaine Street contains a highly intact grouping of late 19th century residences representing the boom period of Picton's growth (circa 1860 – 1910) built facing the railway line that have significant view lines of, Stonequarry Creek, the Prince Street Bridge and the main southern railway line.

The stretch of Remembrance Drive contains a number of significant homes built in the 19th and early 20th centuries, which are generally grouped together in three or four adjoining properties. Well established landscaped gardens and mature trees add to the character of the precinct. Homes of particular significance include Fairview (circa 1900) and the former gatehouse and toll keeper's cottage (1867) built adjacent to the former level crossing site of the Picton – Mittagong Railway Line.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Precinct,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To ensure that alterations and extensions to existing buildings are sympathetic in design maintaining / restoring the original architectural features, and
- (e) To maintain significant view lines to the main southern railway line, Stonequarry Creek and the Prince Street Bridge for any new development in Lumsdaine Street.

6.5 Heritage Conservation Area - Thirlmere

Character Description

The Conservation Area contains local significance as a village centre and a relatively intact late 19th century streetscape relating to the construction of the southern railway line. Many of the residences particularly along Thirlmere Way, relate directly to the construction of the line and the commercial buildings in the main street generally reflect the railway village character of Thirlmere. Thirlmere is known to railway enthusiasts as the home of the NSW Rail Transport Museum (otherwise identified as Thirlmere Rail Heritage Centre).

Further significant themes contributing towards the heritage of Thirlmere include the timber industry, early pastoralist and agricultural pursuits in the surrounding district, the building of the Queen Victoria Hospital for sufferers of tuberculosis in 1886, and the post World War I and II migration of Estonians who settled west of the village and were significant contributors towards the development of poultry production in the Shire.

The first major impetus to development was the 1882 subdivision of Creighton's 1850 grant and a total of three main subdivisions completed during the 1880s, which formed the basis of Thirlmere's settlement pattern today. This minor land boom led to the construction of several substantial buildings including shops, the Welcome Inn, the public school (1888) and the railway station. Thirlmere railway station, originally called Redbank was opened in 1883.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Thirlmere Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Thirlmere Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To encourage the development of new commercial buildings that are sympathetic in design to existing heritage buildings incorporating skillion verandahs to the edge of the street, and
- (e) To retain the historic association of Thirlmere and the former great southern railway line with any new development.

Controls

- 1. New Commercial Buildings must incorporate skillion verandahs that extend over the footpath to the street edge.

6.6 Heritage Conservation Area - Warragamba

Character Description

The township of Warragamba is significant through its direct association with the development of the Metropolitan Water Supply System in NSW. Although originally built as temporary accommodation for workers constructing Warragamba Dam, the township is unique in that it has survived as opposed to other purpose built accommodation towns for the construction of the Metropolitan and Snowy Mountains Dams, which are no longer intact.

The conservation area is significant in its design, with a central park featuring established trees and the town hall which has significant views west to the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. The town centre incorporates commercial buildings, the church and the school.

The existing commercial strip within the Warragamba town centre forms the boundaries of the heritage conservation area, including a Landscape Conservation Area. This area has been identified due to its significant history and potential for redevelopment which recognises past historic connections and to encourage development which is attractive to the tourism industry and does not detract from the visual setting of the area. It is recognised that existing buildings within the heritage conservation area, including a Landscape Conservation Area, are generally non-contributory elements which in some cases are in bad disrepair and could benefit from a revitalisation in line with the heritage character of the Warragamba township.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Warragamba Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area, and the town itself,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the Warragamba Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area,
- (c) To encourage the removal or upgrading of non-contributory elements in the area so as to enhance the setting of contributory elements,
- (d) To encourage the redevelopment of commercial zoned land in Warragamba,
- (e) To encourage the simple, post WWII architectural design character features for new buildings within the conservation area,
- (f) To maintain the existing view corridor from the conservation area west to the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, and
- (g) To ensure new development maintains the historic significance and association of the town with the construction of Warragamba Dam.

Controls

1. New building design must be sympathetic to and reflect the simple, post WWII architectural design character of original buildings within the Warragamba village.
2. New commercial buildings must maintain significant view lines west to the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area where present.
3. Simple designed skillion verandahs that extend over the footpath are encouraged when designing new commercial buildings within the precinct.

6.7 Heritage Conservation Area - Yerranderie**Character Description**

The Yerranderie Conservation Area is a partially intact mining town located in the far west portion of the Shire, west of Lake Burragorang within the greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Conservation Area, including a Landscape Conservation Area. The settlement is encompassed on three sides by precipitous cliffs.

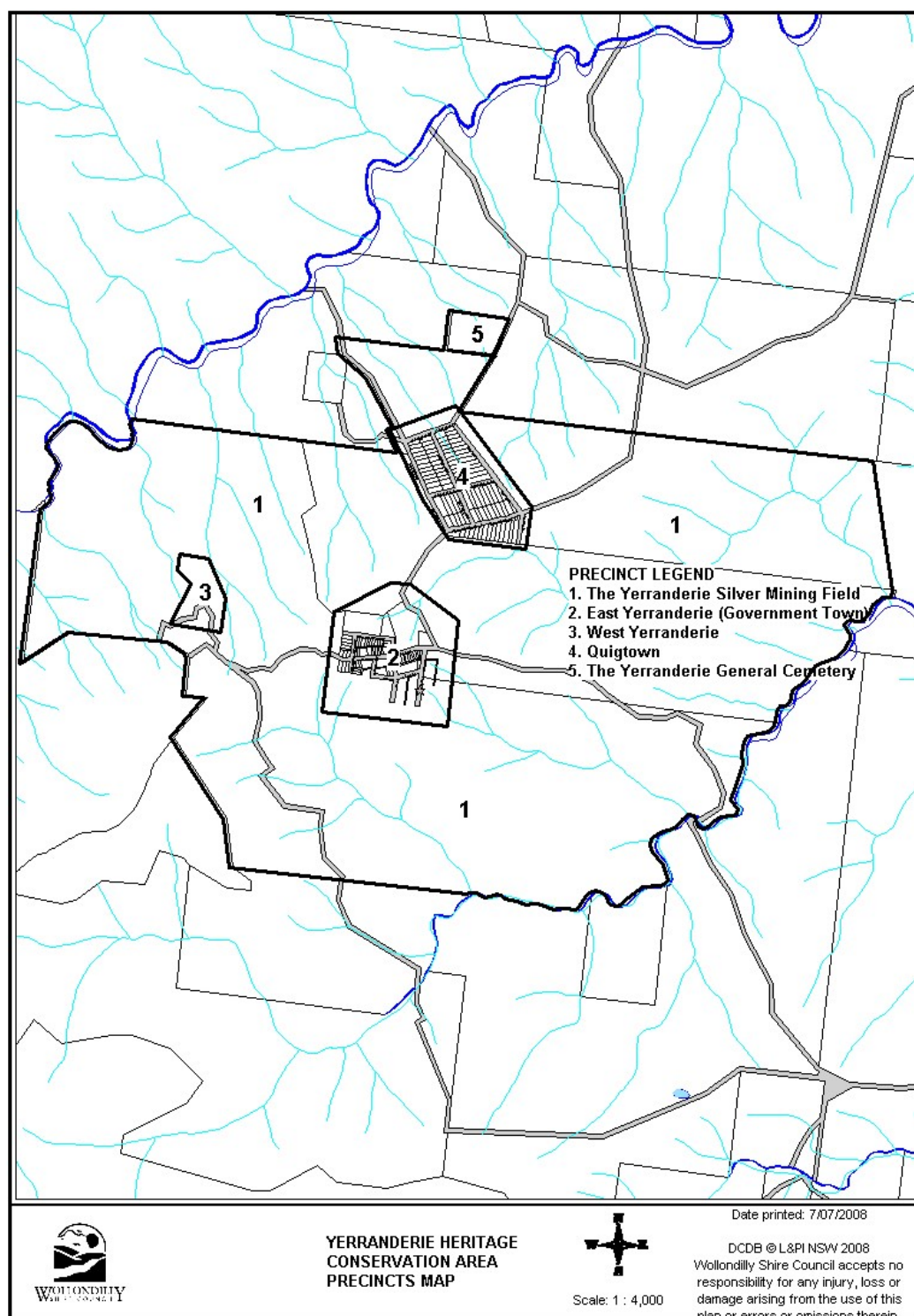
European activity within the area commenced in the early 1800's and prospered in the 1890's following the discovery of silver ore in the area. The population reached a peak of 2000 in 1911. The Depression, industrial disputes, transport difficulties and poor market conditions contributed towards the decline in mining operations, most of which had ceased by the mid 1930's. The area was further isolated by the flooding of the Burragorang Valley which cut direct access from Camden and Picton in 1960. The isolation and location factors contribute towards Yerranderie's heritage significance and representation of an early 1900's mining settlement.

There are five main precincts of the Yerranderie Heritage Conservation Area including a Landscape Conservation Area namely:

1. Yerranderie Silver Mine Field and General Cemetery
2. East Yerranderie (Government Town)
3. West Yerranderie
4. Quigtown
5. The Yerranderie General Cemetery

For the purposes of this DCP, the Yerranderie Heritage Conservation Area including a Landscape Conservation Area has been divided into these precincts that comprise the conservation area. These are shown on Map 2 below.

MAP 2 – YERRANDERIE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA PRECINCTS



Precinct 1 - The Yerranderie Silver Mining Field**Character description**

The Yerranderie Silver Mining Field is comprised of five mines containing a rich assemblage of large and small mining equipment of the 1910's to 1920's period. Significant former mines include the Boreblock Mine 1904 (Silver Peak Mine consisting of crushers and mine shafts) and Bartlett's Mine 1898 (a diagonal shaft). The site also contains the Silver King Mine and Wollondilly Mine (consisting of steam winding engines). The Yerranderie Silver Mining Field is often the collective term used to describe the whole area identified as the Yerranderie Heritage Conservation Area including a Landscape Conservation Area, as it was the major elements contributing to the development of the Yerranderie Settlement.

Objectives

- (a) To retain physical evidence of Yerranderie's past settlement and mining activities,
- (b) To actively conserve a full range of evidence representing the history of development of the area as a silver mining town,
- (c) To reinforce and promote the character and identity of the Yerranderie Silver Mining Field recognising its contribution towards the development of the area and sense of place,
- (d) To promote understanding and appreciation of Yerranderie's cultural heritage resources to encourage appropriate conservation activities by private owners, visitors and resource managers,
- (e) To present and interpret the historic evidence of the silver mining field for the enjoyment and education of people associated with early mining activities and visitors of the area, and
- (f) To protect remaining graves and fencepost remains in-situ from disturbance and regeneration of vegetation within the vicinity of the general cemetery.

Controls

1. Visible remains, graves, ruins, and structures associated with the mining fields must be conserved and retained in situ. Any development within the vicinity of such items requires an archaeological survey.
2. Any new development must assist in the interpretation of the former silver mining fields as an educational resource.

Precinct 2 - East Yerranderie (Government Town)**Character description**

The East Yerranderie Group consists of a mixture of original buildings, a number of sites, remains, ruins and several new dwellings. Significant original buildings include the former Police Station (1896), Courthouse (1906/07), St Senan Catholic Church (1907) and Deacon's cottage.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the East Yerranderie Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the East Yerranderie Precinct,
- (c) To retain in situ and protect all remaining archaeological evidence of the role of East Yerranderie including the clearly visible remains, ruins and areas of previous social activity in the town,
- (d) To retain the historic layout where it has not been disturbed by the airstrip and new residences,
- (e) To minimise the impact of new development by encouraging development of appropriate scale, materials and alignment,
- (f) To maintain the views to surrounding bushland and escarpments and retain the open character of the settlement,
- (g) To interpret both the individual sites and the East Yerranderie Group as a whole, and
- (h) To undertake further documentation and archaeological survey of the settlement.

Controls

1. Visible remains, ruins, and structures such as Bud Singh's shop, various houses, the Silver Mines Hotel, must be conserved and retained in situ. Any development within the vicinity of such items requires an archaeological survey.

2. The sites of the former social activities namely the roller skating rink, cricket ground and racecourse must be conserved and retained in situ.
3. New development must retain the historic layout and setbacks of the town where it has not been disturbed by the airstrip and new residences.
4. New buildings must be designed and constructed to reflect the scale of existing heritage items within the town, utilising matching building materials, architectural form, historic building alignment and setback.
5. Building height is restricted to a maximum of one storey.
6. Any modification or restoration of existing heritage buildings must incorporate interpretative signage to be located at the primary street boundary.

Precinct 3 - West Yerranderie

Character description

The West Yerranderie Group consists of eight original buildings and several sites and remains of original structures. The remaining structures used for both domestic and commercial activities. Significant buildings remaining include Mrs. Barnes Boarding House (built prior to 1907), the former post office (circa 1907) and general store.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage character of the West Yerranderie Precinct,
- (b) To ensure that the design and materials used in new buildings, restoration and renovation of existing buildings is appropriate in scale and form to the character of the West Yerranderie Precinct,
- (c) To retain the original town layout, historic building alignments and setbacks for any new development,
- (e) To retain in situ, protect and to encourage the ongoing documentation of remaining archaeological sites,
- (f) To encourage the use of similar materials and a vernacular style of new buildings and garden plantings to reflect the original character of the settlement,
- (g) To maintain key views to the peak and surrounding escarpments,
- (h) To continue to interpret the role of West Yerranderie as part of the original broader settlement and mining fields with its range of residential, commercial, religious and recreational activities which can be understood through the location of various sites, remains, ruins and existing structures, and
- (i) To utilise the opportunities for the future use of West Yerranderie as an educational resource.

Controls

1. The Methodist Church, the Oddfellows Hall, the butcher's shop, the tennis court, Bartlett House and prior mining field archaeological sites must be retained in situ.
2. New buildings must be constructed of a combination of galvanised iron and timber sympathetic to the character of existing buildings.
3. Building height is restricted to a maximum of one storey.
4. Any modification or restoration of existing heritage buildings must incorporate interpretative signage to be located at the primary street boundary.

Precinct 4 - Quigtown

Character description

Quigtown has no original buildings remaining and is covered by vegetation regrowth. Despite this, Quigtown is a rich collection of sites and remains and ruins from the original development offer archaeological potential. It was noted in the 1992 Heritage Survey, three streets that form part of the original subdivision - Yerranderie, Hilder and Dobson Streets - remain visible and that several new dwellings had been constructed on the southern side of Yerranderie Street.

Objectives

- (a) To conserve the entire Quigtown area as an archaeological site to retain its layout and remains that encapsulate the residential activities which developed this part of the Yerranderie settlement,

-
- (b) To protect fragile elements such as garden edgings, original plantings, bases of fireplaces, dwellings water tanks and fence posts in situ from disturbance, removal, and reuse and from regeneration of vegetation, and
 - (c) To encourage further archaeological survey and documentation of Quigtown.

Controls

1. Archaeological surveys are required for all new development.
2. New buildings must match the scale, architectural features and historic setbacks of the settlements original buildings.
3. Retain remnant garden plantings with any re-development.
4. Visible remains, ruins, and structures associated with early settlement must be conserved and retained in situ.

Precinct 5 - The Yerranderie General Cemetery**Character description**

The Yerranderie General Cemetery is located to the north of Quigtown. The area dedicated for the cemetery is 4.5 hectares and is split into four denominations. There is 0.3 hectares of the site utilised containing approximately 39 burial sites. The oldest noted burial site is dated 23/5/1908, however there may be earlier graves that are unmarked. The site is covered by native vegetation re-growth and there are tangible remains of an early post and rail fence along the western boundary.

Objectives

- (a) To present and interpret the historic evidence of the general cemetery as an educational resource demonstrating the social conditions and fabric of Yerranderie's early inhabitants,
- (b) To protect remaining graves, fencepost remains and other fragile elements in-situ from disturbance and regeneration of vegetation, and
- (c) To encourage ongoing maintenance of the general cemetery area.

Controls

1. New burials must be consistent in style and alignment to the existing graves.

6.8 The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

The Greater Blue Mountains was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000. The World Heritage criteria against which the Greater Blue Mountains was listed remain the formal criteria for this area, which may be revised periodically.

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area covers 10,000 square kilometres of wild bushland. The eight connected conservation areas of Wollemi, Yengo, Gardens of Stone, Blue Mountains, Kanangra-Boyd, Nattai and Thirlmere Lakes National Parks and Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve make up Australia's most accessible World Heritage Area. It extends 220 km from the Southern Highlands to the Hunter Valley, and from western Sydney to the farming tablelands of the Great Divide.

The Area has a complex border, in part defined by the distribution of privately owned areas of adjacent land, and is the primary catchment for Sydney's water supply with Lake Burragorang the main holding facility. The region is also an important tourist destination for residents and visitors, supported by increasing levels of urban development and road networks.

The Greater Blue Mountains provides outstanding examples representing on-going ecological and biological processes significant in the evolution of Australia's highly diverse ecosystems and communities of plants and animals, particularly eucalypt-dominated ecosystems.

Six Aboriginal language groups treasure connections with the Country of the Greater Blue Mountains that reach back into ancient time. They are the Dharawal and Gundungurra people (in the south), the Wiradjuri (in the west and north-west), and the Wanaruah, Darkinjung, and Darug (in the north-east).

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area Strategic Plan provides the broad management principles for the area, and establishes the framework for the integrated management, protection, interpretation and monitoring of the values of the eight reserves that comprise the GBMWhA. Land management of the area is carried out by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, which is part of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, with additional resources provided by the Australian Federal Government through the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

Source: Website for the Department of Environment and Climate Change

6.9 Landscape Conservation Area - Menangle

Character Description

The Menangle Landscape Conservation Area is notable for aesthetic qualities derived from a rare mix of natural and cultural heritage values arising from the local topography, geology, soils, streams and vegetation. These features have historically influenced land use including agriculture, transport routes and rural style developments.

The Landscape Conservation Area has a close association and its values are interlinked with Menangle Village and the Menangle Conservation Area.

Why is the landscape Conservation Area significant?

- It is significant for its evidence of early 19th century rural settlement and the main Southern Railway Line, a major 19th century engineering work.
- It was part of the Macarthur family's Camden Park rural enterprise which included road and rail links to Sydney.
- Aesthetically significant mix of relict agricultural landscapes and visual contrasts of surrounding ridges, hill slopes and cultivated river flats.
- The area includes buildings of outstanding architectural quality designed by prominent architects John Horbury Hunt and Sulman and Power.
- The area preserve important views in historic rural landholdings.
- The Area includes significant parts of the former Camden Park estate around the village as well as lands around the former Macarthur property Gulbulla.

Objectives

1. To ensure proposed built form and bulk is sympathetic to the heritage character of the Menangle Heritage Conservation Area and Landscape Conservation Area.
2. To maintain scenic quality and minimise visual impact of new development.
3. To protect the historic landscape including views and vistas.
4. To ensure that new developments are designed and located so they do not have an adverse impact on the Menangle Landscape Conservation Area, Menangle Heritage Conservation Area or nearby heritage listed sites.
5. To manage the transition between residential and rural zoned areas (the rural urban interface).

Controls

Note:

- These controls apply to all new developments requiring approval from Council within the Menangle Landscape Conservation Area identified under Schedule 5 of *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011* and on the associated Heritage Map.

Submission Requirements for all new development

1. Any development visible from the public domain and requiring consent, including subdivisions, must be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) that includes an analysis of the visual impact that the development will have on the Menangle Landscape Conservation Area, Menangle Heritage Conservation Area or any nearby heritage listed sites. The Heritage Impact Statement shall include

analysis of the cumulative impact of a proposal including any earthworks proposed or which has previously taken place as well as the impact of any supporting infrastructure.

Vistas

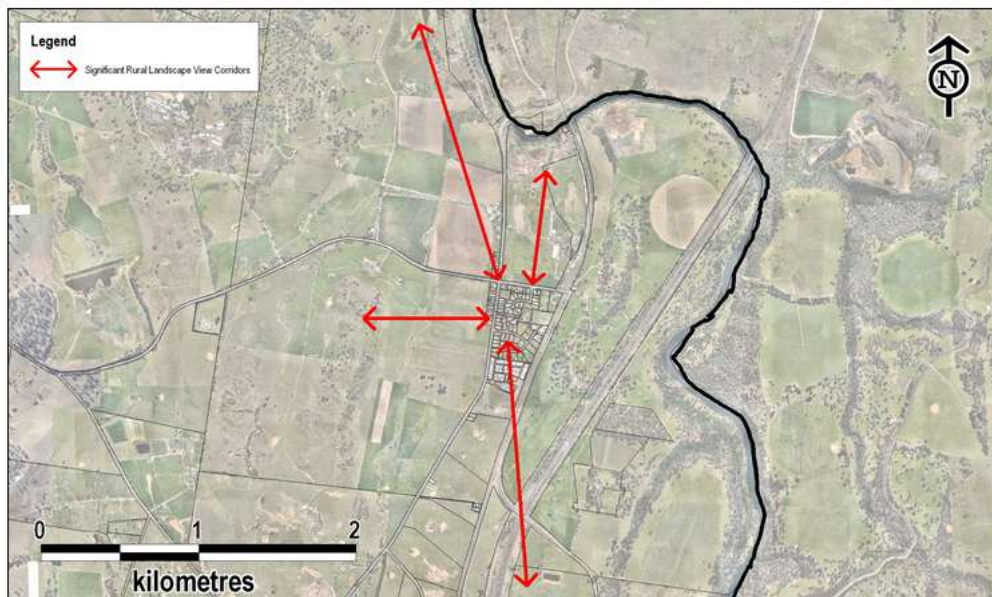
- Important views must be maintained to and from the significant features and view corridors within the Menangle Landscape Conservation Area, Menangle Heritage Conservation Area or any nearby heritage listed sites.

Figure 1 below identifies some of the most significant view corridors including but not limited to:

- North – Railway, Rotolactor, Central Creamery with grazing and cropping land;
- South – St James Hill to Gilbulla with grazing and cropping land;
- West – Mt Taurus with grazing and cropping land; and
- North West – Menangle Pond and Barrigal Lagoon with grazing and cropping land.

Subdivision of land

- New roads and associated infrastructure must be carefully integrated into the landscape to ensure minimal impact on the vistas and views of the Menangle Landscape Conservation Area.
- Development of residential zoned land involving new roads should be separated from rural land with perimeter roads.
- Power lines are to be located below ground.
- New subdivisions resulting in more than two (2) residential lots must be accompanied by a detailed street tree landscape plan to demonstrate that new development will be in a landscape setting.



DCDB © LP&I NSW 2012 | Aerial Photography © Nearmap 2011 | Maps created on 23 August 2012 | Wollondilly Shire Council accepts no responsibility for any injury, loss or damage arising from the use of this plan or errors or omissions therein.

Figure 1 – Significant Rural Landscape View Corridors

New Developments

- New development, including alterations and additions, are required to meet the controls contained in Part 5 of this volume.

8. New residential developments, including additions and alterations, are required to meet the controls contained in Part 6, Section 6.3 of volume 1 of Wollondilly Development Control Plan except as follows:

- Setbacks are to be as mentioned in *Volume 4 – Residential Developments* unless otherwise identified in this Part.
- Control 3 in Part 6.3 of Volume 1 regarding minimum front building façade width is not applicable to land to which this part applies.
- Controls regarding fences and number of storeys in this section will take precedence over controls in Section 6.3 in Volume 1.

Bulk and Scale

9. New developments in the Menangle Landscape Conservation Area must compliment the bulk and scale of existing dwellings within the Menangle Heritage Conservation Area (Menangle Village).

Ground Floor Setbacks

The following controls are applicable for ground floor setbacks for either single storey developments or developments exceeding single storey.

Lots with Areas Less Than 450m ² :		
Ground Floor	Front Setback	4.5m
	Side Setback	As mentioned in <i>Volume 4 – Residential Developments</i>
	Rear Setback	
Lots with an Area of 450m ² or Larger:		
Ground Floor	Front Setback	6m
	Side Setback	As mentioned in <i>Volume 4 – Residential Developments</i>
	Rear Setback	

Developments exceeding single storey

New developments exceeding single storey must either have an appearance of single storey structure or a recessive second storey to reduce bulk and scale. Two criteria have been developed and are stated under Option A and Option B. All proposals exceeding single storey must comply with one of the two options below.

Option A – One and a Half Storey

Maximum external wall height shall not exceed 3.5m from the natural ground level. Walls can exceed 3.5m height and achieve a maximum height of 6.5m only to the extent of a dormer window except along the primary or secondary street frontages.

‘Half storey’ structures are defined as follows:

‘An uppermost story which is usually lighted by dormer windows and in which a sloping roof replaces the upper part of the front wall’

Option B – Varied Setbacks on First Floor

Greater setbacks to first floor will be required under this option to limit the possible bulk and scale. Any proposal must comply with the following setbacks under this option:

Lots with Areas Less Than 450m ² :		
First Floor	Front Setback	Maximum 50% of first floor façade: 2m behind the front building line. Remaining first floor façade: 3m behind the front building line.
	Side Setback	As mentioned in <i>Volume 4 – Residential Developments</i>
	Rear Setback	
Lots with an Area of 450m ² or Larger:		
First Floor	Front Setback	Maximum 50% of first floor façade: 2m behind the front building line. Remaining first floor façade: 3m behind the front building line.
	Side Setback	1.9m
	Rear Setback	As mentioned in <i>Volume 4 – Residential Developments</i>

New development exceeding single storey also need to meet the following.

- Corners lots must comply with Option A.
- In case of Option-B ground floor roof pitch can be reduced to 15 degree.
- Straight walls going up to two storeys must be avoided.
- Building Line has the same meaning as defined in Volume-1 of Wollondilly DCP 2016.

10. New buildings and structures are to be located so that they are not visually intrusive.
11. New developments must be designed with steep pitched roofs, traditional roof forms and vertically proportioned windows in order to keep these compatible with the prevailing heritage character of Menangle village.
12. The row of established vegetation that runs along Stevens Road shall be retained during any future development.
13. Any acoustic treatments to the Hume Highway that are required on the eastern side of the Landscape Conservation Area as part of any future development shall retain the views through to the landscape conservation area.
14. Continuous Dense screening along any boundary is not permitted above the respective fence height.
15. Large sheds are not permitted in visually prominent locations.
16. Sheds should be in a traditional design and use complementary external finishes.
17. New roads or driveways must follow the contours of the landscape with minimal cut and fill (rather than intersecting the contour).
18. Earthworks including cut and/or fill must be minimized in order to retain the natural contours of the lot.

Rural Style Fencing (Applies to land zoned Rural)

19. Fencing adjoining public recreational land or Menangle Road must be see-through rural style fencing (e.g. post and rail fence with chicken wire mesh or similar) to a maximum height of 1.2m. For all other rural zoned land solid or colorbond fences are not permitted.

Details of restrictions regarding fencing shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all affected lots.

Residential style Fencing (Applies to land zoned residential)

20. Front boundary fences shall be 50% see through with a maximum height of 1.2m. Front fences should be constructed of wooden pickets, or wooden post and rail with wire mesh. Aluminum or steel pickets with profile similar to timber can also be used. Solid or colorbond fences are not permitted.
21. On corner lots, the side boundary fences adjoining the street must be constructed of wooden pickets with 10mm minimum gap between the pickets and must not exceed 1.8m height. Such fencing shall taper down from the front building line of the dwelling to match the front boundary fence. Aluminum or steel pickets with profile similar to timber can also be used as alternative to wooden pickets. Solid or colorbond fences are not permitted.
22. Side or rear boundary fences directly adjoining public recreational land or Menangle Road must be see-through rural style fencing with a high ratio of voids to solids (e.g. post and rail fence with chicken wire mesh or similar) to a maximum height 1.4m. Hedges may be used for additional privacy but must not exceed 1.4m height. Solid or colorbond fences are not permitted on fences built on a boundary that adjoins rural zoned land.
23. Internal boundary fences including those between lots must be lapped and capped timber fencing with a maximum height of 1.8m, other than fencing which is:
- forward of the front building line of the dwelling. Such fencing shall taper down to match the front boundary fence; Or
 - adjoining a fence restricted to a maximum height of 1.4m under control Such fencing shall either not exceed 1.4m or shall taper down to match the 1.4m high side or boundary fence.
24. Stock fencing can be used on land adjoining rural zoned land.
25. Details of restrictions regarding fencing shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all affected lots.

Landscaping

26. On residential zoned land at least 50% of the area forward of the building line is to be landscaped.
27. A minimum of two trees with a mature height of between 3-5m are to be planted for every dwelling. One tree is to be planted outside each property at the subdivision stage within the road reserve and the second is to be planted within each property boundary.

PART 7 – Aboriginal Heritage

7.1 Objectives

- (a) To achieve appropriate means of **conservation**, management and protection for archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.
- (b) To achieve compliance with the requirements of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 and associated Regulations and guidelines with respect to **Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance**.
- (c) To consider and manage Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance at the earliest practical stages in the land development process.

7.2 Controls

An indigenous heritage and archaeological report must be prepared for any development application on land which contains a known Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place of heritage significance. The report must be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The report must be prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW. A report may also be required at the discretion of the assessing officer where:

- 1. There is impact or disturbance to the content, or within the immediate vicinity (100 metres) of a known Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place of heritage significance;
- 2. There is impact or disturbance to, or within the immediate vicinity (100 metres) of a previously recorded or known Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place of heritage significance and can include a cultural landscape, an existing or former ceremonial ground, a burial ground or cemetery, a story place or mythological site, a former Aboriginal reserve or historic encampment, or an archaeological site of high significance;
- 3. A proposal (including subdivision) which affects primarily undeveloped land (irrespective of land size) and has the following site features:
 - river frontage
 - creek line
 - sandstone exposures at ground level larger than 5m²
 - sandstone cliff line or isolated boulder higher than 2m
 - disturbance to the roots, trunk, branches, of old growth trees, which are native to the Wollondilly Shire and greater than 150 years of age.
- 4. Ensure that all works cease in the vicinity of any previously unidentified Aboriginal objects or places identified during excavation and construction and that the following be notified
 - a) The Office of Environment and Heritage NSW (OEH)
 - b) A qualified archaeologist
 - c) Aboriginal stakeholders.
- 5. Ensure that should human skeletal remains be discovered that the following process will be undertaken:
 - a) The remains will be reported to the police and the state coroner.
 - b) Wollondilly Shire Council and the land owner will be notified of the find.
 - c) Aboriginal stakeholders will be notified of the find.
 - d) OEH NSW will be notified.
- 6. If the skeletal remains are of Aboriginal ancestral origin an appropriate management strategy will be developed in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders.
- 7. The find will be recorded in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) and the NSW NPWS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit.
- 8. The findings will be incorporated into any proposed Aboriginal Heritage Plan's management regime.

PART 8 – Flooding**8.1 Objective**

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.

8.2 Controls

There are a number of areas in Wollondilly Shire which are subject to inundation by flooding or overland stormwater flows. If Council has any doubts as to whether an area is flood prone or subject to stormwater inundation it will require a report as to the extent of flooding from a suitably qualified Engineer or Surveyor. Controls for flood affected land are identified in Table C and applied based on the combination of land use category (refer to Table A) and flood risk precinct for the site (refer table B or further information may be available from Council via an application for flood information).

Table C and the associated Key provides development controls which apply to flood affected land including overland flow flooding unless a Current Floodplain Risk Management Plan provides site specific controls.

Table A – Land use Category Definitions

LAND USE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS							
Essential Community Facilities	Critical Utilities and Uses	Subdivision	Residential	Commercial/Industrial	Tourist or Rural Related Development	Recreation and Non-Urban	Concessional Development
- Community facilities and information and education facilities which may provide an important contribution to the notification or evacuation of the community during flood events - Emergency services facilities - Hospitals	- Child care centres - Educational establishments - Electricity generating works - Liquid fuel depots - Offensive or hazardous industries - Public utility undertakings (including generating works which are 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 - Research stations - Seniors living - Telecommunication facilities and networks	Subdivision of land which involves the creation of new allotments, with potential for further development	- Caravan parks – long term sites only - Exhibition homes and villages - Home business, Home occupations, Home-based child care - Residential accommodation - Tourist and visitor accommodation - Additions or alterations to dwellings to create greater than 30m² additional habitable floor area - Garages or outbuildings with a minimum floor area of 40m²	- Air transport facilities - Amusement centres - Bulky goods premises - Business premises - Car parks - Depots - Entertainment facilities - Freight transport facilities - Function centres - Funeral chapels - Health services facilities (other than Hospitals) - Highway service centres - Industries - Industry retail outlets - Landscape and garden supplies - Nightclubs - Office premises - Passenger transport facilities - Places of public entertainment - Places of public worship - Public administration buildings - Registered clubs - Restricted premises - Retail premises - Rural industries - Rural supplies - Service stations - Sex services premises - Storage premises - Timber and building supplies - Transport depots - Vehicle body repair workshops - Vehicle repair stations - Vehicle sales or hire premises	- Agriculture - Environmental facilities - Extractive industries - Farm buildings - Recreation areas and minor ancillary structures (e.g. toilet blocks or kiosks); - Restriction facilities - Roadside stalls - Utility installations (other than critical utilities)	- Caravan parks – short term sites only - Recreation areas - Recreation facilities	<u>Residential accommodation:</u> - Additions and alterations to an existing dwelling up to 30m² of additional habitable floor area (once only). No structures are permitted in floodway - Garages or outbuildings with maximum floor area of 40m² (medium risk) or 20m² (high risk) - Redevelopment for the purposes of substantially reducing the extent of flood affectation to the existing building. <u>All Other development:</u> - Additions or alterations to an existing building of not more than 20% of the floor area or 150m² whichever is the lesser (once only). No structures are permitted in floodway. - Redevelopment for the purposes of substantially reducing the extent of flood affectation to the existing building

Note: the land uses described in this table are defined under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011

Table B – Flood Risk Precinct Definitions

High Flood Risk Precinct

In the absence of a detailed assessment with a Floodplain Risk Management Plan (that takes precedence over this definition), the following definition applies. The High Hazard Flood Risk Precinct has been defined as the area within the envelope of land subject to a high hydraulic hazard (as defined with the provisional criteria outlined in the Floodplain Development Manual and must be deemed to include the transition zone without a comprehensive study) in a 1% AEP (1in 100 year ARI) flood event.

Medium Flood Risk Precinct

In the absence of a detailed assessment with a Floodplain Risk Management Plan (that takes precedence over this definition), the following definition applies. The Medium Hazard Flood Risk Precinct has been defined as land below the 1:100 year ARI flood level plus 0.5m freeboard (Flood Planning Level) that is not within the High Flood Risk Precinct.

Low Flood Risk Precinct

In the absence of a detailed assessment with a Floodplain Risk Management Plan (that takes precedence over this definition), the following definition applies. The Low Hazard Flood Risk Precinct has been defined as all other land within the floodplain (ie; within the extent of the Probable Maximum Flood or PMF) but not identified within either the High Flood Risk or the Medium Flood Risk Precinct where risk of damages are low for most land uses.

Table C – Controls (Refer to Key to Table C)

Planning Consideration				Land Use Categories (Refer Table A)							
				Essential Community Facilities	Critical Utilities and Uses	Subdivision	Residential	Commercial/Industrial	Rural related Development	Recreation & Non-Urban	Concessional Development
Flood Risk Precinct (Refer Definitions)	Low Risk	FL	Floor Level	FL5	FL5						
		BC	Building Components								
		SS	Structural Soundness	SS3	SS3						
		HY	Flood Affectation								
		EV	Evacuation								
		MD	Management & Design			MD3	MD3	MD3	MD3	MD3	MD3
	Medium Risk	FL	Floor Level	Unsuitable	Unsuitable		FL1 or FL4	FL2 or FL3	FL2 or FL3	FL1 and/or FL2	FL1 or FL2 or FL3 or FL4
		BC	Building Components	Unsuitable	Unsuitable		BC1	BC1	BC1	BC1	BC1
		SS	Structural Soundness	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	SS2	SS1 SS2	SS1 SS2	SS1 SS2	SS1 SS2	SS1 SS2
		HY	Flood Affectation	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	HY2 HY3 HY4 HY5	HY2 HY3 HY4 HY5	HY2 HY3 HY4 HY5	HY2 HY3 HY4 HY5	HY2 HY3 HY4 HY5	HY2 HY3 HY4 HY5
		EV	Evacuation	Unsuitable	Unsuitable		EV1 EV2	EV1 EV2	EV1 EV2	EV1 EV2	EV1 EV2
		MD	Management & Design	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	MD1					MD2
	High Risk	FL	Floor Level	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	FL1 and/or FL2	FL1 or FL2 or FL3 or FL4
		BC	Building Components	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	SS1	SS1
		SS	Structural Soundness	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable		
		HY	Flood Affectation	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	HY1 HY2 HY6	HY1 HY2 HY6
		EV	Evacuation	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable		
		MD	Management & Design	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable		MD2

Key to Table C – Controls

FL Floor Level

- FL1 Any habitable floor of a permitted structure must not be less than the applicable Flood Planning Level. The submission of a surveyor's certificate must be required on forming up of the structure, certifying that floor is not less than the required level.
- FL2 The floor level of a permitted structure must give due consideration to the flood damages associated with over floor flooding and complete an economic analysis if a floor level below the flood planning level is proposed.
- FL3 Minor extensions may be permitted without raising floor levels, provided Council is satisfied that the cumulative effect of such extensions is not significant.
- FL4 Council may permit an existing dwelling to be extended at the level of the existing ground floor level, such extension to be not more than 30% of the area of the ground floor of the existing building on a once only basis
- FL5 The floor of any development must be above the Probable Maximum Flood Level. The submission of a surveyor's certificate must be required on forming up of the structure, certifying that floor is not less than the required level.

BC Building Components

- BC1 Any portion of a permitted structure below the Flood Planning Level must be constructed of flood compatible (flood damage resistant) materials.

SS Structural Soundness

- SS1 Any permitted structure (including foundations and support) must require information to be provided by a competent engineer indicating that the structure can withstand the likely conditions experienced during the 1% AEP Flood without suffering significant damage.
- SS2 Any permitted structure (including foundations and support) must require information to be provided by a competent engineer indicating that the structure can withstand the likely conditions experienced during the PMF without suffering Structural Failure.
- SS3 Any permitted structure (including foundations and support) must require information to be provided by a competent engineer indicating that the structure can withstand the likely conditions experienced during the PMF Flood without suffering significant damage.

HY Flood Affection

- HY1 Filling or otherwise obstructing floodways must not be permitted.
- HY2 Fencing must be compatible with the nature of flooding and be designed to pass flood flows during flood events up to the Flood Planning Level.
- HY3 Any permitted development must require adequate information to be provided by a competent engineer indicating that the proposed development will be unlikely to significantly increase the 5% AEP and 1% AEP flood levels or peak flood flow velocities on adjacent properties
- HY4 Any permitted filling of land in Floodway areas must require compensatory works such as excavated floodways to be provided to ensure that there is no adverse affect on flood levels.
- HY5 Subdivision of land in Floodway areas must not be permitted unless the applicant is able to demonstrate that a significantly better outcome in terms of flood risk is achieved.
- HY6 Council will only consider development in High Hazard Floodway areas that does not alter flood behaviour and is compatible with the high hazard rating.

EV Evacuation

- EV1 The applicant must satisfactorily demonstrate that permanent, fail-safe, maintenance-free measures are incorporated in the development to ensure the timely, orderly and safe evacuation of people in the event of a flood
- EV2 Development in High Hazard areas must be designed to allow easy evacuation.

MD Management and Design

-
- MD1 Subdivision of land within the extent of the Designated Flood is undesirable, however, subdivision may be permitted provided the applicant demonstrates that the proposed subdivision:
- (a) Fully complies with all relevant provisions of this Policy
 - (b) Contains permanent, maintenance-free and fail-safe provisions for evacuation such as continuously rising roads linking with high ground.
 - (c) Does not incorporate proposals for high-risk land uses such as hospitals, nursing homes or aged accommodation.
- MD2 A notation will be included on the development consent for non-habitable additions or alterations, outbuildings and swimming pools; stating that the land is subject to flooding and that the building may be inundated by flood waters from time to time.
- MD3 Applicants proposing subdivision or rezoning will be required to satisfactorily demonstrate that their proposal minimises the flood hazard to occupants and provides for flood evacuation by measures such as roadways rising continuously towards high ground.

PART 9 – Environmental protection

9.1 Objectives

1. To improve and maintain environmental outcomes for the areas mapped as natural resources biodiversity and natural resources water under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
2. To improve and maintain environmental outcomes for unmapped areas of biodiversity and/or riparian value.
3. To maintain links between identified environmentally sensitive land and provide habitat and riparian corridors and appropriate buffer zones to these areas.

9.2 Interpretation

The following definitions are used in this part:

Avoid In the first instance the applicant must make all reasonable attempts to avoid any impact on environmentally sensitive land. This involves relocating the development or changing the design of the proposal to prevent any works associated with the development occurring within environmentally sensitive areas.

Minimise Where it is not possible to “avoid” any areas of environmentally sensitive land, every attempt shall be made to “minimise impacts”. In this part minimise means designing and constructing the development so that any impact on environmentally sensitive land is of a minor scale and significance only.

Mitigate Where it is not possible to “avoid” or “minimise” any impact on environmentally sensitive land, any impacts must be “mitigated”. In this part “mitigate” means taking all reasonable steps to relieve any impacts associated with works in environmentally sensitive land such as rehabilitation or re-establishment of affected areas.

Native Vegetation

Means any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:

- (a) trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any shrub);
- (b) understorey plants;
- (c) groundcover (being any type of herbaceous vegetation);
- (d) plants occurring in a wetland.

Vegetation is indigenous if it is a species of vegetation, or if it comprises species of vegetation, that existed in the state before European settlement.

9.3 Controls

1. Development carried out on areas mapped as ‘sensitive land’ on the Natural Resources – Biodiversity Map and the Natural Resources Water Map under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011 shall occur so as to either avoid, minimise or mitigate any adverse impact as detailed in Clause 7.2 and 7.3 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011.
2. If a development is not able to avoid, minimise or mitigate an adverse impact on sensitive land mapped on the Natural Resources Biodiversity Map, the vegetation shall not be cleared or otherwise disturbed unless the impacts are offset through biobanking or a similar conservation arrangement.

3. The consent authority shall not grant consent to any development that would result in the clearing or other disturbance of an environmental asset unless it is satisfied that any adverse impacts will be offset through bio banking or a similar environmental conservation arrangement.
4. Any development application on a site that includes sensitive land mapped on the Natural Resources – Water map under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011 with a riparian buffer distance, must include an accurate survey of riparian buffer distances to determine the exact location of the buffer which is to be measured from the top of bank of each side of the watercourse. It should be noted that the LEP maps are indicative and based on watercourse centre lines. These maps do not identify the location of the top of banks of watercourses as it is not the intent of the map to show this and the position of watercourse centre lines shown is only approximate. The map seeks to identify what buffer distance is to be applied to each watercourse and not the extent of that buffer on the ground.

In circumstances where the applicant can provide evidence to the satisfaction of Council, e.g. advice from the NSW Office of Water or a Hydrological Report that the waterway is insufficiently defined this control will not apply.

5. All stormwater generated from any development shall be treated to an acceptable standard to maintain water quality. In determining the “acceptable standard” the consent authority shall be mindful of the relevant guidelines of the State and Federal Governments. This treatment must be undertaken outside any areas mapped as sensitive land in the Natural Resources – Water map under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
6. Nothing in this section prevents minor works on environmental land for the purposes of providing infrastructure.
7. Where a development is proposed on sites which do not contain areas mapped on the Natural Resources Water or Natural Resources Biodiversity maps and contain native vegetation, the development shall be located in accordance with the following (in order of preference):
 - i) on cleared parts of the site wherever possible; or
 - ii) in locations where the least amount of vegetation removal would be required (e.g. close to roads) if the development is not able to be located wholly in a cleared area; or
 - iii) If the development is not able to be located wholly in a cleared area, then the development should be located on parts of the site in which the vegetation is determined as being of the least significance and recovery potential.

This includes consideration of vegetation removal for any main buildings, ancillary buildings, asset protection zones, effluent disposal areas and access driveways that may be required for the development.

8. In cases where native vegetation removal is required a flora and fauna report from an appropriately qualified ecologist may be required to satisfy compliance with any of the controls listed above.

Note: Compliance with the above controls does not guarantee that consent would be granted for the development; the requirements of the *Threatened Species Act, 1995*, *Native Vegetation Act, 2003* and the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999* would need to be satisfied if approval is required under those acts of legislation.

PART 10 – Tree removal

10.1 Objectives

The objectives of this part are as follows:

1. Identify trees and other native vegetation for the purpose of clause 5.9(3) of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 which states the following:

“(3) 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 the Council”

2. Identify trees and other native vegetation that:

- may be removed without a permit or development consent
- may be removed with a permit
- may be removed only with development consent

10.2 Interpretation

In this section a reference to removing a tree is a reference to the full range of activities described in Clause 5.9 (3) of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011. That is, the ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removing, injuring or wilfully destroying of any tree.

In this section Native Vegetation means:

Any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:

- (a) trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any shrub);
- (b) understorey plants;
- (c) groundcover (being any type of herbaceous vegetation);
- (d) plants occurring in a wetland.

Vegetation is indigenous if it is a species of vegetation, or if it comprises species of vegetation, that existed in the state before European settlement.

In this section a tree is considered to be a tree or shrub which meets one of the following:

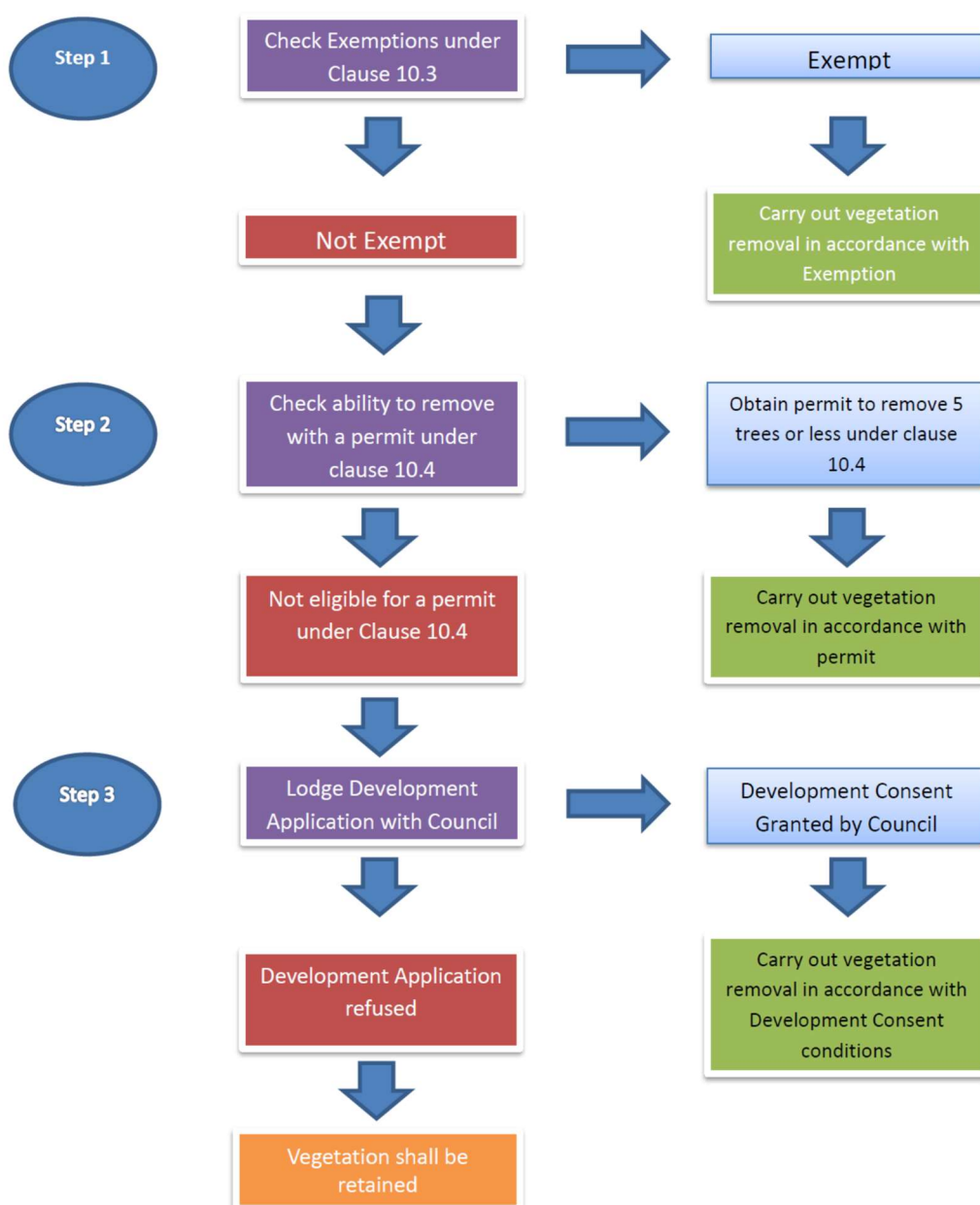
- a) is greater than 3 metres in height; or
- b) The trunk has a circumference of 450mm at 1 metre above ground level; or
- c) has a branch span of greater than 3 metres.

In this section a Development Consent refers to a consent that is issued by Council under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 authorising the removal of more than five trees or 50m² of other native vegetation. A Complying Development Certificate is NOT taken to be a development consent.

In this section a Permit refers to a permit that is issued by Council that authorises the removal of 5 trees or less, or less than 50m² of other native vegetation.

In this section Exempt Tree/Vegetation Removal refers to native vegetation that may be removed without the need for a permit or development consent (or any other approval from Council).

Applicants should refer to the flowchart below in determining the necessary approvals required:



10.3 Trees/other native vegetation that may be removed without consent and without a permit (i.e. exempt)

Any of the following tree removal activities may be carried out without the need to obtain either a tree removal permit or development consent from Council:

1. Removal of a tree or other vegetation species that is a declared noxious weed by the NSW Government under the *Noxious Weeds Act, 1993* or that is a species of tree identified below, regardless of size (unless the tree is listed as a heritage item):
 1. African Olive (*Olea europaea*)
 2. Bamboo (*Phyllostachys spp. bambusa spp, Aundanaria*)
 3. Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia spp*)
 4. Box Elder (*Acer negundo*)
 5. Camphor Laurel <20 metres in height only (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
 6. Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)
 7. Cassia (*Senna pendula*)
 8. Chinese Celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
 9. Cocos palm/queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*)
 10. Leighton's green Pine (*Cupressocyparis x leylandii*)
 11. Cootamundra wattle (*Acacia baileyana*)
 12. Coral Tree (*Erythrina x sykesii*)
 13. Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster spp.*)
 14. Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)
 15. Evergreen Alder (*Alnus jorulensis*)
 16. Evergreen Ash (*Fraxinus griffithii*)
 17. Golden wreath wattle (*Acacia saligna*)
 18. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
 19. Ice cream bean (*Inga edulis*)
 20. Privet (*Ligustrum spp*)
 21. Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)
 22. Peppercorn (*Schinus spp*)
 23. Radiata Pine <20 metres in height only (*Pinus Radiata*)
 24. Poplar <20 metres in height only (*Populus spp.*)
 25. Queensland Silver Wattle (*Acacia podalyriifolia*)
 26. Rhus (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*)
 27. Rubber Tree (*Ficus elastica*)
 28. Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)
 29. Slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*)
 30. Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
 31. Tree Lucern (*Tagasaste Chamaecytisus palmensis*)
 32. Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
 33. Umbrella Tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*)
 34. Wild Tobacco Tree (*Solanum mauritianum*)
 35. Willow (*Salix spp.*)
 36. Yellow Bells (*Tecoma stans*).
2. Removal of a tree or other form of vegetation that is located within 3 metres of an existing lawfully constructed building or access driveway. (In this control, a tree is to be measured from the external part of the trunk to the building).
3. Removal of a tree or other form of native vegetation that is located within 3 metres of a building or access driveway authorised by a development consent. (In this control a tree is to be measured from the external part of the trunk to the building). For the purposes of this exemption a complying development certificate is NOT a development consent.
4. Removal of any tree or other form of native vegetation that Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native fauna. The owner of the land (or persons acting on their behalf) on

which the tree or vegetation exists must provide to Council written justification, including photographs, from an arborist or other suitably qualified person. Works must not be undertaken until Council has provided written advice that it is satisfied that the tree or vegetation is dying or dead.

5. Removal of a tree or other form of native vegetation that Council is satisfied is a significant imminent risk to human life or property. Works must not be undertaken until Council has provided written advice that it is satisfied that the tree or vegetation poses an immediate danger to people or property.
6. Removal of a tree or other form of vegetation being carried out under the following legislation:
 - a) Action required, or authorised to be carried out under the *Electricity Supply Act 1995*, the *Roads Act, 1993* or the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*.
 - b) The Clearing of Native Vegetation that is authorised by a development consent or a Property Vegetation Plan under the *Native Vegetation Act, 2003*.
 - c) Functions as required to protect persons from dangers to their safety and health, and to protect property from destruction or damage, arising from floods and storms under the *State Emergency Services Act, 1989*.
 - d) Works for which an order or permit has been issued by the NSW Rural Fire Services under the *Rural Fires Act, 1997*.
 - e) Any removal authorised for removal from the NSW Rural Fire Service 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Code of Practice for NSW.
 - f) Removal carried out in accordance with a license, permit, authority or approval under the *Water Act, 1912* or the *Water Management Act, 2000*.
 - g) Removal for the purpose of the construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure by Water NSW in the exercise of its land management activities within SP2 zones, including roads, tracks, viewing platforms, signs and recreation facilities.
 - h) Removal on Crown Lands within the meaning of the *Crown Lands Act, 1993* or on crown public roads within the meaning of the *Roads Act, 1993*, where removal is being undertaken or authorised by the Department of Lands.
 - i) Any clearing carried out in accordance with an order under the *Trees (Disputes between Neighbours) Act, 2006* or other like Neighbourhood Dispute legislation.
7. Trees or other form of vegetation to be pruned as part of routine pruning of fruit trees, or commercial horticulture or forestry operations.
8. Amenity Pruning within Australian Standards.

10.4 Trees/other native vegetation that may be removed without development consent but require a permit

1. The Council may issue a permit for the removal of no more than 5 trees provided that:
 - a) The tree does not form part of a heritage site or is within a heritage conservation area, including a Landscape Conservation Area, or that forms part of an aboriginal object or that is within an aboriginal place of heritage significance; and

- b) The retention of the tree is not required by a development consent condition or a section 88B restriction as to user that prohibits tree clearing or removal of the tree in question; and
 - c) The tree has not been identified as containing tree hollows or significant habitat or food source; and
 - d) The tree is not located within a Natural Resources Biodiversity Area or that is within the Natural Resources – Water layer under clauses 7.2 and 7.3 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011; and
 - e) Must not form part of a vegetation community which has been identified as an endangered ecological community or threatened ecological community under any Act of legislation.
 - f) Council has not issued a permit to remove trees or other native vegetation under this clause in the previous 2 years for the subject property.
2. The Council may issue a permit for the removal of no greater than 50m² of native vegetation (other than a tree) under this section provided that no permit to remove trees or other native vegetation under this section has been issued in the previous 2 years for the subject property.

Note: Council has the ability to refuse a permit for the removal of no greater than 50m² of native vegetation if the vegetation is affected by controls 1(a) to 1(f) above and Council considers that greater assessment is required. In this regard a development application is required for the vegetation removal.

10.5 Trees/other native vegetation that may be removed only with development consent

1. Any tree or other native vegetation removal which cannot be carried out as exempt development under clause 10.3 of this volume or by obtaining a permit under clause 10.4 of this volume may only be removed with development consent.

Note: In cases where the tree and/or native vegetation removal is required in association with a development requiring consent under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979*, the removal of vegetation will also require consent and may require assessment under part 5A of the Act.

PART 11 – Landscaping

11.1 Objectives

1. To encourage the planting of endemic species in landscaping.
2. To reduce the impact of landscaping on the environment, infrastructure and human safety.
3. To create a landscape character that is defined by native vegetation and not introduced species.

11.2 Recommended Species

Tabulated below are the recommended plant species for the various localities in the Shire.

Table 1: Recommended Groundcover and Small Shrub Species (under 1 metre) for the Shire

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	Most well drained soils
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	Well drained soils
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	Healthy Parrot Pea	Sandy and clay soils
<i>Hardenbergia violaceae</i>	Purple Twining-pea	sandy, clay and rocky soils
<i>Indigophora australis</i>	Native Indigo	Grows on shale and rocky slopes
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	Tolerates dry conditions
<i>Lomandra logifolia</i>	Spiny-head Mat Rush	Requires moist soil
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky Purple Flag	Sandy soils
<i>Pimelia linifolia</i>	Rice Flower	Tolerates dry soils
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	Very hardy, most soils
<i>Stypantra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily	Most soils, good drainage
<i>Viola hederaceae</i>	Native Violet	Needs moist soil

Table 2: Recommended Shrub Species (1 to 5 metres) for the Shire

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory	Favours moist sites
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow or Sally Wattle	Sandy alluvial soil
<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Wattle	Sandy, clay soils
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	Sandy soils
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	Well drained soils
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	Prefers sandy, well drained soil
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	Light to moderately heavy soils
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Dry to wet sclerophyll forest
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	Tolerates wet conditions
<i>Grevillea mucronulata</i>	Green Spider-flower	Sandy to clay soils
<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider-flower	Sandy soils
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Finger Hakea	Mostly sandy soils
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	Well drained soils
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Yellow Tea-tree	Frost hardy, well drained soils
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Everlasting Paper Daisy	Variety of soils
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad-leaf Geebung	Well drained soils
<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaf Geebung	Hardy, most well drained soils

Table 3: Additional Shrub Species: Oakdale, Werombi and Theresa Park area

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	Most soils

<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop bush	Well drained sandy sols
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Silky Hakea	Well drained soils

Table 4: Additional Shrub Species: Douglas Park, Wilton and Appin area

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Silky Hakea	Well drained soils

Recommended Tree Species by locality

Table 5: Southern Area: Bargo, Buxton, Tahmoor and Thirlmere:

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	Sand, loam or clay soils
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	Does not tolerate dry or poor soils
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Tolerates most soil types
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	Woodland tree
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-oak	Will survive heavy clay or sandy soils
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	Woodland tree
<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	Blue Box	Prefers well drained soil
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	Shallow and sandy soils
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	Well watered sandy or alluvial soils
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	Skeletal sandstone soils
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	Loamy soils
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	Soils of low to medium fertility
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Soils of medium to high fertility
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon or Manna Gum	Fertile loamy soils
<i>Melaleuca lineariifolia</i>	'Snow in summer'	Very hardy, clay or shale soils
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly leaved Paperbark	Drought tolerant, sandstone and shale soils

Table 6: Central Area: Douglas Park, Appin, Wilton, Picton, The Oaks, Razorback, Mt Hunter Cawdor and Menangle

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	Heavy soils
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	Sand, loam or clay soils
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	Does not tolerate dry or poor soils
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle	Very frost hardy
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Tolerates most soil types
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	Woodland tree
<i>Brachyciton populneus</i>	Bottle tree	Needs good drainage
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-oak	Will survive heavy clay or sandy soils
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	Woodland tree
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum	Loamy soils
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	Shallow and sandy soils
<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark	Clay soils
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	Well watered sandy or alluvial soils
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	Skeletal sandstone soils
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Sandy and clay soils
<i>Eucalyptus molucana</i>	Grey Box	Loamy soils
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	Soils of low to medium fertility
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Soils of medium to high fertility

<i>Melaleuca lineariifolia</i>	'Snow in summer'	Very hardy, clay or shale soils
<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	Drought tolerant, sandstone and shale soils

Table 7: Northern Area: Oakdale, Werombi, Theresa Park, Warragamba and Silverdale

Botanic name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle	Very frost hardy
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	Sandy soils
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Port Jackson Pine	Drought tolerant
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	Well drained soils
<i>Eucalyptus creba</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	Shallow and sandy soils
<i>Eucalyptus eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	Drought tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	Heavy moist soils
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Sandy and clay soils
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	Loamy soils
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	Clay and sandy soils
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	Soils of low to medium fertility
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Soils of medium to high fertility
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	'Snow in summer'	Very hardy, clay or shale soils
<i>Melaleuca lineariifolia</i>	'Snow in summer'	Very hardy, clay or shale soils
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Most soils

11.3 Banned Species

The following species are not to be used in landscaping within Wollondilly:

- Conifers,
- Species specified in Clause 10.3(1)(a) of this volume,
- Species identified as Noxious Weeds under the Noxious Weeds Act,
- Species identified as a weed under any adopted policy of Council.

11.4 Street Trees

Street tree planting must comply with the Council's Tree Risk Management Plan.

PART 12 – Signage

12.1 Objectives

1. To provide controls for the implementation of the Advertising structures in commercial or industrial zones section of Schedule 2 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
2. To ensure signage that is exempt development does not have adverse impacts on traffic safety and pedestrian amenity.
3. To ensure signage that is carried out as exempt development does not significantly detract from the amenity of the commercial and industrial built environments.

12.2 Signage as exempt development

1. To be an exempt advertising structures under Schedule 2 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011, the structure must:
 - a. Not be located within a road reserve; and
 - b. Be a fixed sign; and
 - c. In the case of a sign attached to a building have no part of the sign higher than the part of the building on which it is attached; and
 - d. Not be located within 100m of a heritage item or a heritage conservation area, including a Landscape Conservation Area; and
 - e. No be located within 100m of a classified road; and
 - f. Be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of a professional engineer; and
 - g. Not be used for the promotion or advertising of any product or business other than a business operation from the site on which the structure is located; and
 - h. Not be used for the promotion or advertising of any sex services premises, brothel or restricted premises; and
 - i. Must not be illuminated; and
 - j. Be the one and only advertising structure on the lot constructed as exempt development under this schedule.

Part 13 – Controls for Development within the Metropolitan Rural Area

Background

The intent of this Part is to assist in the application and interpretation of clause 7.9 in *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011*, which provides matters that Council must consider before granting consent to any development that is proposed on land within the Metropolitan Rural Area (MRA).

The MRA is that part of Greater Sydney which is generally outside the established and planned urban areas. The objective of the MRA is to protect and enhance the wide range of environmental, social and economic values in rural areas (which includes rural towns and villages) across Greater Sydney. The values to be enhanced and protected vary from Council to Council and within local government areas depending on the area's characteristics.

The area to which the MRA applies is identified in the Greater Sydney Regional Plan. In the Wollondilly context, the MRA comprises a significant portion of the Shire with the exception of the priority growth areas at Wilton and Greater Macarthur, and the Camden Park (Bridgewater) urban area and excluded areas such as the western portion of the shire covered by National Park.

Within the Wollondilly Local Government Area, land to which the MRA applies is identified on the Metropolitan Rural Area Map within WLEP 2011 and any development requiring consent must satisfy the requirements of clause 7.9 prior to Council granting consent for the proposed use. Clause 7.9 was introduced into WLEP 2011 as part of amendment no. 40 to WLEP 2011 to ensure that the values of the MRA are given due consideration as part of any development application (in addition to planning proposals).

The information and development controls in this part relevant to the MRA are set out below and are based on a series of principles, aimed to retain the key values of land within the MRA.

Principle 1: Enhancing Habitat and Biodiversity

Background

Within the MRA, significant areas of biodiversity are conserved in public protected areas such as National Parks, reserves and water catchment areas. However, a considerable amount of biodiversity also occurs outside these protected areas on privately owned land and these areas are subject to increasing pressure from land use change and intensification.

Key issues for the protection of biodiversity and habitat within the MRA as it applies within the Wollondilly LGA include the following:

- Defining and protecting habitat corridors (including koala corridors);
- The retention of native vegetation on development sites;
- Identification and protection of the complementary values to biodiversity within a development site;
- Protection of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity from direct and indirect impacts of development.

- Ensuring that development sites incorporate minimal cut and fill in order to support the retention of native vegetation, maintain soil profiles, maintain natural water balances, minimise erosion and minimise the spread of weeds of identified regional significance

Controls

1. Development on bushfire prone land must ensure that any bushfire protection measures (such as the location of asset protection zones) are applied so as to minimise the impacts on any biodiversity values of the land, including habitat connectivity.
2. Development proposals impacting native vegetation (as defined under s60b of the Local Land Services Act, 2013) are to address Council's protecting biodiversity principle contained in Council's Sustainability Policy:

Considering the broader planning framework, all decisions are made in accordance with the following order of priority where achievable:

1. *Avoidance of potential impacts to biodiversity. Where avoidance cannot be achieved then;*
2. *Mitigation of any unavoidable impacts on the site affected. Where mitigation cannot be achieved then;*
3. *Offsetting of any residual impacts of the decision within the Wollondilly LGA;*

Those proposals prepared under biodiversity frameworks at the state and/or commonwealth level involving offsetting must be consistent with the above.

3. Asset protection zones are to be located outside of environmentally sensitive areas (as defined under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.
4. Habitat corridors (including koala corridors) should not form part of an Asset Protection Zone (APZ), including both Inner Protection Area and Outer Protection Area.
5. The development is to be designed to have no adverse impact on any identified habitat corridors within the development site or on surrounding land which links to the development site. Any such corridors must be verified by a site assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.
6. The presence and boundaries of koala corridors on the site should be initially identified from the Koala Corridors in South-West Sydney Mapping available on the Sharing and Enabling Environmental Database (SEED). Any such corridors must be verified by a site assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.

Koala corridors and their management should be consistent with the principles contained in the advice of the NSW Office of the Chief Scientist which can be viewed at:

<https://www.chiefscientist.nsw.gov.au/independent-reports/archive/campbelltown-koala-advice>

7. Any development on land within or directly adjoining a mapped koala corridor (primary, secondary or tertiary), must be designed and located in such a way as to avoid, or where not achievable, minimise any adverse indirect impacts to preferred koala food trees (PKFTs). Indirect impacts are defined as potential impacts to biodiversity not directly related to removal of native vegetation (such as the presence of weeds or dumping of materials).

Notes:

1. Development applications involving potential impacts on native vegetation and/or habitat corridors are likely to require some level of ecological assessment in order to satisfy the above controls. Advice from a suitably qualified ecologist should be obtained as to whether this should be in the form of a Flora and Fauna Report or a Biodiversity Assessment Report prepared under the Biodiversity Assessment Methodology;
2. The applicant for any development application should verify whether the application involves the clearance of native vegetation within land identified as Strategic Conservation Area under the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan. Any such application would be required to meet the requirements contained in Part 13.4 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*.

Principle 2: Protecting mineral and energy resources and extractive industriesBackground

Mining can be an important complimentary industry to agriculture and provide diversity to rural economies. Mining is a significant value of the MRA due to areas (particularly the south western portion of the MRA) comprising high value coal resources (including areas of both thermal and metallurgical coal) with mining titles.

Coal resources in Wollondilly are extracted using the technique of longwall mining. This is a method of underground coal mining whereby blocks of coal, known as 'panels', are extracted from a coal seam by a shearer moving along the face of a panel. As the mining progresses along the face of a panel, the overlying strata collapses behind the advancing longwall face. As a result, subsidence, or lowering of the land surface can be an unavoidable consequence of mining in the area due to this technique. These areas are typically identified in the form of Mine Subsidence District areas. It is important to ensure that future development on land would not sterilize any underground resources or conflict with extractive industries in the MRA.

Controls

1. In Mine Subsidence Districts, any structures, where relevant, are to incorporate design and construction methods that would accommodate subsidence impacts and be in accordance with the relevant Subsidence Advisory Guidelines to assist in protecting structures from potential subsidence issues.

Principle 3: Protecting Drinking Water CatchmentsBackground

Water quality is important for drinking, farming, ecosystem and recreational uses. Sydney's water catchment areas are protected to maintain drinking water quality. Approximately 75% of the Wollondilly Local Government Area overlaps with the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment, with a large portion of the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment area being located within the MRA land within the Shire.

The Wollondilly LGA also supports critical water supply infrastructure, including Warragamba Dam, the majority of Lake Burragorang, parts of the Cataract and Cordeaux Dams, the Warragamba Pipelines and Upper Canal. Most of the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment Area within the LGA is designated as 'special area' under the *Water NSW Act 2014* and the associated *Water NSW Regulation 2020* due to the proximity to key water storages and their associated dams.

Controls

1. Development within the Sydney Drinking Water catchment area is to demonstrate neutral or beneficial effect (NORBE) to water quality (Development is taken to have a NORBE on water quality if the concurrence of Water NSW is issued, or the development satisfies the Water NSW NORBE Assessment tool).
2. For the purposes of this Part, a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality means development that:
 - Has no identifiable impact on water quality; or
 - Will contain any water quality impact on the development site and stop it reaching any watercourse, water body or drainage depression on the site; or
 - Will transfer any water quality impact outside the site where it is treated and disposed of to standards approved by the consent authority.

Principle 4: Preserving Land for Agriculture and Implementing appropriate buffers to support agriculture

Background

The Greater Sydney Region Plan has recognised the need to retain the MRA to increase opportunities for agricultural and horticultural uses, as well as for the purpose of supporting existing enterprises. It is well recognised that there is a need to provide certainty for existing peri-urban farms by protecting against the risk of land use conflict caused by encroachment from incompatible land uses and in turn preserving land for agriculture.

Buffers

Certain uses have the potential to generate land use conflict when they occur in proximity to an existing agricultural use or rural industry. Where a use is proposed near an existing agricultural establishment which has the potential to conflict with that agricultural use, for example, due to an increase in complaints associated with matters arising from the day to day activities of the farm, the use of buffers is often considered appropriate.

Controls:

1. For any relevant new land use that is proposed in proximity and is likely to have a high impact to an existing agricultural enterprise or rural industry, a Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment (LUCRA) may be needed for the use. The LUCRA is to be prepared in accordance with the Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide issued by the NSW Department of Primary Industries (February, 2023).

In determining whether a LUCRA is required, the suggested evaluation distances in Table 1 of the NSW Department of Primary Industries Interim Guidelines for 'Buffer Zones to Reduce Land Use Conflict with Agriculture' (November, 2018) should be applied.

2. Buffers are to be provided where a new use has the ability to impact on the lawful and reasonable operations of an existing agricultural use or rural industry in the MRA;
3. Further specialist studies may be required to inform the nature of any buffer zones (including the extent/distance of the buffer area and other measures such as vegetation zones or the like) where it has been identified, either via the LUCRA or as a result of Council's assessment of the proposal that there is potential for a new land use conflict with an existing agricultural enterprise or rural industry in the MRA.
4. It is the responsibility of the latter development to address any land use conflict matters as per the principles established in Inghams Enterprises Pty Ltd vs Kira Holdings Pty Ltd (1995);
5. A landholding, with an existing agricultural activity must not be required to accommodate any part of a buffer intended to mitigate impacts from a potentially conflicting land use.
6. Any mitigating measures required within the buffer area (e.g. a vegetated screen) are to be retained throughout the life of either the new use, or the life of the existing agricultural enterprise/rural industry (whichever ceases first).

Principle 5: Preventing Incompatible Uses in Rural Areas;

Background

The rural zoned lands in the Wollondilly LGA are diverse in nature. While many of those areas are currently utilised for farming purposes and are highly valued for their agricultural potential, others are perceived to be constrained through proximity to residential and urban development, small lot size, access to natural resources, environmental values or other barriers to development.

While the zoning of land typically tries to best reflect the character of that land, there may be some pockets of RU1 Primary Production zoned land in the Shire that are not as suited to large-scale agriculture as other areas. In those instances, alternative and modern forms of agriculture may still be considered as a compatible use and not necessarily mean a landowner has to resort to a non-agricultural use (which may not be as in keeping with the rural character) in order to sustain the land.

Controls

1. New development, in or adjoining land, zoned RU1 Primary Production should incorporate sufficient measures to:
 - a. not restrict or inhibit the future use of the land for agricultural uses, including fragmenting prime crop and pasture land or by removing it from production; and
 - b. not be detrimental to the capacity of an existing agricultural enterprise in the vicinity to be maintained or expand.
2. Alternative measures such as small footprint, high value production, tourism (including agritourism) and visitor economy and recreation uses are considered appropriate means of improving viability on lands that may be constrained for agricultural purposes.

Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Lands (BSAL)

In 2014, the NSW Department of Primary Industries mapped high-quality agricultural land as Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL). In Wollondilly, BSAL comprises 1,478ha (3% of the rural lands), 80% of which is mapped within the 1 in 100-year flood level on the floodplains of the Nepean River.

The BSAL is land with high quality soil and water resources capable of sustaining high levels of productivity. The NSW Government has undertaken mapping of BSAL across NSW to help manage competing land uses proposed for high quality agricultural land.

Controls:

1. Land Uses on, or adjoining, Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Lands (BSAL) which are likely to significantly reduce the capacity of the BSAL to be used for the purposes of agriculture in the future (such as heavy industries or waste disposal facilities) are to be avoided;

Principle 6: Maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of rural towns and villages;

Background

Rural towns and villages are an important component of the MRA lands, as they are intended to provide mainly for local growth needs, as opposed to the Metropolitan Urban Area which will assist in facilitating regional scale growth. One of the main purposes of limiting towns and villages in the MRA to local growth is to preserve the local character of those towns and villages and retain the existing green spaces between those towns and villages.

Wollondilly's rural areas comprise 34 separate towns and villages, each with its own distinct character and features. These include, historic and scenic villages, outlooks, vistas, rural roads and open recreational spaces. It is important that development within and around the towns and villages respects the local character and retains the unique attributes of each of those areas.

Controls

1. New development within the town and village boundaries is to be consistent with, respect the existing established character of the relevant town or village and be consistent with any relevant town or village character statement (where they exist);
2. New alterations and additions to existing buildings in main streets of the existing towns and villages is to maintain the existing character of the street.
3. Any development in the main streets of the existing towns and villages which involves the change of use, repurposing or intensifying of the use is to apply adaptive reuse wherever possible.

Principle 7: Preserving Scenic Lands

Background

The MRA lands contain significant scenic values. Within the Wollondilly LGA, the combination of bushland, rural vistas, rural towns and villages/settlements, natural features such as waterways and land used for agricultural purposes. The topography of the rural lands varies from gently undulating hills to steep river gorges and these areas add to the character of scenic lands across the MRA areas of the Shire. The scenic landscape values can be impacted by new land uses or intensification of existing uses.

While these controls aim to guide appropriate development outcomes, they are not intended to restrict, prevent, or unreasonably impede the use of land for agricultural purposes.

Controls

1. The scale and massing of any buildings are to be visually appropriate and consistent with the existing streetscape appearance.
2. New development is to minimise bulk and scale appropriate to the locality and utilise design elements such as articulation to limit visual intrusion.
3. Where bulky buildings cannot be avoided, they are to be sited and provided with suitable architectural treatments to ensure it is compatible with the locality.
4. Colours and materials of buildings and structures are to be:
 - a) sympathetic with their surrounds, including landscape character where proposed in a rural or conservation zone;
 - b) constructed of materials with non-reflective surfaces;
 - c) complementary to the locality and blend with surrounds;
5. New buildings should not be located on ridgelines.

6. When proposed in rural or conservation zones, the design of the development is to reinforce rural character through consistent features (e.g. bulk and scale, roof forms, setbacks, frontages), to surrounding buildings. Where there are no buildings in proximity to the development, the design of buildings within the broader locality are to be considered.
7. Buildings and structures in rural and conservation zones should avoid being located in visually prominent areas.
8. Stands of mature trees with understory which enhance the non-urban character of the landscape in a rural or conservation zone should be retained;

Principle 8: Protecting areas of cultural and heritage value

Background

There are many identified places that have heritage value within the MRA. These are identified as heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal significance under Schedule 5 of the WLEP2011.

These heritage places are unique and varied and they contribute to the character and value of the MRA.

The heritage significance of these items and places must be retained, respected, enhanced, activated and celebrated. Any development or change of land use must be sensitive and sympathetic to the heritage places to ensure that the heritage value is not diminished, but is enhanced.

Controls

1. Development and change of land use that affects a heritage place shall be consistent with:
 - Principle 6: maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of rural towns and villages and Principle 7: Preserving Scenic Lands of the MRA (above)
 - the provisions of Volume 1 of DCP 2016 (where relevant), including:
 - Part 5 – Colonial Heritage (General)
 - Part 6 – Heritage (Specific Locations).
 - Part 7 – Aboriginal Heritage.

Principle 9: Adequately Managing Hazards

Background

A large portion of the lands within the MRA are affected by natural hazards which affect the capacity for land to be used for certain purposes. In the Wollondilly LGA, flood prone land and bushfire hazard need to be considered for certain lands. In particular, consideration needs to be given to the evacuation capacity and risk to life where uses will attract a large number of people. More developed parts of the MRA can be exposed to extreme heat as a result of the urban heat island effect.

Controls

1. Where it is subject to a risk from a natural hazard, the development is to be sited to minimise its risk from natural hazards, and where relevant, consider evacuation routes for occupants and visitors.
2. Any development on flood prone land is to meet the requirements of Part 8 of this volume.
3. New commercial or industrial buildings, or development for medium density residential purposes or car parks within residential, employment, or mixed-use zones are to respond to the local climatic conditions and safeguard against the onset of urban heat island effect by incorporating measures such as water sensitive urban design, dense landscaping, tree canopy cover, minimising hard surfaces and the like.

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 2 – Urban Release Areas



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**1.1 Introduction**

Clause 6.3 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan requires a development control plan to address certain matters prior to the grant of development consent for the development of land within an Urban Release Area. This volume details how this Development Control Plan satisfies the requirements of this clause across its volumes.

1.2 Objectives

1. To satisfy the requirements of Clause 6.3 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan.
2. To achieve the objectives of Clause 6.3 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan.

1.3 Parts of this Volume

This volume has two parts. The first being this introductory part and the second being the provisions relating to each Urban Release Area.

PART 2 – Urban Release Areas**2.1 Wilton Park, Wilton (Bingara Gorge)****Objectives**

1. To minimise the risk to life, property and amenity as the result of underground mining activities (including aboveground supporting infrastructure).
2. To minimise the risk to life, property and amenity as the result of the underground gas pipeline that runs through the site.
3. To ensure development of this precinct has regard for the landscape features of the site and its surrounds.
4. To ensure the density of development is controlled so that suitable infrastructure can be provided during relevant stages of the development.
5. To limit the overall density of development to ensure that:
 - a) The precinct is developed in line with the agreed indicative range set out in Map 2: Precinct Allotment Allocation
 - b) The development does not compromise or overwhelm regional infrastructure
6. To ensure a consistent road network through the urban release area.
7. To promote connectivity with the existing Wilton Village.
8. To improve pedestrian access and connectivity between housing, open space networks, community facilities, public transport, local activity centres and schools.

Maps

Map 1: Master Plan



LEGEND

-  Land to which this volume applies
-  Environmental Protection and Recreational Lands (EPRL)
-  Golf Course
-  Residential Lands
-  Village Centre / Residential

September 2017

-  Country Club / Community Facilities
-  Employment Lands
-  Linear Parks (Existing & Indicative Location)
-  Main Spine Road (Collector Street)
-  Open Space (Existing & Indicative Location)

DRAWING TITLE

DCP Amendment
Figure
Indicative Masterplan



Map 2: Precinct Allotment Allocation

Precinct Number	Minimum Yield	Maximum Yield
1	335	390
2	160	195
3	235	250
4	180	190
5	210	225
6	160	180
7	140	175
8	140	175
9	210	225

Total maximum yield 1800



LEGEND

 Land to which this volume applies

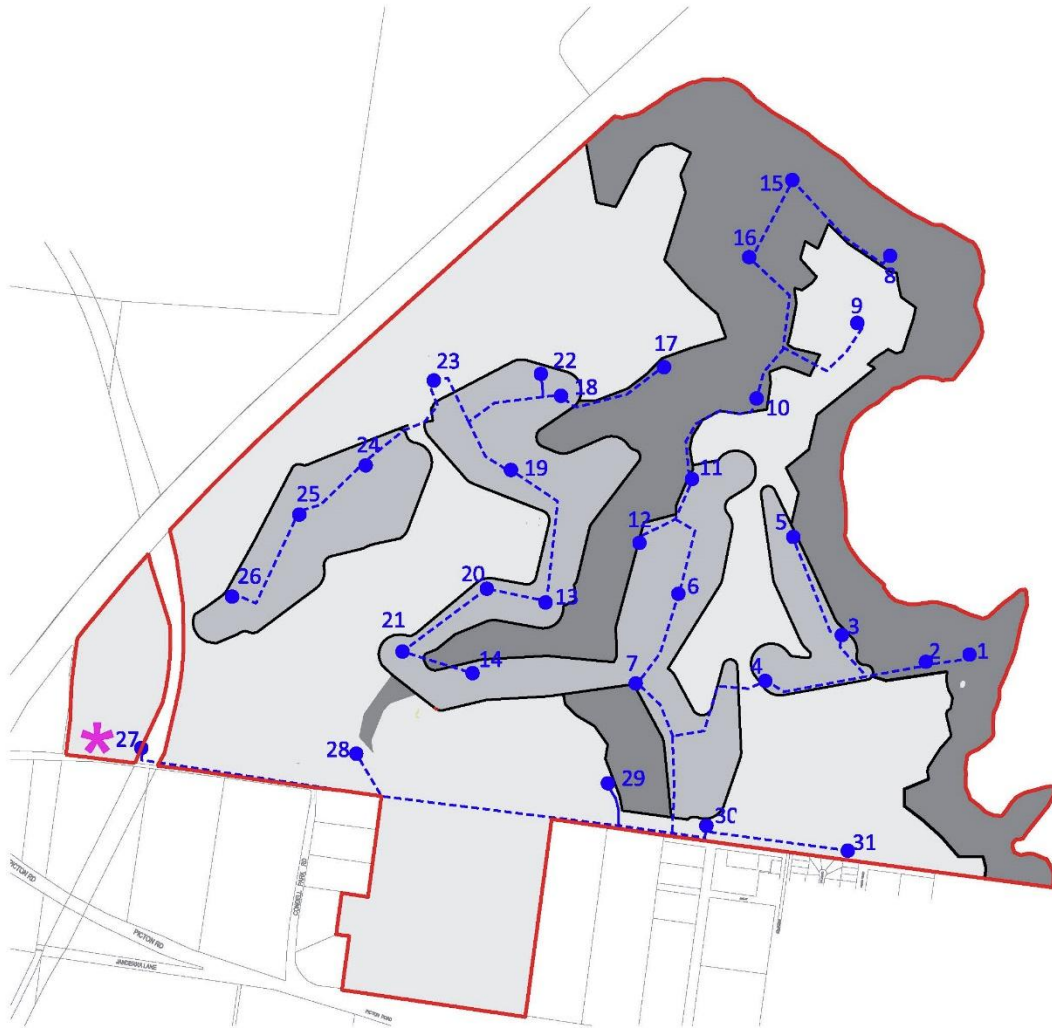
DRAWING TITLE

DCP Amendment
Figure
Precincts

September 2017



Map 3: Mining Infrastructure



LEGEND

-  Land to which this volume applies
-  Gas drainage boreholes and identification number
-  Gas drainage pipeline network
-  Mine air vent shaft

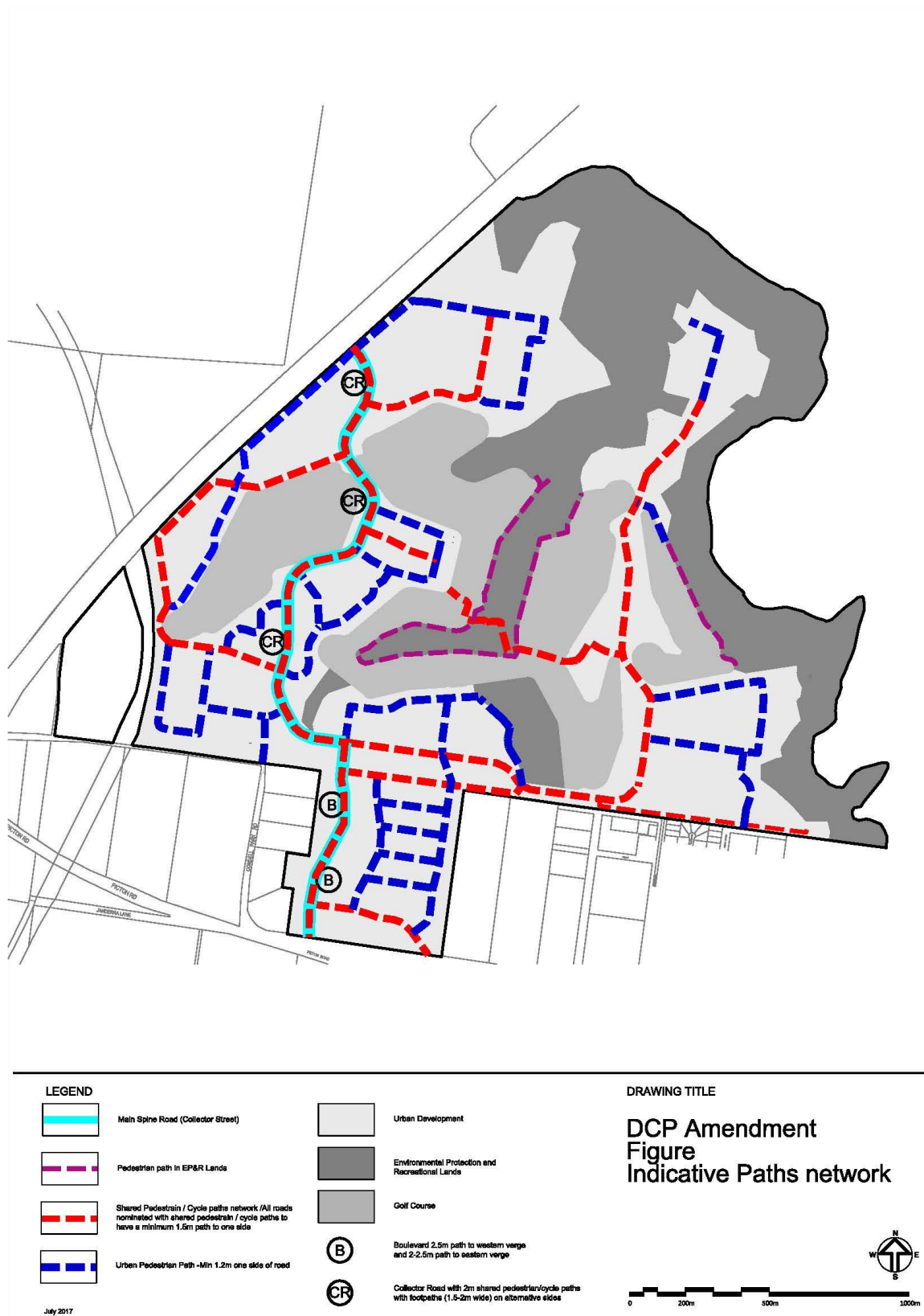
September 2017

DRAWING TITLE

**DCP Amendment
Figure
Coal Mining Infrastructure
(Amended)**



Map 4: Cycleways and Pedestrian Linkages



Controls

1. The development is to be generally undertaken in accordance with Map 1: Master Plan.
2. Prior to determining any application for subdivision the consent authority must be satisfied that the ultimate development of each precinct is carried out in accordance with the indicative yield outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Development Precinct Indicative Yields and Total Maximum Yield

Precinct Number	Minimum Yield	Maximum Yield
1	335	390
2	160	195
3	235	250
4	180	190
5	210	225
6	160	180
7	140	175
8	140	175
9	210	225

Total maximum yield 1800

The above table is to be used for indicative purposes only. The distribution of residential allotments across the Development Precincts shall be on a progressive cumulative basis such that the overall lot yield will not exceed 1800 within all precincts.

3. Prior to determining any application for subdivision the consent authority must be satisfied that the ultimate development of this Urban Release Area will not result in more than 1,800 residential allotments.
4. In controls 2 and 3 a **residential allotment** means any lot that is intended to contain one or more dwellings.
5. The consent authority must have regard to the impact of a development on the potential future mining of the site prior to granting consent for that development. It must not grant such a consent unless it is satisfied that the surface development will not unreasonably impact on potential future or current underground mining.
6. Cycleways and footpaths shall be provided generally in accordance with Map 4: Cycleways and Pedestrian Linkages contained in this volume.
7. Prior to the issue of a relevant Construction Certificate for fire trails, detailed plans showing the location of all threatened species (state and federal) shall be provided.
8. Transport infrastructure shall be provided in accordance with the following table.

Table 2 Road Category Design Specifications

Road Category	Road Type	Design Speed (km/hr)	Max Daily Flow (veh/day)	Reservation Width (m)	Carriageway Width	Road Profile	Concrete Footpath	Other Criteria/Guidelines
A1	Main Entry Road	50	>6000	32	2 x 6 (with a 7m median)	6.5-6-7-6-6.5	Yes	- Road provides a main access to Wilton Parklands - Footpaths on both sides of street - Cyclists to be provided off carriageway
A1(b)	Main Entry Road - Extension	50	>6000	27.5	2 x 6 (with a 2.5m median)	6.5-6-2.5-6-6.5	Yes	- Provide main access to Wilton Parklands – with narrower median - Footpaths on both sides of the street - Cyclists to be provided off carriageway
A2	Main Spine Road – Road from Spine Road to Broughton Street (collector road)	50	6000	22	11	5.5-11-5.5	Yes	- Principle circulation road – geometry as per state deed - Footpaths on both sides of the street - Cyclists to be provided off carriageway - Road geometry in excess of that minor collector road as defined by AMCORD
A3	Hornby Street Deviation (minor collector road)	50	3000	19	11	3.5-11-4.5	Yes	- On street parking provided on both sides of the road - Footpath on one side of street - Cyclists to be provided off carriageway - Road geometry in excess of that minor collector road as defined by AMCORD
B1	Minor Collector Road	50	3000	16	8	4.0-8-4.0*	See criteria	- Apply to standard residential streets serving more than 50 lots - Footpath on one side of street - Cyclists to be provided on street, or off carriageway as per network to be approved by Council - Road geometry in excess of that of minor collector road

Road Category	Road Type	Design Speed (km/hr)	Max Daily Flow (veh/day)	Reservation Width (m)	Carriageway Width	Road Profile	Concrete Footpath	Other Criteria/Guidelines
								as defined by AMCORD
B2	Local Street	40	1500	15	7	4.0-7-4.0*	See Criteria	• Apply to standard residential streets serving 50 lots or less • Footpath on one side of street when catchment to bus route or main pathway/cycleway exceeds 50 lots • Cyclists to be provided for on-street, or off carriageway where shown on Map 4. • Road geometry in excess of that of minor collector road as defined by AMCORD.
C1	Cul-de-sac	25	300	14	7	3.5-7-3.5	No	• Apply to Standard Cul-de-sacs • Cyclists to be provided for on-street as per network to be approved by Council
D1	Residential Accessway	15	300	11.5	5.5	3.5-5.5-2.5	No	• Restrict to servicing a maximum of 10 lots • Cyclists to be provided for on-street as per network to be approved by Council
D2	Shareway/Laneway	15	100	10.5	4	4.0-4.9-2.5		• Restrict to servicing 4 lots with 1 additional parking space per 2 dwellings • Cyclists to be provided for on street, as per network to be approved by Council

* Where a 2.0 metre wide shareway is located on a B1 or B2 street, the verge width can be varied to override a width of 3.5m one side and 4.5m the other side of the road carriageway.

8. Prior to granting development consent for any subdivision of land within the urban release area the consent authority must be satisfied that all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that:
 - a) The views of the parkland setting are maximised. This includes the open spaces, golf course, environmental lands and the Razorback Range.
 - b) The visual impact of the development on Picton Road and the Hume Highway have been minimised.
 - c) Where practical, existing high amenity features of the site will be protected, retained and incorporated into the development to maximise the amenity benefit of those features.
9. Development consent must not be granted for the development of any school, childcare centre, seniors living, health care facility or similar sensitive land use within 750 metres of the gas pipeline within the urban release area unless the consent authority is satisfied that the risks of that pipeline to human safety have been adequately mitigated.

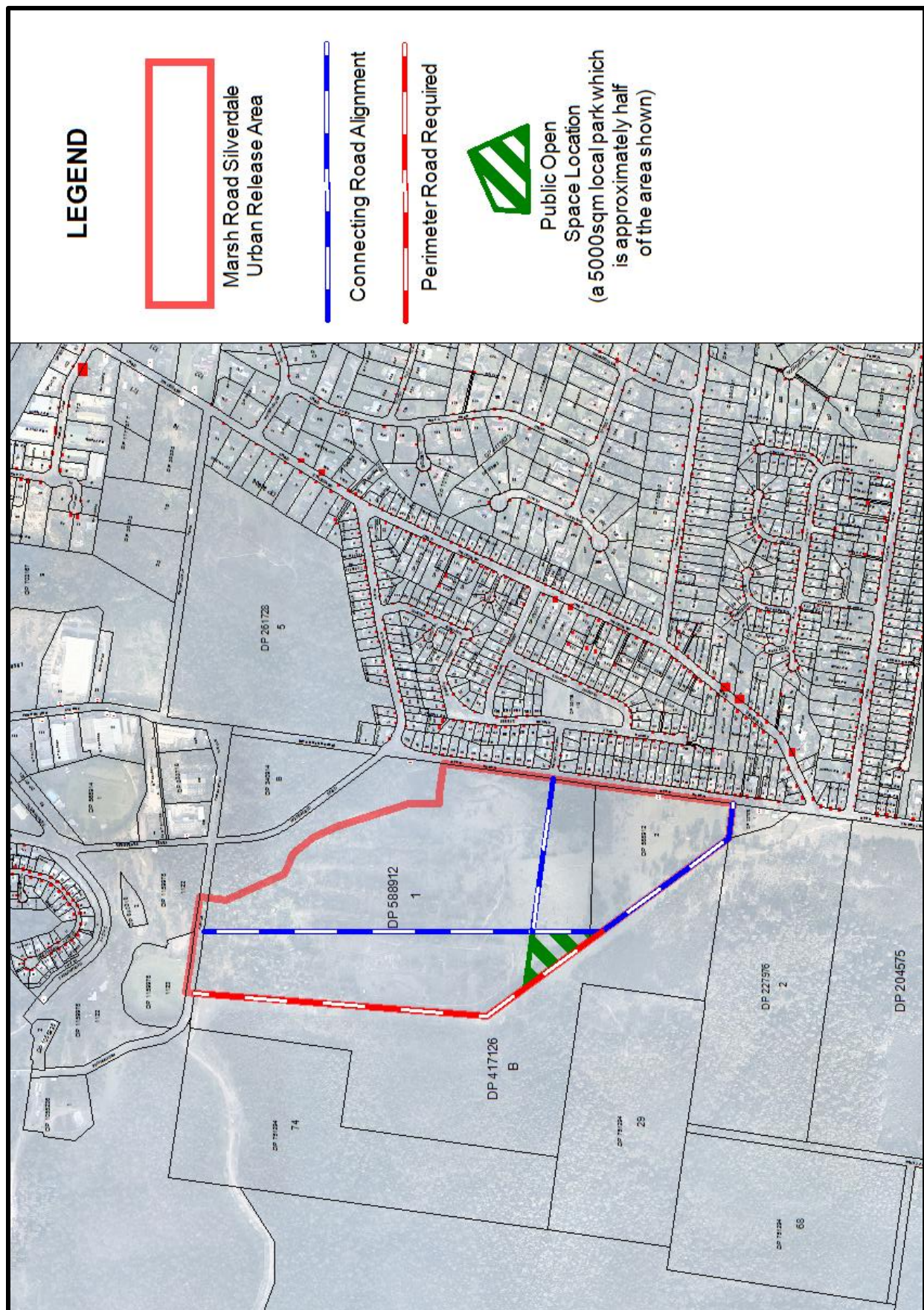
2.2 Marsh Road, Silverdale (Former Lion Safari Park)

Requirement of LEP	Control(s)
<i>(a) a staging plan for the timely and efficient release of urban land making provision for necessary infrastructure and sequencing,</i>	1. The development of the land is to be staged to ensure that intersections are provided to allow for a connecting road through the development generally in accordance with the map provided as Figure 1 of this section. 2. The development staging shall ensure that housing is delivered to front Marsh Road in the first stage of the development. 3. The development may be undertaken in any number of stages.
<i>(b) an overall transport movement hierarchy showing the major circulation routes and connections to achieve a simple and safe movement system for private vehicles, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists,</i>	1. The road hierarchy shall ensure that roads step down from the connecting roads provided generally in accordance with the map provided as Figure 1 of this section to progressively lower volume roads. 2. Transport and pedestrian access along the perimeter road shall only be provided in accordance with the structure plan in figure 1 of this volume on privately owned land where an easement or other form of landowners consent has been provided.
<i>(c) an overall landscaping strategy for the protection and enhancement of riparian areas and remnant vegetation, including visually prominent locations, and detailed landscaping requirements for both the public and private domain,</i>	The site does not contain any features warranting special controls under this volume. The objective of this provision is achieved by satisfying Parts 9 and 10 of Volume 1 and Section 2.9 of Volume 3 of this plan. The most significant native vegetation on the site is zoned E2 Environmental Conservation and is excluded from the urban release area.

Requirement of LEP	Control(s)
<i>(d) a network of passive and active recreational areas,</i>	1. This development is to utilise the existing facilities at Warragamba and is to provide a local park of approximately 5000m² generally in the location identified in Figure 1. It should be noted that a park of this size will occupy approximately half of the area identified. 2. Council may consider an alternate location for the park running east-west across the central portion of the site provided that it can be demonstrated that any stormwater flows through this park would achieve a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality before leaving the site. 3. An off-carriageway pedestrian shared pathway is to be provided for the perimeter of the urban release area and is to be connected to the existing footpath in Warradale road along both Marsh Road and Production Avenue.
<i>(e) stormwater and water quality management controls,</i>	Are to be provided in accordance with Section 2.3 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(f) amelioration of natural and environmental hazards, including bush fire, flooding and site contamination and, in relation to natural hazards, the safe occupation of, and the evacuation from, any land so affected,</i>	<u>Bushfire</u> Development is to comply with the most recent version of the NSW Rural Fire Service's Planning for Bushfire Protection. Perimeter roads are to be provided in the locations identified in Figure 1. <u>Flooding</u> Development is to comply with Part 8 of Volume 1 of this plan. <u>Contamination</u> Development is to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land.
<i>(g) detailed urban design controls for significant development sites,</i>	The precinct contains no significant development sites.
<i>(h) measures to encourage higher density living around transport, open space and service nodes,</i>	The site contains no areas which are particularly desirable for higher density living.
<i>(i) measures to accommodate and control appropriate neighbourhood commercial and retail uses,</i>	Neighbourhood shops shall only be located at intersections of Marsh Road with new roads servicing the precinct.
<i>(j) suitably located public facilities and services, including provision for appropriate traffic management facilities and parking.</i>	The precinct will rely on existing facilities at Warragamba.

Requirement of LEP	Control(s)
<i>(a) measures to protect the water quality in, and the ecological integrity of, any special area in the vicinity of that land,</i>	The development shall be provided with an integrated stormwater reticulation and treatment system to achieve a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of stormwater leaving the site.
<i>(b) security measures of any special area in the vicinity of that land,</i>	The boundary of the urban release area with Lot B DP 417126 shall be provided with security fencing to the satisfaction of Water NSW. This fencing shall be provided outside the perimeter road indicated on the plan in figure 1 of this volume. The maintenance and retention of this fencing shall be subject to an appropriate maintenance agreement between Water NSW and the developer of the site which shall be completed prior to the issue of any development consent for the subdivision site.
<i>(c) measures to ameliorate any adverse effect on the operation of the Sydney Catchment Authority helipad that is adjacent to that land.</i>	Prior to determining a development application for development to which Clause 6.3 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 applies, the consent authority shall be satisfied that: a) Any dwelling to be constructed on a lot created by subdivision of the land shall be acoustically treated to ameliorate any adverse noise impacts from the nearby Water NSW helipad; and b) Any structure erected on a lot created by subdivision of the land shall be of a height that does not result in any adverse effect on the operation of the nearby Water NSW helipad.

Figure 1: Conceptual Layout



2.3 Picton, Tahmoor, Thirlmere New Urban Lands (PTT) and Star Street Former Road Reserve

Requirement of LEP	Control(s)
<i>(a) a staging plan for the timely and efficient release of urban land making provision for necessary infrastructure and sequencing,</i>	1. The development of the land shall be staged to ensure that access roads are provided in accordance with the controls contained in Part 3 of Volume 3 of this plan. 2. The development of each precinct and Lot 1 DP 1182837 may be undertaken in any number of stages.
<i>(b) an overall transport movement hierarchy showing the major circulation routes and connections to achieve a simple and safe movement system for private vehicles, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists,</i>	1. The road hierarchy shall be provided in accordance with the controls contained in Part 3 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(c) an overall landscaping strategy for the protection and enhancement of riparian areas and remnant vegetation, including visually prominent locations, and detailed landscaping requirements for both the public and private domain,</i>	1. The objective of this provision is otherwise achieved by satisfying Parts 9 and 10 of Volume 1 and Section 2.8 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(d) a network of passive and active recreational areas,</i>	The development of these sites shall utilise the existing facilities at Tahmoor, Thirlmere and Picton.
<i>(e) stormwater and water quality management controls,</i>	These measures shall be provided in accordance with Section 2.3 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(f) amelioration of natural and environmental hazards, including bush fire, flooding and site contamination and, in relation to natural hazards, the safe occupation of, and the evacuation from, any land so affected,</i>	<u>Bushfire</u> Development is to comply with the most recent version of the NSW Rural Fire Service's Planning for Bushfire Protection. <u>Flooding</u> Development is to comply with Part 8 of Volume 1 of this plan. <u>Contamination</u> Development is to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land.
<i>(g) detailed urban design controls for significant development sites,</i>	These lands contain no significant development sites.
<i>(h) measures to encourage higher density living around transport, open space and service nodes,</i>	The site contains no areas which are particularly desirable for higher density living.
<i>(i) measures to accommodate and control appropriate neighbourhood commercial and retail uses,</i>	Neighbourhood shops should only be situated in locations that maximise the distance between the neighbourhood shop and existing commercial centres.

<i>(j) suitably located public facilities and services, including provision for appropriate traffic management facilities and parking.</i>
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The precincts will rely on existing facilities at Tahmoor, Thirlmere and Picton.
--

2.4 Land Between Picton Tahmoor and Thirlmere (commonly known as PTTAG)

Requirement of LEP	Control(s)
<i>(a) a staging plan for the timely and efficient release of urban land making provision for necessary infrastructure and sequencing,</i>	1. The development may be undertaken in any number of stages. 2. There is no particular requirement for any part of the precinct to be developed before or after any other.
<i>(b) an overall transport movement hierarchy showing the major circulation routes and connections to achieve a simple and safe movement system for private vehicles, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists,</i>	1. The road hierarchy shall be provided in accordance with the provisions contained in Part 2 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(c) an overall landscaping strategy for the protection and enhancement of riparian areas and remnant vegetation, including visually prominent locations, and detailed landscaping requirements for both the public and private domain,</i>	The objective of this provision is otherwise achieved by satisfying Parts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Volume 1 and Part 2 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(d) a network of passive and active recreational areas,</i>	Lots created by the future subdivision of the site would utilise the existing facilities at Tahmoor, Thirlmere and Picton.
<i>(e) stormwater and water quality management controls,</i>	These measures are to be provided in accordance with Sections 2.3 and 3.8 of Volume 3 of this plan.
<i>(f) amelioration of natural and environmental hazards, including bush fire, flooding and site contamination and, in relation to natural hazards, the safe occupation of, and the evacuation from, any land so affected,</i>	<u>Bushfire</u> Development is to comply with the most recent version of the NSW Rural Fire Service's Planning for Bushfire Protection. <u>Flooding</u> Development is to comply with Part 8 of Volume 1 of this plan. <u>Contamination</u> Development is to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land.
<i>(g) detailed urban design controls for significant development sites,</i>	The land contains no significant development sites.
<i>(h) measures to encourage higher density living around transport, open space and service nodes,</i>	The site contains no areas which are particularly desirable for higher density living.
<i>(i) measures to accommodate and control appropriate neighbourhood commercial and retail uses,</i>	Neighbourhood shops are not to be provided with the precinct.
<i>(j) suitably located public facilities and services, including provision for appropriate traffic management facilities and parking.</i>	The precinct will rely on existing facilities at Tahmoor, Thirlmere and Picton.

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 3 – Subdivision of Land



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**1.1 Introduction**

This Volume provides controls for development for the subdivision of land by Torrens, Community and Strata Title.

1.2 Objectives

The object of this volume is to ensure that the subdivision of land is undertaken in a way that achieves positive planning outcomes.

1.3 Parts of this DCP

The requirements contained within Part 2 of this volume apply to all land to which this plan applies.

Part 3 applies only to specific locations.

PART 2 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Traffic and Transport

Objectives

1. To ensure that new allotments created by the subdivision of land are provided with adequate public roads.
2. To ensure that the subdivision of land is only undertaken in locations where the road network is able to provide, or be made capable of providing adequate servicing.
3. To ensure new roads are safe and efficient.
4. To ensure access points for rural subdivisions are located at safe locations within the road network.
5. To ensure pedestrian and cycle paths are provided where required to maximise the uptake of healthy and sustainable transport options.
6. To ensure splay corners are dedicated at intersections so that intersections can be maintained to maximise sight distances and to maximise flexibility to upgrade intersections in the long term.

Controls

1. All new public roads must comply with Council's design specifications including kerb and guttering, drainage pedestrian paths and street lighting.
2. All access handles must comply with the following minimum widths:

Description	Minimum width of access handle	Minimum Pavement Width
Residential (R1, R2 or R3) servicing only 1 allotment	5m	3m
Residential (R1, R2 or R3) servicing 2 or 3 allotments	6m	4m
Residential (R1, R2 or R3) servicing more than 3 allotments	Not Permitted.	
Large Lot Residential Zones (R5) servicing 1, 2 or 3 allotments	10m-15m	4m
Rural (All RU zones, E3 and E4) servicing 1,2 or 3 allotments	15m	4m
Rural and Large Lot Residential (All RU zones, E3, E4 and R5) servicing more than 3 allotments	New public road to council's design specification	
Employment (All IN, B and RE zones)	10m	8m

3. In the case of an access handle servicing one allotment the access handle must wholly be part of the allotment it is servicing.
4. In the case of an access handle servicing more than one allotment the access handle must be part of each of the allotments it is servicing with reciprocal rights of carriageway provided.

5. Road infrastructure enhancement shall be provided to existing roads in accordance with the following table unless the improvements are already present:

Zone	Small Subdivision Requirements (<10 Lots)	Medium Subdivision Requirements (10 – 100 Lots)	Large Subdivision Requirements (>100 Lots)
RU1	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.
RU2	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.
RU4	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.
R1	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install pedestrian footpaths as required in Council's design specifications.	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications.	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications to the nearest available network connection to the village centre.
R2	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install pedestrian footpaths as required in Council's design specifications.	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications.	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/ cycleways as required in Council's design specifications to the nearest available network connection to the village centre.

Zone	Small Subdivision Requirements (<10 Lots)	Medium Subdivision Requirements (10 – 100 Lots)	Large Subdivision Requirements (>100 Lots)
R3	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install pedestrian footpaths as required in Council's design specifications to all road frontages of the site.	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications to all road frontages of the site.	Road, kerb and gutter, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications to the nearest available network connection to the village centre.
R5	Road, drainage for all frontages. Kerb and Gutter or Grass Swale as appropriate.	Road, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications. Kerb and Gutter or Grass Swale as appropriate.	Road, drainage for all frontages. Install street lighting. Install footpaths/ sharepaths/cycleways as required in Council's design specifications to the nearest available network connection to the village centre. Kerb and Gutter or Grass Swale as appropriate.
B1	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
B2	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
B4	As for R2 zone if subdivision is intended for residential development and as for B1 if intended for commercial development.	As for R2 zone if subdivision is intended for residential development and as for B1 if intended for commercial development.	As for R2 zone if subdivision is intended for residential development and as for B1 if intended for commercial development.

Zone	Small Subdivision Requirements (<10 Lots)	Medium Subdivision Requirements (10 – 100 Lots)	Large Subdivision Requirements (>100 Lots)
B5	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
IN1	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
IN2	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
IN3	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
RE1	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.
RE2	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.	All road frontages to be constructed to Council specifications including shoulder, kerb, gutter, drainage, lighting, footpaths, car parking, signage, sharepaths, and cycleways.

Zone	Small Subdivision Requirements (<10 Lots)	Medium Subdivision Requirements (10 – 100 Lots)	Large Subdivision Requirements (>100 Lots)
E2	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.
E3	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.
E4	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.	Requirements will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for the development.

- All intersections and new vehicular access points to public and/or private roads must have the relevant safe intersection sight distance for the relevant speed environment.
- New street lighting must use only LED type lights.
- Access handles servicing more than 1 allotment in a rural, residential or environmental zone must be provided with a streetlight within a reasonable proximity (to be determined by Council and imposed as a condition of development consent) to the point where the access handle connects to the public road. Where existing street lighting in the vicinity of the site is deemed to be adequate by Council this condition does not apply.
- Splay corners shall be provided for newly created corner lots with the following sizes:

Zone	Splay Size
Rural Zones	10m by 10m
Residential Zones	4m by 4m
Business Zones	4m by 4m
Industrial Zones	10m by 10m
Recreation Zones	4m by 4m
Environmental Zones	10m by 10m

2.2 Wastewater

Objectives

- To ensure wastewater generated by development can be managed without harm to the natural environment or human health.
- To encourage sustainability in wastewater disposal by preventing the use of pump out systems which require significant energy inputs for the transport of waste.
- To ensure development within the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment has a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.

Controls

1. All lots created must have access to one or more of the following:
 - a. A reticulated sewage scheme operated by the relevant statutory sewage authority; or
 - b. A private reticulated sewage scheme operated by person licensed under relevant legislation; or
 - c. Sufficient land with the correct physical and chemical characteristics to allow for the wastewater to be treated and disposed of within the boundaries of the lot.
2. A “pump out” system is not a satisfactory method of wastewater disposal for the purposes of Control 1.
3. Any subdivision that is carried out on unsewered land (i.e. carried out under control 1(c) above) must meet the requirements of Council’s “On-site Sewage Management System and Grey Water re-use Policy”.

2.3 Stormwater

Objectives

1. To ensure stormwater is appropriately managed to prevent environmental harm and to reduce the risk of damage to property and human life.
2. To ensure stormwater is appropriately managed to minimise long term flooding impacts on and from developments.
3. To ensure that development within the Sydney drinking water catchment has a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.

Controls

1. Development involving the subdivision of land must demonstrate that stormwater management arrangements will allow for drainage to be directed to either a natural water body or a constructed stormwater management system without causing significant environmental harm or risks to human health and safety.
2. Medium and Large subdivisions must include provision of integrated stormwater management systems to achieve Water Sensitive Urban Design outcomes. These shall be detailed in an assessment report (a Water Cycle Management Study or Similar) to be submitted with the development application which must include modelling of both water quantity and quality and must also include a short and long term maintenance management plan.

2.4 Lot Size and Shape

Objectives

1. To ensure regular and practical allotments that will encourage the orderly and economic use of land.

Controls

1. Lots (other than lots in residential zones) shall have the following minimum dimensions:

Zone	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Lot Width (Corner allotment)	Minimum Lot Depth
RU1	50m	50m	50m
RU2	50m	50m	50m
RU4	30m	30m	50m
E3	30m	30m	50m
E4	30m	30m	50m
Other Zones	N/A	N/A	N/A
B5	In the case of a subdivision intended for residential development refer to control 2. There are no minimum dimensions for subdivision intended for commercial development.		

2. Lots in residential zones shall have the following minimum dimensions:

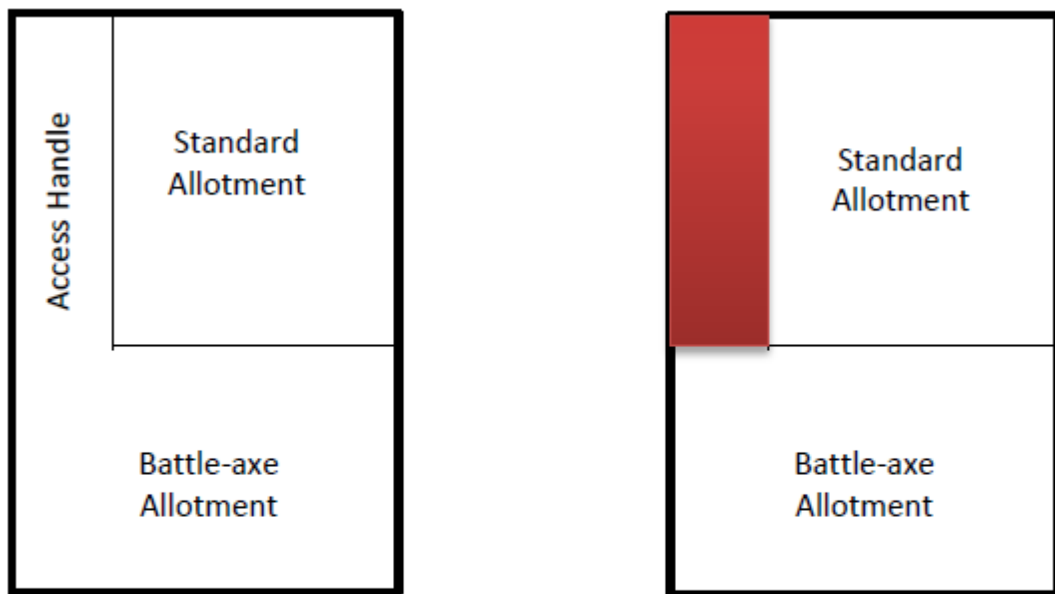
Area	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Lot Width (Corner allotment)	Minimum Lot Depth
Less than 450m ²	12m	12m	20m
Between 450m ² and 650m ² (inclusive)	13m	15m	20m
Between 650m ² and 1500m ² (exclusive)	15m	20m	25m
1500m ² or Greater	20m	30m	30m

3. These controls do not apply to subdivision that places each dwelling on its own allotment in the following cases:
 - a. The subdivision of a dual occupancy or medium density development that is existing and lawful; or
 - b. The subdivision of a proposed dual occupancy or medium density development that complies with all other relevant controls in Wollondilly Development Control Plan, 2015.
4. These controls do not apply to land to be dedicated to Council for roads, environmental reserves or for public open space.
5. Lots that are irregularly shaped because of their location in the road network and/or because of constraints of the site may proceed in spite of a non-compliance with controls 1 and 2 if the consent authority is satisfied that the lots, when developed, will be capable of supporting:
 - a dwelling with a footprint of at least 150m² ; and
 - Any required asset protection zone wholly within the proposed lot boundaries
 - If the subdivision occurs on unsewered land that the site can adequately accommodate any effluent disposal area that is required;

and the resulting character of that development would be consistent with the character of the area.

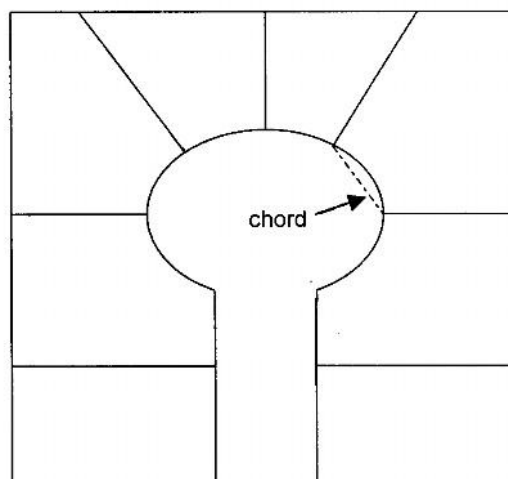
Council may require the submission of specialist studies to justify development carried out under this control.

6. For the purposes of calculating minimum lot size for land within an R1, R2 or R3 zone, the area of the battle-axe handle is not included in the calculation of the area of a lot which it services. This is shown in the diagram below:



 Indicates area not to be included in lot size

7. Proposed lots which face onto a cul-de-sac head shall achieve a minimum “chord” width of 10 metres. The area considered to be the chord of the cul-de-sac is demonstrated in the diagram below.



The width of any lot at the front building line shall be in accordance with the table above in control 2.

2.5 Landscape and Character

Objectives

1. To ensure subdivisions are designed in a way that maintains or enhances the landscape character of the surrounding area.

Controls

1. The subdivision of land in environmental and rural zones must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the consent authority that the location of all building envelopes and access driveways will not result in degradation of the landscape character of the surrounding area.
2. The subdivision of land in residential zones must ensure that there are no two access handles along the same property boundary.
3. Access handles to lots in residential zones (excluding R5 Large Lot Residential zones) must be provided with landscaping between the edge of the driveway pavement and the property boundary. The minimum width of such landscaping shall be 1m at all points. Formal landscaping is not required for those parts of access handles where driveways connect the access handle to vehicle parking or manoeuvring areas.
4. Landscaping required by control 2.5(3) shall be provided with:
 - a. An automatic watering system; and
 - b. A mix of ground covers and shrubs that are appropriate for the width of the handle; and
 - c. A mulched or rocked garden bed with permanent edging.
5. Landscaping for access handles shall not obscure the buildings at the rear of the handle.
6. The subdivision of land that proposes the opening of a new public road must include embellishment of the new road verges in accordance with Council's Street Tree Risk Plan.

2.6 Corner Allotments

Objectives

1. To plan corner allotments at the subdivision stage to ensure safe vehicular access and maximum amenity for the streetscape.

Controls

1. Corner allotments in residential zones shall be provided with a building envelope to identify the primary and secondary setbacks.
2. Corner allotments in residential zones shall nominate a vehicular access point to allow the safety of the access point to be assessed with reference to any nearby intersection.
3. These controls do not apply to proposed corner allotments on which a dwelling is already constructed.

2.7 Building Envelopes

Objectives

1. To identify the constraints on rural and environmental land at the subdivision stage.
2. To ensure integrated housing lots are provided with adequate covenants for a future zero lot line.

Controls

1. Each lot created by subdivision of land within rural and environmental zones shall be provided within a building envelope that includes all developable land and excludes the following land:
 - a. Land that is moderate or higher risk of geotechnical instability; and
 - b. Land that is within a setback identified in Volume 4 of this DCP; and
 - c. Land that is within 40 metres of the top of bank of a watercourse; and
 - d. Land that contains significant native vegetation; and
 - e. Land that has been identified as being subject to the 1% AEP flood extent; and
 - f. Land that is required for an asset protection zone under a Bushfire Safety Authority; and
 - g. Land that is subject to a transmission line or other utility service easement; and
 - h. Land that is visually prominent or located upon a ridgeline and upon which the construction of a dwelling would degrade the landscape character of the area.
2. Town Centre Residential Lots and residential small lots may be created where a building envelope allows for one boundary as a zero lot line boundary. If such a boundary is to be created then satisfactory easements must be provided on the adjoining lot for eave overhang, drainage, maintenance and any other relevant matter. The subject easement must be registered as a restriction on the title of the burdened lot prior to the issue of any Subdivision Certificate for the land.

2.8 Environmental Protection

Objectives

1. To ensure significant native vegetation and other environmental assets are not lost in the provision of asset protection zones.

Controls

1. The subdivision of land that comprises significant stands of native vegetation must provide for asset protection zones for all future development outside of that vegetation. The allotment size and layout must facilitate this provision.
2. The layout of any proposed subdivision must be designed to limit or avoid any adverse impacts on watercourses and vegetation and prevent future development occurring on steep and constrained lands.

2.9 Non-Residential Development

Objectives

1. To ensure that the subdivision of land is carried out with due regard to other forms of existing non-residential development in the locality.

Controls

1. When the subdivision of land is proposed in an area where an existing nearby non-residential use may impact on future residents, the consent authority must be satisfied that the new development would not restrict the ability of the existing development to meet amenity requirements in relation to issues such as noise, odour and the like in accordance with the principles established in the case of *Inghams Enterprises vs Kira Holdings*.

2.10 Agricultural Subdivision

Objectives

1. To ensure agricultural land is not fragmented and degraded by inappropriate subdivision.

Controls

1. These controls relate to the subdivision of land carried out under Clause 4.2 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
2. Any development application for the subdivision of land under this clause must include a Total Farm Management Assessment which identifies the following:
 - Details of the most suitable agricultural uses for the site taking into account soil type, agricultural land classification, slope, pasture/grass type, drainage characteristics of the site, microclimate and proximity to dwellings on adjoining lands; and
 - The agricultural use to be undertaken on each proposed lot; and
 - The nomination of an agricultural envelope within each lot which demonstrates that sufficient land is available for the nominated agricultural use for that lot. The agricultural envelope shall exclude areas of the site required for boundary setbacks, services (including on-site wastewater disposal), drainage and other infrastructure and the like; and
 - Provide evidence that the lots are large enough to prevent the onset of rural land use conflict by way of odour, spray drift etc from the proposed agricultural use; and
 - Indicate the source of water supply for the use; and
 - Provide an Economic Feasibility Assessment of the intended agricultural uses on each of the lots.
 - That the use of the land, including storage of equipment, will be satisfactory from a security perspective if the lots do not have a dwelling to provide supervision.
3. A restriction shall be placed on the title of each lot created under clause 4.2 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan stating that the lot shall only be used for the purposes identified in the Total Farm Management Assessment endorsed by Council and that the lot(s) shall no dwelling shall be erected on the lot burdened.

2.11 Boundary Adjustment to certain residential, environment protection and rural zones

Note 1: Clause 4.2B of the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 applies to Boundary Adjustments in rural, environmental protection zones and large lot residential. Clause 4.B sets out where boundary adjustments can be considered and what must be considered before determining a development application.

Note 2: Only controls under this part (i.e. Part 2.11) will apply to boundary adjustments. Other controls within Part 2 do not apply.

Application

This part applies when a boundary adjustment is carried out and no additional lots are created under clause 4.2B of WLEP 2011

Objectives

- a) To ensure access points for rural subdivisions are located at safe locations within the road network
- b) To ensure regular and practical allotments that will encourage the orderly and economic use of land.
- c) To ensure the land is not fragmented and degraded by inappropriate subdivision
- d) To indirectly define a boundary adjustment

Controls

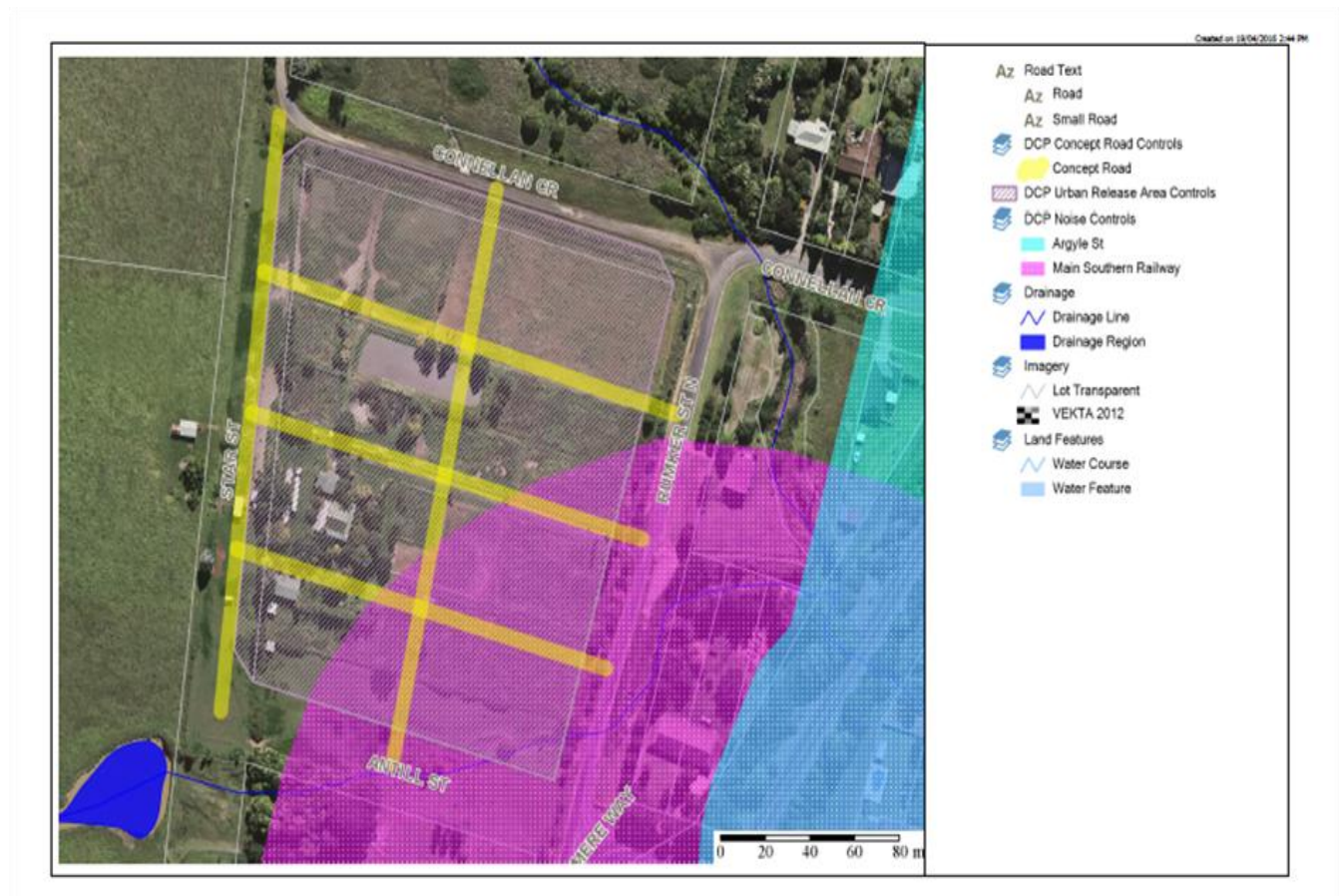
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1. The boundary adjustment must:
 - a. not result in a significant reconfiguration of the lots and
 - b. bear some resemblance to the lots which existed before the adjustment and
 - c. not result in a consolidation of the lots and
 - d. result in an orderly and logical lot pattern and
 - e. not fragment or degrade land and
 - f. not negatively alter the potential agricultural use of rural zoned land.

PART 3 – CONTROLS FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS

3.1 Picton West and Star Street Former Road Reserve

Application

1. This section applies to land identified on the structure plan and map below which is part of an Urban Release Area (refer to Volume 2, Section 2.3):



Objectives

1. To ensure roads and pathways in future subdivision of the land provides direct connections to the internal and external road network.
2. To ensure that contaminated land is suitably assessed and remediated prior to residential development.
3. To ensure that satisfactory road access is provided for land owners using the right of carriageway across the site to access their properties.

Controls

1. Roads and pathways shall be provided generally in accordance with the structure plan above.
2. For the purpose of Clause 7(4) of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55- Remediation of Land, Lot 1 DP 1182837 is taken to contain potentially contaminated land and shall require

further assessment and remediation prior to any development consent being granted for subdivision.

3. Satisfactory road access shall be provided to properties benefiting from the right of carriageway applying to Lot 1 DP 1182837 prior to construction of any future subdivision of the site.
4. The unformed road reserve named Connellan Crescent shall be constructed prior to the release of the Subdivision Certificate for the site.

3.2 Thirlmere East

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the structure plan below which is part of an Urban Release Area (refer to Volume 2, Section 2.3):



Objectives

1. To ensure future subdivision of the land is provided with direct connections to the external and internal road network.
2. To ensure the protection of significant natural waterways and vegetation.
3. To provide infrastructure to support the provision of public transport.

Controls

1. All land within 30 metres of the top of bank of Redbank Creek shall be protected by the establishment of a covenant on the land restricting development on that part of the site to only vegetation management for environmental outcomes. The covenant shall also require, as a positive covenant, the land to be managed in accordance with a vegetation management plan approved by Council or the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
2. Roads and pathways shall enable direct links to existing roads and areas within the site identified on the structure plan.
3. The habitat tree identified on the structure plan shall be retained with a suitable environmental curtilage. The tree and associated curtilage shall be retained wholly within one lot. A restriction as to user shall be placed on the title of the lot where the habitat tree and curtilage are situated which requires the habitat tree and its nominated curtilage to be retained for environmental purposes.
4. Staged construction of a pathway from the site along Rita Street and Turner Street to the existing bus shelter in Thirlmere Way shall be undertaken as part of any subdivision application and staging of the pathway shall be proportional based on the number of lots generated.

3.3 Thirlmere South

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the structure plan map below which is part of an Urban Release Area (refer to Volume 2, Section 2.3):



Objectives

1. To ensure that roads and pathways in future subdivision of the land are suitably connected to the external and internal road network.
2. To provide infrastructure to support the provision of public transport.

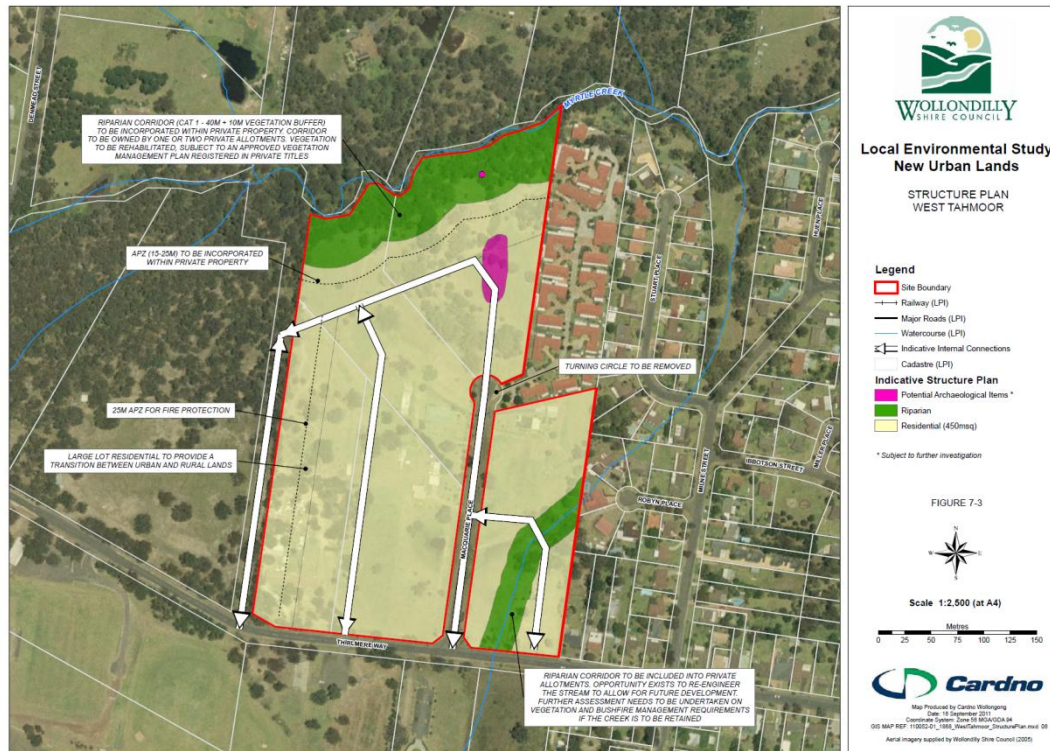
Controls

1. Each existing lot shall fully construct and upgrade the public road for any part of its existing road frontages that have not been constructed to the standard specified in Council's Design Specification. The roads shall be completed prior to the release of any subdivision certificate for any allotment with an area less than 2Ha to be created from the existing lot.
2. The *recommended connection between Antill and Dennis Streets* identified on the structure plan shall be incorporated into the road network for the development of each existing lot within the precinct.
3. A bus stop with shelter shall be provided along the existing bus route in Thirlmere Way and linked through the precinct via a shared pathway along the *recommended connection between Antill and Dennis Streets*.
4. The subdivision of land identified as *Potential Heritage Item* shall not proceed prior to a heritage assessment being prepared to the satisfaction of the consent authority. A subdivision proposal for this land may not proceed unless it is consistent with the recommendations of such an assessment.
5. Roads and pathways shall be provided generally in accordance with the structure plan and enable direct links to the road network and area within the site identified on the structure plan.

3.4 Tahmoor West

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the structure plan map below:



Objectives

1. To ensure roads and pathways within future subdivision of the land are provided with direct links to the road network.
2. To ensure the protection of significant natural waterways and vegetation.
3. To provide infrastructure to support the provision of public transport.
4. To provide for a transition in lot sizes appropriate to the visual character of the locality.
5. To ensure aboriginal heritage is protected.

Controls

1. All land within 50 metres of the top of bank of Myrtle Creek shall be protected by the establishment of a covenant on the land which provides the following:
 - i. Restrict development to only vegetation management for environmental outcomes.
 - ii. prohibit the fencing of this land
 - iii. require the land to be managed in accordance with a vegetation management plan approved by Council or the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
2. The land identified as *potential archaeological items* shall be assessed in accordance with Clause 5.10 of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
3. The subdivision shall provide larger allotments along Thirlmere Way and the western edge of the precinct.
4. Roads and pathways shall be provided generally in accordance with the structure plan and enable direct links to the road network and area within the site identified on the structure plan.

5. A bus stop with shelter to be provided along the existing bus route in Thirlmere Way.

3.5 Tahmoor South

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the structure plan map below which is part of an Urban Release Area (Refer to Volume 2, Section 2.3):



Objectives

1. To ensure roads and pathways within future subdivision of the land are provided with direct links to the road network.
2. To provide infrastructure to support the provision of public transport.
3. To mitigate adverse impacts of the adjoining rail corridor on future residential development.
4. To mitigate the risks of development on Aboriginal artefacts and sacred sites.
5. To ensure the protection of significant vegetation.
6. To provide for a transition in lot sizes appropriate to the visual character of the locality.

Controls

1. All land within 30 metres of the top of bank of the watercourses identified on the structure plan shall be protected by the establishment of a covenant on the land which provides the following:
 - i. restricts development on that part of the site to only vegetation management for environmental outcomes;
 - ii. prohibits the fencing of this land;
 - iii. requires, as a positive covenant, the land to be managed in accordance with a vegetation management plan approved by Council or the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
2. The habitat tree identified on the structure plan shall be retained with a suitable environmental curtilage. The tree and associated curtilage shall be retained wholly within

one lot. A restriction as to user shall be placed on the title of the lot where the habitat tree and curtilage are situated which requires the habitat tree and its nominated curtilage to be retained for environmental purposes.

3. Developments shall provide larger allotments along the southern and western edges of the precinct.
4. Roads and footpaths shall be provided generally in accordance with the structure plan to enable direct links to the existing road network and within the site identified on the structure plan.
5. A bus stop with shelter to be provided along the existing bus route in Byron Road.
6. Any identified archaeological items on the site shall be assessed in accordance with the requirements of Volume 1 Part 7 of this DCP.
7. Staged construction of a pathway from the north east corner of the site to Thirlmere Way along Pitt Street shall be undertaken as part of any subdivision application and staging of the pathway shall be proportional based on the number of lots generated.

Notes

1. Part of this precinct was not rezoned by the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan Amendment Number 3, 2014 (the LEP amendment). This plan has been prepared on the basis of the entire site having been rezoned. As development for the purposes of **Road** is permissible across the entire precinct before and after the LEP amendment it is anticipated that the development of the residentially zoned part of the site can be undertaken in accordance with these controls.
2. It is anticipated that the remainder of the site will be rezoned as part of a future amendment to Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011. These provisions are applied to the entire site in anticipation of it being wholly rezoned in the long term.

3.6 Tahmoor East

Application

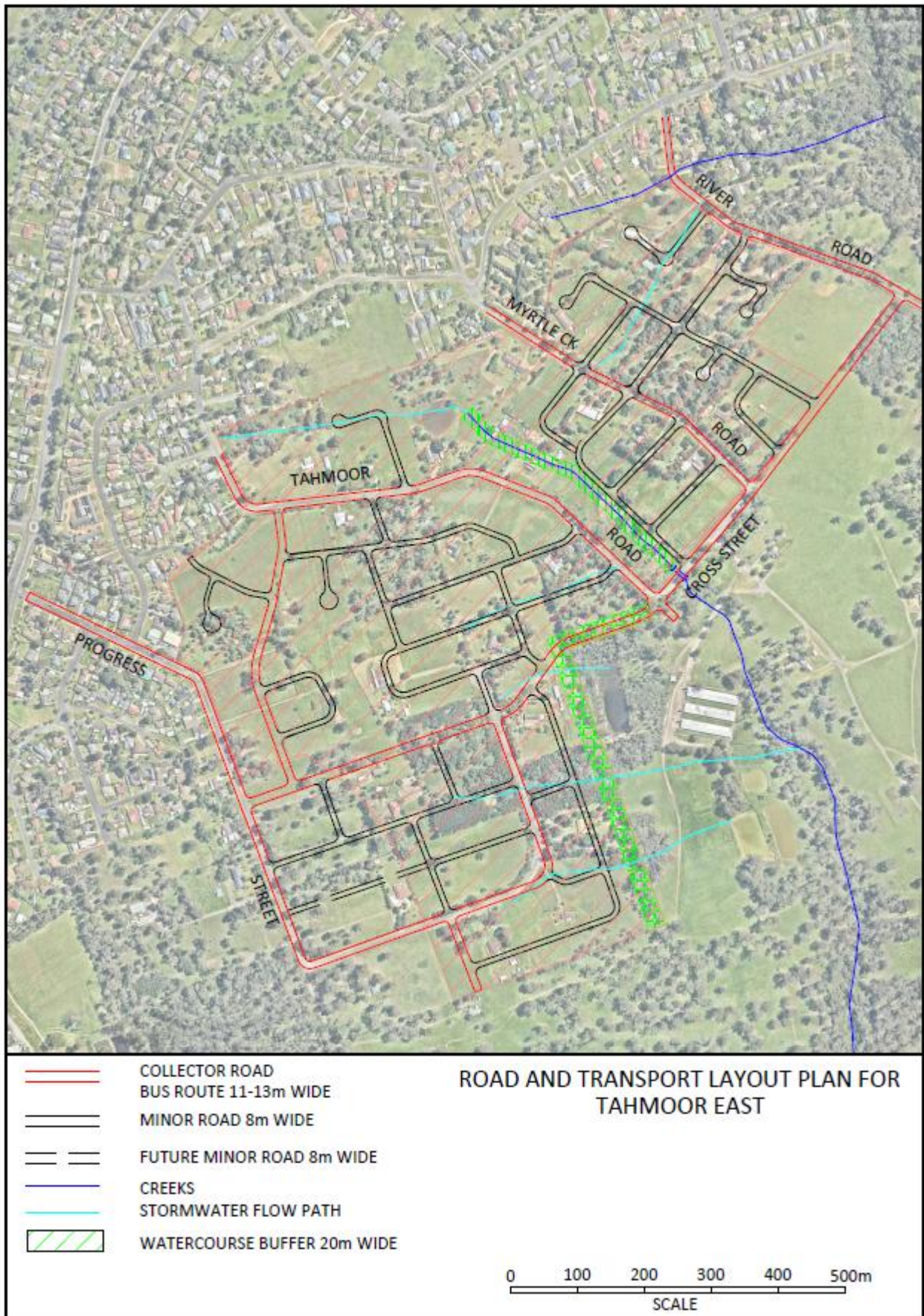
1. This section applies to the land identified on the structure plan map below which is part of an Urban Release Area (Refer to Volume 2, Section 2.3):

Objectives

1. To ensure roads and pathways within future subdivision of the land are provided with direct links to the road network.
2. To provide infrastructure to support the provision of public transport.
3. To mitigate the risks of development on Aboriginal artefacts and sacred sites.
4. To ensure the protection of significant natural waterways and vegetation.
5. To provide a road network that maximises access for the general public and achieves a high level of permeability;
6. To satisfactorily link with existing roads;
7. To provide satisfactory public transport links throughout the precinct;
8. To avoid isolating small sections of existing lots;
9. To avoid inappropriate road locations which would disadvantage other landowners in the precinct and reduce the ability of other landowners to satisfactorily develop their land in the future.

Controls

1. The habitat trees identified on the structure plan shall be retained with a suitable environmental curtilage. A restriction as to user shall be placed on the title of the lot where the habitat tree and curtilage are situated which requires the habitat tree and its nominated curtilage to be retained for environmental purposes.
2. The subdivision of land identified as *Potential Heritage Item* shall not proceed prior to a heritage assessment being prepared to the satisfaction of the consent authority. A subdivision proposal for this land may not proceed unless it is consistent with the recommendations of such an assessment.
3. Roads and pathways shall be provided generally in accordance with the structure plan below and enable direct links to the external road network and area within the site identified on the structure plan.
4. Any identified archaeological items on the site shall be assessed in accordance with the requirements of Volume 1 Part 7 of this DCP.



3.7 Avon Dam and Hawthorne Roads, Bargo

Application

1. This section applies to the following allotments:
 - a. 67 Avon Dam Road (Lot 9 DP 877774)
 - b. 77 Avon Dam Road (Lot 132 DP 851807)
 - c. 214 Hawthorne Road (Lot 8 DP 877774)
 - d. 218 Hawthorne Road (Lot 7 DP 877774)
 - e. 235 Hawthorne Road (Lot 1 DP 877774)
 - f. 245 Hawthorne Road (Lot 2 DP 877774)

Objectives

1. To encourage alternative modes of transport to the site.
2. To ensure hazards such as flooding are managed effectively.
3. To ensure riparian land is protected.
4. To ensure native vegetation is maintained and improved.
5. To provide a convenient vehicular and shared pathway route for future residents to local amenities.
6. To reduce the number of lots fronting Avon Dam Road.
7. To reduce the number of lots potentially impacted by road traffic and rail noise.
8. To ensure that contaminated land is suitably assessed and remediated prior to residential development.
9. To ensure that required infrastructure is provided if development is staged.
10. To ensure water quality is maintained and improved.

Controls

1. Any future subdivision of Lot 8 DP 877774 requires the submission of a Phase 2 Contaminated Site Assessment in order to satisfy the requirements of Clause 7(1) of State Environmental Planning Policy 55 – Remediation of Land.
2. An east-west road link which incorporates a shared pathway route on the northern side of this road shall be provided between Hawthorne Road and Avon Dam Road.
3. The lot layout shall ensure that where possible lots between Avon Dam Road and Hawthorne Road front the east-west road link.
4. A shared pathway shall be constructed along the full length of the frontage of the site on the eastern side of Avon Dam Road and along the frontage of properties within the site on the south western side of Hawthorne Road.
5. For the purposes of Volume 1 of this plan, the site is to be regarded as being at risk of flood.
6. The existing culvert in Hawthorne Road shall be replaced with a culvert which has capacity to manage a 1% AEP (100yr) flood level and this shall be installed prior to release of the first Subdivision Certificate.
7. A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) for all restored or reconstructed riparian areas of the site shall be submitted with each development application for lots containing NRW mapped areas and shall be based on the document Controlled activities - Guidelines for Vegetation Management Plans by DECCW (2010).
8. Existing mature Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW) species shall be maintained and the mapped NRW area around the watercourse shall be revegetated using indigenous CPW species.
9. The watercourse shall be protected and rehabilitated to mimic a natural creek system and this work shall be completed prior to release of the Subdivision Certificate for the land on which the watercourse is located.

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10. A Section 88B instrument with a Restriction on the Title to require the ongoing restoration and maintenance of riparian corridors shall be registered on the title for those lots containing NRW mapped land.

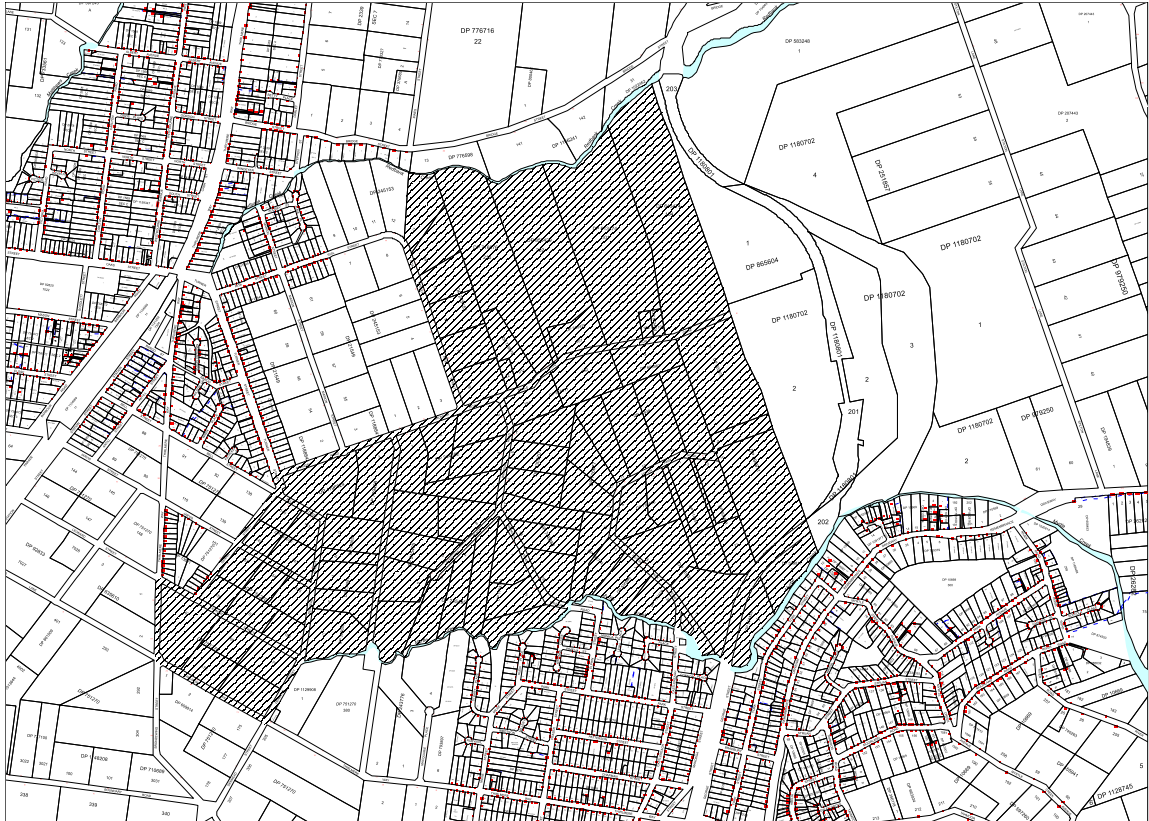
Notes

1. For further detail on the location of flood prone land refer to Appendix C in the Flood Study prepared by SEEC (March 2011).

3.8 Land Between Picton, Tahmoor and Thirlmere (commonly known as PTTAG)

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Objectives

1. To ensure future subdivision of the land has regard to the capacity of downstream stormwater infrastructure.
2. To ensure aboriginal heritage is appropriately considered in the assessment of subdivisions in the PTTAG precinct.

Controls

1. Prior to the grant of consent for any subdivision of land to which this clause applies must demonstrate that all downstream stormwater infrastructure, including culverts, are adequate for post development flows or can and will be upgraded to accommodate such flows.
2. The consent authority shall consult with local aboriginal groups as a part of the assessment for any subdivision application within the PTTAG precinct and may require additional archaeological assessment on a site by site basis.

3.9 Montpelier Drive Residential Land (The Oaks)

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Objectives

1. To minimise the impacts on the scenic and cultural qualities of the rural and heritage landscape.
2. To improve road efficiency and permeability between residential areas.
3. To minimise rural land use conflict.
4. To maintain water quality in the drinking water catchment.
5. To reduce Council's maintenance burden.
6. To minimise the potential risk to life and property, and mitigate noise, from use of the nearby airfield.
7. To ensure habitable buildings are not impacted by potential "dam failure" from the large dam located on the adjoining property to the south.
8. To ensure that contaminated land is suitably assessed and remediated prior to residential development.

Controls

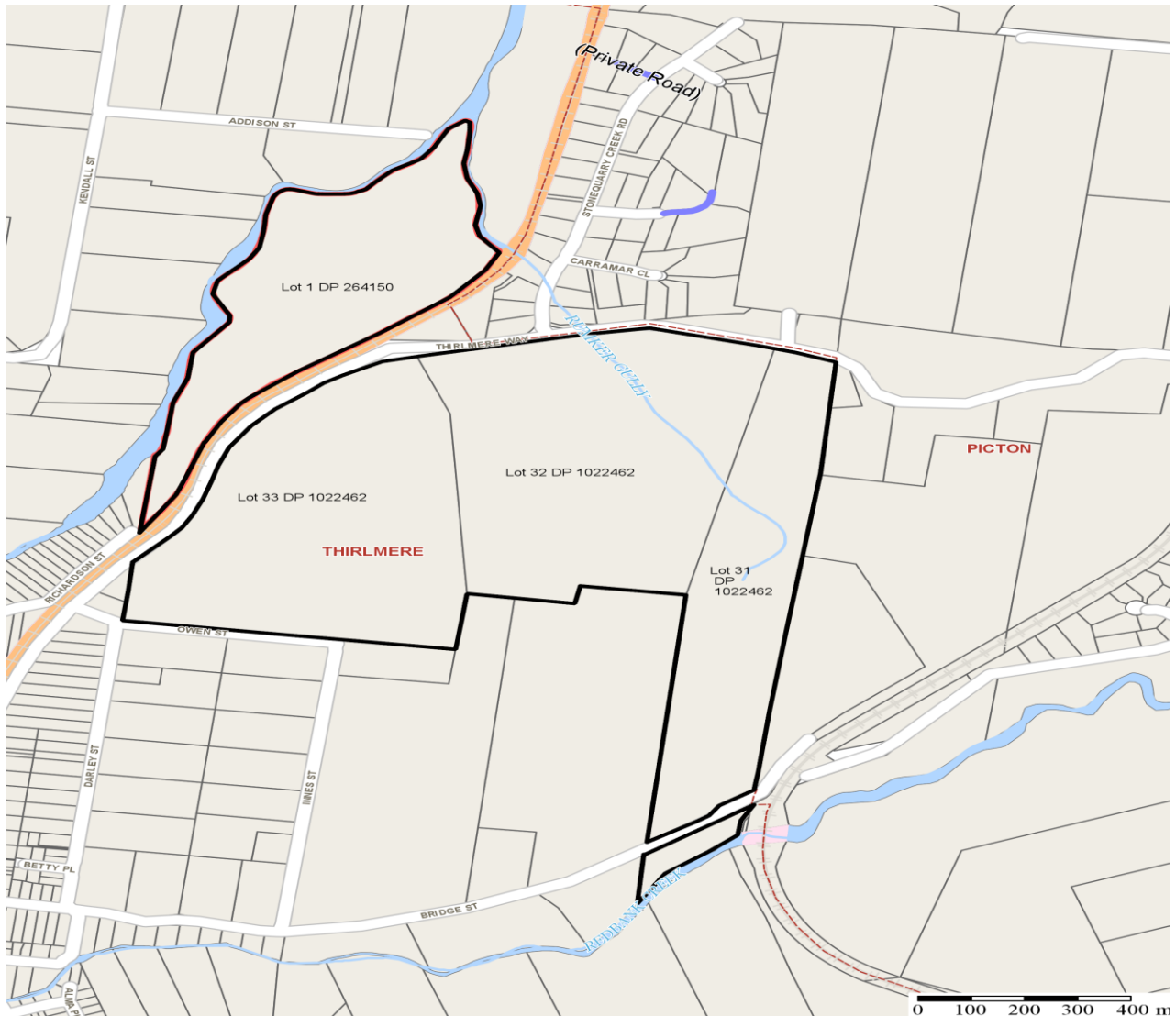
1. Prior to construction of any subdivision a Historical Archaeological Assessment should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified Historical Archaeologist. Should the assessment find that the proposed works are likely to discover, expose, move damage or destroy any archaeological relics an excavation permit under Section 139 of the Heritage Act 1977 is to be submitted for the approval of the Heritage Council.
2. Any subdivision layout shall achieve an overall density of 9 lots per hectare with a graduating range from 10 lots per hectare at the northern end decreasing to 8 lots per hectare at the southern end of the site.

3. Lots shall be orientated to Montpelier Drive and the main access road and fenced with open style rural fencing.
4. The main access to the site shall be from Montpelier Drive via the unformed public road reserve adjoining the southern end of the site. This access road shall be constructed in accordance with Council design requirements and align with Jooriland Road on the western side of Montpelier Drive.
5. Vehicular access to Hardwicke Street will only be allowed during emergencies.
6. Internal road and shared pathway links shall be provided to the adjoining northern residential area.
7. The main access road shall be landscaped on its southern boundary with suitable vegetation prior to release of any subdivision certificate to achieve a suitable buffer from noise and dust associated with rural activities on adjoining land.
8. All stormwater treatment systems shall be maintained and monitored by the developer for a period of 5 years after construction of the subdivision is completed for the whole site and these systems shall be demonstrated to be functioning effectively before being handed over to Council. Note: The letter of offer by the landowner on 26 August 2014 to enter into a planning agreement at the development application stage to provide additional funds for maintenance of these systems beyond the 5 year period.
9. The height of any new structure or tree shall be restricted to below the maximum permissible height as detailed in Figure 4 Height Limitations of the *Aviation Risk Assessment* by Rehbein Airport Consulting, 31 March 2014. Details of this restriction shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all lots.
10. A noise assessment shall accompany all development applications for dwellings and detail design features to achieve an Aircraft Noise Reduction goal of approximately 20dBA in accordance with AS 2021. Details of this building restriction shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to be lodged with any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all lots.
11. Uses such as hospitals, schools, child care centres and seniors living developments although permissible in the R2 Low Density Zone are not recommended for this site due to the potential risk from aircraft using the nearby east-west runway. Council shall only consider a proposal for such uses if an assessment indicates that these risks can be mitigated effectively.
12. All habitable buildings shall be constructed above the PMF flood level and to achieve this, building envelopes on affected lots shall be detailed on plans lodged as part of any development application for subdivision. Details of this building restriction on affected lots shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all such lots.
13. For the purpose of Clause 7(4) of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land the site is taken to contain potentially contaminated land and shall require further assessment and remediation prior to any development consent being granted for subdivision.
14. A minimum clearance zone of 3 metres shall be provided for development around mature trees fronting Montpelier Drive and throughout the site. Details of this building restriction shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to be lodged with any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all lots.

3.10 Queen Victoria Memorial Home Planning Proposal Site

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Land Contamination

Objectives

- (a) To ensure remediation measures are undertaken to address any potential contaminants to enable the land to be used for residential purposes.

Controls

1. For the purpose of Clause 7(4) of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land, the site has been identified as containing areas of environmental concern and shall require further assessment and remediation prior to any development consent being granted for seniors housing.

Biodiversity

The following requirements apply to all land identified on the Natural Resources Biodiversity Map

Objectives

- (a) To protect and improve environmentally sensitive land identified on the site.

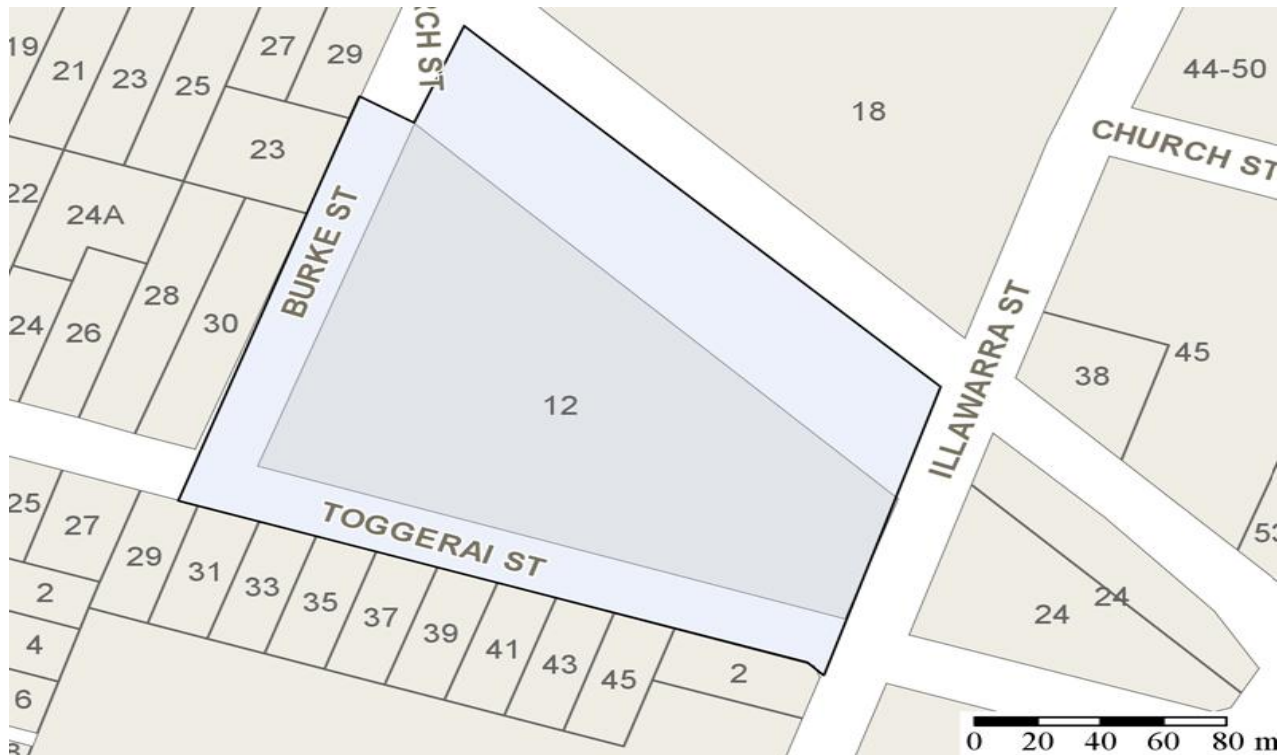
Controls

1. A Bushland Management Plan shall be prepared and submitted with any application for seniors housing in accordance with the Requirements for the Bushland Plan of Management prepared by Wollondilly Shire Council's Environment Section TRIM Ref: 6399#583
2. A Restriction on the Title shall be registered on the title of all lots containing environmentally sensitive land mapped on the Natural Resources Biodiversity Map and include the following measures:
 - a. Requirement to implement the Bushland Management Plan
 - b. Detail that Asset Protection Zones shall be located outside environmentally sensitive land
 - c. Detail that environmentally sensitive land cannot be cleared
 - for the purpose of fencing of allotment boundaries or
 - for the provision of infrastructure, utilities or driveways.

3.11 Bulli Appin Road Planning Proposal Site

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Subdivision Plan

Objectives

- a) To establish an aesthetically pleasing streetscape on the prominent eastern gateway into the village.
- b) To ensure the rural character of Appin is maintained and enhanced.
- c) To retain existing native vegetation and reduce the impact of climate change.

Controls

1. The subdivision shall be designed to maximise building frontages orientated to and accessed by pedestrians to existing streets particularly Bulli Appin Road and Illawarra Street.
2. Lots adjacent to Bulli Appin Road will share a similar width and alignment to existing lots on Church Street.
3. Residential lots fronting Bulli Appin Road will have a front orientated towards Bulli Appin Road.
4. The lots shall be orientated to ensure that no future fencing, other than corner lots, adjoin an access road.
5. A vegetation buffer using existing native trees along Bulli Appin Road shall be retained within the road reserve or an adjoining service road and further landscaping shall be provided. This landscaping shall include mid and understory plants which are typical of SSTF high sandstone influence.

6. Details of restrictions relating to all controls in Volume 4, Part 4.3(1) and Part 4.3 (2) will be noted on an 88B instrument and must be lodged with the application for subdivision certificate and registered on the title of all lots.

Road Transport Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access

Objectives

- a) To provide adequate and safe vehicular access.
- b) To provide good pedestrian access.
- c) To ensure infrastructure is delivered prior to the completion of housing.
- d) To reduce the impact of additional traffic caused by the development onto Bulli Appin Road.
- e) To maximise walkability and connectivity for future residents.
- f) To promote the site as a prominent eastern gateway into the village.

Controls

1. The development shall not result in any additional road access points directly onto Bulli Appin Road.
2. Works to open south Burke Street to be completed prior to the release of the Subdivision certificate.
3. Vehicular access into properties adjacent to Bulli Appin Road shall be from a service road to the front of the property.
4. With the exception of service roads, Cul-de-sacs are to be avoided.
5. Other than corner lots, lots with dual frontages are to be avoided.
6. Shared pathways shall be provided along Appin Bulli Road from east to west and will be linked to any future roads within the development and to Kennedy Creek Cycleway.
7. Residential lots adjacent to Bulli Appin Road will have direct pedestrian access to Bulli Appin Road from the front of the lots.
8. All roads and infrastructure to be provided in accordance with Council's Design and Construction Specifications.

Noise and contamination

- a) To promote positive amenity and address noise and dust from Bulli Appin Road and Appin Colliery.
- b) To protect the health of future residents.

Controls

1. For the purpose of Clause 7(4) of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55- Remediation of Land, the site is taken to contain potentially contaminated land and shall require further assessment and remediation prior to any development consent being granted for subdivision.
2. An acoustic and vibration study is required to consider noise and vibration from Bulli Appin Road and The Appin Colliery. A copy of this report must be made available to all future land owners and be submitted as part of any Development Application.
3. The acoustic report shall demonstrate that the noise criteria in Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads- Interim Guideline (Department of Planning 2008), or updated document, has been addressed.

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4. Subdivision design on land impacted by noise shall implement measures to attenuate noise within dwellings and in external areas that are classified as Principle Private Open Space.
 5. Physical noise barriers (i.e. Noise walls or solid fencing) are not generally supported, and measures to attenuate noise through subdivision layout, such as service roads, setbacks, building orientation, building envelopes and building design and materials selection shall be implemented to achieve appropriate internal noise standards.
 6. Details of building restrictions and residential building design treatments for road and mining noise shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to be lodged with the application for subdivision certificate and registered on the title of all lots.

3.12 Bronzewing Street Planning Proposal Site

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Objectives

1. To ensure that contaminated land is suitably assessed and remediated prior to residential development.
2. To ensure that potential archaeological heritage is assessed.
3. To improve road efficiency and permeability between residential areas.
4. To protect large native trees to achieve connectivity for native animals.
5. To ensure local indigenous vegetation is used for landscaping.
6. To ensure asset protection zones do not impact on native vegetation
7. To minimise impacts on the rural character at the urban-rural interface.

Controls

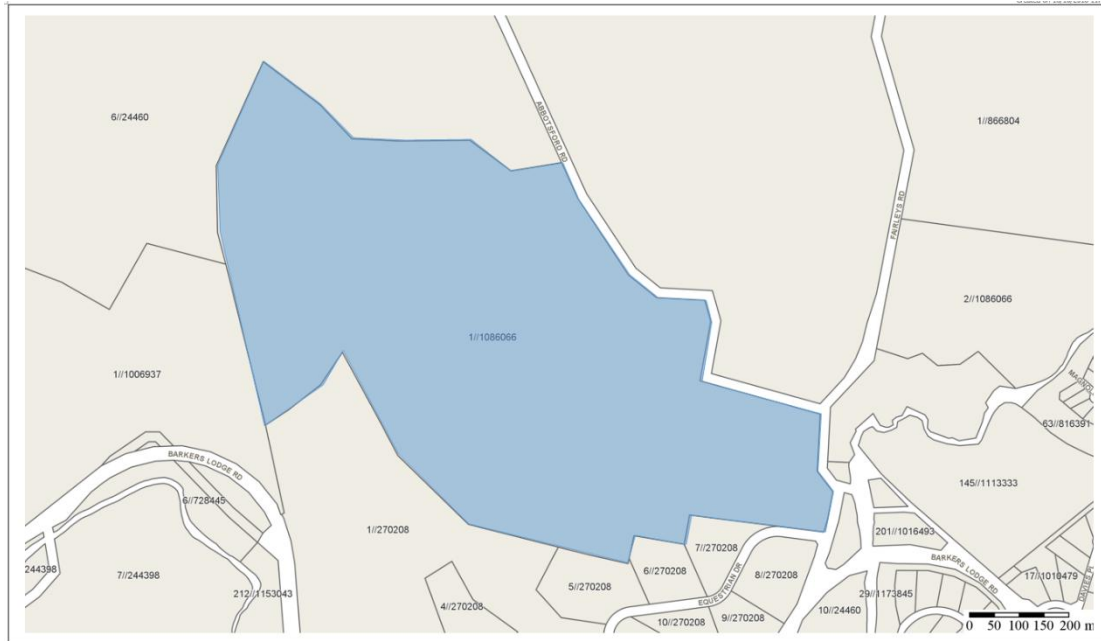
1. For the purpose of Clause 7(4) of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land the site is taken to contain potentially contaminated land and shall require further

-
- assessment and remediation prior to any development consent being granted for subdivision.
2. Prior to construction of any subdivision a Baseline Archaeological Assessment should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified Historical Archaeologist. A process for locating excavating, recording and conserving any potential archaeological relics shall be detailed. Should the assessment find that the proposed works are likely to discover, expose, move, damage or destroy any archaeological relics an excavation permit under Section 139 of the Heritage Act 1977 is to be submitted for the approval of the Heritage Council.
 3. A road and shared pathway link to connect to Manorina Place adjoining to the north shall be provided.
 4. A shared pathway shall be constructed along the frontage of the site on Bronzewing Street and across to Milne Street.
 5. A road connection to land adjoining to the west of the site shall be provided for future potential residential development.
 6. A vegetation and bushfire management plan that:
 - i) protects mature native trees providing connectivity to adjoining bushland and;
 - ii) locates Asset Protection Zones outside of vegetated land and;
 - iii) incorporates larger lot sizes in the north west corner of the site to protect bushland and;
 - iv) includes a recommended Restriction on the Title detailing these measures to be registered on the title of affected lots.
 7. A landscaping plan shall be submitted detailing use of local indigenous species for street tree planting.
 8. The subdivision layout shall include larger lots (at least 1000 sqm) along the western boundary to provide a lower density (10 lots per hectare) at the urban-rural interface.

3.13 Abbotsford Road Planning Proposal Site

Application

1. This section applies to land at Abbotsford Road identified on the map below.



Objectives

1. Facilitate development of the site to achieve a high quality built form.
2. Encourage adaptive reuse of heritage items.
3. To ensure that new developments are designed and located so that they do not have an adverse impact on heritage items, the cultural landscape of the early pastoral property, historical archaeology and significant views and vistas.
4. To ensure hazards such as flooding are managed effectively to reduce the risk of damage to property and human life.
5. To protect scenic landscapes and ability to interpret the site as an early pastoral property.

Controls

General

1. Council will not grant consent to carry out a development unless the development application is accompanied by a site analysis addressing the following matters to Council's satisfaction:
 - a) The spot levels and contours of the land;
 - b) The location of any watercourses and associated flooding or drainage characteristics;
 - c) The identification of soft and hard landscape features and location of any trees and vegetation;
 - d) The location and key views associated with any heritage items;
 - e) The location of visually prominent ridgelines and landscapes; and
 - f) A written statement and/or drawings explaining how the design of the proposed subdivision has taken the site analysis into account.

Building Envelopes

2. Council will not grant consent to carry out a development unless the development application is accompanied by a subdivision plan showing the location of building envelopes and indicative dwelling locations to demonstrate that:
 - a) Development is within a landscaped setting;
 - b) The scale and footprint of the built form complements the Abbotsford Homestead;
 - c) Key views to and from Abbotsford Homestead, Byrnes Exhibition Dairy, Abbotsford Silos and Tree on Hill Summit which are identified in Figure 3.13.1 are not obstructed; and
 - d) No development will be located on visually prominent ridgelines.



Figure 3.13.1 Key views and vistas with heritage value

Key View and Vistas

- (a) View to and from Abbotsford Road, Homestead and Byrnes Dairy;
 - (b) View to and from Abbotsford Road to Silos;
 - (c) Views to and from Homestead and Silos;
 - (d) Views to and from Byrnes Dairy and Silos;
 - (e) View to and from Homestead and Tree on Hill Summit;
 - (f) View to and from Byrnes Dairy and Tree on Hill Summit;
 - (g) View to and from Silos and Tree on Hill Summit;
 - (h) View to Vault Hill; and
 - (m) View from Tree on Hill Summit to north and south.
3. For any new lot that is created on the part of the site which has a minimum lot size of 4000m² on the Minimum Lot Size Map under *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011*, the effluent disposal area may be situated outside the building envelope for the lot subject to satisfying the criteria in Council's On-Site Sewage Management and Greywater Re-use Policy.

4. The building envelope must accommodate the necessary wastewater irrigation area for any new lot created on the part of the site identified as having a minimum lot size of 20 hectares on the Minimum Lot Size Map which forms part of the *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011*.
5. A geotechnical assessment is required to establish a suitable building envelope in regard to slope stability for any new lot identified as having minimum lot size of 20 hectares on the Minimum Lot Size Map which forms part of the *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011*.
6. Details of all building restrictions (including building envelopes) and effluent disposal envelopes shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of the affected lots.

Heritage

7. Council will not grant consent to carry out a development unless the development application is accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional. The Heritage Impact Statement should address the following matters:
 - a) Graphical representations demonstrating that the views to and from Abbotsford Homestead, Byrnes Exhibition Dairy and Abbotsford Silos including the visual connection between Abbotsford and Vault Hill will remain unencumbered by any proposed development;
 - b) The impacts to the curtilage of the State Heritage Register (SHR) item and on archaeological relics within the site;
 - d) Ability to identify historic uses of the site as an early colonial farm.

Note: For small scale and low impact development applications heritage considerations can be addressed within Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE).

8. The subdivision shall be designed to retain and enhance key view lines associated with Abbotsford Homestead, Byrnes Exhibition Dairy and Abbotsford Silos.
9. Council will not grant consent to carry out a development unless the development application is accompanied by an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional and should address the following matters:
 - a) The Archaeological Management Plan should clearly outline the areas of archaeological potential and significance in relation to the State Heritage Register curtilage of 'Abbotsford';
 - b) It shall include clear provisions outlining how the subdivision will protect and retain significant archaeology;
 - c) If no archaeological testing program has occurred to inform this process, include an appropriate buffer to protect the State significant items within the subdivision;
 - d) Any further subdivision of the land shall ensure that significant archaeology is retained within one lot if possible;
 - e) The significant views and heritage character of the site should not be compromised by any proposed infrastructure such as sewerage, water, gas or electricity; and
 - f) Areas with significant historical archaeology identified in the Archaeological Management Plan and confirmed through archaeological test excavation shall be identified and protected within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of the affected lot(s).
10. The following landscape elements are to be protected within lots created as part of any future subdivision:
 - a) The western-most araucaria tree on the hill top and hedge of Osage trees; and
 - b) Apparent thorn hedging on the northern side of the existing main driveway for the Abbotsford Homestead.

Details of this restriction shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all affected lots.

Boundary Treatments, Fences & Gates

- 11.** Boundary fencing should be see-through rural style fencing (post and rail with chicken wire mesh detail or similar) to a maximum height of 1200mm.

Entrance gates should be constructed from timber and be of traditional ~~in~~-style.

Details of restrictions regarding fencing and gates shall be included within a Section 88B instrument to accompany any application for a subdivision certificate and shall be registered on the title of all affected lots.

- 12.** An interpretative sign/entrance feature is required near an entry road to the development to provide a link to the Abbotsford Homestead and the site's heritage. It should include key details and text about the history of the place including key dates, use and importance.

Contamination

- 13.** Council will not grant consent to carry out a development unless the development application is accompanied by a Phase 2 Contaminated Site Assessment in order to satisfy the requirements of Clause 7(1) of State Environmental Planning Policy 55 – Remediation of Land.

Flood Risk

- 14.** Flood free access is to be provided from all new lots to Barkers Lodge Road. In this control, flood free access means any access provided via a public road at or above the Flood Planning Level and The Flood Planning Level is defined as the 1 in 100 AEP (Annual Exceedance Probability) Flood Level plus 0.5 metre freeboard.

Connectivity

- 15.** A shared pathway shall be constructed to provide access from new development to Picton Sportsground and to link with the existing shared path network.

Biodiversity

- 16.** Council will not grant consent to carry out a development unless the development application is accompanied by a flora and fauna report to determine the impact of the development on the biodiversity values of the site.

In addition to the standard scope for such a report, it should specifically include:

- a) a map that identifies the presence and boundaries of vegetation communities on the site;
- b) A map that identifies areas of native and exotic grasses including those areas satisfying the definition of 'derived' native grassland under the scientific determination for Cumberland Plain Woodland under NSW legislation;
- c) Details of methodology and outcomes of surveys within quadrats in the area of Cumberland Plain Woodland on the site using best practice involving the identification of coverage of each identified native species within each coverage; and
- d) Methodology and outcomes of targeted surveys of threatened fauna species particularly Flying Foxes given the close proximity of the site to the Grey-Headed Flying Fox Camp occupying Stonequarry Creek.

Notes

For further information please refer to the following specialist studies prepared to inform the Abbotsford Planning Proposal:

1. For further detail on the location of flood prone land refer to the Flood Assessment Report prepared by FloodMit (February 2013).
2. For further detail on the location of constrained land in terms of slope and slip features refer to the Geotechnical Study prepared by Harvest Scientific Services Pty Ltd (January 2013).
3. For further detail on biodiversity refer to the Biodiversity Study prepared by ACS Environmental Pty Ltd (June 2013).
4. For further detail on heritage matters related to the Abbotsford Homestead refer to the:
 - a) Curtilage Study prepared by NBRS + Partners (June 2013), and
 - b) Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by NBRS + Partners (October 2017).

3.14 Station Street Planning Proposal Site

Application

This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Figure 1: Land to which this part applies

Note

In the event of any inconsistencies between controls in this section and Section 6 in Volume 1 the controls in Section 6 in Volume 1 shall take precedence.

Lot Size and Shape

Objectives

- To ensure that residential development provides a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the needs of the whole community in a way that promotes social equity and it is sympathetic to heritage values of Menangle;
- To accommodate a mix of lot sizes and dwelling types across a precinct;
- To establish minimum lot dimensions for different residential dwelling types; and
- To encourage variety in dwelling size, type and design whilst retaining and enhancing the unique heritage qualities of Menangle in order to promote sympathetic housing choices and create attractive streetscapes that are consistent with the existing village character of Menangle.

Controls

- Controls in Section 2.4, Volume 3 of this Development Control Plan apply, except where the controls in this part differ, in which case the controls in this part take precedence.
- The following minimum dimension controls apply to the precinct:

Area	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Lot Width (Corner allotment)	Minimum Lot Depth
Less than 450m ²	7m	8m	20m
Between 450m ² and 650m ² (including lots equal to 450 m ²)	12m	14m	20m

- Proposed lots which face onto a cul-de-sac head shall achieve a minimum chord width of 10m so that the separation between driveways within the cul-de-sac is 3m. A chord length of less than 10m can be considered if it is demonstrated that the driveway separation can be achieved in accordance with Wollondilly Shire Council Design Specification. The width of any lot at the front building line shall be in accordance with the table above in control 2.

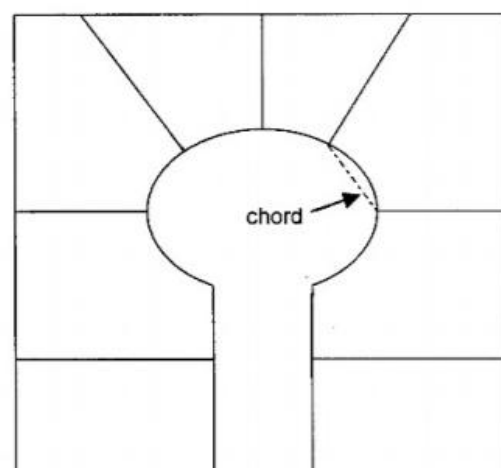


Figure 2: Cord width

- Zero side boundary setbacks are permissible for lots that measure less than 300m².
- Zero lot lines are to be nominated at subdivision stage and must include the provision of satisfactory easements have been provided over the adjoining allotment.
- Any filling of land in the northern area of the development site where filling of land is required in order to meet the relevant flood controls shall be supported by combination of retaining walls and battering to blend with the existing landscape.
- Retaining walls between two adjoining lots should not exceed 0.5m height.

Pedestrian and Cycle Access**Objectives**

- a. To encourage walking and cycling for local trips to help reduce vehicle reliance; and
- b. To create an accessible network of routes which connect the development with internal and external road networks and local amenities.

Controls

1. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided in accordance with Figure 3 below. Streets, pedestrian and cycle paths shall provide suitable linkages to open space.
2. Shared pedestrian/cycle links, cycle ways and public streets should be clearly signposted to indicate their shared status.
3. Shared pedestrian and cycle paths should be a minimum of 2.5m wide.
4. A pathway is to be provided in Station St. to Menangle Road to complete the path network.

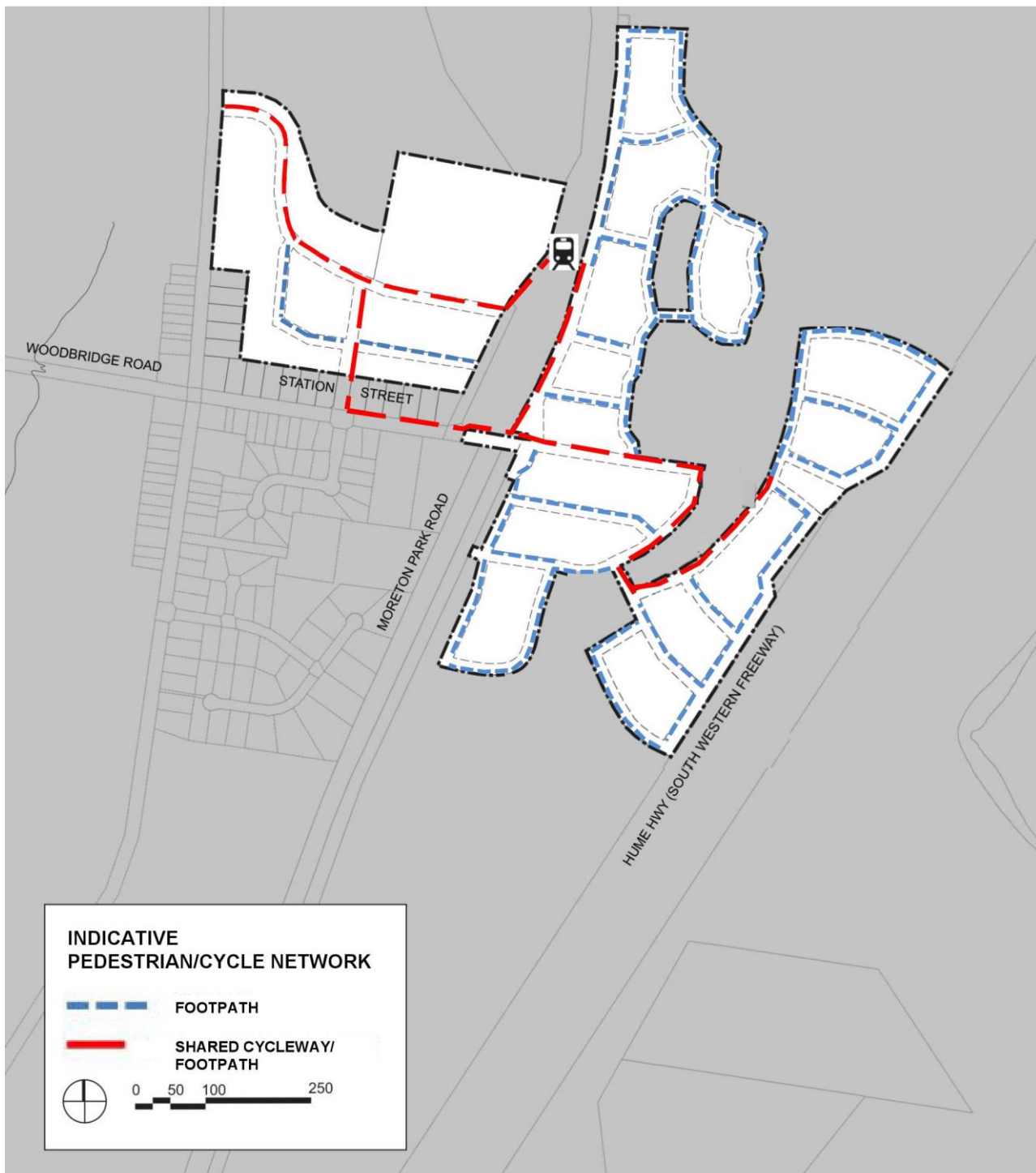


Figure 3: Cycleway and Footpath

Laneways

Laneways are public roads that are shareways, utilitarian thoroughways of the street network that provide rear vehicular access to compact or restricted access lots. The primary purpose of rear laneways is to create attractive front residential streets by removing garages and driveway cuts from the street frontages, improving the presentation of houses and maximising on street parking spaces and street trees. While laneways should be neat and tidy, they should not be confused with streets in width, character or function.

A laneway is a shareway, designed to be shared by all users whether they are pedestrians, cyclists or drivers. Equal priority between all users reinforces the distinctive, slow speed environment for drivers.

Objectives

- a. To provide vehicular access to the rear or side of lots where front access is restricted or not possible, particularly narrow lots;
- b. To reduce garage dominance in residential streets;
- c. To maximise on-street parking spaces and landscaping in residential streets;
- d. To reduce vehicular conflict through reduced driveway cross overs and focusing of traffic to known points;
- e. To facilitate the use of attached and narrow lot housing to achieve overall higher neighbourhood densities;
- f. To enable garbage collection; and
- g. To create a slow speed shared zone requiring co-operative driving practices for the very low volume and frequency of vehicle movements that is distinctly different in character and materials to residential streets.

Controls

1. The design and construction of laneways is to be consistent with Figure 4.
2. The laneway is a public “shareway” as the paved surface is for cyclists, pedestrians, garbage collection, mail deliveries, cars etc., with a 10km speed limit and driveway-style crossovers to the street rather than a road junction.
3. The minimum garage doorway widths for manoeuvrability in a laneway are 2.4m (for a single garage) and 4.8m (for a double garage).

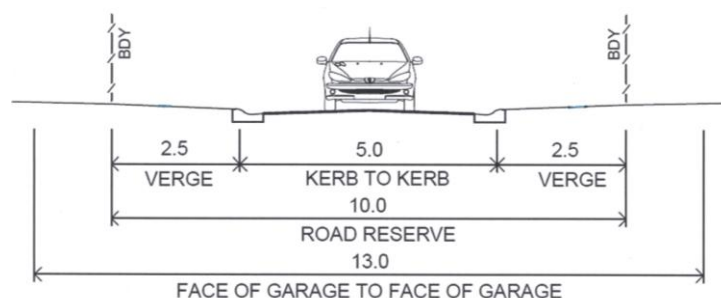


Figure 4: Laneway configuration

4. The configuration of the laneway, associated subdivision and likely arrangement of garages arising from the subdivision should create ordered, safe and tidy laneways and be designed in a manner whereby unintended uses such as casual parking, the storage of trailers and bin stacking do not arise.

-
5. Right angle bends are not supported in the laneways.
 6. Any laneway is to be:
 - a. a minimum width of 5 metres carriageway, 10m shareway reserve, 13m separation between garages;
 - b. no longer than 50 metres;
 - c. parking be prohibited to allow for vehicle movements; and
 - d. No 'T' or 'C' configurations.
 7. Install footpaths, pedestrian and cycle paths as required in Council's Design Specifications.
 8. All lots adjoining a laneway should utilise the laneway for vehicle/garage access.
 9. Passive surveillance along the laneway from the upper storey rooms or balconies of dwellings is encouraged. Ground floor habitable rooms on laneways are to be avoided unless they are located on a corner lot where the laneway meets a street. In such cases the dwellings face the street to take advantage of the residential street for an address.
 10. All lot boundaries adjoining the lane are to be provided with 1.5m rear setback with no fencing forward of the building line.

Street Tree Plan

Objectives

- a. To enhance the existing rural village character by creating an attractive development that is suitably landscaped;
- b. To create attractive streetscapes which enhance the quality and liveability of the area; and
- c. Improve and retain the species, diversity, quality and quantity of tree canopy on private and public land within the development.

Controls

1. Street trees are to be planted in conjunction with the creation of a new street.
2. The street trees should be planted prior to the release of the subdivision certificate.
3. Tree species planted along streets are to be in accordance with Figure 5.
4. A minimum of one street tree should be provided per lot. For corner lots, a minimum of two street trees should be provided on the secondary street frontage.
5. Details regarding street tree planting as well as ongoing maintenance and keeping of trees are to be submitted with any development application.



TREE SPECIES

- ROAD TYPI Waterhousea floribunda (Weeping Lilly Pilly)
- ROAD TYPI Acmena smithii (Lilly Pilly)
- ROAD TYPI Tristaniopsis laurina (Water Gum)
- ROAD TYPI Lophostemon confertus (Box Brush)

Figure 5: Street Trees

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 4 – Residential Development



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1.1 Introduction

This Volume provides controls for development for the purposes of residential accommodation and other related land uses and any development ancillary to those uses. This volume is intended to provide guidance to the community, developers and Council in the design of residential developments. When Council considers a development application it must consider this development control plan and other legislation that applies.

1.2 Objectives

The object of this volume is to ensure that residential accommodation developments achieve the aims of *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 (WLEP)* by ensuring that residential developments achieve excellent planning outcomes. The specific objectives referred to in this volume are detailed below:

1. Visual Character and amenity

- 1.1. To ensure that infill development does not detract from the existing landscape character.
- 1.2. To enhance the landscape and streetscape character through considerate and attractive design.
- 1.3. To ensure good urban design through minimising hard surfaces and the provision of adequate landscaping.
- 1.4. To ensure that dwellings on corner lots address both street frontages and provide a suitable level of visual interest when viewed from the secondary street frontage.
- 1.5. To create attractive streetscapes and landscapes through quality built form and by ensuring that development does not dominate through excessive bulk, height or inappropriate scale.
- 1.6. To ensure sites are of sufficient size to accommodate development with high amenity and liveability outcomes for residents.
- 1.7. To encourage well designed development with high amenity outcomes for residents.
- 1.8. To ensure design quality of developments and that development is sympathetic to the existing character of the area.
- 1.9. To ensure the design of any development is suitable to the size, dimensions and topography of the site.

2. Vehicular Access, Car Parking and Traffic

- 2.1. To ensure a clear path of travel between parking spaces and the dwelling.
- 2.2. To ensure that vehicular access and car parking are designed in a way that minimises risk to occupants.
- 2.3. To reduce the incidence of vehicles parking across road verges.
- 2.4. To ensure that development is provided with adequate car parking based on the likely intensity of the proposed use.
- 2.5. To encourage the use of a variety of transport modes.

3. Encouraging Healthier Lifestyles

- 3.1. To encourage the provision of private open space areas that are accessible from a living area and that achieve adequate visual and acoustic privacy for occupants.
- 3.2. To encourage the provision of common open space areas for higher density residential development that contributes to the wellbeing of occupants.
- 3.3. To encourage the provision of open space for buildings used for residential accommodation purposes to allow for recreation opportunities and a higher level of amenity within the development.
- 3.4. To ensure that the habitable rooms and private open space areas of new dwellings achieve adequate levels of solar access.
- 3.5. To ensure that any new dwelling does not unreasonably reduce the level of solar access achieved by the habitable rooms or private open space areas of adjoining dwellings.

4. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

- 4.1. To reduce the onset of entrapment areas and other public areas that have poor passive surveillance.

-
- 4.2. Maximise passive surveillance of public roads.
- 5. Privacy**
- 5.1. To ensure that development does not result in overlooking of windows and private open space areas of adjoining dwellings.
- 5.2. To ensure sufficient separation between dwellings to provide high amenity living.
- 6. Water Sensitive Urban Design**
- 6.1. To encourage the retention of land as “deep soil” exposed for infiltration of rainwater.
- 6.2. To retain, as far as practicable, natural stormwater flows.
- 6.3. To ensure stormwater from buildings is collected and conveyed in a manner that does not cause environmental harm.
- 7. Services**
- 7.1. To ensure stormwater management systems are low maintenance and resilient.
- 7.2. To ensure stormwater management systems can accommodate flows from storms with a low annual exceedence probability.
- 8. Waste Management**
- 8.1. To ensure waste storage and disposal from premises does not result in adverse amenity impacts on those premises or the surrounding environment.
- 8.2. To ensure waste disposal and collection is undertaken in a safe manner.
- 9. Ecologically Sustainable Development**
- 9.1. To reduce the need to export fill from a site.
- 9.2. To ensure that the development of land for residential purposes is carried out in a way that makes efficient use of natural resources.
- 9.3. To ensure buildings are designed with energy efficiency in mind.
- 10. Environmental Protection**
- 10.1. To ensure that the development of land does not result in adverse impacts on the biophysical environment.
- 10.2. To consider the impact of development on the natural environment in balance with the reasonable expectation that a dwelling can be constructed on rural allotments where Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 permits the construction of a dwelling.
- 11. Social Equity**
- 11.1. To ensure that residential development provides a variety of housing that includes a proportion of housing that can be readily adapted to be suitable for occupation by people with a disability to promote social equity.
- 11.2. To ensure that boarding house and hostel developments are provided in a manner that balances the positive social contribution of these developments with the needs and expectations of surrounding land uses.
- 11.3. To ensure that boarding house and hostel developments are only provided within a reasonable proximity to appropriate public transport.
- 11.4. To ensure that boarding house and hostel developments provide a satisfactory level of amenity to occupants.
- 11.5. To ensure that residential development is accessible for people with a disability.
- 12. Housing Delivery**
- 12.1. To ensure that residential development provides a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the needs of the whole community in a way that promotes social equity.
- 12.2. To ensure that residential land resources are not underdeveloped by inappropriate development staging that would lead to sterilisation.
- 12.3. To ensure the delivery of appropriate affordable housing is not hindered by the inappropriate provision of parking to Secondary Dwellings that would permit the use of the building in a manner other than that intended by the Secondary Dwellings provisions of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
- 12.4. To ensure that land within medium density zones is neither overdeveloped nor underdeveloped.
- 12.5. To ensure land within low density residential zones is not overdeveloped.
- 13. Economic Development**
- 13.1. To ensure that residential development is not antipathetic to the objectives of business zones.
- 13.2. To ensure that business development in residential areas is undertaken in a way that is sensitive to surrounding land uses.
-

-
- 13.3. To provide guidance in the determination of whether a development is or is not farm stay accommodation.
 - 13.4. To ensure that developments for visitor accommodation are not inappropriately used for long term residential purposes.
 - 14. Appropriate Integration with State Environmental Planning Policies and Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.**
 - 14.1. To ensure that this plan is consistent with the framework established by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 and the State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009.
 - 14.2. To ensure that land that is large enough to be subdivided under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011, is subject to the most appropriate controls and Section 94 developer contribution and not inappropriately developed as a dual occupancy.
 - 14.3. To ensure compliance with the provisions of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.
 - 14.4. To ensure that ancillary buildings constructed under this volume are not of an excessive scale that is beyond what can reasonably be expected to be used for domestic purposes.
 - 14.5. To ensure that development achieves consistency with the Building Code of Australia.
 - 15. Swimming Pools**
 - 15.1. To maximise the safety of swimming pools.
 - 16. Maintenance**
 - 16.1. To ensure that buildings can be maintained in the long term.
 - 17. Landscaping**
 - 17. 1 Contribution to positive urban design outcomes by incorporating landscaping throughout the development.
 - 17. 2 Provision of landscaping within the development to assist with the effects of localised Urban Heat Island.
 - 17.3 Encourage the retention of existing trees.

1.3 Parts of this DCP

The requirements contained within Part 2 apply to all development to which this plan applies.

Part 3 applies to specific types of residential accommodation development.

Part 4 applies to the following specific locations:

- Avon Dam Road and Hawthorne Road in Bargo
- Bingara Gorge Estate at Wilton
- Montpelier Drive Residential Land
- Queen Victoria Memorial Home Site
- Bulli Appin Road

1.4 How to apply this volume

The controls in this volume which apply to single dwellings and ancillary structures have been divided into various lot types which are depicted in the following table:

Lot type	Lot size
Town Centre Residential Lot	<450m ²
Residential Small Lot	450m ² -699m ²
Standard Residential Lot	700m ² -1499m ²
Residential Large Lot	1500m ² -3999m ²
Rural Lifestyle lot	4000m ² -19999m ²
Rural Lot	Greater than or equal to 2ha

If a single dwelling or ancillary structure is proposed the reference should be made to the relevant section based on the lot type above.

PART 2 –GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Alterations and Additions

Objectives

1. To provide clarity and consistency in the assessment of applications to alter and expand development subject to this volume.
2. To provide clarity and consistency in the assessment of applications for continued use of unauthorised works.

Controls

1. A proposal for alterations and/or additions to an existing development shall be assessed as though both the existing and proposed development were proposed as a single application.
2. The controls within this plan shall apply only to the alterations and/or additions and shall not be retrospectively applied to existing development that was lawfully undertaken.
3. This control applies to development sites that include existing unauthorised works where an application seeks consent for continued use of those works. Unauthorised works shall be assessed under this plan in the same way that the works would have been assessed if the application had been made prior to the work being undertaken.

2.2 Residential Development in the B4 Mixed Use Zone

Objectives

1. To provide clarity in the assessment of applications for Residential Development in the B4 Mixed Use Zone.
2. To ensure equity and consistency of character between residential development in the B4 Mixed Use Zone and nearby residential zones of similar density.

Controls

1. Development for detached dwelling houses (including ancillary developments) in the B4 Mixed Use Zone shall be assessed as though it were undertaken in the R2 Low Density Residential Zone.
2. Attached and detached dual occupancies (including ancillary developments) in the B4 Mixed Use Zone shall be assessed as though it were undertaken in the R2 Low Density Residential Zone.
3. Medium density residential development (including ancillary developments) in the B4 Mixed Use Zone shall be assessed as though it were undertaken in the R3 Medium Density Residential Zone.
4. Development for residential flat buildings (including ancillary developments) in the B4 Mixed Use Zone shall be assessed as though it were undertaken in the R3 Medium Density Residential Zone.

2.3 Effect of Building Envelopes

Objectives

1. To permit and encourage the master planning of built form in subdivisions at the subdivision stage.

Controls

1. These controls apply to any allotment that is burdened by a restriction on title benefitting Council that has been imposed as the result of a condition of development consent on the subdivision of the land.
2. Where there is an inconsistency between the restriction and any control in this volume the restriction shall prevail but only in so far as it relates to:
 - a. A building setback; and/or
 - b. A building height restriction.
3. Notwithstanding control 2, no garage may be located within 5.5m of any boundary of a property with a public road.

2.4 Conversion of Buildings

Objectives

1. To ensure that buildings to be adapted or converted to a use subject to this volume achieves the same standards that would be required if a new building were erected.
2. To ensure development is appropriate in its landscape.
3. To ensure development has a satisfactory level of amenity.

Controls

1. These controls apply to development for the purpose of converting an existing building into a development type subject to this volume.
2. The development shall be assessed as though the development were being proposed as a new building.

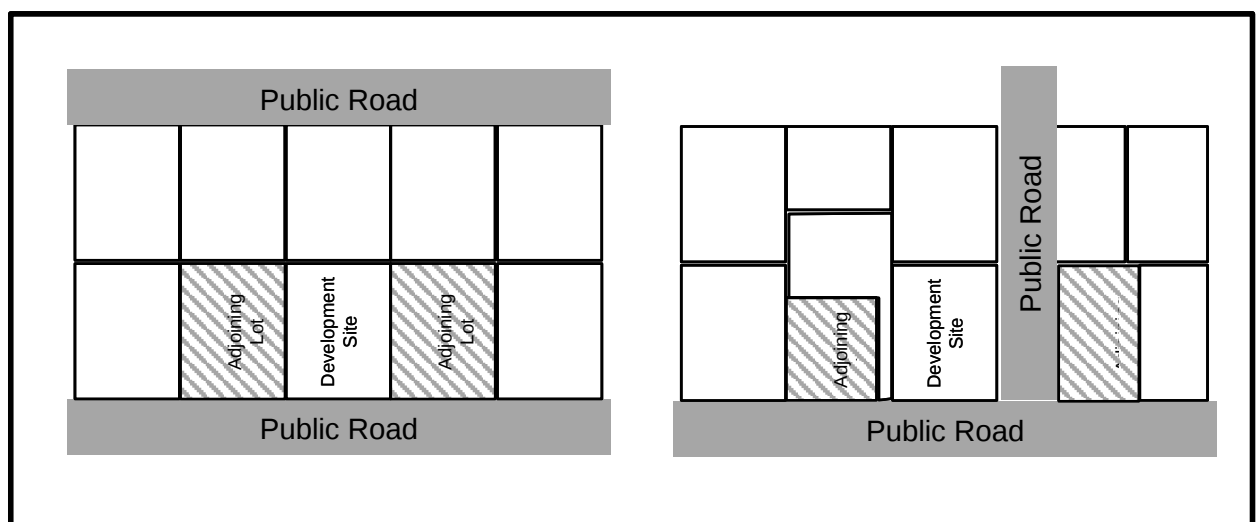
2.5 Determining what constitutes an adjoining lot under this plan (for the purpose of calculating setbacks)

Objectives

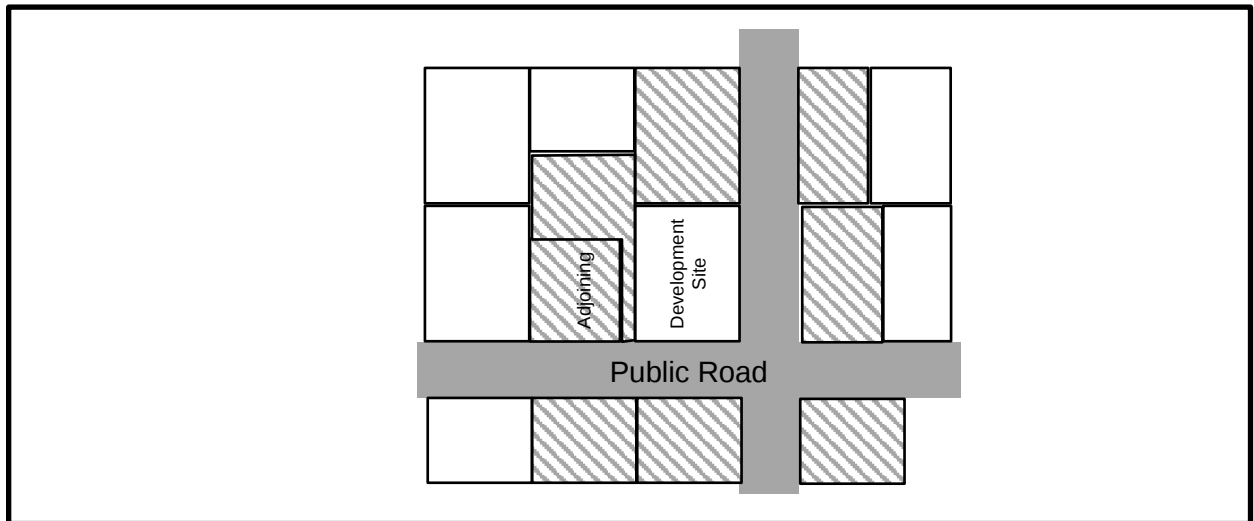
1. To provide clarity in the determination of what constitutes an adjoining lot under this plan.

Controls

1. In the case of a control relating to a setback from a road boundary of an allotment the adjoining lots are the lots on either side of the site that also have a boundary to that road ignoring any access handle or other road that may be present. This is represented below:



2. In the case of any other control the adjoining lots are the lots that share a boundary with the development site and the lots that would share such a boundary but for the presence of a public road or access handle. This includes lots that share a common corner of a boundary even if this is the only common boundary. This is represented below:



2.6 Wet bars

Objectives

1. To ensure that proposed wet bars are not readily adaptable to provide additional kitchens that would lead to a different use under the relevant environmental planning instruments.

Controls

1. Wet bars shall have a counter area no greater than 3m².
2. Wet bars shall not be provided with ovens, cooktops or dishwashers.

2.7 Driveways

Objectives

1. To ensure that residential developments are provided with suitable vehicular access.

Controls

1. Driveways shall be concrete for all residential development in the R1, R2, R3 zones.
2. Driveways shall be bitumen sealed for dual occupancy development in the E4 zone or within rural zones if permitted by an Environmental Planning Instrument.
3. Driveways shall be concrete or bitumen sealed for all residential development in the R5 zone.
4. Driveways shall be sealed or all weather gravel for all other development under this volume.

2.8 Setbacks

Objectives

1. To clarify that a building may exceed a setback in this volume.

Controls

1. Where there is a setback fixed for a building anywhere in this volume a building will be taken to comply if it is setback by an amount equal to or greater than the numerical standard provided.

2.9 Land Use Conflict

Objectives

1. To reduce potential land use conflict with an existing adjoining land use.

Controls

1. Residential development shall not impede the operation of existing non-residential development in the vicinity including (without limitation):
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Education Facilities
 - c. Recreation Facilities
 - d. Industries
 - e. Business Undertakings.

2.10 Stormwater

Objectives

1. To ensure that stormwater from buildings is collected and conveyed in a manner that does not cause environmental harm.
2. To retain, as far as practicable, natural stormwater flows.

Controls

1. Stormwater from new dwellings (other than water to be recycled for use on site) must be directed to at least one of the following to Council's specifications:
 - Street drainage system;
 - Drainage easement;
 - Natural drainage path.

Council may consider the use of absorption trenches or similar on large lot residential or rural lots where one of the measures above cannot be satisfied.

2. Where common drainage treatment methods are unable to suitably convey stormwater from the dwelling to one of the systems described in control (1) above, Council may require the creation of drainage easements over adjoining properties to carry stormwater from the site.
3. The proposed dwelling and any associated stormwater drainage measures shall account for the existing drainage patterns of the area and shall not contribute to any localised ponding, nuisance flooding on adjoining properties, or impacts to overland flow or natural drainage paths.
4. All stormwater disposal systems shall be in accordance with Council's Engineering Design Specifications.

2.11 Temporary Occupation

These provisions apply to an application for temporary residential occupation of a building or structure, other than a dwelling, during the construction of the first house on the site.

Objectives

1. To ensure that temporary occupation would not be detrimental to the existing natural and built environment.
2. To ensure that temporary occupation is carried out over a timeframe which can reasonably be considered as being on a “temporary” basis.
3. To avoid the use of structures for the purposes of temporary occupation which could remain capable of being readily converted for occupation after temporary occupation has ceased.

Controls

1. The temporary occupation of a structure is not permitted in residential (R) zones.
2. The temporary occupation of a structure is only permitted on a site which contains an existing consent for a dwelling house which has not lapsed.
3. Temporary Occupation of a structure must not involve the occupation of a shed as a dwelling or domicile. Council may consider a shed with a bathroom facility however the place of residence during temporary occupation must be within a separate structure such as a caravan.
4. Suitable arrangements for wastewater disposal where temporary occupation is permitted in unsewered areas must be provided.
5. Council must not consent to the temporary occupation of a structure for greater than two (2) years.

PART 3 – SPECIFIC LAND USE CONTROLS

3.1 Single Dwelling Houses (Town Centre Residential Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for dwelling houses on Town Centre Residential Lots (area less than 450m² on which a dwelling can be lawfully constructed).

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed 60% of the site area.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 1.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	The overall bulk, scale, height and proportion of the dwelling shall be consistent with the existing streetscape character of the area.	1.2, 1.3
5	The roof form of dwellings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.	1.2, 1.3
6	The front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
7	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; • A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
8	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (7) above.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
9	On corner lots, where the primary front façade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning and the like, the feature shall “wrap around” the dwelling and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum length of 3m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4 & 4.2
10	Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (7) to (9) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4 & 4.2
11	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
13	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3,

14	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3,
15	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 2. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3,
16	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
17	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
Setbacks		
18	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 3m for lots less than 300m ² . In all other cases the front setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
19	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be within plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 3m for lots less than 300m ² . In all other cases the front setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
20	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 3m for a lot with an area less than 300m ² and shall be 4.5m for all other Town Centre Residential lots.	1.2, 1.3,
21	The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m. Except in cases where a zero lot line has been nominated at the subdivision stage and satisfactory easements have been provided over the adjoining allotment.	1.2, 1.3, 5.2
22	The minimum rear setback shall be 8.0m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 3.0m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 5.2
23	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 2.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
24	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
25	Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling or 5.5 metres from the front street boundary, whichever is greater.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
26	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road but shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
27	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
Private Open Space		
28	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided with the following characteristics: a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction c. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e a living area) d. Have an area no less than 16 square-metres. e. Must not be located in the front building setback nor the setback from a secondary frontage.	3.1, 6.1

	f. Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	
Solar Access		
29	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of the dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
30	A new dwelling shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
31	A minimum of one (1) car parking space which is directly accessible for vehicles must be provided on the site behind the building line in the form of a carport, garage or hard stand space or any combination of these. Stacked car parking spaces may be considered forward of the building line in addition to the one (1) car parking space required above.	2.1, 2.3, 2.4 14.1
32	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2, 14.1
33	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4m per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
34	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2
Privacy		
35	Wherever possible, a dwelling shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open space areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 5.2
36	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1,
37	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2
38	In cases where windows of habitable rooms on a dwelling have a direct outlook onto windows of habitable rooms of adjacent dwellings, the windows of the proposed dwelling shall be offset by a sufficient distance to limit direct views between windows.	5.2
Waste Management		
39	Dwellings shall be provided with bin storage areas in a location clear of private open space and out of view from any public space including any public road.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 8.1

3.2 Single Dwelling Houses (Residential Small Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for dwelling houses on Residential Small Lots (area between 450 m² and 699m² on which a dwelling can be lawfully constructed). They do NOT apply to Residential Battle-Axe Allotments.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed 60% of the site area.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	The overall bulk, scale, height and proportion of the dwelling shall be consistent with the existing streetscape character of the area.	1.2, 1.3
5	The roof form of dwellings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.	1.2, 1.3
6	The front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
7	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
8	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (7) above.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
9	On corner lots, where the primary front façade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning and the like, the feature shall “wrap around” the dwelling and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum length of 3.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
10	Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (7) to (9) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
11	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
13	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3,
14	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3,

15	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 2. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3,
16	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
17	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
Setbacks		
18	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
19	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be within plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
20	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 4.5m.	1.2, 1.3,
21	The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.2
22	The minimum rear setback shall be 8.0m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 3.0m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 5.2
23	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 2.5m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
24	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
25	Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling or 5.5 metres from the front street boundary, whichever is greater.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
26	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road but shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
27	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
Private Open Space		
28	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided with the following characteristics: a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction c. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area) d. Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. e. Must not be located in the front building setback nor the setback from a secondary frontage. f. Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Solar Access		
29	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of the dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
30	New development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open	1.3, 3.5

	space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
31	A minimum of one (1) car parking space which is directly accessible for vehicles must be provided on the site behind the building line in the form of a carport, garage or hard stand space or any combination of these. Stacked car parking spaces may be considered forward of the building line in addition to the one (1) car parking space required above.	2.1, 2.3, 2.4
32	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide and 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2,
33	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4m per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
34	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2
Privacy		
35	Wherever possible, a dwelling shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open space areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 5.2
36	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1
37	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2
38	In cases where windows of habitable rooms on a dwelling have a direct outlook onto windows of habitable rooms of adjacent dwellings, the windows of the proposed dwelling shall be offset by a sufficient distance to limit direct views between windows.	5.2
Waste Management		
39	Dwellings shall be provided with bin storage areas in a location clear of private open space.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 8.1

3.3 Single Dwelling Houses (Standard Residential Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for dwelling houses on Standard Residential Lots (area between 700m² and 1499m² on which a dwelling can be lawfully constructed). They do NOT apply to Residential Battle-Axe Allotments.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed 50% of the site area.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	The overall bulk, scale, height and proportion of the dwelling shall be consistent with the existing streetscape character of the area.	1.2, 1.3
5	The roof form of dwellings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.	1.2, 1.3
6	The front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
7	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3
8	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (7) above.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
9	On corner lots where the primary front façade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning and the like, the feature shall “wrap around” the dwelling and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum length of 3.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
10	Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (7) to (9) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
11	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
13	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3,
14	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3,

15	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 3. If 3 doors are proposed at least 1 door must be setback behind the other 2 by no less than 0.5m. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3,
16	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
17	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
Setbacks		
18	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the dwelling from any primary road shall within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the existing adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
19	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be within plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
20	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 4.5m for a lot with an area less than 900m ² and 6.5m for other standard residential lots.	1.2, 1.3,
21	The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.2
22	The minimum rear setback shall be 8.0m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 3.0m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 5.2
23	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 2.5m for a lot with an area less than 900m ² and 3m for other residential lots.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
24	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
25	Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling or 5.5 metres from the front street boundary, whichever is greater.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
26	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road but shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
27	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
Private Open Space		
28	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided with the following characteristics: a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction c. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area) d. Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. e. Must not be located in the front building setback nor the setback from a secondary frontage. f. Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Solar Access		

29	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area for each dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
30	New development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
31	A minimum of two (2) car parking spaces which are directly accessible for vehicles must be provided on the site behind the building line in the form of a carport, garage or hard stand space or any combination of these. Stacked car parking spaces may be considered forward of the building line in addition to the two car parking spaces required above.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3,
32	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide and 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2,
33	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4 metres per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
34	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2
Privacy		
35	Wherever possible, a dwelling shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open space areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 5.2
36	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1
37	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2
38	In cases where windows of habitable rooms on a dwelling have a direct outlook onto windows of habitable rooms of adjacent dwellings, the windows of the proposed dwelling shall be offset by a sufficient distance to limit direct views between windows.	5.2
Waste Management		
39	Dwellings shall be provided with bin storage areas in a location clear of private open space.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 8.1

3.4 Single Dwelling Houses (Residential Large Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for dwelling houses on Residential Large Lots (area between 1500m² and 3999m² on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed). They do NOT apply to Residential Battle-Axe Allotments.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed 40% of the site area.	1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	The overall bulk, scale, height and proportion of the dwelling shall be consistent with the existing streetscape character of the area.	1.2, 1.3
5	The roof form of dwellings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.	1.2, 1.3
6	The front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
7	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; • A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
8	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (7) above.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
9	On corner lots, where the primary front façade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning and the like, the feature shall “wrap around” the dwelling and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum length of 3.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
10	Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (7) to (9) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
11	Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	A side or rear façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
13	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3
14	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 3. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3

15	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
16	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.2, 1.3
Setbacks		
17	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 10m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
18	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be within plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 10m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
19	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 10m.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
20	The minimum side setback shall be 1.5m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.2
21	The minimum rear setback shall be 8.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 5.2
22	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 5m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
23	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
24	Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling or 5.5 metres from the front street boundary, whichever is greater.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
25	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road but shall not extend more than 1.5m into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3
Private Open Space		
26	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided with the following characteristics: g. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) h. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction i. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area) j. Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. k. Must not be located in the front building setback nor the setback from a secondary frontage. l. not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Solar Access		
27	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area for each dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
28	New development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
29	A minimum of two (2) car parking spaces which are directly accessible for vehicles must be provided on the site behind the building line in the form of a carport, garage or hard stand space or any combination of these.	2.1, 2.3, 2.4

	Stacked car parking spaces may be considered forward of the building line in addition to the two car parking spaces required above.	
30	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2
31	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4 metres per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
32	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4m.	2.1, 2.2
Privacy		
33	Wherever possible, a dwelling shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open space areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 5.2
34	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1
35	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2
Waste Management		
36	Dwellings shall be provided with bin storage areas in a location clear of private open space.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 8.1

3.5 Single Dwelling Houses (Rural Lifestyle Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for dwelling houses on Rural Lifestyle Lots (area between 4000m² and 19,999m² on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed).

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	The overall bulk, scale, height and proportion of the dwelling shall be consistent with the existing streetscape character of the area.	1.2, 1.3
5	The roof form of dwellings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.	1.2, 1.3
6	The front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
7	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; • A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
8	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (7) above.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
9	On corner allotments, where the primary front façade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning etc, the feature shall “wrap around” the dwelling and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum distance of 3.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
10	Any fencing along the secondary street frontage on a corner lot must be post and wire or post and rail and shall not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with controls (7) to (9) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
11	Any front façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3,
13	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3,
14	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 3. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3,
15	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
Setbacks		

16	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 10m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
17	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 10m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
18	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 10m.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
19	The minimum side setback shall be 2.5m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.2
20	The minimum rear setback shall be 8.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 5.2
21	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 5m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
22	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
23	Any garage attached to the dwelling shall be located a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
24	No part of any garage shall be located within 5.5 metres of a frontage to a secondary public road. Any detached garage on a corner lot shall also be located so as not to obstruct any building feature required by control (7) to (9) in this section.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
25	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road but shall not extend more than 1.5m into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
26	A minimum of two (2) parking space must be provided wholly on the site. Such a space or spaces may be an open hard stand space or a carport or garage, whether attached to or detached from the dwelling house.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 14.1
27	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2, 14.1
28	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4 metres per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
29	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4m.	2.1, 2.2
Privacy		
30	Dwellings must not result in unreasonable overlooking into the private open space or windows of habitable rooms in the vicinity.	5.1, 5.2
31	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2

3.6 Single Dwelling Houses (Rural Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for dwelling houses on Rural Lots (area greater than or equal to 2 hectares on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed).

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
2	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
3	Any front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
4	Any front façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
5	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
6	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 3. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
7	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
8	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
Setbacks		
9	The front setback of a dwelling shall be a minimum of 18.0m from the front (street) boundary.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
10	The minimum side setback shall be 5.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.2
11	The minimum rear setback shall be 10.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1, 5.2
12	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 10m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
13	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
14	Notwithstanding the above setback controls, no dwelling shall be located on a part of the site that is on a ridgeline or within a visually prominent area that would be detrimental to the landscape character of the locality.	1.1, 1.3, 10.1

3.7 Ancillary Buildings (Town Centre Residential Lots, Residential Small Lots and Standard Residential Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for buildings ancillary to dwellings on town centre residential lots, residential small lots and Standard Residential Lots.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed 50% of the site area for lots over 700m ² and 60% of the site area for lots less than 700m ² .	1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 1.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	Any façade visible from any public road must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
5	Any façade (other than a façade visible from a public road) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 10.0 metres.	1.2, 1.4
6	The height of any ancillary building shall not exceed 5.0m. In this control building height is measured from the highest point of the building to the natural ground level immediately below.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
7	Shipping containers shall not be used as ancillary buildings.	1.2, 1.3
8	The roof area of any ancillary building shall not exceed 120m ² .	1.2, 14.4
Setbacks		
9	Ancillary buildings shall be located no less than 1.0m behind the front building line of the dwelling on the primary road frontage. Ancillary buildings shall be setback no less than 1.0m from the secondary street frontage on corner lots.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3
10	Ancillary buildings shall achieve a side and rear setback that is consistent with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia.	1.2, 1.4

3.8 Ancillary Buildings (Residential Large Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for buildings ancillary to dwellings on Residential Large Lots (area between 1500m² and 3999m² on which a dwelling may be lawfully constructed).

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings (including dwellings) shall not exceed 40% of the site area.	1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	Any façade visible from any public road must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4

5	Any façade (other than a façade visible from a public road) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 10.0 metres.	1.2, 1.4
6	The height of any ancillary building shall not exceed 5.0m. In this control building height is measured from the highest point on the building to the natural ground level immediately below.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
7	Shipping containers shall not be used as ancillary buildings.	1.2, 1.3
8	The roof area of any ancillary building shall not exceed 180m ² .	1.2, 14.4
Setbacks		
10	Ancillary buildings shall be located no less than 1.0m behind the front building line of the dwelling on primary road frontages and the secondary front building line for secondary frontages.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3
11	Ancillary buildings shall be set back no less than 900mm from side and rear boundaries.	1.2, 1.4

3.9 Ancillary Buildings (Rural Lifestyle Lots and Rural Lots)

These provisions apply to developments for buildings ancillary to dwellings on Rural Lifestyle Lots and Rural Lots. THESE CONTROLS DO NOT APPLY TO DEVELOPMENTS FOR BUILDING TO BE USED FOR RURAL PRODUCTION PURPOSES. Those structures are to be assessed under Volume 8 of this development control plan.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
2	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
3	Any façade visible from any public road must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 10.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
4	The height of any ancillary building shall not exceed 5.0m in the case of a Rural Lifestyle Lot and 7.0m in the case of a Rural Lot. In this control building height is measured from the highest point on the building to the natural ground level immediately below.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
5	Shipping containers shall not be used as ancillary buildings.	1.2, 1.3
6	The roof area of any ancillary building shall not exceed 240m ² .	1.2, 14.4
Setbacks		
7	Ancillary buildings shall be setback no less than 1.0m behind the front building line of the main dwelling on the primary road frontage.	1.2, 1.3
8	Ancillary buildings shall be located no less than 5.0m from the secondary street frontage on Rural Lifestyle Lots and 10.0m from the secondary street frontage on Rural Lots on corner lots.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
9	Ancillary buildings shall be set back no less than 5.0m from side and rear boundaries. A side setback of 2.5m will be considered for narrow lots which are 25.0m or less in width.	1.2, 1.4
Environmental Protection		
10	Ancillary buildings and their relevant asset protection zones must be located to result in no clearing of significant stands of native vegetation.	10.1

3.10 Dwellings on Residential Battle-Axe Allotments

These provisions apply to developments for dwellings on a Residential Battle-Axe Allotment.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed 50% of the site area exclusive of access handle.	1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	No façade shall have a stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
5	The design of dwellings on battle-axe allotments shall be generally consistent with the design of surrounding dwellings in terms of bulk, scale and materials.	1.2, 1.3
6	The roof form of dwellings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.	1.2, 1.3
7	Dwellings constructed on a Battle-Axe Allotment must be no more than one storey in height.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1
Setbacks		
8	The minimum setback to the front and rear boundaries shall be 3.0m. <i>In this control the front boundary refers to the rear boundary of the lot immediately forward of the subject lot in a battle axe style subdivision.</i>	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1, 5.2
9	The minimum side setback shall be 1.5m.	1.2, 1.4
10	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
Private Open Space		
11	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided with the following characteristics: a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction c. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area) d. Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. e. Must not be located adjacent to the access handle f. Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
12	A minimum of one (1) parking space must be provided wholly on the site. Such a space or spaces may be an open hard stand space or a carport or garage, whether attached to or detached from the dwelling house.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 14.1
13	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2, 14.1
14	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4m per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
15	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2

Solar Access		
16	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area for each dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
17	New development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Privacy		
18	Wherever possible dwellings shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open space areas and windows or habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 5.2
19	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2
Waste Management		
20	Dwellings shall be provided with bin storage areas in a location clear of private open space.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 7.1

3.11 Swimming Pools

These provisions apply to developments for swimming pools that are provided ancillary to residential development.

Setbacks																	
1	Swimming pools shall not be constructed between a dwelling and a property boundary to a public road on Standard Residential Lots nor on Residential Large Lots.		1.2, 1.3, 1.4														
2	Pool fencing shall be provided at least 1m from the water's edge of the pool.		15.1														
3	Pools shall only be provided within 40 metres of a dwelling.		15.1														
Site Coverage																	
4	The total portion of the site covered by all pools and buildings (including dwellings) shall not exceed the following:		1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1, 6.2														
	<table><tr><th>LOT SIZE</th><th>SITE COVERAGE</th></tr><tr><td>Town Centre Lots (<450m²)</td><td>60%</td></tr><tr><td>Residential Small Lots (451m-700m)</td><td>60%</td></tr><tr><td>Standard Residential Lots (700-1500)</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Residential Large Lots (1500-4000)</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Rural Lifestyle Lots (4000-2ha)</td><td>N/A</td></tr><tr><td>Rural Lots (>2ha)</td><td>N/A</td></tr></table>		LOT SIZE	SITE COVERAGE	Town Centre Lots (<450m ²)	60%	Residential Small Lots (451m-700m)	60%	Standard Residential Lots (700-1500)	50%	Residential Large Lots (1500-4000)	40%	Rural Lifestyle Lots (4000-2ha)	N/A	Rural Lots (>2ha)	N/A	
LOT SIZE	SITE COVERAGE																
Town Centre Lots (<450m ²)	60%																
Residential Small Lots (451m-700m)	60%																
Standard Residential Lots (700-1500)	50%																
Residential Large Lots (1500-4000)	40%																
Rural Lifestyle Lots (4000-2ha)	N/A																
Rural Lots (>2ha)	N/A																
Environmental Protection																	
5	Swimming pools shall not be located in locations that would have an adverse impact on significant stands of native vegetation by either the construction of the pool or by the provision of an asset protection zone or defendable space.		10.1														

3.12 Car Ports

These provisions apply to developments for car ports.

Building Design			
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed the following:		1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
	LOT SIZE	SITE COVERAGE	
	Town Centre Lots (<450m ²)	60%	
	Residential Small Lots (451m-700m)	60%	
	Standard Residential Lots (700-1500)	50%	
	Residential Large Lots (1500-4000)	40%	
	Rural Lifestyle Lots (4000-2ha)	N/A	
	Rural Lots (>2ha)	N/A	
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.		1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.		1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	The height of any car port shall not exceed 5.0m. In this control building height is measured from the highest point on the building to the natural ground level immediately below.		1.2, 1.3, 1.4
Setbacks			
5	Car Ports shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling.		1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3
6	Car ports shall achieve a boundary setback which is in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia.		1.2, 1.4

3.13 Retaining Walls

These provisions apply to developments for retaining walls.

Retaining Wall Design		
1	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
2	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
3	Retaining walls in front of dwellings shall be designed to minimise their impact on the streetscape.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
4	Retaining walls within 0.5 metres of a property boundary shall be no greater than 1.0 metres in height.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1

3.14 Secondary Dwellings in all Residential Zones (other than R5 Large Lot Residential Lot Residential Zones)

Control		Objectives (refer to clause 1.2)										
Building Design												
1	The total portion of the site covered by buildings shall not exceed the following: <table><tr><th>Lot size</th><th>Site coverage</th></tr><tr><td><699m²</td><td>60%</td></tr><tr><td>700-1499m²</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>1500-3999m²</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>4000m²></td><td>N/A</td></tr></table>	Lot size	Site coverage	<699m ²	60%	700-1499m ²	50%	1500-3999m ²	40%	4000m ² >	N/A	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 6.1 and 6.2
Lot size	Site coverage											
<699m ²	60%											
700-1499m ²	50%											
1500-3999m ²	40%											
4000m ² >	N/A											
2	A Detached Secondary Dwelling shall have the clear visual character of either a shed or a small dwelling. A building that appears to be a hybrid of a shed and a dwelling is not permitted. However, any Secondary Dwelling that is located in front of the principal dwelling must have the clear visual character of a small dwelling and not a shed.	1.2, 1.2, 1.3										
3	A Secondary Dwelling must not be in the form of a converted shipping container.	1.2, 1.3, 14.4 and 14.5										
4	The Secondary Dwelling must include the following: 1) A minimum of one habitable room; and 2) Kitchen sink and facilities for the preparation and cooking of food; and 3) A bath or shower; 4) Clothes washing facilities, comprising at least one wash tub and space in the same room for a washing machine; and 5) A closet pan (toilet) and wash basin.	1.2, 1.3, 14.4 and 14.5										
5	External building materials and colours incorporated in the Secondary Dwelling must be compatible with the existing character of the locality.	1.2, 1.3										
6	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2										
7	Cut shall be limited to 1.0m below natural ground level for lots under 450m ² and 2.0m below natural ground level for all other lot types.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1										
8	Where a Secondary Dwelling is visible from the street (i.e. it is not on a battle axe lot and is not obscured from view by the principal dwelling, fencing, vegetation or the like, it must achieve the following: • Any front façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0 metres. • Any front façade must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2										
9	A side or rear façade must not have a stretch of blank wall greater than 10.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3										
10	A Secondary Dwelling on a Battle-Axe Lot shall be single storey.	5.1										

11	If the Secondary Dwelling is located forward of the main dwelling and has street frontage, any façade facing the street is to be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking onto a public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2										
12	Where the Secondary Dwelling is located in front of the principal dwelling on the site and has street frontage, the Secondary Dwelling must be provided with an entry door on the street elevation.	1.2, 1.3										
13	The Secondary Dwelling shall be provided with an easily identifiable personal access door in an appropriate location.	1.2, 1.3										
Setbacks												
	NOTE: To assist in the use of control 14 and 15 please refer to part 2.5 to establish the adjoining lots.											
14	<u>Front setback where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot:</u> - Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the Secondary Dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the existing adjoining dwellings; or - Equal to or behind the front building line of the principal dwelling on the site.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3										
15	<u>Front setback where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot:</u> - Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot, the setback for the Secondary Dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the setback of that adjoining dwelling; or - Equal to or behind the front building line of the main dwelling on the site.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3										
16	<u>Front setback where there are no dwellings on either of the adjoining allotments:</u> Where there are no dwellings on either adjoining lot the Secondary Dwelling shall adhere to the following minimum front setbacks: <table><tr><th>Lot Size</th><th>Minimum Setback</th></tr><tr><td>300m²</td><td>3m</td></tr><tr><td>301-900m²</td><td>4.5m</td></tr><tr><td>901-1500m²</td><td>6.5m</td></tr><tr><td>1500>m²</td><td>10.0m</td></tr></table>	Lot Size	Minimum Setback	300m ²	3m	301-900m ²	4.5m	901-1500m ²	6.5m	1500>m ²	10.0m	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 14.1
Lot Size	Minimum Setback											
300m ²	3m											
301-900m ²	4.5m											
901-1500m ²	6.5m											
1500>m ²	10.0m											
17	The minimum side setback shall be as follows: <table><tr><th>Lot Size</th><th>Single Storey Dwelling</th><th>Single Storey Dwelling</th></tr><tr><td>900m² or less</td><td>0.9m</td><td>0.9m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres</td></tr><tr><td>901-1500m²</td><td>1.5m</td><td>1.5m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres</td></tr></table>	Lot Size	Single Storey Dwelling	Single Storey Dwelling	900m ² or less	0.9m	0.9m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres	901-1500m ²	1.5m	1.5m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 14.1	
Lot Size	Single Storey Dwelling	Single Storey Dwelling										
900m ² or less	0.9m	0.9m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres										
901-1500m ²	1.5m	1.5m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres										

	1500m ² >	2.5m	2.5m + one quarter of the height greater than 3.8 metres														
18	The minimum side setback requirement on corner lots shall be as follows: <table><tr><th>Lot size</th><th>Minimum setback</th></tr><tr><td>600m² or less</td><td>2m</td></tr><tr><td>601-1500m²</td><td>3m</td></tr><tr><td>>1500m²</td><td>5 m</td></tr></table> For the purposes of this control, if a lot has contiguous boundaries with a road or roads but is not a corner lot, the lot is taken to have a boundary only with a primary road.				Lot size	Minimum setback	600m ² or less	2m	601-1500m ²	3m	>1500m ²	5 m	1.2, 1.3, 1.4				
Lot size	Minimum setback																
600m ² or less	2m																
601-1500m ²	3m																
>1500m ²	5 m																
19	The minimum rear setback shall be as follows: <table><tr><th>Lot Size</th><th>Single Storey Dwelling</th><th>Two Storey Dwelling</th></tr><tr><td>900m² or less</td><td>3m</td><td>8m</td></tr><tr><td>901-1500m²</td><td>5m</td><td>12m</td></tr><tr><td>>1500m²</td><td>10m</td><td>15m</td></tr></table>				Lot Size	Single Storey Dwelling	Two Storey Dwelling	900m ² or less	3m	8m	901-1500m ²	5m	12m	>1500m ²	10m	15m	1.2, 1.4, 14.1
Lot Size	Single Storey Dwelling	Two Storey Dwelling															
900m ² or less	3m	8m															
901-1500m ²	5m	12m															
>1500m ²	10m	15m															
Private Open Space																	
20	The Secondary Dwelling must achieve a principal area of private open space at ground level with the following: • Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) • Width no less than 3 metres in any direction • Must be directly accessible from and adjacent to a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area) • Have an area no less than 24 metres.				3.1, 6.1												
Privacy																	
21	A Secondary Dwelling located on the first floor must not result in unreasonable overlooking into the private open space or windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.				5.1, 5.2												
22	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room is taken to have no potential for overlooking.				5.1, 5.2												
Waste Management																	
23	The Secondary Dwelling shall be provided with a bin storage area in a location clear of the private open space area.				1.2, 1.3, 3.8, 8.1												

3.15 Secondary Dwellings in R5 Large Lot Residential Zones, Environmental and rural zones

Control		Objectives (refer to clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	A Detached Secondary Dwelling shall have the clear visual character of either a shed or a small dwelling. A building that appears to be a hybrid of a shed and a dwelling is not permitted.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3
2	A Secondary Dwelling must not be in the form of a converted shipping container.	1.2, 1.3, 14.4, 14.5
3	The Secondary Dwelling must include the following: 1) A minimum of one habitable room; and 2) Kitchen sink and facilities for the preparation and cooking of food; and 3) A bath or shower; 4) Clothes washing facilities, comprising at least one wash tub and space in the same room for a washing machine; and A closet pan (toilet) and wash basin.	1.2, 1.3, 14.4, 14.5
4	External building materials and colours incorporated in the Secondary Dwelling must be compatible with the existing character of the locality.	1.2, 1.3
5	Filling of land must not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 6.2
6	Cut must be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2, 9.1
7	Any front façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0 metres in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
8	Any front façade must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0 metres in length (other than those on rural lots)	1.2, 1.3
9	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12 metres (other than those on rural lots)	1.2, 1.3
10	A Secondary Dwelling on a battle-axe lot shall be single storey (other than those on rural lots).	5.1
11	If the Secondary Dwelling is located forward of the main dwelling and has street frontage, any façade facing the street is to be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking onto a public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
12	Where the Secondary Dwelling is located in front of the principal dwelling on the site and has street frontage, the Secondary Dwelling must be provided with an entry door on the street elevation.	1.2, 1.3
13	The Secondary Dwelling shall be provided with an easily identifiable personal access door in an appropriate location.	1.2, 1.3
Setbacks		
14	The Secondary Dwelling must comply with the setback controls for single dwellings contained in this volume relevant to the size of the lot.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4

3.16 Dual Occupancy Development in R2 and R3 zones

These provisions apply to development for the purposes of dual occupancy housing on land within Zone R2 Low Density Residential and R3 Medium Density Residential under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Lot Size		
1	A dual occupancy development may only be carried out on land which is capable of connecting into a reticulated sewerage scheme or private sewer scheme. NOTE: Where there is doubt over the availability of reticulated sewer, Council may request confirmation of the ability of additional dwellings to connect into the scheme by either the service provider or operator of the reticulated sewer scheme (in the case of a private sewer scheme).	
2	Dual occupancy development shall only be permitted on lots which: - Have an area no less than 975m² and no greater than 1400m² where a detached dual occupancy is proposed. - Have an area no less than 800m² and no greater than 1400m² where an attached dual occupancy is proposed.	12.5, 14.3
3	For proposed dual occupancy dwellings in which the configuration of the two dwellings would be side by side, the minimum frontage of the original lot shall be no less than 24 metres so that each dwelling shall be subdivided onto a lot which has a minimum frontage of 12m.	1.2, 12.5
4	For proposed dual occupancy dwellings in which one dwelling is located directly behind the other (in a battle axe formation), the minimum frontage of the existing lot shall be no less than 18 metres.	1.2, 12.5
5	Dual occupancy development on an existing battle-axe allotment is not permitted.	1.2, 1.3, 12.5,
6	Where one dual occupancy dwelling is located behind the other, the access way servicing the rear lot shall be a minimum of 5 metres in width and incorporate a 3m sealed driveway in accordance with Engineering Council's Design Code.	1.2, 2.2, 12.5
Building Design		
7	The maximum site coverage shall be 50%. (The site coverage shall be based on the original lot before any subdivision of the dual occupancy development has occurred).	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1, 6.2
8	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
9	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
10	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: - an entry feature or portico; - bay windows;	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2

	- the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; - Roof overhangs; - Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; - A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling. Note: A different combination of entry features shall be used for each dual occupancy dwelling to avoid mirror imaging or repeated facades. A building element such as that described above may encroach 1.5 metres into the articulation zone provided that Council considers the building element will have a beneficial design outcome.	
11	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in the manner prescribed in control (10) above.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	Where the front façade is addressed by way of a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah, awning feature or roof overhang, the feature shall “wrap around” the dwelling and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum length of 3.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
13	Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (10) to (12) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
14	The front façade must feature a personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
15	Any front (and secondary front facade on corner lots) façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
16	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
17	No more than 50% of the front façade for each dwelling shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
18	The number of garage doors visible to the street from the total development shall be limited to 3. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors. This control does not apply to corner lots where each dwelling is facing onto alternate streets.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
19	The front façade of each dual occupancy dwelling shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
20	Dual occupancy developments must not: - Be mirror reversed; - Have a repeated façade; - Locate garages at the centre of the building’s front façade; nor - Present an excessively bulky front façade.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
Setbacks		
21	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the dwelling from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m. In the case of a battle-axe style dual occupancy, this control only applies to the front dwelling.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4

22	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be within plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m. In the case of a battle-axe style dual occupancy, this control only applies to the front dwelling.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4
23	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 4.5m. In the case of a battle-axe style dual occupancy, this control only applies to the front dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
24	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 2.5m for a lot with an area less than 900m ² and 3m for other residential lots.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
25	The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.2
26	The minimum rear setback shall be 8.0m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 3.0m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1, 5.2
27	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
28	Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling or 5.5 metres from the front street boundary, whichever is greater.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
29	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road but shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
30	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2, 1.4
Private Open Space		
31	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided for each dwelling with the following characteristics: a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction c. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area). d. Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. e. Must not be located in the front building setback nor the setback from a secondary frontage f. Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
32	A minimum of one parking space must be provided wholly on the site for each dwelling. Such a space or spaces may be an open hard stand space or a carport or garage, whether attached to or detached from the dwelling house.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 14.1
33	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2, 14.1
34	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4 metres per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
35	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2
Privacy		

36	Dwellings must not result in unreasonable overlooking into the private open space or windows of habitable rooms in the vicinity.	5.1, 5.2
37	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2
38	The rear dwelling of a battle-axe style dual occupancy development shall be single storey.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1
Solar Access		
39	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of the dwellings for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
40	A new dwelling shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Waste Management		
41	Each dwelling shall be provided with a bin storage area in a location clear of private open space.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 8.1

3.17 Dual Occupancy Development in Rural and Environmental Zones

These provisions apply to development for the purposes of dual occupancy housing in rural and environmental zones (where permitted by an Environmental Planning Instrument) under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	Dwellings must appear no greater than two (2) storeys in height.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
2	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
3	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
4	Any front façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
5	A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3,
6	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3,
7	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 3. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3,
8	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2
9	The front façade of each dwelling shall feature a personal access door.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1
10	All Dual Occupancy Development shall be compatible on terms of bulk, scale, size and height with dwellings on adjoining lands and shall use colours and materials which are complementary to the existing character of the area.	1.2, 1.3,
11	Dual Occupancy development in rural and environmental zones must ensure that the dwellings are physically attached by way of a common wall under the same roofline and have the general appearance of a single dwelling-house (rather than two individual dwellings) when viewed from the primary street frontage. Structures such as carports, breezeways, pergolas, covered awnings and the like are not acceptable as a mode of attachment.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 14.3, 14.5
12	The common wall which attaches the two dwellings must allow a connection of at least 50% of the length of that wall.	1.1, 1.2, 14.3
13	Dual Occupancy Development in rural and environmental zones shall incorporate complementary and integrated rooflines and other architectural features to ensure that the development has the appearance of a single dwelling.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 14.3, 14.5
14	Garage doors located between the two (2) dwellings should be avoided to ensure that the building retains the overall appearance of one (1) dwelling.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 14.3
Setbacks		
15	The front setback of the dual occupancy development shall be a minimum of 18m from the front (street) boundary.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3
16	The minimum side setback shall be 5.0m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3
17	The minimum rear setback shall be 10.0m.	1.2, 1.3

18	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 10.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.2
19	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008, are adopted by this volume.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 5.2
Private Open Space		
20	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided for each dwelling with the following characteristics: g. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) h. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction i. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area). j. Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. k. Must not be located in the front building setback nor the setback from a secondary frontage l. Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Solar Access		
21	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of the dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
22	A new dwelling shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Parking, Safety and Vehicular Access		
23	A minimum of two (2) parking spaces shall be provided on the site for each dwelling behind the front building line in the form of a car port, garage or hard stand space or any combination of these.	2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 14.1
24	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2, 14.1
25	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4m per allocated parking space.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
26	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2
Waste Management		
27	Each dwelling shall be provided with a bin storage area in a location clear of private open space.	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 8.1

3.18 Multi Dwelling Housing

These provisions apply to development for the purposes multi dwelling housing under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 but do not apply to residential flat buildings.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Site coverage		
1	The total portion of the site covered by impervious surfaces shall not exceed 60% of the total site area.	1.2, 1.3, 1.8, 1.9, 6.1, 6.2 & 12.4
Site specifications		
2	A minimum site frontage of 20m and minimum lot size of 1000m ² are required for any multi dwelling housing development. If the lot has a site frontage less than 30m or lot size less than 1500m ² , the development is to meet the following density requirements: - Three residential units for first 1000m² area; and 1 additional residential unit for every 350m² of land thereafter. (Note: In case of decimal number, achievable residential units should be rounded down to nearest whole number.)	1.1-1.9
3	The density requirements in Control 2 (above) do not apply if the lot has a site frontage of 30m or greater and a lot size of 1500m ² or greater.	1.1-1.9
4	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.9, 5.1 & 6.2
5	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.5, 1.9, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
Building and development design		
6	Any development shall avoid continuous rows of more than three attached dwellings. A minimum of 2m separation shall be provided between each block of attached dwellings.	1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.5
7	Any development should avoid gun barrel driveways (where possible) and repeated facades. Different finishes or roof forms should be incorporated to provide for visual interest and articulation to avoid repeated facades.	1.2, 1.8, 1.5
8	The front façade of any dwelling fronting the street must actively address the street. In this regard the front façade must feature a personal access door and shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: - an entry feature or portico; - bay windows; - the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; - Roof overhangs; - Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; - A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.8, 1.5 & 4.2
9	A facade facing a street of any dwelling in the development must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.8, 1.5, 4.2

10	A side or rear façade of any dwelling in the development must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.8, 1.5										
11	No more than 50% of the front façade of any dwelling in the development shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.5										
12	The number of garage doors forming part of any dwelling that are visible to the street shall be limited to 2. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.5										
13	The front façade of any dwelling which has frontage to a public road shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.5, 4.2										
14	The roof colour selected for the development should avoid dark colours in order to not unnecessarily attract heat. A darker coloured roof may be considered where it is demonstrated there will be no negative impact on heat generation through a design solution.	9.3										
15	Each development shall be provided with a shared mail box structure, in an easily accessible location within the site and designed to be in keeping with the design of the development.	1.2, 1.8										
16	One dwelling per five provided in a multi dwelling housing development (rounded down) shall be provided as an adaptable dwelling in accordance with AS4299 Adaptable Housing. Plans which demonstrate compliance with this standard shall be submitted with any development application for a Multi Dwelling Housing Development.	11.1										
17	Dwellings are to have the following minimum internal floor areas: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Minimum area requirement for multi dwelling housing</th></tr><tr><td>Number of bedrooms</td><td>Unit size</td></tr><tr><td>1 bed</td><td>65m²</td></tr><tr><td>2 bed</td><td>90m²</td></tr><tr><td>3 bed</td><td>115m²</td></tr></table> - If more than one bathroom is proposed within the dwelling, an additional 5m² of internal floor area (per additional bathroom) should be added to the minimum area requirement for the dwelling. - Any dwelling containing more than 3 bedrooms will require an increase in the minimum internal area by 12m² per additional bedroom.	Minimum area requirement for multi dwelling housing		Number of bedrooms	Unit size	1 bed	65m ²	2 bed	90m ²	3 bed	115m ²	1.7, 1.8
Minimum area requirement for multi dwelling housing												
Number of bedrooms	Unit size											
1 bed	65m ²											
2 bed	90m ²											
3 bed	115m ²											
18	Bedrooms are to have the following minimum standards: - At least one master bedroom with a minimum area of 12m² excluding any space for a wardrobe and door swing area - Additional bedrooms to have a minimum area of 10m² excluding any space for a wardrobe and door swing area - All bedrooms are to have minimum dimensions of 3m in any direction (excluding wardrobe space)	1.8, 1.7										
19	In addition to storage in kitchens and bedrooms, the following storage area with a minimum dimension of 500mm is to be provided: 1 bed - 6m³ 2 bed - 8m³ 3+ bed - 10m³ At least 50% of the required storage area is to be located inside the dwelling. Storage located outside dwellings must be provided in addition to any parking spaces required by control 41 for the development.	1.8, 1.7										
20	Each multi dwelling housing development shall provide a range of dwelling sizes and types (measured by number of bedrooms).	1.8, 1.5, 1.7										

21	Each multi dwelling housing development shall be serviced by a shared access driveway. Additional driveways servicing individual dwellings are discouraged, except where required by site constraints.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 17.1
22	The roof pitch and dwelling design shall be consistent with the existing character of the area.	1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.5
23	Internal vehicle circulation must be: - At least 1m setback from any boundary; - At least 1m setback from any other dwelling in the development (except where required to facilitate vehicles moving to and from garages).	1.2, 2.2
24	Internal access driveways should terminate with trees, open space or the window of a dwelling – not a garage or car space.	1.3, 17.1
25	Internal pedestrian paths are required for all developments where there are more than 20 dwellings. Pedestrian paths to be separated from an internal access driveway by a kerb or landscaped area.	2.1, 2.2
Fencing		
26	Fences are to be installed in accordance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Code) 2008. Where this Code does not apply, fencing is to be timber lapped and capped or similar for side boundaries, not exceeding 1.8 metres in height. Any fencing proposed forward of the building line of dwellings facing a street are to be open style, not exceeding 1.2 metres in height.	1.1, 1.2
27	Other styles of fencing may be considered where they contribute to the urban design outcomes of the development and complement the existing character of the area.	1.2, 1.2
Setbacks		
28	The minimum front setback for the dwelling closest to the street in a multi dwelling housing development shall be either 6.5 metres or within 25% of the average setback of neighbouring properties, whichever is the greater. Minor ancillary structures such as bin storage enclosures, postal box facilities etc may be located within the front setback. Council will require such structures to be screened through suitable landscape planting or other means.	1.1, 1.2, 17.1
29	The minimum side boundary setback is 3.0m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 1.5m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling.	1.2, 1.5, 5.1, 5.2
30	The minimum rear boundary setback is 6.0m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 3.0m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling.	1.2, 1.5, 5.1, 5.2
31	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
32	Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
33	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road and shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.	1.2, 1.5
34	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2
35	For corner allotments, the following controls apply: - Developments should address both street frontages by providing habitable room windows and at least two of the features prescribed in control 8 above. - Minimum 4.5m front setback should be provided along the primary and secondary street frontage.	1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.9, 3.5, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2

	- The minimum side and rear boundary setback is 3m for a two (2) storey dwelling and 2m for a single storey dwelling or a single storey part of a two (2) storey dwelling. - Increased setbacks should be provided if considered necessary to ensure solar access and visual privacy of adjoining properties.	
Private Open Space		
36	A minimum principal area of private open space must be provided for each dwelling with the following characteristics: - Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) - Width no less than 4 metres in any direction - Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom (i.e. a living area) - Have an area no less than 24 square-metres. - Must not be located in the front building setback - Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or garbage storage. An appropriate area must be provided for each dwelling outside the private open space area for the purposes of clothes drying.	3.1, 6.1
Common Open Space		
37	Where more than 8 dwellings are proposed, a minimum of 5% of the site area is to be provided for communal open space. The communal open space shall be no less than 8m in any direction. Communal Open Space is to have the following characteristics: - Located at ground level behind the building line and be screened from the street by the built form. - Accessible in accordance with Part 2 Section 7 of AS1428. - Be secured from public access but available to all occupiers in the development. - Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) - At least 3 hours of solar access to 50% of the area (ignoring shadowing caused by trees) between 9am and 3pm on June 21. - All communal open spaces are to be capable of surveillance from a minimum of two dwellings for safety reasons. - Adequate fixed outdoor seating and tables.	1.2, 3.2
Solar Access		
38	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of all dwellings in the development for at least 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June.	1.5, 1.7, 3.4
39	Any dwelling within a multi dwelling housing development shall not: - result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June; - result in less than 4 hours sunlight to 50% of the rooftop of any adjoining property between 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June; - have any unreasonable impact on the performance of any existing solar panels installed within the adjoining properties by restricting direct solar access; or - unreasonably restrict the ability of adjoining properties to install solar panels in future.	1.5, 1.7, 3.5

	Any dwelling within a multi dwelling housing development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June.	
40	Any development application for multi dwelling housing must include appropriate shadow diagrams to demonstrate compliance with above controls.	1.5, 1.7, 3.5
Parking, Access and Vehicle Safety		
41	Any multi dwelling housing development must be provided with the following car parking provisions: - Up to 2 bedrooms: 1 car parking space 3 or more bedrooms: 2 car parking spaces A minimum of one of the required spaces for each dwelling shall be provided through an attached garage.	2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 14.1
42	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.	2.1, 2.2, 14.1
43	A minimum of one (1) visitor parking space per five (5) dwellings (rounded up) must be provided wholly on the site. Visitor parking must be appropriately signposted.	2.1, 2.2
44	A minimum of one (1) parking bay measuring a minimum of 2.6m by 5.4m shall be located on the site and serve as a vehicle wash bay. The wash bay shall be within adequate distance of a water source (i.e. a tap) and shall drain to a landscaped area on the site. A visitor car parking space can be used as a vehicle wash bay.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 6.2
45	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4m per allocated parking space and facilitate unobstructed opening of car doors.	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
46	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2
47	The width of any access driveway and the overall design of the development shall enable vehicles to enter and leave the site in a forward direction.	2.2
48	Provision shall be made for footpaths/sharepaths/cycleways to be provided to the nearest available network connection to the village centre in accordance with Council's Design Specifications.	2.5, 11.5
49	Any hard surface areas, excluding driveways, vehicular access areas and bin storage areas, shall incorporate the use of quality treatments such as unit pavers, textured materials and pervious materials.	1.2, 1.8
Landscaping		
50	A landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person shall be submitted with each development application for multi dwelling housing demonstrating compliance with controls 51 – 60 below.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 17.1, 17.2
51	A minimum 40% of the site shall be landscaped area. Landscape area is defined as; <i>Part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard surface area and may include swimming pools.</i>	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2
52	The landscape plan is to provide for a combination of tree planting (for shade), mid height shrubs, lawn and ground covers.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2
53	At least 50% of the area forward of the building line of dwellings facing a street is to be landscaped area. Within this front landscaped area, a minimum of 1 tree with a mature height of approximately 5m is to be planted for every dwelling fronting the public road (street).	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2

	Front boundary lines must be delineated by a hedge, low retaining wall with landscaping on top, or combination of fencing, hedging and other plantings.																																				
54	Access driveways must be provided with a 1m wide landscaping strip on both sides for the length of the driveway (except where access to parking spaces is required).	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2,																																			
55	Mature trees are to be retained as much as possible, particularly those along the boundary (except those where approval is granted by Council for their removal). Mature trees identified for retention shall be nominated on the landscape plan.	1.1, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3																																			
56	A minimum of 20% of each area of private open space must be planted with combination of trees, hedges and other plantings. This is to include some native species endemic to the area.	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
57	A minimum of 1 medium / large shade tree per 50 square metres (rounded up) of common open space shall be provided within the common open space area. Other landscaping including garden beds and shrubs shall be provided.	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3																																			
58	The minimum soil standards for plant sizes are provided in accordance with the Table below.<table><tr><th>Tree size</th><th>Height</th><th>Spread</th><th>Min Soil Area</th><th>Min Soil Depth</th></tr><tr><td>Large trees</td><td>>12m</td><td>>8m</td><td>10 x 10m</td><td>1.2m</td></tr><tr><td>Medium trees</td><td>8-12m</td><td>4-8m</td><td>6 x 6m</td><td>1.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Small trees</td><td>5-8m</td><td><4m</td><td>3.5 x 3.5m</td><td>0.8m</td></tr><tr><td>Shrubs</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.5-0.6m</td></tr><tr><td>Groundcover</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.3-0.45m</td></tr><tr><td>Turf</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.2m</td></tr></table>	Tree size	Height	Spread	Min Soil Area	Min Soil Depth	Large trees	>12m	>8m	10 x 10m	1.2m	Medium trees	8-12m	4-8m	6 x 6m	1.0m	Small trees	5-8m	<4m	3.5 x 3.5m	0.8m	Shrubs				0.5-0.6m	Groundcover				0.3-0.45m	Turf				0.2m	1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 17.1, 17.2
Tree size	Height	Spread	Min Soil Area	Min Soil Depth																																	
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Shrubs				0.5-0.6m																																	
Groundcover				0.3-0.45m																																	
Turf				0.2m																																	
59	An ongoing maintenance plan is to be provided as part of the landscape plan.	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
60	Street trees shall be provided within the verge along the frontage of the site at a rate of one medium tree (selected from the species within Volume 1 of the DCP) per 10 metres of frontage (rounded up).	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
Privacy																																					
61	Wherever possible, dwellings shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main areas, private open space areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 5.2																																			
62	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1																																			
63	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1, 5.2																																			
Waste Management																																					
64	Each multi dwelling housing development shall incorporate a communal bin storage structure in an easily accessible location. This communal bin storage structure shall incorporate the following: - A semi-enclosed structure with walls, or other screening such as lattice or slats that complement the external finished materials used throughout the development - Be not more that 25m from the street - Be covered - Contain a hose with hot and cold water connection available - Have an impervious floor - Be located no closer than 3m from an opening within a dwelling	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2																																			

	Adequate lighting	
65	For kerb side collection the proposal shall be able to accommodate bins not exceeding the 50% frontage of the site. For the purpose of calculating the minimum area behind the kerb required for bin placement, each bin shall be provided a clear width of 1.0 metre which allows for a 400mm separation distance either side of each bin).	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2
66	Any development containing 8 or more dwellings or where kerb side collection is not possible shall provide for onsite collection of waste by a waste collection vehicle. Provision shall be made for forward in / forward out vehicular collection for a 24.5 tonnes vehicle comprising 10.5 metres in length. Turning circles for a waste collection vehicle shall be provided with any development application to which this control applies demonstrating the above can be achieved.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2
67	A Waste Management Plan shall be submitted with each development application for multi dwelling housing demonstrating compliance with controls 64 and 65 above.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2

3.19 Residential Flat Buildings

These provisions apply to developments for residential flat buildings.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Site Coverage		
1	The total portion of the site covered by impervious surfaces shall not exceed 75% of the total site area.	12.4
Site Specifications		
2	A minimum site frontage of 30m and a minimum lot size of 1500m ² is required for development of a residential flat building.	12.4
3	Development proposal should amalgamate lots where site does not meet the above requirements.	12.4
Density		
4	Any residential flat building development should not exceed the overall residential density of one residential unit per 250m ² of the total site area. Area free of all development restrictions shall only be considered for density calculation purposes.	12.4
Building Design and Built Form		
5	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1, 6.2
6	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level except for the purposes of basement.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2, 9.1
7	Basements fronting the primary street are not to project more than 500mm above ground level (existing) at the street setback alignment.	1.1, 1.2
8	The front façade of any residential flat building must address the primary and secondary street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; • A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling	1.2, 4.2
9	Fencing along primary and secondary street frontage shall be 50% see through with a maximum height of 1.2m and must not visually obstruct the building features.	1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 4.2
10	Along secondary street 1.8m high boundary fence can only be used to the extent of private open space but must not exceed the 50% secondary street frontage. Any such fence should be setback one metre from the property boundary and provided with landscaping for visual appeal.	1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 4.2
11	Street facing ground floor units must be provided with access door facing the street to enhance streetscape.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2

12	Any primary or secondary street façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2										
13	Any primary or secondary street façade must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3										
14	A side or rear façade must have no stretch or blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3										
15	Garage doors must not directly face the primary or secondary street with exception of parallel lots where garages can be provided along laneways.	1.2, 1.3										
16	On-site car parking must be located at the rear of development or in basement level so that these are not directly visible from public domain.	1.2, 1.3										
17	Any street facing residential unit shall be provided with at least one habitable room window overlooking the street to achieve passive surveillance.	1.2, 1.3, 4.2										
18	Any proposal must address the provisions of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) in accordance with the <i>Safer by Design-A Practical Guide to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</i> .	4.1, 4.2										
19	Residential Flat Building developments must not: ▪ Be mirror reversed; ▪ Have a repeated façade; ▪ have street facing parking areas ▪ Present an excessively bulky front façade.	1.2, 1.3										
20	No more than 30% of the units in a residential flat building shall comprise one type of units.	12.1										
21	At least 20% (rounded up) of the units in a residential flat building shall have three or more bedrooms.	12.1										
22	A minimum 10% of the total number of residential units within a residential flat building must be in accordance with AS4299 Adaptable Housing. A minimum 20% of the total number of residential units within a residential flat building must incorporate the Liveable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.	11.1										
23	Residential units must have the following minimum internal floor areas: <table><tr><th>Number of bedrooms</th><th>Unit size</th></tr><tr><td>Studio apartment</td><td>35m²</td></tr><tr><td>1 bedroom apartment</td><td>50m²</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedroom apartment</td><td>70m²</td></tr><tr><td>3+ bedroom apartment</td><td>90m²</td></tr></table> If more than one bathroom is proposed within the dwelling, an additional 5m ² of internal floor area (per additional bathroom) should be added to the minimum area requirement for the dwelling. Any dwelling containing more than 3 bedrooms will require an increase in the minimum internal area by 12m ² per additional bedroom.	Number of bedrooms	Unit size	Studio apartment	35m ²	1 bedroom apartment	50m ²	2 bedroom apartment	70m ²	3+ bedroom apartment	90m ²	1.7
Number of bedrooms	Unit size											
Studio apartment	35m ²											
1 bedroom apartment	50m ²											
2 bedroom apartment	70m ²											
3+ bedroom apartment	90m ²											
24	In addition to storage in kitchens and bedrooms, the following storage area with a minimum dimension of 500mm is to be provided:	1.7										

	<table><tr><th>Number of bedrooms</th><th>Unit size</th></tr><tr><td>Studio apartment</td><td>4m³</td></tr><tr><td>1 bedroom apartment</td><td>6m³</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedroom apartment</td><td>8m³</td></tr><tr><td>3+ bedroom apartment</td><td>10m³</td></tr></table> At least 50% of the required storage area is to be located inside the dwelling. Storage located outside dwellings must be provided in addition to any parking spaces required by this development control plan.	Number of bedrooms	Unit size	Studio apartment	4m ³	1 bedroom apartment	6m ³	2 bedroom apartment	8m ³	3+ bedroom apartment	10m ³	
Number of bedrooms	Unit size											
Studio apartment	4m ³											
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3+ bedroom apartment	10m ³											
25	Any residential flat building should be serviced through one driveway to maximise the landscaping forward of the building line. Second driveway is only permissible if separate driveways are proposed for entry and exit.	1.2, 1.3										
26	Internal vehicle driveways and circulation areas must be: a. At least 1m setback from any site boundary; b. At least 1m setback from any other dwelling in the development	1.2, 1.3										
27	Internal pedestrian paths are required for all developments where there are more than 10 dwellings. Pedestrian paths to be separated from an internal access driveway by a kerb or landscaped area.	2.2										
28	The roof colour selected for the development should avoid dark colours in order to not unnecessarily attract heat. A darker coloured roof may be considered where it is demonstrated there will be no negative impact on heat generation through a design solution.	9.3										
29	The roof pitch and design shall be consistent with the existing character of the area.	1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.5										
30	Each development shall be provided with a shared mail box structure in an easily accessible location within the site and designed to be in keeping with the design of the development.	1.2, 1.8										
Setbacks												
31	The minimum front setback for a residential flat building shall be either 6.5 metres or within 25% of the average setback of neighbouring properties, whichever is the greater.	1.1, 1.2, 17.1										
32	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the secondary street setback shall be minimum 4m.	1.4										
33	Any proposal shall be provided with 4m side boundary setback.	1.2, 1.5, 5.1, 5.2										
34	Ground floor component of any residential flat building shall be provided 6m rear setback. Any component of residential flat building above ground floor shall be provided with 8m rear setback. Rear setback shall be landscaped area and should not be used for car parking or vehicular manoeuvring.	1.2, 1.5, 5.1, 5.2										
35	Additional setbacks must be considered if the proposal adjoins other residential zones where residential flat buildings are not permissible to ensure the visual privacy of the adjoining properties.	1.1, 1.2										
36	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt	14.1										

	and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.																
37	Any above ground car parking spaces shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line.	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3															
38	Awnings and other building features that do not form part of a room or a balcony may be located within the required primary and secondary street setback but shall not extend more than 1.5m into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3,															
39	Eaves and other building features that do not form part of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2															
Private Open Space																	
40	All the proposed residential units must be provided with the following private open space: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of bedrooms</th><th>Minimum Area</th><th>Minimum depth</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Studio apartment</td><td>4m²</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 bedroom apartment</td><td>8m²</td><td>2m</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 bedroom apartment</td><td>10m²</td><td>2m</td></tr> <tr> <td>3+ bedroom apartment</td><td>12m²</td><td>2.4m</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of bedrooms	Minimum Area	Minimum depth	Studio apartment	4m ²	-	1 bedroom apartment	8m ²	2m	2 bedroom apartment	10m ²	2m	3+ bedroom apartment	12m ²	2.4m	
Number of bedrooms	Minimum Area	Minimum depth															
Studio apartment	4m ²	-															
1 bedroom apartment	8m ²	2m															
2 bedroom apartment	10m ²	2m															
3+ bedroom apartment	12m ²	2.4m															
41	Private open space must be provided for each residential unit with the following characteristics: - Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run). - Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom. - Must not encroach any setback if located above ground floor. - Not be used for clothes drying, effluent disposal or bin storage. - The private open space may be provided through a balcony or verandah.	3.1, 6.1															
Common Open Space																	
42	Where more than 8 residential units are proposed, a minimum of 10% of the site area is to be provided for communal open space. The communal open space shall be no less than 8m in any direction. Communal Open Space is to have the following characteristics: - Located at ground level behind the building line and be screened from the street. - Shall not be separated from residential units by any on-ground parking or any other structure. - Accessible in accordance with Part 2 Section 7 of AS1428. - Be secured from public access but available to all occupiers in the development. - Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run). - At least 3 hours of solar access to 50% of the area (ignoring shadowing caused by trees) between 9am and 3pm on June 21. - All communal open spaces are to be capable of surveillance from a minimum of two dwellings for safety reasons. - Adequate fixed outdoor seating and tables.	1.2, 3.2															
Solar Access																	
43	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of each dwelling within the Residential Flat Building for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4															

44	The development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June.	1.3, 3.5								
45	The development shall not: a. result in less than 4 hours sunlight to 50% of the rooftop of any adjoining property between 9:00am and 3:00pm on 21 June; b. have any unreasonable impact on the performance of any existing solar panels installed within the adjoining properties by restricting direct solar access; or c. unreasonably restrict the ability of adjoining properties to install solar panels in future.	1.5, 1.7, 3.5								
46	Any proposal for residential flat building must include appropriate shadow diagrams to demonstrate compliance with above controls.	1.5, 1.7, 3.5								
Parking, Access and Vehicle Safety										
47	Not more than eight residential units shall be accessed by one circulation core.	1.7								
48	All the proposed residential units must be provided with the following car parking provisions: <table><tr><th>Bedrooms</th><th>Car parking spaces</th></tr><tr><td>Studio and 1 bed</td><td>1 car parking space</td></tr><tr><td>2-3 bedrooms</td><td>2 car parking spaces</td></tr><tr><td>4 bedrooms or more</td><td>3 car parking spaces</td></tr></table> At least one car parking space per unit shall be under cover.	Bedrooms	Car parking spaces	Studio and 1 bed	1 car parking space	2-3 bedrooms	2 car parking spaces	4 bedrooms or more	3 car parking spaces	2.1
Bedrooms	Car parking spaces									
Studio and 1 bed	1 car parking space									
2-3 bedrooms	2 car parking spaces									
4 bedrooms or more	3 car parking spaces									
49	An open hard stand car parking space must measure a minimum of 2.6m wide by 5.5m long.	2.1								
50	A minimum of 1 visitor parking space per three (3) units (rounded up) must be provided wholly on the site. Such a space or spaces may be an open hard stand space or a carport or garage, whether attached to or detached from the building.	2.1								
51	Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.5m per allocated parking space and facilitate unobstructed opening of car doors.	2.1								
52	Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.	2.1, 2.2								
53	The width of any access driveway and the overall design of the development shall enable vehicles to enter and leave the site in a forward direction. Compliance with AS 2890 must be demonstrated by using a B99 vehicle and car parking spaces should permit a car to entre in forward direction.	2.2								
54	Any hard surface areas, excluding driveways, vehicular access areas and bin storage areas, shall incorporate the use of quality treatments such as unit pavers, textured materials and pervious materials.	1.2, 1.8								
Landscaping										
55	A landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person shall be submitted with each development application for residential flat building demonstrating compliance with controls 56– 64 below.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2								
56	A minimum 25% of the site shall be landscaped area. Landscape area is defined as;	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2								

	Part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard surface area and may include swimming pools.																																				
57	The landscape plan is to provide for a combination of tree planting (for shade), mid height shrubs, lawn and ground covers.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
58	At least 50% of the area forward of the building line facing a street is to be landscaped area. Within this front landscaped area, a minimum of one large tree is to be planted for every 10m of street frontage.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
59	Access driveways must be provided with a 1m wide landscaping strip on both sides for the length of the driveway (except where access to parking spaces is required).	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2,																																			
60	Mature trees are to be retained as much as possible, particularly those along the boundary (except those where approval is granted by Council for their removal). Mature trees identified for retention shall be identified on the landscape plan.	1.1, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3																																			
61	A minimum of 1 medium / large shade tree per 50 square metres (rounded up) of common open space shall be provided within the common open space area. Other landscaping including garden beds and shrubs shall be provided.	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3																																			
62	The minimum soil standards for plant sizes are provided in accordance with the Table below. <table><tr><th>Tree size</th><th>Height</th><th>Spread</th><th>Min Soil Area</th><th>Min Soil Depth</th></tr><tr><td>Large trees</td><td>>12m</td><td>>8m</td><td>10 x 10m</td><td>1.2m</td></tr><tr><td>Medium trees</td><td>8-12m</td><td>4-8m</td><td>6 x 6m</td><td>1.0m</td></tr><tr><td>Small trees</td><td>5-8m</td><td><4m</td><td>3.5 x 3.5m</td><td>0.8m</td></tr><tr><td>Shrubs</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.5-0.6m</td></tr><tr><td>Groundcover</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.3-0.45m</td></tr><tr><td>Turf</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.2m</td></tr></table>	Tree size	Height	Spread	Min Soil Area	Min Soil Depth	Large trees	>12m	>8m	10 x 10m	1.2m	Medium trees	8-12m	4-8m	6 x 6m	1.0m	Small trees	5-8m	<4m	3.5 x 3.5m	0.8m	Shrubs				0.5-0.6m	Groundcover				0.3-0.45m	Turf				0.2m	1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 17.1, 17.2
Tree size	Height	Spread	Min Soil Area	Min Soil Depth																																	
Large trees	>12m	>8m	10 x 10m	1.2m																																	
Medium trees	8-12m	4-8m	6 x 6m	1.0m																																	
Small trees	5-8m	<4m	3.5 x 3.5m	0.8m																																	
Shrubs				0.5-0.6m																																	
Groundcover				0.3-0.45m																																	
Turf				0.2m																																	
63	An ongoing maintenance plan is to be provided as part of the landscape plan.	1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
64	Street trees shall be provided within the verge along the frontage of the site at a rate of one large or medium tree (selected from the species within Volume 1 of the DCP) per 10 metres of frontage (rounded up).	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 17.1, 17.2																																			
Privacy																																					
65	Wherever possible, dwellings shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open spaces areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1																																			
66	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1, 5.2																																			
67	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1																																			
Waste Management																																					
68	Residential flat buildings shall include a communal bin storage structure in an easily accessible location incorporating the following: a. A semi-enclosed structure with walls, or other screening such as lattice or slats that complement the external finished materials used throughout the development b. Must not encroach front setback for more than 1.5m.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2																																			

	c. Be covered to provide protection from weather d. Contain a hose with water connection and waste water trap connected to sewer e. Have an impervious floor f. Be located no closer than 3m from an opening within a any dwelling entrance/window, private open space or communal open space g. Adequate lighting	
69	Kerbside bin collection is not permissible for residential flat buildings.	1.1, 1.2
70	Developments containing up to 7 residential units and having bin storage area not more than 8m from the street can benefit from manual bin collection.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2
71	Any development containing 8 or more residential units shall provide for onsite waste collection by a waste collection vehicle. Provision shall be made for forward in / forward out vehicular movement for a 24.5 tonnes vehicle comprising 10.5 metres in length. Turning circles for a waste collection vehicle shall be provided with any development application demonstrating that vehicle manoeuvring can be achieved with no more than 3 point turn.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2
72	Any development containing 8 or more residential units shall include designated area for communal placement of bulky waste clean-up materials. Any such area shall not be less than 2 square metres per dwelling, up to a maximum requirement of 24 square metres. This area shall not be visible from public domain and can be part of the proposed landscape area.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2
73	Any development application for residential flat building shall address the provisions of waste management guidelines.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2
74	A Waste Management Plan shall be submitted with each development application for residential flat building demonstrating compliance with controls 68-73 above.	1.2, 1.5, 8.1, 8.2

3.20 Hostels and Boarding Houses

These provisions apply to developments for Hostels and Boarding Houses in Wollondilly Shire. In these controls a reference to a boarding house is also a reference to a Hostel.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Density		
1	Development to which these provisions apply must achieve a minimum density of 4 boarding rooms per 1,000m² of allotment area rounded down to the nearest whole boarding room. Example A 1,345m² allotment. $\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum Yield} &= 4 \times \frac{\text{lot area in m}^2}{1000} \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1345}{1000} \\ &= 5.38 \\ &= 5 \text{ boarding rooms} \end{aligned}$	11.2
2	Residential development to which these provisions apply must not exceed a maximum density of 8 boarding rooms per 1,000m² of allotment area rounded down to the nearest whole boarding room. Example A 1,345m² allotment. $\begin{aligned} \text{Maximum Yield} &= 8 \times \frac{\text{lot area in m}^2}{1000} \\ &= 8 \times \frac{1345}{1000} \\ &= 10.76 \\ &= 10 \text{ boarding rooms} \end{aligned}$	11.2
3	In determining the density of development under these provisions land used for the following purposes is not taken into account: ▪ Environmental Conservation ▪ Public Roads ▪ Land reserved for future development ▪ Dedication to Council as public open space ▪ Basins, wetlands and similar stormwater management systems (water tanks are to be included in the calculation)	11.2
Site Selection and Transport		
4	Boarding house and hostel developments must only be provided within 400m of the following train stations: • Douglas Park • Picton • Tahmoor • Bargo	11.2

Building Design		
5	The total portion of the site covered by all pools, buildings and paving shall not exceed 75% of the site area.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.1, 6.1 & 6.2.
6	Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 5.1 & 6.2
7	Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.	1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 6.2 & 9.1
8	The front façade of any dwelling must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following: • an entry feature or portico; • bay windows; • the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage; • Roof overhangs; • Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling; A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the dwelling.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
9	On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (8) above.	1.2, 1.3 & 4.2
10	Where the primary front facade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning and the like, the feature shall wrap around the dwelling and continue along the secondary front facade for a minimum length of 3.0m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4 & 4.2
11	Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (8) to (10) above when viewed from the street.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
12	The front façade must feature a single personal access door.	1.2, 1.3
13	Any front façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
14	Any front façade must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0m in length.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
15	A side or rear façade must have no stretch or blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
16	No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
17	The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 2. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
18	The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
19	Hostels and Boarding Houses developments must not: ▪ Be mirror reversed; ▪ Have a repeated façade; ▪ Locate garages at the centre of the building's front façade; ▪ Be greater than 2 storeys in height; nor ▪ Present an excessively bulky front façade.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4

20	Each boarding room must have an area of between 16 and 25m ² (excluding any area used for the purposes of private kitchen or bathroom facilities).	11.4
21	A Communal living area must be provided at the rate of 12m ² per 5 boarding rooms or part thereof.	11.4
22	No boarding rooms may be occupied by more than two adult lodgers (except for a Hostel which may provide dormitory rooms).	14.3
23	Adequate kitchen, laundry and bathroom facilities must be provided for lodgers.	11.4
24	If the boarding house has capacity to accommodate 20 or more lodgers then it must be provided with an onsite boarding room or dwelling for a boarding house manager.	11.4, 14.1
25	If the boarding house is proposed in a business zone then no part of the ground floor may be used for residential purposes.	13.1
26	At least one boarding room per five boarding rooms (rounded down) provided in a boarding house (excluding a hostel) shall be an accessible room complying with relevant Commonwealth Standards for disabilities access.	11.5
27	At least one hostel room per five hostel rooms provided in a hostel (rounded down) shall be an accessible room complying with relevant Commonwealth Standards for disabilities access.	11.5
Setbacks		
28	Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the building from any primary road shall be within plus or minus 10% of the average setback of the adjoining dwellings. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4
29	Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the building shall be plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 4.5m.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4
30	Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 6.5m.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
31	The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m from land not included in the development.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.2
32	The minimum rear setback from land not included in the development shall be 8.0m for a two (2) storey building and 3.0m for a single storey building or a single storey part of a two (2) storey building.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.1, 5.2
33	The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume.	14.1
34	No part of any garage shall be located within 5.5 metres of a frontage of the site to a public road.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
35	Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room or a balcony may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
36	Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
37	For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 6m.	1.2, 1.3
Common Open Space		

38	An area of common open space shall be provided for the development with the following characteristics: a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run) b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction c. At least 3 hours of solar access to 50% of the area (ignoring shadowing caused by trees). d. Provided with suitable fixed embellishment comprising a minimum of: a. Seating and tables at the rate of 6 seats and one table per 3 dwellings rounded up to the nearest whole number. b. Barbeque facilities at the rate of 1 barbeque per 3 dwellings rounded up to the nearest whole number c. Children's play equipment e. Have a total area no less than 20m² f. Must not be located in the front building setback g. Not be used for effluent disposal or garbage storage h. Be secured from public access but available to all occupiers in the development.	3.2
Solar Access		
39	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of each dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
40	The development shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.5
Parking, Access and Vehicle Safety		
41	Parking shall be provided at the rate of a minimum of one (1) bicycle space and one (1) motorcycle space per every five (5) bedrooms in the development.	2.4
42	Vehicle Parking shall be provided at the rate of: ▪ One (1) parking space per boarding room that is not a dormitory room; and ▪ 0.5 parking spaces per bed in a dormitory room (rounded up).	2.4
43	All driveways and car parking are to be sealed and line marked and be sufficient to allow vehicles to enter and leave in a forward direction.	2.4
44	Development to which this clause applies shall not be undertaken on a residential battle-axe allotment.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 11.2
45	A minimum of One (1) visitor car parking space shall be provided per three (3) rooms in the case of a boarding house or one space per three (3) dormitories in the case of a hostel.	2.1
46	Provision shall be made for footpaths/sharepaths/cycleways to be provided to the nearest available network connection to the village centre in accordance with Council's Design Specifications.	2.5, 11.5
Landscaping		
47	At least 10% of the area of the site shall be formally landscaped with an automated water system to be provided.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.2, 6.1
Privacy		
48	Wherever possible, dwellings within the hostel or boarding house shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open spaces areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.	5.1, 11.2

49	The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.	5.1
50	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1
Waste Management		
51	The development shall be provided with onsite waste management facilities to allow for: a) the storage of the waste out of sight of any publically accessible place, dwelling window, area of private open space and area of common open space; and b) The collection of domestic waste from the development by waste collection vehicles.	1.2, 1.3, 8.1

3.21 Shop top housing

These provisions apply to developments for Shop top housing in Wollondilly Shire.

Control		Objectives (refer to Clause 1.2)
Building Design		
1	The first floor of the development shall be constructed as a commercial development in accordance with the relevant provisions of Volume 5 of this plan.	1.1, 1.3, 13.1
2	The front façade of each floor of shop top housing shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.2
3	Shop top housing developments must not: ▪ Be mirror reversed; ▪ Have a repeated façade; nor ▪ Present an excessively bulky front façade.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4
4	If more than 10 shop top housing units are proposed then at least one dwelling per five dwellings (rounded down) provided shall be an accessible dwellings complying with relevant Commonwealth Standards for disabilities access.	11.5
5	Shop top housing must not exceed the building footprint of the ground floor commercial part of the building.	1.3, 13.1, 13.2 14.3,
Site Selection and Amenity		
6	Shop top housing must only be provided within 400m of an area of eligible public open space. In this clause eligible public open spaces means an area of public park with an area no less than 3,000m ² and with children's play equipment and restrooms. Nothing in this control prevents an applicant from proposing works to enhance a public park to make it an eligible public open space.	11.2
Private Open Space		
7	A balcony or verandah which provides a minimum principal area of private open space must be provided for each dwelling with the following characteristics: a. Width no less than 2.5 metres in any direction b. Must be directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room, other than a bedroom c. Have an area no less than 8 square-metres. d. Must not be located in the front building setback of the ground floor e. Not be used for garbage storage	3.1, 6.1
Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety		
8	A minimum of One (1) car parking space shall be provided for each dwelling and one (1) visitor parking space shall be provided for every 5 dwellings (rounded up). Where this parking is located within a parking lot used by commercial development suitable measures shall be	2.4

	provided to ensure they are reserved for residential use to the satisfaction of the consent authority.	
Solar Access		
9	Sunlight is to be available to at least 50% of the dedicated private open space area of each dwelling for at least 3 hours between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.	1.3, 3.4
10	Wherever possible, the living areas within dwellings shall be given a northern orientation to maximise solar access.	1.3, 3.4
Privacy		
11	The development must not result in unreasonable overlooking into the private open space or windows of habitable rooms in the vicinity.	5.1, 11.2
12	A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.	5.1
Waste Management		
13	The development shall be provided with onsite waste management facilities to allow for: a) the storage of the waste out of sight of any publically accessible place, dwelling window, area of private open space and area of common open space; and b) The collection of domestic waste from the development by waste collection vehicles.	1.2, 1.3, 8.1

3.22 Exhibition Homes and Villages

These provisions apply to developments for Exhibition Homes and Villages within Wollondilly Shire.

Objectives

1. To ensure developments for display homes are suitable for their commercial and final residential use.
2. To ensure exhibition villages are provided with suitable infrastructure to support their commercial use.

Controls

1. Development for an exhibition home shall be assessed under this volume as though it were being constructed as a dwelling.
2. If a variation is required to any control in this volume the applicant must, in addition to any other need to justify the variation, justify the departure in the light of the public interest matter that arises from a display home being contrary to the provisions of this volume as display homes are seen by the community as a model for new dwelling construction.
3. Exhibition homes must be provided with off-street car parking for patrons at the rate tabulated below. This parking may be provided at the individual exhibition homes or at a centralised car park.

Number of Exhibition Homes	Number of Car Parking Spaces
1 – 5	3 per exhibition home
5 – 10	15 + 2 per exhibition home over 5
10 or more	25 + 1 per exhibition home over 10

4. Where a central parking area is provided it must:
 - a. Comply with Council's design specification for a public car park
 - b. Be located within 200m of all of the exhibition homes by a continuous pedestrian pathway
 - c. Have an intended use after the exhibition village is closed.
5. Where parking is provided at an individual exhibition home it must be constructed and finished in a way that will give the appearance of a private driveway or parking spot when the exhibition village is closed.

PART 4 – CONTROLS FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS**4.1 Avon Dam and Hawthorne Roads, Bargo****Application**

1. This section applies to the following allotments:
 - a. 67 Avon Dam Road (Lot 9 DP 877774)
 - b. 77 Avon Dam Road (Lot 132 DP 851807)
 - c. 214 Hawthorne Road (Lot 8 DP 877774)
 - d. 218 Hawthorne Road (Lot 7 DP 877774)
 - e. 235 Hawthorne Road (Lot 1 DP 877774)
 - f. 245 Hawthorne Road (Lot 2 DP 877774)

Objectives

1. To ensure that contaminated land is suitably assessed and remediated prior to residential development.
2. To ensure potential noise and vibration impacts from road and railway sources are minimised for new sensitive receivers.

Controls

1. For the purposes of Clause 7.1(4) of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land, Lot 8 DP 877774 is taken to be potentially contaminated land. In this regard, it must be demonstrated that either the land is not contaminated or, if the land is contaminated ensure that appropriate measures have been taken to make the land suitable for a residential use.
2. Development applications for noise impacted dwellings should detail design and architectural treatments which may be required to reduce noise to acceptable levels and these may include all or some of the following:
 - a. upgrading of glazing;
 - b. the sealing of gaps around windows and doors;
 - c. sealing of wall vents;
 - d. the upgrading of doors to solid door;
 - e. reconfiguration of internal spaces to provide non sensitive rooms adjacent to the Avon Dam Road frontage.

4.2 Bingara Gorge Estate**Application**

1. This section applies to the Wilton Park Urban Release Area under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011.

Objectives

1. To provide a different front setback for some lots to retain consistency throughout the Bingara estate.

Controls

1. For land within the Wilton Park Urban Release Area Control 17 in Clause 3.4 shall be taken to read:

Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the dwelling shall be plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 7m.

4.3 Montpelier Drive Residential Land

Application

1. This section applies to the following allotments:
 - a) 780 Montpelier Drive, The Oaks (Lot 601 DP 735032)
 - b) 790 Montpelier Drive, The Oaks (Lot 1 DP 1043567)

Objectives

1. To mitigate noise impacts from the nearby airfield.
2. To provide separation between the urban-rural edge to minimise rural land use conflict.
3. To minimise the impact on the historical character.

Controls

1. A noise assessment shall accompany all development applications for dwellings and shall detail how building design and building materials for noise attenuation shall meet the noise level objectives for 'sleeping areas and dedicated lounges' in AS 2021 which will require an Aircraft Noise Reduction goal of approximately 20dBA. This should be able to be achieved through standard building construction methods.
2. All dwellings along the southern end of the site shall be set back a minimum of 10 metres from the front boundary of each allotment.
3. A minimum clearance zone of 3 metres shall be provided for development around mature trees fronting Montpelier Drive and throughout the site.

4.4 Queen Victoria Memorial Home

Biodiversity

The following requirements apply to all land identified on the Natural Resources Biodiversity Map

Objectives:

- (a) To protect and improve environmentally sensitive land identified on the site.

Requirements:

1. A Bushland Management Plan shall be prepared and submitted with any application for seniors housing in accordance with the Requirements for the Bushland Plan of Management prepared by Wollondilly Shire Council's Environment Section TRIM Ref: 6399#583

4.5 Bulli Appin Road, Appin

Application

1. This section applies to the following allotments:
 - a) Lot 78 DP 752012 and (incl road reserve)

Streetscape and Rural Outlook

Objectives

- a) To ensure the development contributes positively to the existing streetscape of the neighbouring residential area.
- b) To retain the rural feel of the Appin Village.
- c) To identify the site as a key entrance to the Appin Village.

- d) To encourage the active use of front gardens through provision of a secure area.
- e) To ensure that rear and side fencing will assist in providing privacy to private open space areas.
- f) To ensure that fence height, location and design will not affect traffic and pedestrian visibility at intersections.

Controls

1. Dwellings adjacent to Bulli Appin Road shall have a minimum setback of 15 metres.
2. The front of the dwellings running parallel to Bulli Appin Road shall be orientated towards Bulli Appin Road.
3. The building design of any dwelling with frontage to more than one street must promote natural surveillance to Bulli Appin Road and any other street.
4. Front fencing must be provided for lots along Bulli Appin Road and shall be a maximum of 1.2m high above ground level (existing), shall be an open style rural fencing and shall provide personal pedestrian access to the street.

Front fencing, in this control, refers to any fencing forward of the building line as well as fencing not considered to be side and rear fences under condition 7 below.

5. Front fences shall not impede safe sight lines for traffic.
6. Front fencing and personal access gates along Bulli Appin Road are to be constructed as part of the subdivision works to ensure a complementary form of fencing.
7. Information shall be submitted with the subdivision development application identifying whether it is appropriate or not to provide front fencing and personal access gates to Illawarra Street having regard to the chosen subdivision layout. If considered appropriate, these are to be constructed as part of the subdivision works to ensure a complementary form of fencing.
8. Side and rear fences are to be a maximum of 1.8m high commencing 2m behind the building line.
9. On corner lots or lots that have a side boundary that adjoins open space or drainage, the front fencing style and height is to be continued along the secondary street or open space/drainage land frontage to at least 4m behind the building line of the dwelling.
10. Dwellings on the corner lot of the most eastern part of the site along Bulli Appin Road will be sympathetic to the rural outlook of adjoining properties, and have architectural features to address both Bulli Appin Road and Illawarra Street.
11. All houses shall be single storey, however the first floor can be considered as part of the roof pitch.

Habitability and community connectedness**Objectives**

- a) To ensure that noise and vibration sources such as road and mining do not impact on the amenity of residents or detract from the character street.
- b) To promote liveability and community connectedness.

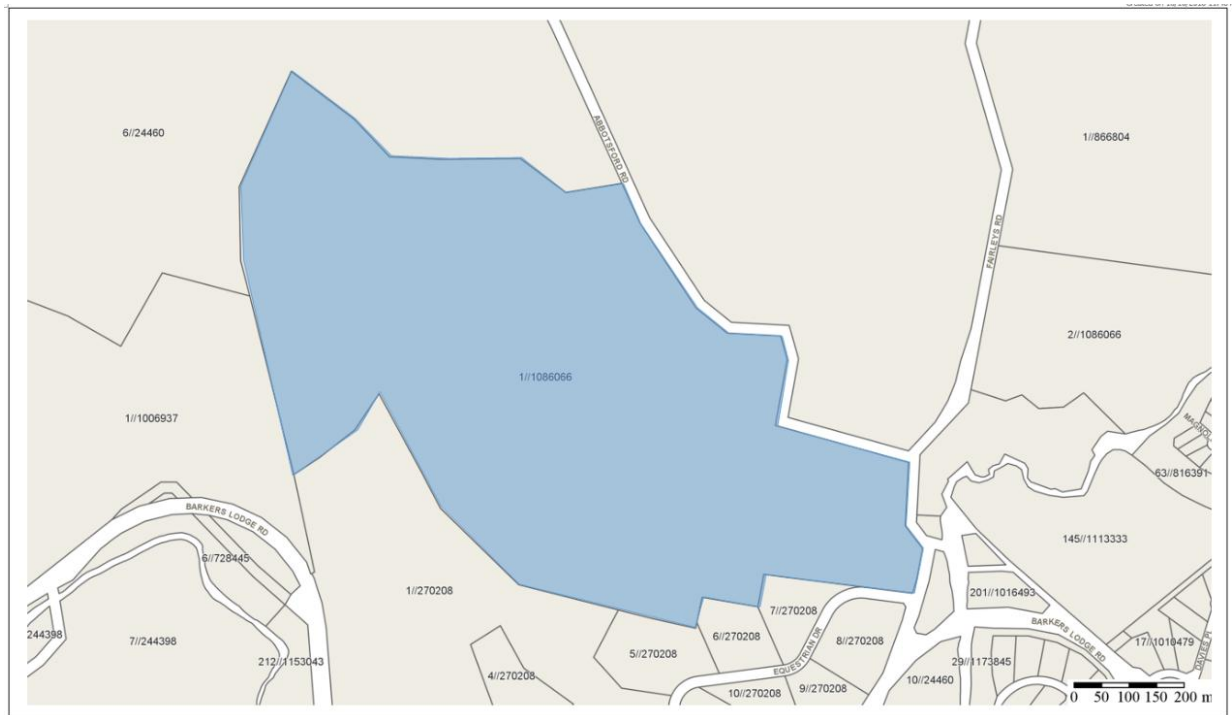
Controls

1. Dwellings are to incorporate appropriate noise attenuation measures, as identified in the noise and vibration study carried out under Volume 3, Part 3.1(3), when designed and constructed, to ensure that future residents are afforded an appropriate level of amenity.

4.6 Abbotsford Road, Picton

Application

1. This section applies to land at Abbotsford Road identified on the map below.



2. These controls apply to all new dwellings and outbuildings.

Objectives

1. To manage visual impact of new development.
2. To ensure any proposed development gives due consideration to the protection of significant views and vistas.
3. To ensure that any proposed development is designed and located so that it does not have any adverse impact on heritage items, cultural landscape and historical archaeology.
4. To provide housing in a rural setting.
5. To protect scenic landscapes and ability to interpret the site as an early pastoral property.
6. To facilitate opportunities for appropriate new uses for heritage buildings.

Controls

Views and Vistas

1. Any new development should not intrude into the views that are identified in Figure 3.13.1, in Volume 3 of this plan.
2. The location of any new development needs to consider significant views associated with the Abbotsford Homestead, Byrnes Exhibition Dairy and Abbotsford Silos including views to Vault Hill.
3. Views from Abbotsford homestead towards the north and north-east should be conserved.

4. Any new development should not be located on visually prominent ridgelines.

Landscape & Planting

5. New plantings should be selected with a view to avoid any impact on the historical archaeology and landscape character of the site.

Architectural style and form

6. Any new development should be sympathetic to existing heritage character and be located so that it is not visually intrusive.
7. New dwellings and outbuildings must have a 30 to 40 degree roof pitch and incorporate gable elements to provide facade articulation. Verandahs are excluded from this control.
8. Roofs should be tile, colorbond or similar with natural terracotta and light earth colours.
9. The minimum floor to ceiling height for the ground floor of any proposed buildings should be 2700mm. This is to avoid an odd proportion between the steeply pitched roof and the ground floor.
10. Windows should be vertically proportioned on all elevations.
11. Windows should be timber framed, aluminium framed or similar with profiling to approximate timber framing.
12. Decorative elements such as timber trim detailing or similar to gables is to be used to provide relief and articulation to facades.
13. Walls are to consist of sandstock bricks and should be similar to those found elsewhere in the locality. Horizontal weatherboard walls may be used to provide relief and articulation to elevations. Any weatherboard material to be sympathetic and comprise of non-reflective colours such as Dune, Cove, Gully or similar.
14. Any new development should have a single storey appearance. However, a first floor can be included within the roof pitch area.

Boundary Treatments, Fences and Gates

15. Boundary fencing should be see-through rural style fencing (post and rail with chicken wire mesh detail or similar) to a maximum height of 1200mm.
16. Entrance gates should be constructed from timber and traditional in style.



Figure 4.6.1 Example of 1200mm high timber post and rail fence with chicken wire mesh



Figure 4.6.2 Example of 1200mm high timber post and rail fence with chicken wire mesh



Figure 4.6.3 Example of traditional style timber gate

Adaptive re-use

17. Adaptive reuse of Abbotsford Silos, Byrne's Exhibition Dairy, feed lot and associated sheds is to be encouraged.
18. Any new development should retain the form and rural character of existing heritage items.
19. Before granting consent for the adaptive reuse of any heritage item, the following matters should be considered:
 - a) The impact of any proposed changes to the heritage item;
 - b) Any adverse impact on the surrounding residential amenity including but not limited to noise and traffic;
 - c) The building's suitability for conversion, including potential sources of contamination from previous uses; and
 - d) Ability to interpret the original function of the heritage item.

4.7 Station Street, Menangle

Application

1. This section applies to the land identified on the map below:



Figure 1: Land to which this part applies

Single Dwelling Houses (Town Centre Residential Lots)

Additional controls for dwelling houses are outlined below, and should be read in conjunction with those in Section 3.1 Single Dwelling Houses (Town Centre Residential Lots).

Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety**Objectives**

- a. To provide vehicular access to the rear of lots where front access is restricted or not possible; and
- b. To reduce garage dominance in residential streets.

Controls

1. Garages can be front or rear loaded.

Attached Dwellings and Semi-Detached Dwellings

Additional controls for attached dwellings and semi-detached dwellings are outlined below, and should be read in conjunction with those in Section 3.1 Single Dwelling Houses (Town Centre Residential Lots).

Objectives

- a. To ensure that the development of attached and semi-detached dwellings creates an architecturally consistent street character.

Controls

1. It is preferred that garages for attached dwellings are located at the rear of the lot. Garages should be setback a minimum of 1.5m to the rear lane.
2. For attached or semi-detached dwellings the side setback only applies to the end of a row of attached dwellings or the detached side of a semi-detached dwelling.
3. Attached dwellings and semi-detached dwellings should have a pleasing rhythm and order when seen together as a group, rather than appear as a random arrangement of competing dwellings. Each dwelling should benefit from the unified design of the whole form, a co-ordinated style and base colour palette. Individuality can be added as small details or accent colours, rather than strikingly different forms.

Single Dwelling Houses (Residential Small Lots)

Additional controls for dwelling houses are outlined below, and should be read in conjunction with those in Section 3.2 Single Dwelling Houses (Residential Small Lots).

Setbacks**Objectives**

- a. To provide a different setback for some lots to enable the development of a diversity of dwelling types.

Controls

1. The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m. Except in cases where a zero lot line has been nominated at the subdivision stage and satisfactory easements have been provided over the adjoining allotment.

Parking, Access and Vehicular Safety**Objectives**

- a. To provide vehicular access to the rear of lots where front access is restricted or not possible.
- b. To reduce garage dominance in residential streets.

Controls

1. Garages should be front loaded.

4.8 R3 zoned land at Thirlmere

Application

This section applies to development for the purposes of multi dwelling housing located within R3 zoned land in Thirlmere.

The controls below override the controls in Part 3.18 of this volume to the extent of any inconsistency.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure the design of any multi dwelling housing development is in keeping with the prevailing character and streetscape.
- (b) To ensure that any multi dwelling housing development does not have any unacceptable impact on the amenity of the adjoining dwellings.
- (c) To ensure that future developments complement the existing setback pattern in the locality.
- (d) To provide for a transition to the adjoining R2 – Low Density Residential zoned land.

Controls for Multi-Dwelling Housing

Setbacks

1. A minimum site frontage of 30m and minimum lot size of 1500m² are required for any multi dwelling housing development.
2. Any development exceeding single storey must have a recessive second storey to reduce bulk and scale. Additional setbacks for second storey and above are provided below:

First Storey	Front Boundary Setback (Street setback)	- Front boundary setback (including primary and secondary street frontages) shall be provided in accordance with 'Clause 3.18- Multi Dwelling Housing' in Volume 4 of Wollondilly DCP 2016 (WDCP 2016), except as mentioned below: - Any development along Carlton Road shall be provided with 10m setback from the street including corner lots.
	Side Boundary Setback	Setbacks shall be provided in accordance with 'Part 3.18- Multi Dwelling Housing' in Volume 4 of WDCP 2016.
	Rear Boundary Setback	
Second Storey and above	Front Boundary Setback (Street setback)	- Maximum 50% of first floor façade: Minimum 1.0m behind the front building line; and - Remaining first floor façade: Minimum 1.5m behind the front building line. Note: This control only applies to the dwellings directly facing the primary or secondary street.
	Side Boundary Setback	Setbacks shall be provided in accordance with 'Part 3.18- Multi Dwelling Housing' in Volume 4 of WDCP 2016.
	Rear Boundary Setback	

Note: Building Line has the same meaning as defined in Volume-1 of WDCP 2016.

Car Parking

3. On-site car parking shall not be located forward of the front building line.
4. Car parking spaces should be integrated within the built form and design. Continuous rows of car parking spaces with more than three car parking spaces shall be avoided.

Built Form

5. New developments shall be designed with a traditional pitched roof form to keep it compatible with the prevailing character of the street.
6. Large spans of unbroken hipped roofs shall be avoided and gables or similar elements should be incorporated for articulation.
7. Walls going up to two storeys shall be provided with different finished materials or a break in the facade. Light coloured finishes should be used for second storey and above. Examples of how this control can be achieved are provided below:



Example 1: First storey brick finish, storey weatherboard finish



Example 2: Extended roof between the first and second second stories



Example 3: Recessed first floor



Example 4: Portico or verandah to break the continuous wall

8. The Statement of Environmental Effects submitted with any development application shall address the following matters to Council's satisfaction:
 - How the proposed built form is consistent with the built form of the surrounding developments, including the roof pitch.
 - How the amenity of the dwellings within an adjoining R2 - Low Density Residential zone (if applicable) has been addressed and mitigated.
 - How the proposed materials, finishes and details complement the existing built form of the street.

Controls for Residential Flat Buildings

9. Additional setbacks for second storey and above are required and explained as follows:

First Storey	Front Boundary Setback (Street setback)	- Front boundary setback (including primary and secondary street frontages) shall be provided in accordance with 'Clause 3.19- Residential Flat Building' in Volume 4 of Wollondilly DCP 2016 (WDCP 2016), except as mentioned below: - Any development along Carlton Road shall be provided with 10m setback from the street including corner lots.
	Side Boundary Setback	Setbacks shall be provided in accordance with 'Part 3.19- Residential Flat Building' in Volume 4 of WDCP 2016.
	Rear Boundary Setback	
Second Storey and above	Front Boundary Setback (Street setback)	- Maximum 50% of first floor façade: Minimum 1.0m behind the front building line; and - Remaining first floor façade: Minimum 1.5m behind the front building line. Note: This control only applies to the dwellings directly facing the primary or secondary street.
	Side Boundary Setback	Setbacks shall be provided in accordance with 'Part 3.19- Residential Flat Building' in Volume 4 of WDCP 2016.
	Rear Boundary Setback	

Note: Building Line has the same meaning as defined in Volume-1 of WDCP 2016.

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 5 – Commercial and Community Uses



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1.1 Introduction

This Volume provides controls for development for the purposes of commercial, community and other related land uses and any development ancillary to those uses and forms part of the Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016.

1.2 Objective

The object of this volume is to ensure commercial and community development achieves the aims of Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011 by promoting economic activity and local job creation while ensuring developments achieve excellent planning outcomes.

1.3 Parts of this volume

The requirements contained within Part 2 apply to all development types to which this volume applies.

Part 3 applies to the following specific land uses:

Land Use	Clause
Amusement centres	3.1
Bulky goods premises	3.2
Child care centres	3.3
Community facilities	3.4
Educational establishments	3.10
Entertainment Facilities	3.4
Function centres	3.4
Funeral chapels	3.12
Funeral homes	3.12
Health services facilities	3.11
Helipads	3.13
Home occupation (Sex Services)	3.9
Home-based child care	3.5
Landscape and garden supplies	3.6
Place of public worship	3.4
Registered clubs	3.4
Restricted premises	3.7
Service stations	3.8
Sex service premises	3.9
Timber and building supplies	3.6
Timber Yard	3.14

Part 4 applies to the following specific locations:

- Appin
- Bargo
- Belimba Park
- Picton
- Wollondilly Cultural Precinct, Picton
- Silverdale
- Tahmoor
- The Oaks

- Thirlmere
- Warragamba

Part 2 – General Requirements for all Commercial and Community uses

2.1 Sustainability

Objectives

1. To ensure the application of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles at all stages of development including demolition, construction and ongoing use over time.

Controls

1. Timber sourced from old growth forests may not be used in development subject to this volume.
2. Impacts to groundwater must be minimised by:
 - a) Ensuring no contaminated runoff enters the groundwater system; and
 - b) Retaining and protecting significant stands of native vegetation; and
 - c) Minimising cut and fill; and
 - d) Maximising landscaped areas that are deep soil and are hydraulically connected to the natural soil and groundwater system.
3. All development resulting in more than 200 square metres of new GFA must provide rainwater collection tank(s) to collect rainfall and runoff from roof areas. The minimum volume of the tank(s) shall be 1,000 litres per 100m² (rounded down to the nearest 100m²) of new GFA. Such tank(s) must have their overflows connected to a point for suitable integration with the natural or constructed stormwater drainage system.
4. Water from rainwater collection tank(s) must be used for at least one of the following:
 - a) Irrigation and maintenance of landscaped areas;
 - b) Cleaning and maintenance of built development;
 - c) Toilet flushing;
 - d) Laundry purposes; or
 - e) Car washing.
5. All plumbing fittings connected to potable water supply must be Triple A or higher rated devices.
6. Connection to recycled water is required if serviced by a dual reticulation system. Such water shall be used for all of the purposes listed above at control 4. The requirement to provide water tank(s) does not apply if the development is connected to a recycled water system.
7. Commercial developments where the capital investment value are more than \$500,000 and that result in more than 100m² of new GFA must install a photovoltaic system to complement consumption of electricity from the grid system. The capacity of the system must be no less than 5kW per 100m² of new GFA. Details of the system shall be provided to the consent authority prior to the granting of any development consent.

2.2 Setbacks

Objectives

1. To establish a desired relationship between the street and footpath, public spaces, private spaces and buildings,

2. To create and maintain a streetscape character appropriate for towns and villages, and
3. To provide continuity in the streetscape.

Controls

1. The following setbacks apply for development under this volume:

Zone	Front Setback (m)	Side Setback (m)	Rear Setback (m)
B1	0	0	0
B2	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
R2	Consistent with surrounding development	0.9	Consistent with surrounding development
R3	Consistent with surrounding development	0.9	Consistent with surrounding development
R5	Consistent with surrounding development	0.9	Consistent with surrounding development
IN2	Consistent with surrounding development	0.9	Consistent with surrounding development
IN3	Consistent with surrounding development	0.9	Consistent with surrounding development
RE1	0	0	0
RE2	Consistent with surrounding development	0	Consistent with surrounding development

2. The creation of alcoves, recesses or other narrow spaces are not permitted.

2.3 Building Design

Objectives

1. To achieve safe, attractive, equitable and functional buildings.
2. To enhance and protect the public space adjacent to commercial premises.
3. To preserve the broader rural village character of the towns and their centres.

Controls

1. Buildings on sites adjoining public open space must not cast a shadow onto more than one third of that open space between the hours of 10am and 2pm during the winter solstice (measured at ground level).
2. Colourbond materials shall not be used in the external construction of buildings within the Business (B) Zones unless they account for less than 25% of each front elevation.
3. External materials used for newly constructed or extended commercial buildings within the business (B) zones shall be consistent with the materials used in adjoining commercial development or shall have a superior quality external finish.
4. Shipping containers shall not be used for storage within developments for commercial or community purposes.

-
5. Building designs must ensure that main entry and exit points are readily identifiable to intending patrons.
 6. All building facades visible from a public place must be designed to reduce bulk and enhance the appearance of the building using appropriate architectural features, articulation and finishes.
 7. Commercial developments must have active frontages for the majority of the total frontage of the development to public spaces including roads and reserves. An active frontage must have a minimum of 50% glazing area which must be transparent.
 8. All facades must be designed in accordance with the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines including allowance for casual surveillance of streets and other public places.
 9. There must be a universally accessible and continuous path of travel to connect the public footpath to all car parking areas and the main public entry and exit point of a building.
 10. Other uses within a basement car parking area (like switch rooms and waste storage areas) must be physically separated from vehicle and pedestrian movement.
 11. The applicant for any proposal for mixed use development shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Consent Authority, that the development provides adequate amenity to any proposed and/or existing residential use.
 12. Building services, fittings and utilities (including, without limitation, downpipes, conduits and vents and air conditioning units and components) must be integrated with the features of any facade fronting public open space or a public street.
 13. Building lights shall illuminate buildings and signs from the top-down rather than the bottom-up to reduce light spill into the night sky.
 14. Lift towers and overruns, satellite dishes, motor rooms and service plants, air conditioning units, antennae, telecommunications devices, vent pipes and the like must not be visible from any publically accessible place.
 15. Security shutters and roller doors on primary facades to a public street are not permitted unless they are open form or transparent. Security devices must be integrated within the design of the shop front structure.
 16. The design and siting of Automatic teller machines (ATM's) must allow for queuing of users without obstructing the free movement of pedestrians and others within the public footpath and must be structurally protected to prevent ram-raid opportunities.
 17. Commercial and community buildings constructed within a rural or residential zone must be designed to compliment the character of the established built form of the locality. Building and infrastructure that contrast with the established built forms in the locality shall not be used in any rural or residential zone.
 18. Commercial and community building developments that will result in a floor area greater than 400m² shall provide amenities for the changing of infants and shall accommodate for both male and female parents/guardians undertaking this activity.
-

2.4 Open space

Objectives

1. To provide a variety of open spaces integrated with, and enhancing, the design and function of buildings such as verandahs, courtyards, balconies and roof top gardens,

Controls

1. Communal Open Space must be provided for developments exceeding the thresholds tabulated below at the rate provided in the table:

Use	Threshold (m ²)	Rate
Office Premises	250	8 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Retail Premises	900	4 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Community Facilities	250	16 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Food Premises	500	4 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Health Services Facilities	250	4 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA

2. Communal open space for residential development on the same or adjoining land cannot be counted towards open space required by this clause. Public open space on land immediately adjoining the commercial development site may be considered as an offset to the provision of Communal Open Space within a development site providing it is suitably embellished.
3. Communal Open space shall not be narrower than 3 metres in each and every direction.
4. Communal Open space must be located and designed to be compatible with any nearby residential uses. There must be no direct line of sight to residential private open spaces and windows.
5. Communal open space must be suitably embellished for outdoor eating and must be provided with waste management facilities.
6. Communal open space must be sited and designed to achieve a minimum of 3 hours of solar access (measured at ground level) to at least 50% of its area between the hours of 9:00am and 3:00pm on the winter solstice.

2.5 Outdoor eating and seating

Objectives

1. To encourage aesthetically attractive, comfortable, convenient and safe outdoor furniture for seating and eating areas ancillary to nearby premises or for general public use,

Controls

1. A minimum 1.8 metres wide linear, unobstructed pedestrian movement pathway must be maintained through the public footpath at all times.
2. Outdoor seating and eating areas operating outside daylight hours must be provided with lighting to the relevant Australian Standard.
3. Portable heating devices that are gas powered must be fitted with safety devices that automatically shutdown the device when tilted.

NOTE: Where the use of a public road reserve is proposed for commercial activities separate approval is required from Council and/or NSW Roads and Maritime Services. Where Council approval is required reference should be made to Council's policies relevant to use of public spaces for commercial activities.

2.6 Landscaping

Objectives

1. To achieve landscaping that is integrated with the design, layout and scale of development and is sensitive to site attributes, streetscape, views and vistas.

Controls

1. Landscaping around the external perimeter of new commercial buildings with a GFA greater than 1,000m² must be provided at the rate of at least 20m² of consolidated / continuous planted area for every 500m² GFA and address the street frontages.
2. Landscaping for new commercial developments shall be in the form of garden beds and achieve the following:
 - a) Use at least 50% native vegetation;
 - b) Use only low maintenance vegetation;
 - c) Reduce or eliminate the need for fencing;
 - d) Use only vegetation that will not damage infrastructure; and
 - e) Provide adequate landscaped area for plants when fully grown.
3. All plant species in landscaping must be non-toxic and low-allergen.
4. Contiguous landscaping areas with an area greater than 50m² shall be provided with and automatic irrigation system(s).

2.7 External storage

Objectives

1. To ensure wastes are stored in a safe location that does not detract from the aesthetic qualities of commercial developments.

Controls

1. There shall be no storage of goods or waste in areas that are visible to the public or patrons of facilities.

2.8 Public realm

Objectives

1. To create and maintain a consistent character for each town and village centre through the development of a public realm strategy addressing on-street parking, public footpath, public / street furniture, signage and street trees.

Controls

1. All works within the public domain must comply with Council's adopted Design and Construction Specification, Plans of Management and any other strategy adopted by Council for public spaces.
2. Where a driveway crosses a public road frontage and is 5 metres or wider the vehicle lanes on the driveway must be separated to provide a pedestrian refuge within the footpath.

3. Where on street parking is not already provided (including paved shoulder and kerb and guttering) along the full frontages of the site it shall be installed prior to the occupation of any development subject to this volume.

2.9 Access and Traffic Generation

Objectives

1. To provide the opportunity to access development sites by the widest feasible variety of transport modes,
2. To ensure delivery areas are suitably isolated from patron traffic to promote pedestrian safety.

Controls

1. Service and delivery vehicles must have a separate access for developments with a GFA greater than 500m². This access may not be shared with the access to be used by patrons of the development.
2. Commercial premises must be provided with a minimum of one (1) loading / unloading space with sufficient capacity for the site.
3. Forward entry/exit onto the street from the loading/unloading space must be provided.
4. Premises exceeding the thresholds provided below must provide secured storage areas for bicycles, skateboards, prams and the like at the specified ratio. The secured area must be either within the main building or within a shed or similar structure protected from the weather and located to provide appropriate casual surveillance.

Use	Threshold (GFA m²)	Rate
Office Premises	500	2 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Retail Premises	750	0.5 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Community Facilities	200	2 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Food Premises	500	1 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA
Health Services Facilities	400	0.5 m ² per 100 m ² of GFA

5. Premises exceeding the threshold in control (4) above must provide showering amenities and personal storage lockers for staff for the storage of clothing and other personal items.
6. Where secured storage areas are required the minimum dimensions shall be 2 metres wide in each and every direction.
7. Sites located on a shared pathway route adopted by Council must construct the section of the pathway within the appropriate frontage(s) of the site and connect to the existing pathway network where required by the Consent Authority.
8. Bicycle racks shall be provided for any retail development subject to this plan with a GFA greater than 500m². Bike racks shall be provided at the rate of 1 bicycle “space” per 100m² of retail GFA.

9. Where new public roads are created street lighting shall be provided in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.
10. Where existing public roads adjoining commercial developments are not provided with adequate street lighting, additional lighting shall be provided in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.

2.10 Parking and Manoeuvring

Objectives

- (a) To achieve vehicle parking and manoeuvring spaces that do not dominate the streetscape, and
- (b) To ensure developments accommodate parking demands of private land uses within private property.

Controls

1. The construction of vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas must comply with Council's adopted Design and Construction Specifications.
2. Vehicle parking that is located within the front setback must be physically separated by permanent safety structures from road pavement and must not detract from the aesthetics of the streetscape.
3. Where security doors or gates are proposed to control access to vehicle parking an intercom system must be provided to facilitate access. Such doors and gates must also be positioned to ensure vehicles stand clear of the public footpath and any specified pedestrian access while the doors and gates are opening.
4. All above ground parking areas with more than 12 parking spaces must be landscaped including shade trees provided at the rate of one (1) canopy tree for every four (4) car parking spaces of part thereof. Shade trees must be located to provide shade to parked vehicles.
5. Manoeuvring space must be sufficient to permit all vehicles to enter and leave a site in a forward direction in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.
6. Parking areas must be linked via a pedestrian path with the nearest public footpath.
7. Parking spaces adjoining pedestrian accesses must be provided with wheel stops or upright kerbs to protect the safety of pedestrians.
8. Parking areas for developments that operate outside of daylight hours must be lit in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.
9. Multi-unit complexes must provide a consolidated car parking area for patrons. No more than 50% of the total parking spaces on site shall be allocated to a single unit.
10. Parking must be provided at the rate tabulated below. The number of spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number of spaces.

Note: In a mixed use development the total number of car parking spaces shall be sum of the number of parking spaces required for each component use.

a) Numerical Parking Rates

Land use	Minimum Car Parking Requirement
Bowling Green	30 spaces for first green + 15 spaces for each additional green
Child care premises (excluding home based child care)	1 space for every 4 children in attendance. The number of children shall be determined in accordance with the numbers licensed by the NSW Government.
Car tyre retail outlets	The greater of: 3 spaces per 100 m ² of GFA, or 3 spaces per work bay
Crematoria	1 car parking space per 4 seats plus 1 car parking space per funeral service area
Education establishments – Schools (no students over 16 years of age)	1 car parking space per full time equivalent staff member; and 1 car parking space per 100 students; and 1 bicycle and 1 motorcycle space per 25 car parking spaces in excess of the first 25 car parking spaces
Education establishments – Schools (with students over 16 years of age)	1 car parking space per full time equivalent staff member; and 1 car parking space per 30 students; and 1 bicycle and 1 motorcycle space per 25 car parking spaces in excess of the first 25 car parking spaces
Education establishments – Tertiary Institutions (i.e. university, TAFE and the like)	1 car parking space per 5 seats or 10 spaces per 100m ² of GFA, whichever is the greater. 1 bicycle and 1 motorcycle space per 25 car parking spaces in excess of the first 25 car parking spaces
Exhibition Homes	Two (2) car parking spaces per exhibition home in a separate car park in addition to parking required for the ultimate residential use.
Food and Drink Premises	The greatest of: 12 spaces per 100 m ² of GFA; or 1 space per 5 seats (internal and external); or 1 space per 2 seats (internal); and Where a drive through is proposed queuing area for 12 cars.
Function centres	15 spaces per 100m ²
Funeral chapels	1 car parking space per 4 seats plus 1 car parking space per funeral service area
Funeral homes	1 car parking space per 4 seats plus 1 car parking space per funeral service area
Garden Centres	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100 m ² of site area.
Golf courses	50 spaces per 9 holes
Gymnasium	4.5 spaces per 100m ² GFA

Land use	Minimum Car Parking Requirement
Hardware and Building Supplies	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100 m ² of site area.
Health services facilities – health consulting rooms	3 car parking spaces per consulting room; and 1 car parking space per 2 employees.
Health services facilities – medical centres	4 spaces per 100 m ² GFA; and 1 space for each full time staff member; and 1 space should be designated for servicing/emergencies
Highway Service Centres (includes a truck stop)	1 truck parking space and 1 car parking space per motel unit
Home based child care Home business Home industries Home occupations	One (1) car parking space per staff member other than permanent residents in addition to parking required for the residential use. Additional parking for patrons depending on the nature of the development and its location in the road network.
Home occupation – sex services	No more than 2 spaces beyond the minimum required for the residential use.
Kiosks	2.5 car parking space per 100m ² of GFA.
Landscape and garden supplies	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100 m ² of site area.
Landscaping Materials Supplies	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100 m ² of site area.
Markets	3 spaces per stall
Mortuaries	1 car parking space per 4 seats plus 1 car parking space per funeral service area
Motor showroom	0.75 spaces per 100 m ² site area + 6 spaces per work bay (for vehicle servicing facilities)
Neighbourhood Shops	2.5 car parking space per 100m ² of GFA.
Office and Business premises	2.5 car parking space per 100m ² of GFA.
Paintball	10 spaces per paintball field
Place of public worship	1 car parking space per 6 seats. 1 bicycle and 1 motorcycle space per 25 car parking spaces in excess of the first 25 car parking spaces.
Plant Nurseries	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100m ² of site area.
Pubs	1 space per 2 m ² of public bar area, plus 1 space per 5m ² of lounge, beer garden, auditorium, billiard room, plus parking space for other uses in accordance with this table.
Recreation Facilities (indoor)	3 spaces per court or alley or lane

Land use	Minimum Car Parking Requirement
Respite Day Care Centres	One (1) car parking space per staff member other than permanent residents in addition to parking required for the residential use. Additional parking for patrons depending on the nature of the development and its location in the road network.
Restricted premises	2.5 car parking space per 100m ² of GFA.
Retail premises	2.5 car parking space per 100m ² of GFA.
Road side stalls	4 spaces
Rural Supplies	5 spaces
Service stations	6 spaces per work bay; and 5 spaces per 100 m ² GFA of any convenience store; and the greater of 15 spaces per 100 m ² GFA of any food premises; or 1 space per 3 seats of any food premises.
Sex service premises	2 car parking space per room where sex services are provided.
Shopping centres	
GFA ≤ 10,000	6.1 spaces per 100 m ² of GLFA
10,000 < GFA ≤ 20,000	5.6 spaces per 100 m ² of GLFA
20,000 < GFA ≤ 30,000	4.3 spaces per 100 m ² of GLFA
GFA > 30,000	4.1 spaces per 100 m ² of GLFA
Timber and building supplies	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100 m ² of site area.
Timber Yards	Whichever is greater of 15 spaces or 0.5 spaces per 100 m ² of site area.
Vehicle repair stations	4 car parking spaces per service work bay for up to 2 bays, plus 6 car parking spaces per service bay for each additional bay.
Video Store	6 spaces per 100m ² GFA
Wholesale supplies	One (1) space per 50m ² of GFA

b) Other Development

Development for purposes not listed above shall be provided by car parking at similar rate to other comparable developments having regard to the nature of the particular proposal and its location in the road network. Development that shall be assessed on this basis includes, but is not limited to:

- i. Amusement centres
- ii. Bulky good premises
- iii. Cellar Door premises
- iv. Cemeteries
- v. Charter and Tourism Facilities
- vi. Community facilities
- vii. Drive In Liquor Store
- viii. Emergency Services Facilities
- ix. Entertainment facilities
- x. Environmental Facilities
- xi. Exhibition Villages

- xii. Health services facilities – hospitals
 - xiii. Information and Education Facilities
 - xiv. Leisure Centres
 - xv. Markets (Temporary)
 - xvi. Public Administration Buildings
 - xvii. Recreation areas
 - xviii. Recreation Facilities – Major
 - xix. Recreation Facilities – Outdoor
 - xx. Registered clubs
 - xxi. Research Stations
 - xxii. Veterinary hospitals
11. Car parking areas shall be designed, embellished and located to minimise adverse visual impacts in the locality.
12. Large developments for retail (or mixed use including retail) that give rise to a need for 200 or more car parking spaces shall provide one (1) space for Seniors and one (1) for parents with prams for each 100 spaces (rounded down) required by this volume. Such spaces shall measure no less than 2.8m x 5.5m and shall be signposted and marked with line marking paint. They shall be located to minimise travel distance to the entry points for the facility. The spaces required by this clause are not in addition to the spaces that are otherwise required by this plan.

Notes

1. Please refer to Council Resolution 104/2026 when applying controls under this part.

2.11 Waste Management**Objectives**

1. To ensure appropriate waste storage and collection facilities,
2. To minimise risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material and ensure optimum hygiene,

Controls

1. A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) complying with the template in Appendix A of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's Model Waste must accompany an application for commercial buildings greater than 500m² in GFA or any commercial development that is likely to produce hazardous waste products.
2. There must be convenient access from each tenancy and/or larger waste producing area of the development to the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s). There must be step-free access between the point at which bins are collected/emptied and the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).
3. Every development must include adequate waste/recycling storage area(s) to accommodate all relevant waste management processes and storage.
4. Special arrangements for storage, collection and disposal of medical and hazardous waste must be detailed in the Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP).
5. Waste/recycling storage areas must not be visible from outside of the building or by patrons.

2.12 On-site waste water and stormwater management

Notes

The following documents will be used by Council (without limitation) in assessing any development application:

- Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Volume 1 – The Blue Book provides guidance during the construction of urban subdivisions and is available from Landcom. Volume 2 provides guidance for erosion and sediment control for a range of other activities)
- www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
- Model Code of Practice for erosion and sediment control (A resource guide for local Councils – Landcom)
- Managing urban stormwater: harvesting and reuse www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
- Australian Runoff Quality www.ncwe.org.au/arq

Objectives

1. To minimise the impacts of urban development on the environmental values of waterways, groundwater systems and bushland areas,

Controls

1. On sites without reticulated sewer, provision shall be made for the disposal of treated effluent in a manner that minimises the risk to the natural environment and to human health.
2. All stormwater management systems shall comply with Council's Design & Construction Specification.
3. For developments providing more than 1000m² of new GFA, a detailed stormwater treatment assessment shall be provided detailing how the development will result in improved stormwater quality and will achieve the principals of Water Sensitive Urban Design.

Part 3 – Specific Land Use Controls

3.1 Amusement centres

Objectives

1. To mitigate potential adverse social impacts from amusement centres.

Controls

1. Amusement centres that provide gambling opportunities must also provide entertainment activities that are not related to gambling of any type. Gambling must occupy an area no more than 50% of the area used for non-gambling entertainment activities.

3.2 Bulky goods premises

Objectives

1. To ensure that general retailing is not inappropriately carried out as bulky good retailing.

Controls

1. Any ancillary items to be sold in conjunction with the nominated bulky goods must not occupy more than 30% of the available display space.

3.3 Child care centres

Objectives

1. To ensure traffic circulation system and availability of a variety of transport modes allow safe drop off and collection of children.

Controls

1. If there is a footpath/cycle way/share way within 100m of the proposed development then a link from the development to that network must be provided in the form of a concrete share way in accordance with Council's Design Speciation and with a width no less than 2.0 metres.

3.4 Community facilities, Entertainment Facilities, Function centres, Places of Public Worship and Registered Clubs

Objectives

1. To provide for access to the site by a variety of modes of transport including pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, service and emergency vehicles,
2. To encourage safe, efficient and coordinated, universally accessible circulation network to, from and within the site for staff and patrons,
3. To provide facilities that contribute positively to the neighbourhood in terms of design, bulk and car parking provision.

Controls

1. The sites for these facilities must satisfy the following criteria:
 - a) Be located within 400 metres of public transport that is accessible for pedestrians via a universally accessible path of travel; and
 - b) Have at least one (1) frontage to a public street

2. Bulky buildings shall be sited and provided with architectural treatments to ensure it is compatible with the streetscape.
3. The main entry / exit areas must have adequate dimensions to ensure patrons do not overflow onto the public footpath and road reserve and suitable to accommodate people gathering informally. For buildings with a capacity greater than 200 patrons (as determined by the Building Code of Australia) a foyer must be provided with a minimum size of 20m² per 100 patrons.
4. A concrete shared pathway no less than 2.0 metres wide must be constructed in the footpath reserve for all street frontages of the site and must be connected to any existing footpath/cycle way/share way network within 100m of the development.
5. Spaces external to the building and within the development site which are likely to be frequently used by staff or patrons are to be provided with lighting in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and designed so as to not spill light and glare onto adjoining private property.
6. The building must be designed to be low maintenance and to accommodate a wide variety of uses and crowd sizes.

3.5 Home-based child care

Objectives

1. To ensure the risk of bushfire to home-based child care is appropriately mitigated.

Controls

1. Home-based child care located within bushfire prone areas must operate in accordance with a bushfire risk management plan. This plan is to be based on an early exit strategy and must avoid staying and defending.

3.6 Landscape and garden supplies, Timber and building supplies, Wholesale Supplies

Objectives

1. To encourage premises which are compatible with the streetscape and minimise any impacts on the amenity of the locality.

Controls

1. Goods displayed externally must be maintained in good order and a tidy manner as viewed from any public place and must not obstruct or occupy any space required for parking and manoeuvring, pedestrian movement, loading and unloading.
2. Application of water, fertilisers, pesticides and the like must be contained wholly within the goods display and storage areas to protect the amenity of customers and neighbours and people using adjoining and nearby public spaces.

3.7 Restricted premises

Objectives

1. To ensure that restricted premises are discreet, sensitively located and are not prominent within the locality.

Controls

1. The location of restricted premises (other than an access corridor to the premises) must not be located at the ground floor or street level of a building or within 1.5 metres, measured vertically, above or below the ground floor or street level of the building.
2. Restricted premises must not be located within 200 metres of the nearest boundary of any allotment developed for the purposes of a school, community facility, childcare centre, medical centre, place of public worship, hospital or any use specifically indented to attract children.
3. No internal rooms or spaces of the restricted premises, other than an access corridor to the restricted premises, are to be visible from a public place or retailing premises.
4. No objects, products or goods related to the restricted premises may be visible from outside the premises

3.8 Service stations**Objectives**

1. To ensure service stations are compatible with surrounding land uses in terms of traffic.

Controls

1. The design and orientation of all lighting must ensure no adverse impact on approaching vehicles or neighbouring properties in terms of glare and light spill.
2. Tankers must be able to enter and leave the site in a forward direction and be able to deliver fuel to a site without reversing. Parking is prohibited in areas where tanker access and egress is impeded. Tankers must be able to be positioned so as they do not obstruct other vehicles while servicing the site.

3.9 Sex service premises, Home occupations (sex services)**Objectives**

1. To ensure that the safety of all staff and visitors is maintained when approaching, entering and leaving the premises,
2. To ensure that the nuisance to neighbouring properties is minimized through the clear numbering of premises,
3. To ensure that the premises maximizes the safety and security of visitors and staff.

Controls

1. Premises must be clearly numbered, with the number clearly visible from the street.
2. Sex-related products, signage, workers or performers must not be displayed in any area visible to the public domain.
3. The interior of any sex services premises must not be visible from any place in the public domain.
4. Where the interior of a sex services premises may be visible from neighbouring buildings, adequate measures must be taken to screen the interior of the building, for example using blinds, obscured/opaque glass, screens etc.

5. A security system, including a duress system linked to a central base and monitored at all times, must be provided and made available to all staff.

3.10 Educational establishments

Objectives

1. To provide for access to and within the site by a variety of modes of transport including pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, service and emergency vehicles,
2. To ensure an appropriate traffic circulation system and availability of a variety of transport modes to allow safe drop off and collection of students, staff and visitors.

Controls

1. Secure storage must be provided for bicycles, skateboards, scooters and the like in addition to any requirements under Part 3 of this volume. Such storage must be provided at the rate of 20m² per 100 students. The storage space must not be narrower than 2 metres in each and every direction.
2. Bus stops for schools must ensure that the bus can fully leave the travel lane during loading and unloading of passengers.
3. If there is a footpath/cycle way/share way within 100m of the proposed development then the development then a link from the development to that network must be provided in the form of a concrete share way in accordance with Council's Design Speciation.

3.11 Health services facilities

Objectives

1. To encourage a safe, efficient and coordinated, universally accessible circulation network to, from and within the site for staff, patients and visitors.

Controls

1. A concrete shared pathway no less than 2.0 metres wide must be constructed in the footpath reserve for all street frontages of the site and must connect to any existing pathway network within 100m of the site.
2. Spaces external to the building and within the development site which are likely to be frequently used by staff, visitors or patients are to be provided with lighting in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards for public places and designed so as to not cause light spill and glare onto adjoining private property.

3.12 Funeral chapels and Funeral homes

Objectives

1. To ensure funeral homes do not have unreasonable adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining development and the general locality,

Controls

1. The main entry / exit areas must have adequate dimensions to ensure patrons do not overflow onto the public footpath and road reserve and suitable to accommodate people gathering informally.

3.13 Helipads

Objectives

- a) To ensure the safe operation of the helipad and surrounding airspace.
- b) To ensure the amenity of the locality impacted by the helipad.

Controls

- 1. An applicant for a proposed helipad must contact relevant government agencies (including Western Sydney Airport and Commonwealth Agencies) prior to submitting the development application for the use in order to ensure a workable and safe airstrip or helipad is constructed.
- 2. Any proposed helipad must assess and consider the future operations of the Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport and other local airports.
- 3. A detailed noise assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic engineer is to be submitted with any development application for a proposed Helipad. This report is to assess whether the proposed development is capable of complying with the requirements of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (NSW Environment Protection Authority, 2000).

The generation of 'offensive noise' as defined under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997 is to be avoided.

3.14 Timber Yards

Objectives

- a) To ensure that vehicles can enter and leave the site, and manoeuvre within the site in a safe manner.
- b) To ensure that timber yards are appropriately designed and managed in bushfire prone areas to mitigate risk;
- c) To ensure that the amenity of the locality is retained.

Controls

Vehicle Access

- 1. The facility must include a designated area for collection of timber by customers;
- 2. The layout of the facility is to enable all vehicles (including service vehicles) to enter and leave the site in a forward direction and include adequate turning areas for loading bays and the like;

-
3. Provision of an adequate turning area should be provided for service and delivery trucks with appropriate separation distance from the nominated customer vehicle parking area.

Bushfire Mitigation

1. If located on Bushfire Prone Land, must provide for an appropriate cleared area around timber storage areas to reduce bushfire risk;

Noise Mitigation

1. An acoustic assessment prepared by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer will be required where the development:
 - a) Has the potential to impact on residences or noise sensitive receivers (defined as LAeq, 15min level of more than background or more than the recommended amenity criteria within The NSW Environmental Protection Authority's Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) minus 10dB; or
 - b) Is located within a 100m radius from, or has a direct line of site distance of 150m to, residences or noise sensitive receivers.

Visual Amenity

1. Goods displayed externally must be maintained in good order and a tidy manner as viewed from any public place and must not obstruct or occupy any space required for parking and manoeuvring, pedestrian movement, loading and unloading.
2. Application of water, fertilisers, pesticides and the like must be contained wholly within the goods display and storage areas to protect the amenity of customers and neighbours and people using adjoining and nearby public spaces.

Waste Management

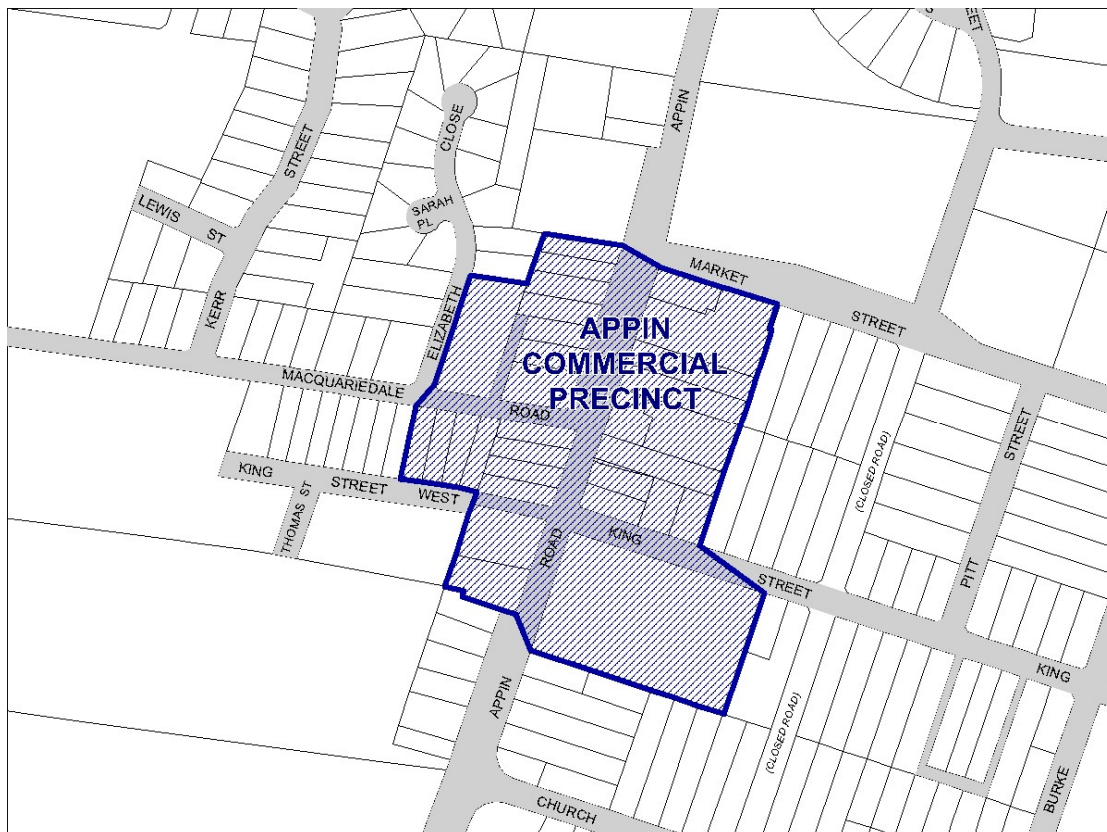
1. Any timber offcuts or rejects shall be recycled where possible to maximise waste diversion.

Part 4 – Controls for Specific Locations:

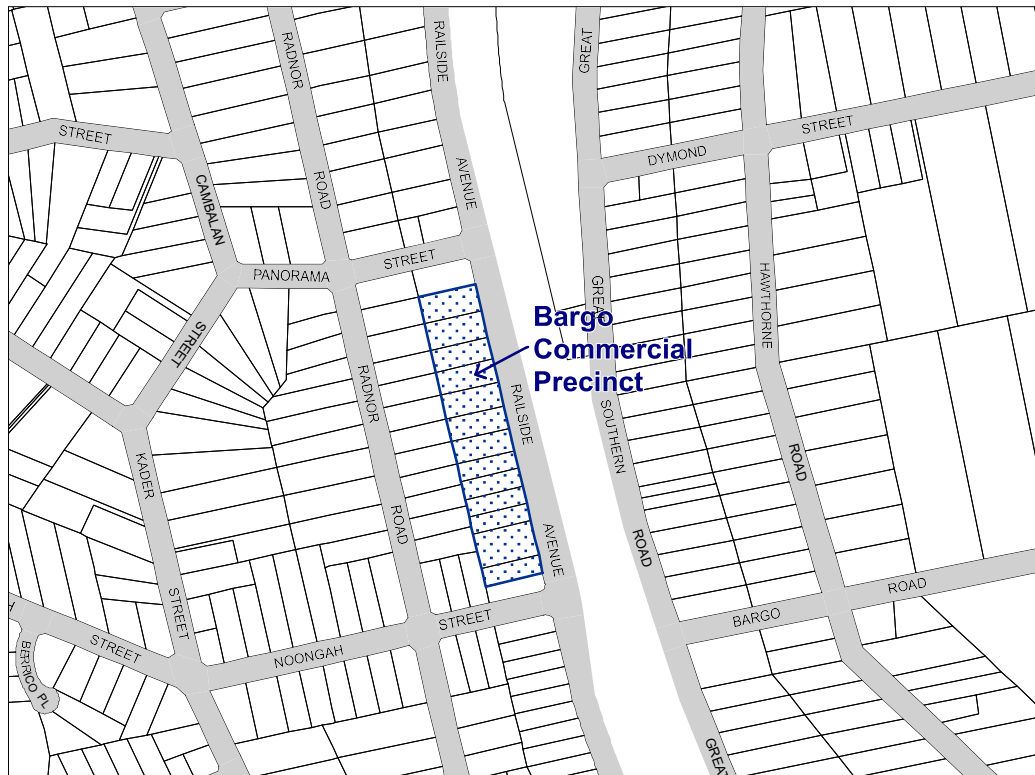
4.1 Maps and Definitions

1. In this section Commercial Building refers to any building for which the construction or use is subject to this volume.
2. A reference to a map in this part is a reference to one or more of the maps below:

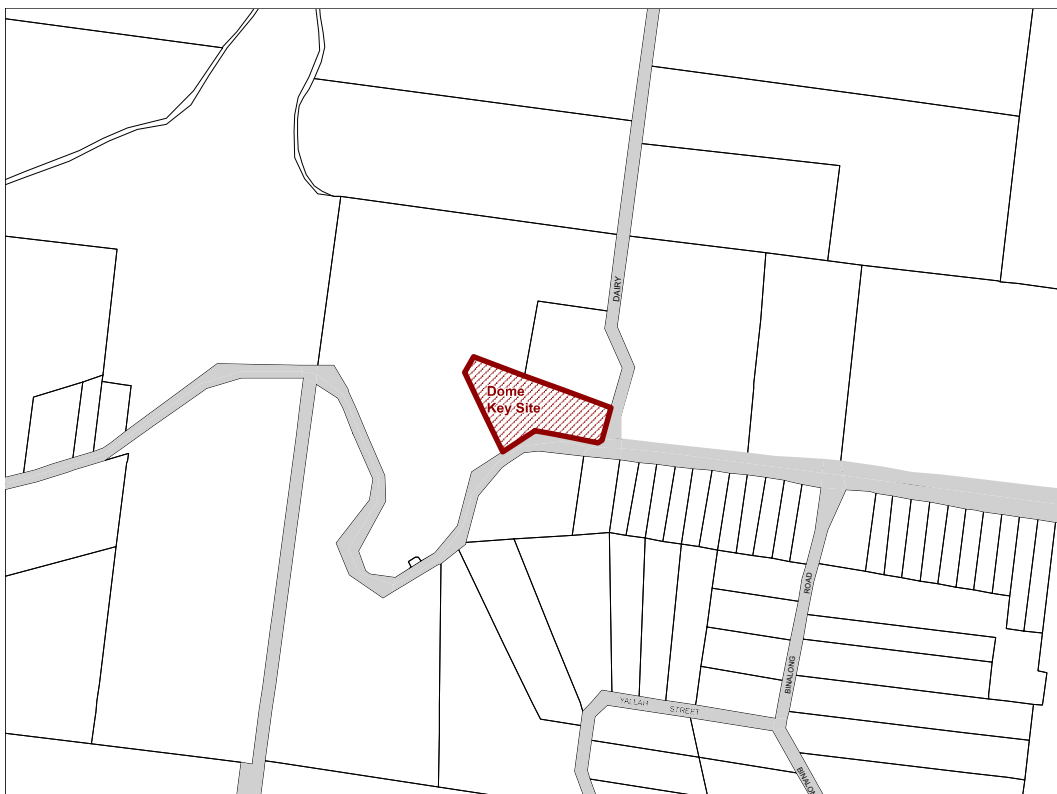
4.1.1 Appin



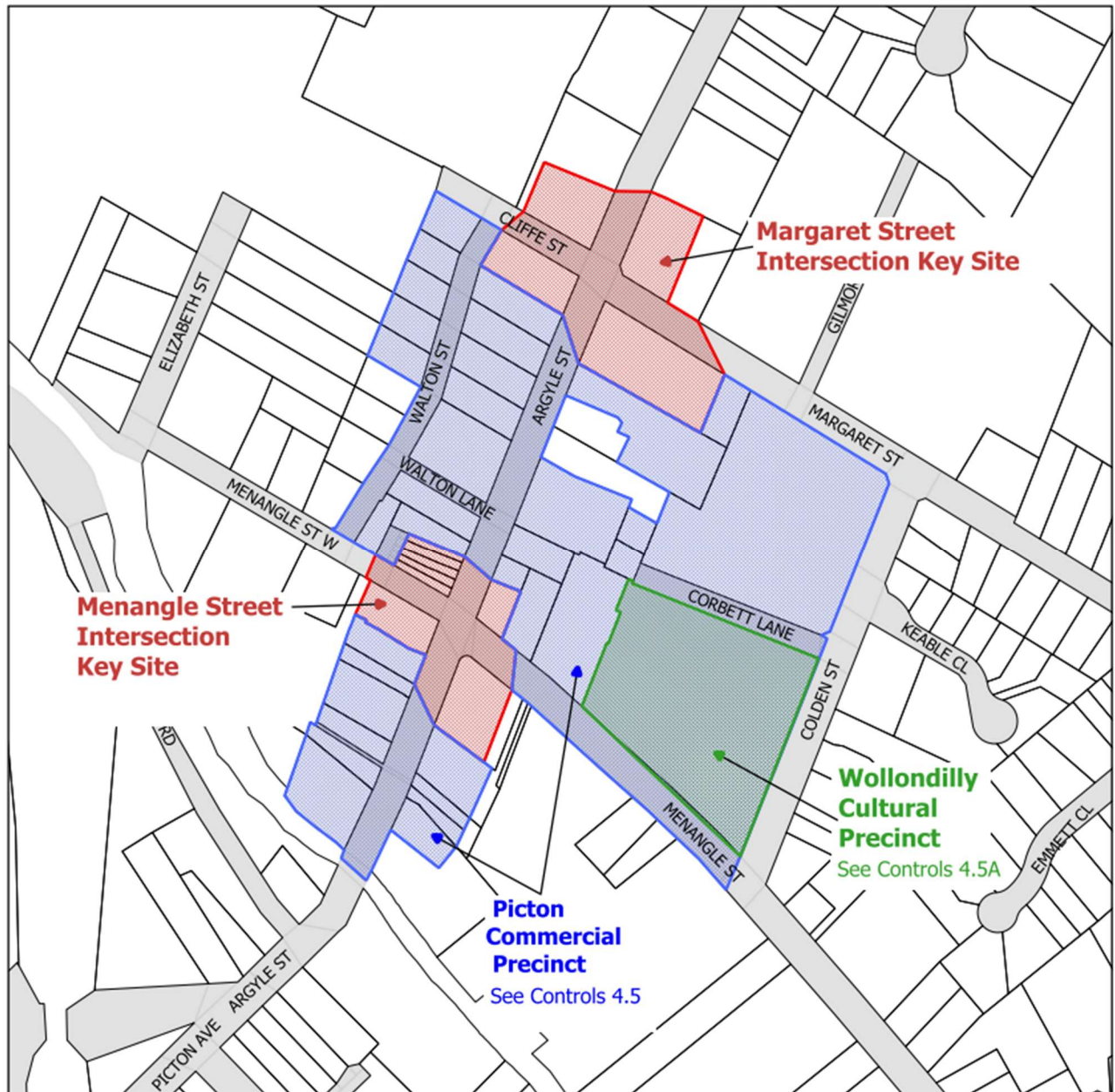
4.1.2 Bargo



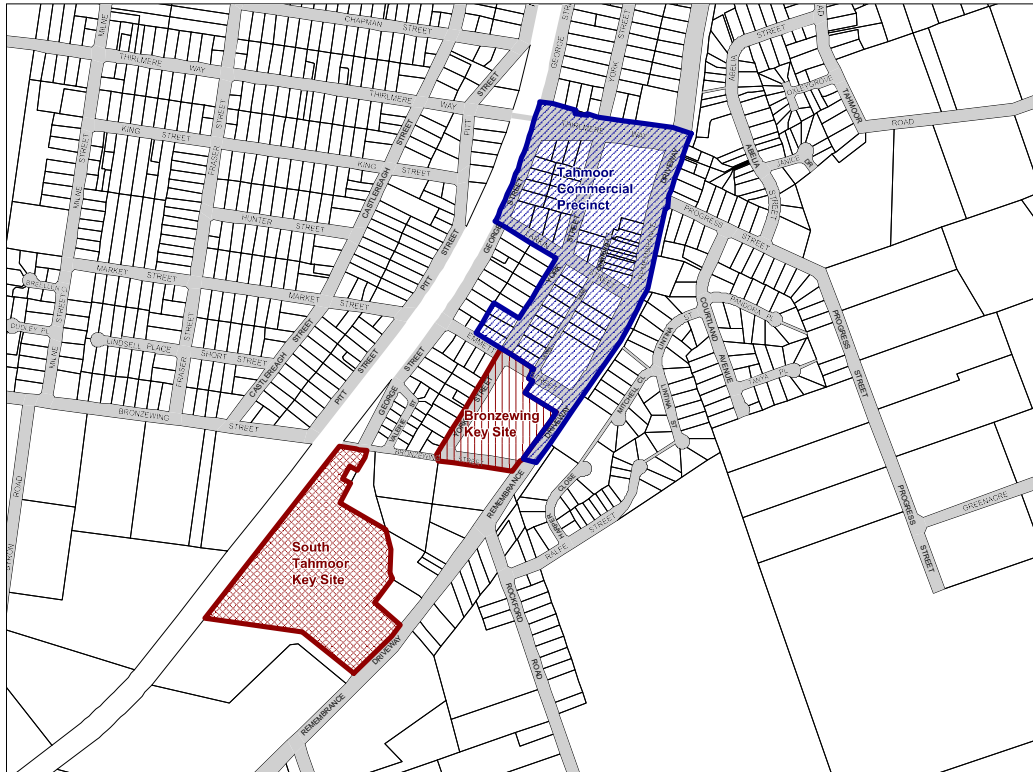
4.1.3 Belimba Park



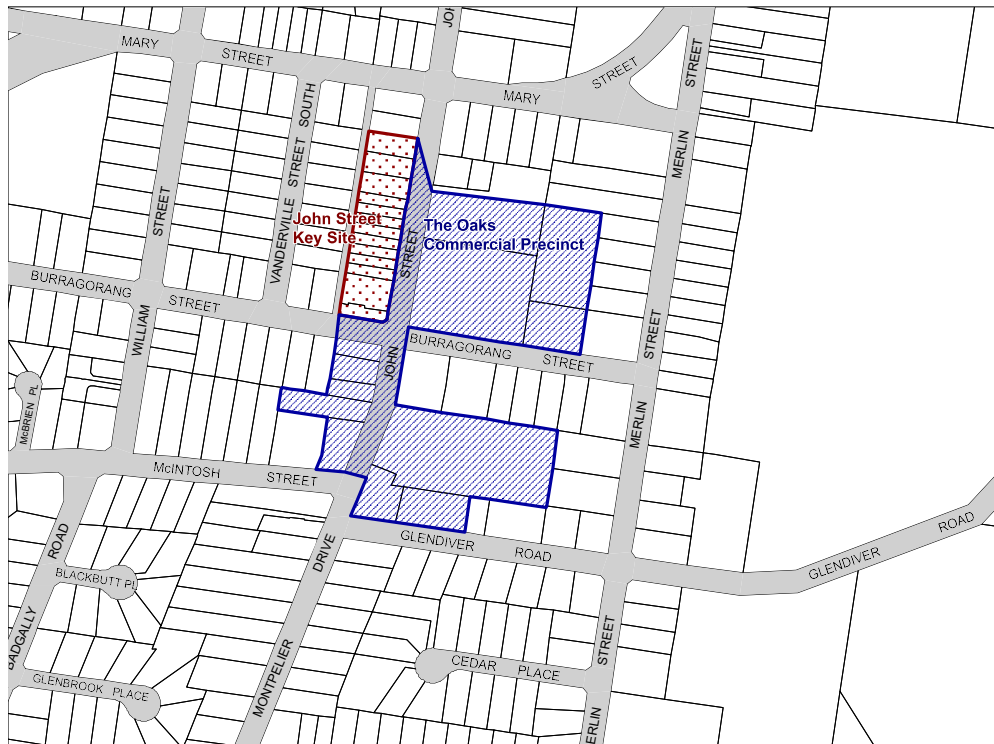
4.1.4 Picton Town Centre



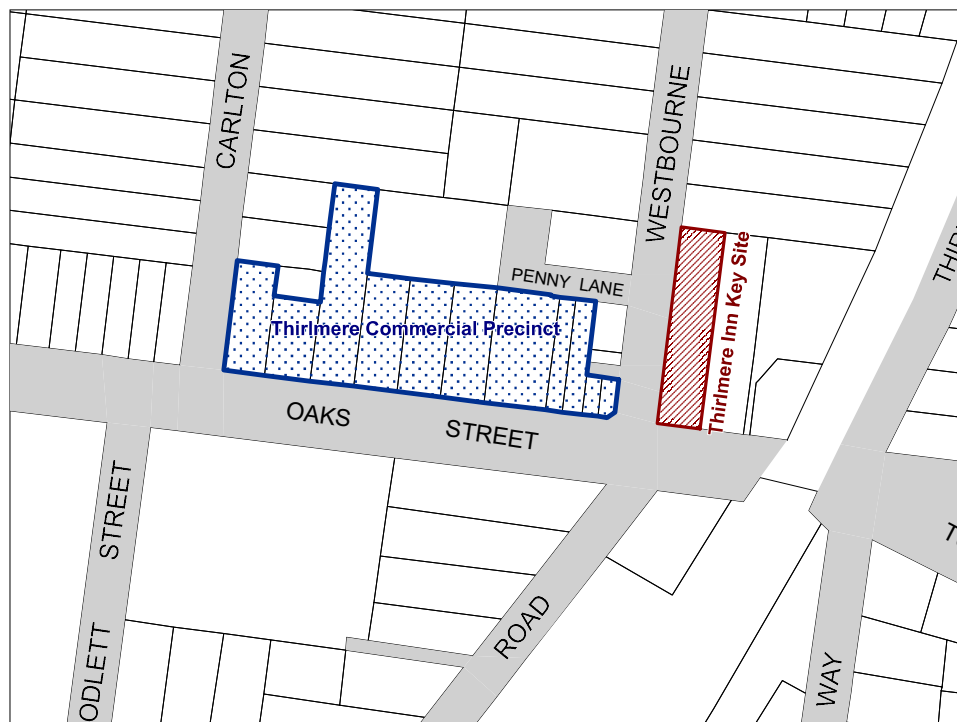
4.1.5 Tahmoor



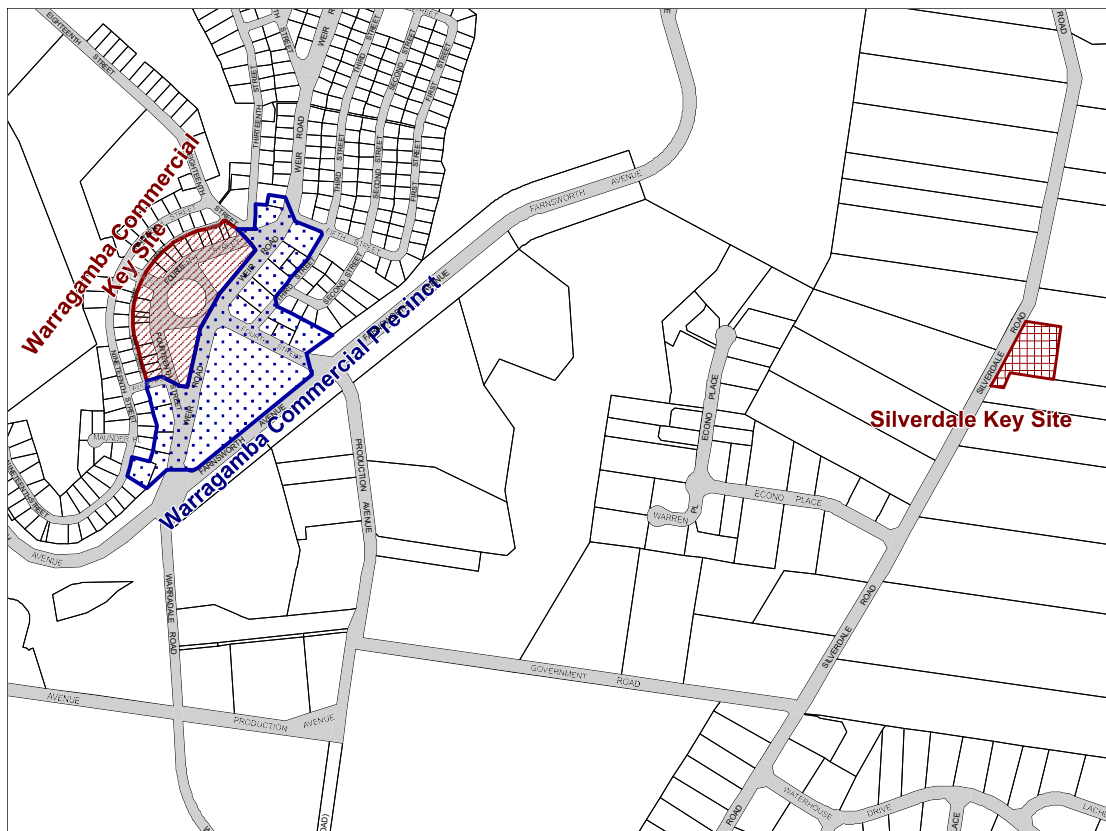
4.1.6 The Oaks



4.1.7 Thirlmere



4.1.8 Warragamba and Silverdale



4.2 Appin**Objectives**

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of Appin.

Controls

1. Commercial buildings within the Appin Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.1 must be designed to ensure that the roof pitch is visible within the public domain. The use of parapets and other roof screen structures is not permitted.

4.3 Bargo**Objectives**

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of Bargo.

Controls

1. Commercial buildings within the Bargo Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.2 shall be sited to ensure car parking is located between the building and Rainside Avenue. The buildings shall be setback to accommodate 2 rows of car parking spaces and a continuous awning shall be provided across the front of new commercial buildings.
2. The carparking areas required by Control 1 of this clause shall be connected to similar parking on adjoining lots where such parking is existing.

4.4 Belimba Park**Objectives**

1. To ensure location appropriate amounts of car parking are provided.

Controls

1. The Dome Key Site shown in Map 4.1.3 is isolated from a supporting population and is, therefore, more car dependent than the other commercial centres. For this reason, development within this site shall provide car parking at a rate of 150% the amount otherwise required under part 2 of this volume.

4.5 Picton

Objectives

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of Picton.
2. To promote efficient and safe all weather access for pedestrians in Picton.

Controls –

These controls do not apply to Section 4.5A of the DCP for the Wollondilly Cultural Precinct. See Section 4.5A for the applicable Wollondilly Cultural Precinct controls.

1. Commercial buildings within the Picton Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.4 shall be sited with a setback no greater than 1 metre from any boundary of the site with Margaret, Colden, Menangle and/or Argyle Streets.
2. Commercial buildings referred to in Control 1 shall provide an awning from the façade of any building to Margaret, Colden, Menangle and/or Argyle Streets that shall extend from the building façade to a point 0.8 metres from the edge of the road pavement.
3. Commercial buildings within the Margaret Street Intersection Key Site shown in Map 4.1.4 shall:
 - a) Be designed to principally address the intersection of Cliffe, Argyle and Margaret Streets;
 - b) Incorporate adequate setbacks to allow for safe sight distances at the intersection;
 - c) Minimise setbacks to each street frontage
 - d) Ensure no vehicular access is provided directly to Argyle Street
4. Commercial buildings within the Menangle Street Intersection Key Site shown in Map 4.1.4 shall be designed with due regard to its visual impacts on both items of heritage significance located at the intersection.
5. Council has an adopted strategy to deliver more public car parking in Picton. Proponents may, in lieu of providing some or all of the car parking in accordance with Part 2 of this volume, make contribution towards the provision of such parking through dedication of particular lands and through financial contributions as part of a Voluntary Planning Agreement.

4.5A Wollondilly Cultural Precinct

Development within the Wollondilly Community, Cultural and Civic Precinct (WCP), outlined in Map 4.1.4, is to have regard to the controls outlined within this section of the DCP.

In the event of any inconsistency between this section and the rest of the WDCP, the requirements of this section prevail.

References within this section to the various buildings and spaces within the WCP are to be taken to be referring to the buildings, uses and locations as identified in the figure below.

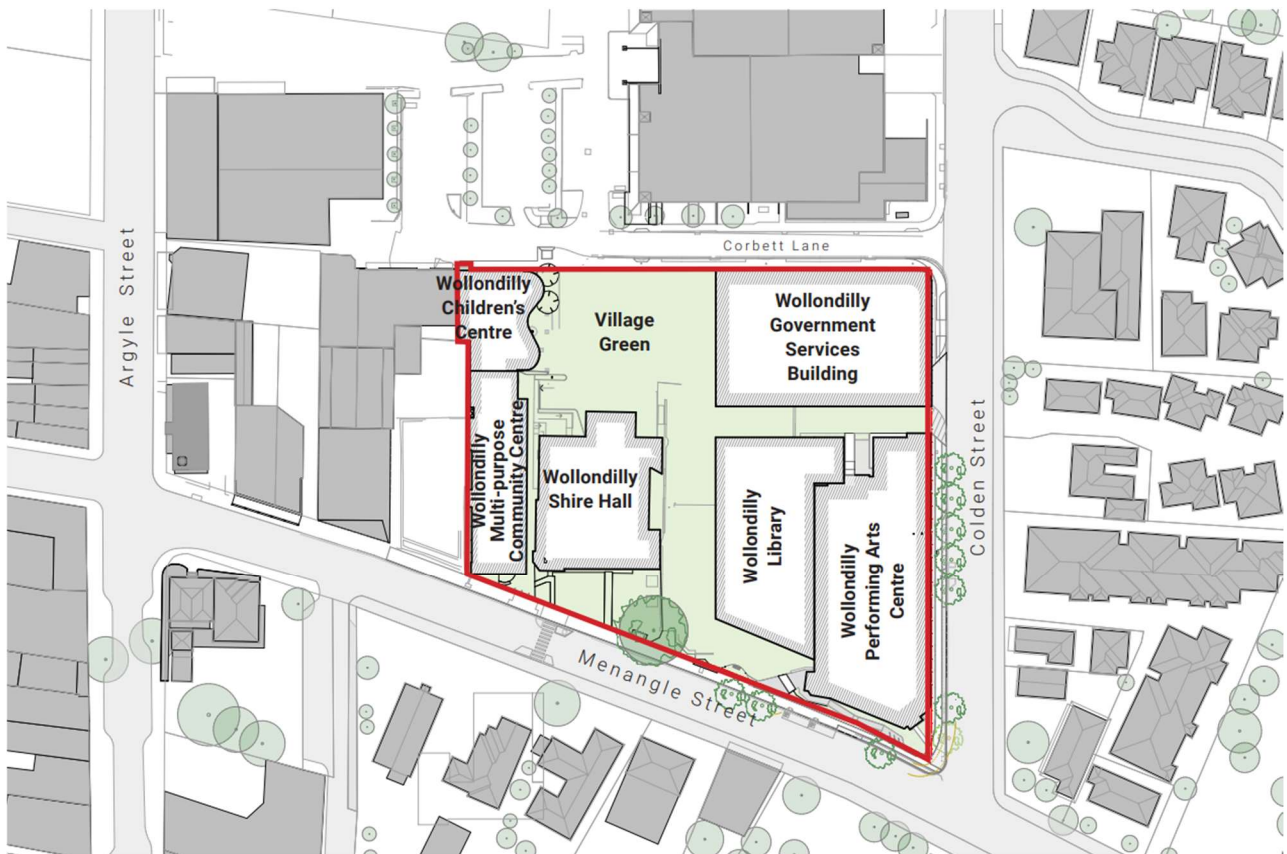


Figure 1: WCP layout and building footprints

1. Character Statement

The vision for the WCP is for it to become the community, civic, cultural and economic heart of Wollondilly. It will be a meeting place, a place for cultural expression, civic activities, business activity and will bring together community members, the business community and visitors to Wollondilly.

Development within the WCP will contribute to the social, environmental and economic fabric of the Picton Town Centre and the Shire of Wollondilly as a whole. The WCP will harmoniously blend contemporary new development and greater scale built form in a way which creates activity and a sense of place, without detracting from the heritage, low density and semi-rural character of the wider Picton Town Centre.

The character of development within the WCP should reflect that the precinct is public-oriented and at its core is comprised of community-oriented uses.

The character of the WCP should reflect the vision, principles and goals for the wider Picton Town Centre as outlined within the Picton Place Plan.

Objectives

1. To ensure development within the WCP contributes to the character and amenity of the wider Picton Town Centre.
2. To ensure development within the WCP fulfils the vision for the precinct.
3. To encourage shared use of buildings and spaces to maximise flexibility within the Precinct.

Controls

1. Any application for development within the WCP must address how the proposal is consistent with the Character Statement and Objectives of this subsection.

2. Public Domain**Objectives**

1. To ensure the WCP is connected, both internally and to the broader town centre and easily navigated.
2. To ensure the public domain reflects the public nature of the uses within the WCP.
3. To promote high quality public domain.
4. To maintain a consistent character within the public realm of Picton.

Controls

1. Development is to demonstrate consistency with the *Wollondilly Community, Cultural & Civic Precinct Public Realm Plan*, prepared by Tract and dated 28/10/2020 (available at the following link: <https://www.wollondilly.nsw.gov.au/shire-projects/projects/wollondilly-cultural-precinct/plans/>).
2. Through site links and connectivity through the WCP is to be provided in accordance with the below figure, including:
 - an east-west through site link from Colden Street to Argyle Street (item number 12)
 - a north-south link from Menangle Street to Corbett Lane adjacent to the Library and Government Services Building (item number 4)
 - a north-south link from Menangle Street to Corbett Lane adjacent to the Multi-purpose Community Building and the Children's Centre (item number 9)

Any future development must not impede the delivery of the through site links in the below figure.

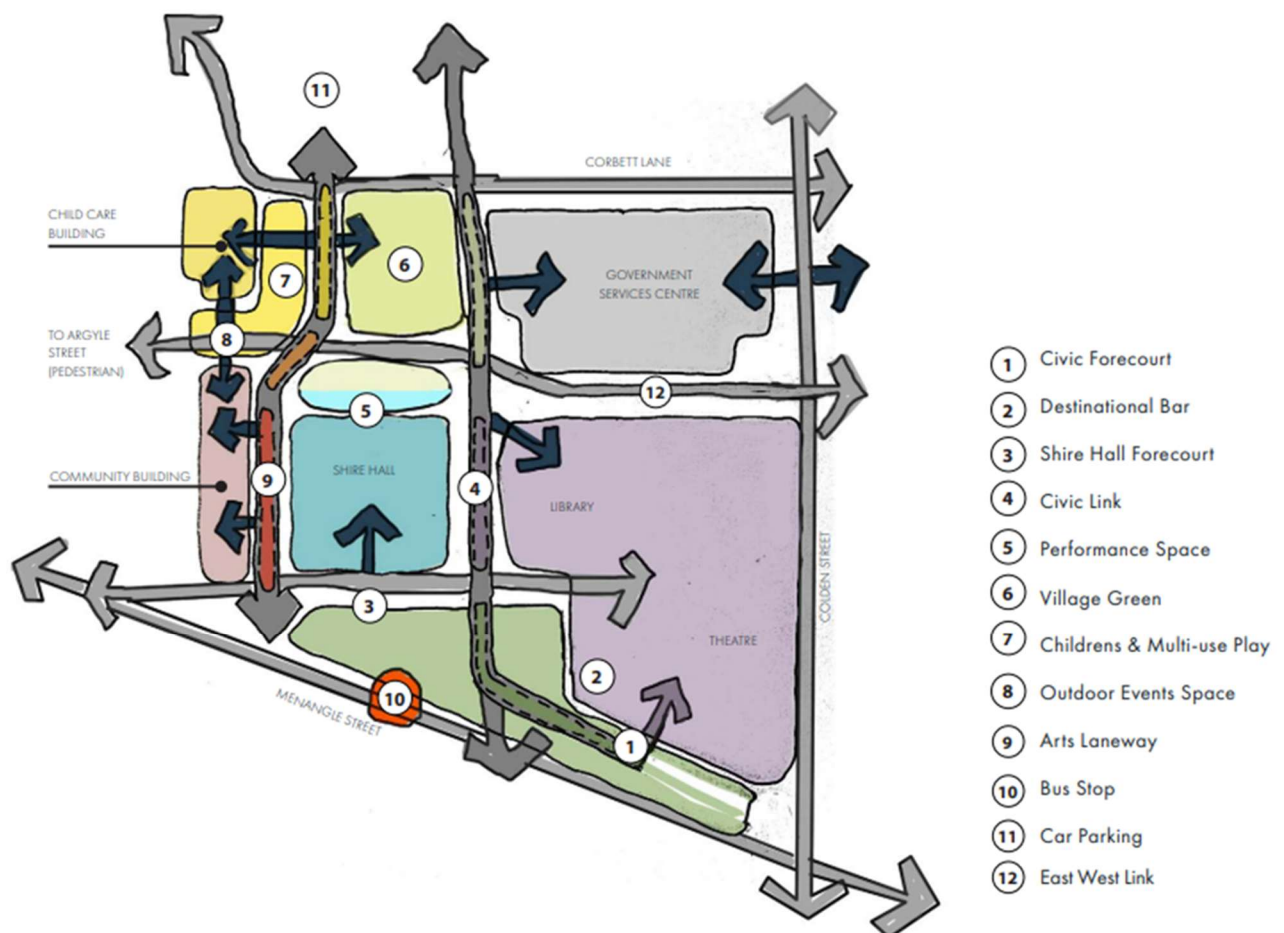


Figure 2: WCP Public Realm Elements

3. An east-west pathway is to be provided in front of the Shire Hall to provide a direct path of travel to the Library for pedestrians travelling to and from the west of the WCP.
4. A new laneway which connects Menangle Street to the Village Green is to be provided to the west of the Multi-purpose Community Building.
5. The area of the north-south link from Menangle Street to Corbett Lane adjacent to the Multi-purpose Community Building is to be an Arts Laneway. Opportunities for public art within this area are to be maximised through the design of buildings and the public domain.
6. Development adjoining the Village Green is to be designed to activate and address the open space.
7. Facades adjoining public roads and through-site links are to be activated to contribute to street life.
8. Future development is to minimise cut and fill adjoining the Village Green and publicly accessible spaces through the use of ramps, natural levelling and garden beds.
9. Buildings on sites the Village Green must not cast a shadow onto more than 50% of that open space between the hours of 9am and 3pm during the winter solstice (measured at ground level).
10. Future development must provide climate protection measures, such as additional tree canopies and awnings to key links through the public domain.

11. Wayfinding signage is to be provided throughout the WCP including at entry points to the precinct, junctions of through-site links and at each building entry.
12. Building elements are not to extend into and obstruct view lines such as those created from street level through the Civic Forecourt, Arts Laneway and other through-site links as shown in Figure 2.

3. Built Form

General Controls

Objectives

1. To establish a human scale and a desired relationship between the street and footpath, public spaces, private spaces and buildings.
2. To preserve and acknowledge the broader rural village character of Picton.
3. To enhance and protect areas of public space within and surrounding the precinct.
4. To achieve buildings that are well designed and functional.
5. To ensure development within the WCP transitions and presents appropriately to surrounding low density development, particularly along interfaces with Colden Street and Menangle Street.
6. To ensure built form responds to existing heritage features both within the WCP and the wider Picton Town Centre.

Controls

1. Development is to satisfy the building design controls under Part 2.3 of Volume 5 of the DCP.
2. Development is to demonstrate consistency with the streetscape through materials and building massing. New buildings are to be designed to complement the character of development facing the street frontage.
3. Privacy of the neighbouring residential buildings must be maintained by mitigating direct views into private spaces.
4. Buildings within the WCP must be located generally in accordance with the arrangement of buildings as shown in Figure 1.
5. Separation distances between all buildings in the WCP should have a minimum width of 6m to provide for pedestrian movement.

Wollondilly Government Services Building

Controls

1. The Government Services Building is to be no greater than 4 storeys.
2. The gross floor area of the Government Services Building must not exceed 5,925m².
3. A nil setback control applies to the boundary to Colden Street and Corbett Lane.
4. The Government Services Building is to present as a maximum of 2.5 storeys with a maximum height of 9m at street frontage to Colden Street (as depicted in Figure 3).
5. Any protrusions of parking or service areas above ground level must be limited or mitigated through design solutions, landscaping and a selection of suitable building elements to avoid creating blank facades along the street frontage.
6. The Government Services Building is to incorporate a minimum upper-level setback of 12m from Colden Street above 9m.
7. The terrace created as a result of the upper-level setback to Colden Street may be accessible to occupants of the building and is to include planter boxes with suitable landscaping.
8. If vehicular access is proposed from Colden Street, the driveway must be integrated in the design of the building and not compromise the interface with Colden Street.



Figure 3: Government Services Building

Wollondilly Performing Arts Centre

Controls

1. The Wollondilly Performing Arts Centre is to provide a high quality, well-designed gateway element which emphasises the importance of the corner of Menangle and Colden Street.
2. Where large areas of solid walls are required to accommodate seating areas, stage and back of stage services, the adverse visual impacts of these solid walls must be ameliorated by considering the following solutions on the subject building facades:
 - mix of colours, patterns and materials,
 - addition of human scale and visually dynamic details,
 - volumetric modulations,
 - minimising use of mono colour or reflective materials,
 - use of green walls or other creative landscaping solutions,
 - weather protection measures and pedestrian friendly furniture,
 - low impact, artistic lighting.

3. The Performing Arts Centre is to be no greater than 2 storeys.
4. The gross floor area of the Performing Arts Centre must not exceed 3,000m².
5. A 2m setback must be provided to Menangle Street.
6. A nil setback control applies to Colden Street.

Wollondilly Library

Controls

1. The Library is to be no greater than 2 storeys.
2. The gross floor area of the Library must not exceed 4,000m².
3. A 4m building setback must be provided to Menangle Street together with a 2m awning. Any variation to this control must consider the heritage controls at Section 4.5A(5).
4. The design of the Library shall positively relate to and complement the built form of the Performing Arts Centre whilst also clearly delineating the two separate uses.

Wollondilly Shire Hall

Controls

1. Any alterations and additions to the Wollondilly Shire Hall must be sympathetic to the heritage character of the existing development and be of a compatible bulk and scale.
2. The building height of the Wollondilly Shire Hall, including any additions, must not be greater than 1 storey.
3. Any addition to the Wollondilly Shire Hall must not exceed 1,500m² gross floor area.
4. Development of this site fronting Menangle Street must be setback in accordance with the existing building line.
5. Visibility of any addition to the rear of the Wollondilly Shire Hall must be limited from Menangle Street.

Wollondilly Multi-Purpose Community Centre

Controls

1. The Wollondilly Multi-Purpose Community Centre is to be no greater than 2 storeys.
2. The gross floor area of the Wollondilly Multi-Purpose Community Centre must not exceed 1,500m².
3. The treatment of the eastern façade must complement the co-location of the Arts Laneway along this elevation by providing a balanced proportion of glazing and solid building elements.

4. Use of awnings on the eastern façade is encouraged to allow for the use of Arts Laneway in different weather conditions.
5. The building line must be consistent with the orientation of the adjoining Wollondilly Shire Hall.

Wollondilly Children's Centre

Controls

1. The building height of the Wollondilly Children's Centre must not be greater than 2 storeys.
2. The gross floor area of the Wollondilly Children's Centre must not exceed 1,000m².
3. A nil setback control applies to the northern and western site boundaries.
4. Development is to be designed to maximise solar access to the Village Green.
5. Fencing around the Wollondilly Children's Centre that adjoins the Village Green must be able to be removed to maximise the flexibility of the Village Green outside the hours of operation of the Children's Centre.

Village Green

Controls

1. The design of the Village Green must promote useability for a variety of events such as markets and small-scale concerts.

4. Landscaping

Objectives

1. To achieve landscaping that is integrated with the design, layout and scale of development and is sensitive to site attributes, streetscape, views and vistas.
2. To screen and mitigate visual impacts associated with the built form of development within the WCP.

Controls

1. Development is to satisfy the landscaping controls under Part 2.6 of Volume 5 of the DCP.
2. Street tree planting is to be provided along Colden Street and Corbett Lane, particularly adjacent to the Government Services Building and the Performing Arts Centre. A minimum of one (1) tree shall be provided for every 10m of frontage along the public verge, with allowance for driveways and sight distances from driveways and intersections.
3. Street tree planting is to be provided along Menangle Street adjacent to the Performing Arts Centre and Library.
4. The existing mature Camphor Laurel in front of the Wollondilly Shire Hall is to be retained.
5. Sufficient deep soil area is to be provided to achieve a canopy coverage target of 25% within the WCP site.

6. Deep soil zone planting must be provided in consolidated areas of landscaping with an area of 20sqm or larger.
7. Garden beds are to be provided around the Shire Hall, Library, Performing Arts Centre and the Government Services Building.
8. Future landscaping and planting species must be selected and placed in order to help achieve the following:
 - cool buildings in summer
 - intercept glare from hard surfaces
 - allow sun into buildings in cooler months
9. Green walls and green roofs are to be provided where practical.

5. Heritage

Objectives

1. The objectives of heritage conservation are:
 - To establish good design principles to guide development to and around heritage items,
 - To ensure development is sympathetic to the overall heritage values and characteristics of the area,
 - To identify local heritage character and heritage elements of the built environment, and
 - To ensure the retention and management of heritage values identified for each conservation area and specific precinct.
2. To preserve view lines from the town centre to the significant built and natural landforms, including Vault Hill, wooded hillsides, Stonequarry Creek and Picton Post Office Clock Tower.
3. To ensure all developments preserve the significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including significant natural landscaping features and contextual settings and character.
4. To ensure all developments positively contribute to and preserve well-established parts of the streetscape within heritage conservation areas.

Controls

1. Development is to comply with heritage controls under Part 5 and 6.4 of Volume 1 of the DCP.
2. All development must maintain significant view lines, including (but not limited to) Vault Hill, wooded hillsides, Stonequarry Creek, and Picton Post Office Clock Tower as identified on the figure below.

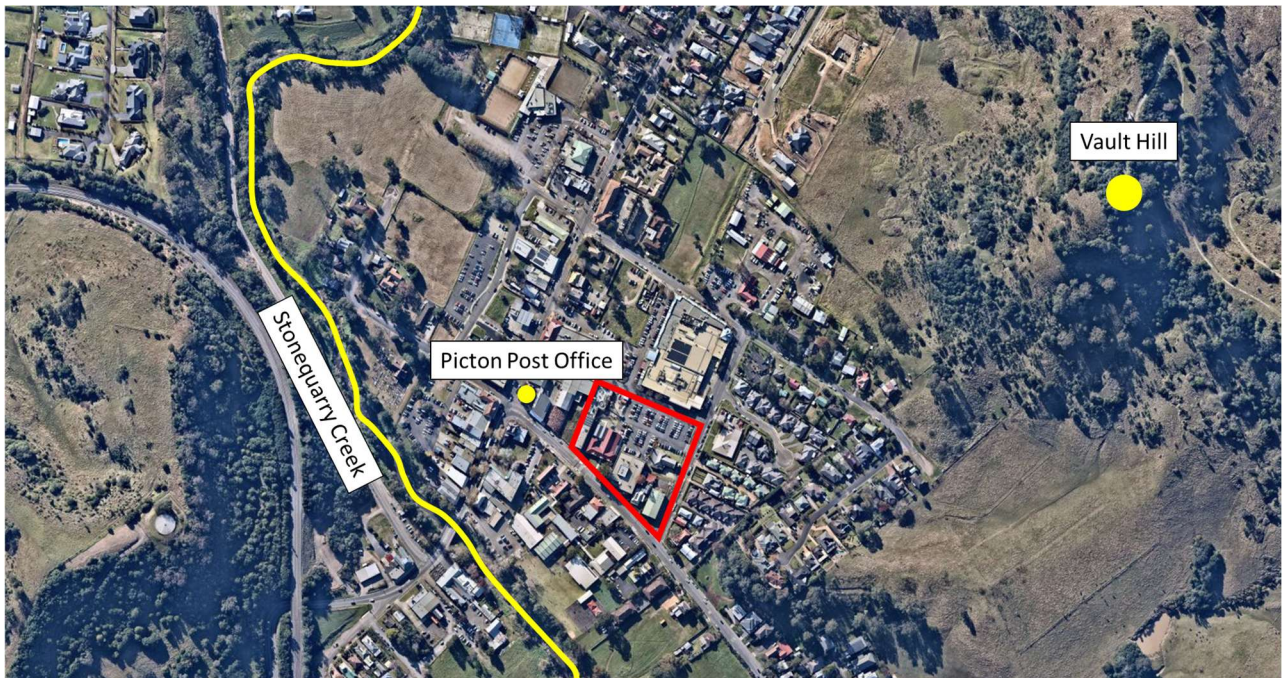


Figure 4: Significant view features (Base source: Nearmap)

3. Where significant public domain features (for example, the public domain in front of the Shire Hall) with heritage value exist in the vicinity of a development site, any new development must demonstrate how any potential adverse impacts as a result of the development on these features are reduced through design.
4. Consideration must be given to how development alters the setting of the Shire Hall and where necessary, mitigation measures such as landscaping or additional setbacks must be implemented to limit heritage impacts.

6. Traffic and Parking

Objectives

1. To provide the opportunity to access development sites by the widest feasible variety of transport modes.
2. To ensure delivery areas are suitably provided and separated from pedestrian traffic to promote pedestrian safety.
3. To ensure developments accommodate parking demands of the proposed land uses.

Controls

1. Development is to satisfy traffic, access and parking controls under Part 2.9 and 2.10 of Volume 5 of the DCP.
2. A drop off area for the Children's Centre must be provided along Corbett Lane adjacent to the Children's Centre building.
3. Basement level car parking is to be provided within the Government Services Building.
4. Car parking is to be provided in accordance with the Picton Town Centre Parking Strategy, prepared by Cardno, dated 14 September 2022. This includes the provision of parking outside of the precinct.

5. If offsite parking arrangements are proposed, suitable pedestrian facilities to connect the development to the parking area must be in place.
6. Service vehicle loading bays are to be adequately separated from pedestrian movement to minimise potential conflict and allow truck unloading to occur in a secured area.
7. Where appropriate, different components of the WCP can share service vehicle access and loading bay infrastructure.
8. Bicycle parking facilities shall be provided in accordance with 'Cycling Aspects of Austroads Guidelines' prepared by Austroads, third edition, dated June 2017 or a study that considers the cycling needs of the precinct.

7. Accessibility

Objectives

1. To encourage safe, efficient and coordinated; universally accessible circulation network to, from and within the site for staff and the public.

Controls

1. All development within the WCP is to satisfy the accessibility controls under Part 3.4 of Volume 5 of the DCP.
2. The main entrance to all public buildings must provide direct, level access from the street and from any parking area.
3. A lift must be provided at ground floor to upper and lower floors in all new development with three or more storeys and where gross floor area above the ground floor is 400m² or greater.
4. Design of pathways through the WCP must ensure consideration is given to people of varying levels of ability.

8. Sustainability

Objectives

1. To ensure that the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) are incorporated into the design, construction and ongoing operation of development.
2. To ensure all developments maximise opportunities for the generation of renewable energy.
3. To promote new development that minimises the consumption of energy and other finite resources, to conserve environmental assets and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Controls

1. Development is to satisfy the sustainability controls under Part 2.1 of Volume 5 of the DCP.
2. The size and spatial configuration of rooftop elements in all development must be designed to maximise opportunities for the installation of solar systems to generate renewable energy.
3. All new development is to incorporate rooftop solar panels where practical.
4. Development is to comply with the following ESD targets:

Energy

- ≥10% improvement on the building fabric performance when assessed against the deemed to-satisfy provisions of BCA2019 Section J1, using the JV3 pathway.
- ≥25% of the annual electricity demand to be provided by onsite renewable energy generators.
- Fossil fuel free building operations to provide the basis for carbon neutral operations. Diesel fire pumps and backup generators may be exempt.

Water

- ≥90% of the rainwater to be collected from the roof for reuse. Rainwater to be collected in inground tanks.
- Green Star Design & As-Built v1.3 maximum flow rates or WELS ratings to be adopted.

Indoor Environment Quality

- Green Star Design & As-Built v1.3 VOC and Formaldehyde limits to be adopted.
- Indoor air CO2 levels to be ≤800ppm for ≥90% of occupied time.

Waste

- ≥90% (by mass) of demolition and construction waste to be reused or recycled – either on site, or off site by a qualified contractor.

Water Sensitive Urban Design

- Green Star Design & As-Built v1.3 Stormwater Peak Discharge limits to be adopted.
- Green Star Design & As-Built v1.3 Stormwater Pollution Reduction Targets (Table 26.2, Column A) to be adopted.
- ≥50% of soft landscape to be drought tolerant with irrigation only used for plant establishment.

5. The following must be considered in the choice of building materials in all developments:
 - Energy efficiency
 - Use of renewable resources
 - Maintenance cost and durability
 - Recycled or recyclable materials
 - Non-polluting
 - Minimal PVC content
 - Ideally locally sourced materials

9. Safety and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Objectives

1. To achieve safe buildings and public spaces which discourage criminal activity.
2. To achieve buildings and places designed to ensure that women and girls feel safe.

Controls

1. All development must be designed in accordance with the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines including allowance for casual surveillance of streets and other public places.
2. All development within WCP must consider design elements that contribute to the creation of a sense of community ownership of public spaces.
3. Security lighting shall be required around buildings and open space areas.
4. Buildings are to be configured such that no areas of potential concealment are available for criminal activities.

10. Flooding

Objectives

1. To reduce the impact of flooding and flood liability and to reduce losses resulting from floods, utilising ecologically positive methods wherever possible.

Controls

1. Any development within the WCP needs to be in accordance with the adopted Stonequarry Creek Flood Risk Management Study and Plan.

4.6 Tahmoor

Objectives

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of Tahmoor.
2. To ensure location appropriate amounts of car parking are provided and are appropriately sited.
3. To encourage the use of rear lane access for vehicles to promote pedestrian access and mobility.

Definitions

1. In this clause **Local Principal Road** means York Street, Remembrance Driveway, Emmett Street and Larkin Street.
2. In this clause **Local Laneway** means Lewis Lane, Crawford Lane and any other new public road created within the Tahmoor Commercial Precinct or Bronzewing Key Site (as shown in Map 4.1.5) that gains access from a Local Principal Road.

Controls

1. Vehicular access shall not be provided to any land within the Tahmoor Commercial Precinct (as shown in Map 4.1.5) from a Local Principal Road if the land also has frontage to a Local Laneway.
2. Commercial buildings within the Tahmoor Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.5 shall be sited with a setback no greater than 1 metre from any boundary of the site with a Local Principal Road.
3. Commercial buildings referred to in Control 2 shall provide an awning from the façade of any building to a Local Principal Road that shall extend from the building façade to a point 0.8 metres from the edge of the road pavement.
4. Awnings within the Remembrance Driveway Road Reserve shall use posts only if the posts will not adversely impact on landscaping within the road reserve.
5. Commercial buildings within the Tahmoor Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.5 that have frontage to Remembrance Driveway shall be credited one (1) car parking space for each 5 metres of frontage to Remembrance Driveway towards the car parking required by Part 2 of this volume.
6. Car parking for future development of the Bronzewing Key Site as shown in Map 4.1.5 shall be provided in that corner of the site closest to the intersection of Bronzewing Street and York Street with vehicular access from York Street. This parking shall front to Bronzewing Street and shall have direct pedestrian access to that public road.
7. Controls 8 to 12 below shall apply only to those parts of the South Tahmoor Key Site that are zoned B5 Business Development.
8. Buildings shall not be constructed within:

- a) 10 metres of any boundary of the site which adjoins land that is zoned B2 or R3 zoned land under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011; and
 - b) 5 metres of the frontage of the site to Remembrance Driveway.
9. All land within 10 metres of the southern site boundary shall only be used for landscaping. All landscaping within this area shall be locally endemic species.
 10. There shall be no vehicular access to the site unless that access is from a public road within the South Tahmoor Key Site or from a roundabout on Remembrance Driveway.
 11. The site contains areas of significant vegetation as identified in Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011. These areas are to be conserved unless a suitable offsetting arrangement has been made and approved by Council and any relevant NSW Government Agencies/Ministers.
 12. Any development of the site shall be designed to ensure the safety and amenity of Tahmoor Public School.
 13. All electrical services (including high voltage transmission) shall be underground.

4.7 The Oaks

Objectives

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of The Oaks.
2. To ensure location appropriate amounts of car parking are provided.

Controls

1. Development within The Oaks Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.6 shall address John Street.
2. A reduced amount of car parking required under Part 2 of this volume may be considered for development within the John Street key site shown in map 4.1.6 based on the substantial amount of off street car parking provided on the opposite side of John Street. This reduction will be considered for customer car parking only excluding any disabled car parking required for the development.
3. Development within the John Street Key Site shown in Map 4.1.6 shall not provide vehicular access from John Street but shall instead utilise the rear laneway.
4. Commercial buildings within the John Street Key Site shown in Map 4.1.6 shall be sited with a setback no greater than 1 metre from any boundary of the site with John Street.
5. Commercial buildings referred to in Control 3 shall provide an awning from the façade of any building to John Street that shall extend from the building façade to a point 0.8 metres from the edge of the road pavement. Such awnings shall be provided with heritage themed posts.

4.8 Thirlmere

Objectives

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of Thirlmere.

Controls

1. Commercial buildings within the Thirlmere Commercial Precinct shown in Map 4.1.7 shall be sited with a setback no greater than 1 metre from any boundary of the site with Oaks Road.
2. Commercial buildings referred to in Control 1 shall provide an awning from the façade of any building to Oaks Road that shall extend from the building façade to a point 0.8 metres from the edge of the road pavement. Such awnings shall be designed in a similar style to the awnings of the Thirlmere Inn located on the Thirlmere Inn Key Site shown in Map 4.1.7.
3. Council has an adopted strategy to deliver more public car parking in Thirlmere. Proponents may, in lieu of providing some or all of the car parking in accordance with Part 2 of this volume, make contribution towards the provision of such parking through dedication of particular lands and through financial contributions as part of a Voluntary Planning Agreement.

4.9 Warragamba and Silverdale**Objectives**

1. To ensure commercial and community development contributes to the character and amenity of Warragamba.
2. To ensure location appropriate amounts of car parking are provided.

Controls

1. Development within the Warragamba Commercial precinct shown in Map 4.1.8 shall be limited to one (1) storey in height.
2. The Warragamba Commercial Precinct has access to an unusually large amount of on street car parking. For this reason, development within this precinct shall be credited one (1) parking space per 300m² of site area (that is the area of the registered allotment of land).
3. Development within the Warragamba Commercial Key Site shown in Map 4.1.8 shall be exempted from providing patron car parking under Part 2 of this volume. Staff parking is to be provided and shall be accessed from the rear laneway only.
4. The Silverdale Key Site shown in Map 4.1.8 is isolated from a supporting population and is, therefore, more car dependent than the other commercial centres. For this reason, development within this site shall provide car parking at a rate of 150% the amount otherwise required under part 2 of this volume.

4.10 Queen Victoria Memorial Home**Archaeological Heritage****Objectives**

- (a) To protect aboriginal archaeological heritage identified on the site.

Controls

1. An archaeological report shall be submitted prior to any development application being lodged for Lot 1 DP 264150 which details further investigation in relation to Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD) identified in the Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by Kayandel Archaeological Services, September 2013 (TRIM 6399#352).

2. Any proposed development of the PAD will require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with the specifications of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010a).
3. No earth works shall commence within the PAD areas until an AHIP for the specified works is approved and all conditions satisfied.

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 6 –Tourism and Events



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**1.1 Introduction**

This Volume provides controls for the development and use of land for tourism related uses including visitor accommodation, events and markets.

1.2 Objectives

The object of this volume is to ensure that tourism related developments are undertaken in a way that achieves positive planning outcomes.

1.3 Parts of this Volume

The requirements contained within Part 2 apply to all development types to which this volume applies.

Part 3 applies to specific types of tourist uses.

PART 2 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT**2.1 Environmental Protection****Objectives**

1. To ensure significant environmental assets are not adversely impacted by development subject to this volume.

Controls

1. Development subject to this volume must not result in the removal of significant stands of native vegetation.
2. Development subject to this volume shall not result in negative impacts that are not minor on watercourses or other environmental assets.

2.2 General Requirements**Objectives**

1. To ensure that tourist and accommodation uses achieve a standard of development that is complementary to the existing residential environment and ensures that development is carried out in an appropriate manner.

Controls

1. The development of land for the purposes of Tourist and Visitor Accommodation (being Hotel or Motel Accommodation, Bed and Breakfast Accommodation, Farm Stay Accommodation or Serviced Apartments) must comply with the requirements of Part 2 of Volume 4 of this plan.

PART 3 – CONTROLS FOR SPECIFIC LAND USES**3.1 Hotel and Motel Accommodation****Objectives**

1. To ensure the development is consistent with the character of the surrounding neighbourhood,
2. To encourage and promote a high quality standard of accommodation.

Controls

1. Accommodation must not be provided to the same person or persons for more than a 3 month period. Where accommodation is provided for more than 28 consecutive days there must be no more than two persons per room.
2. The maximum number of persons accommodated in a bedroom shall be determined on the basis of 3.25m² per person per sleeping room.
3. Soundproof transmission reduction in the wall and ceiling construction by reason of the layout or location of the building may be required.
4. A maximum of 1 advertising sign no greater than 2.0m² in size is permitted on the site. No illuminated or neon signs are permitted.
5. Where reception facilities are provided, 1 parking space per 5m² of public floor area must be provided (may include on-street car parking where located within an existing commercial centre).
6. If the development involves non-accommodation uses (restaurants, function rooms etc) those other uses must comply with the relevant volumes of this Development Control Plan.
7. In addition to any car parking required for other uses on the site, the development shall provide two (2) parking spaces and one (1) parking space per visitor bedroom.

3.2 Bed and Breakfast Accommodation and Farm Stay Accommodation**Objectives**

1. To ensure the development is consistent with the character of the surrounding neighbourhood,
2. To encourage and promote a high quality standard of accommodation.
3. To assist in the implementation of appropriate farm stay accommodation.

Controls

1. Development subject to this clause must comply with the building design and setback controls for a dwelling in Volume 4 of this plan.
2. Visitor bedrooms shall accommodate no more than 2 guests.
3. An area of open space shall be provided for patrons of the development with a total area no less than 20m².
4. The development shall meet the following requirements:
 - a) Car parking shall be provided at the rate of one (1) parking space per visitor bedroom.
 - b) All driveways and car parking are to be sealed and line marked.
 - c) Bed and Breakfast accommodation shall not be provided on a residential battle-axe allotment.
5. Fixtures within the development shall be provided in accordance with the following specifications:
 - a) Shower heads are to have a flow rate no greater than 9 litres per minute

- b) Taps for hand washing are to have a flow rate no greater than 7.5 litres per minute
 - c) Toilets are to be 3, 4 or 5 Star and to be plumbed to source water from either a recycled water scheme or from a roof water tank. Mains potable water is not to be used in toilet flushing for this type of development.
6. The use of incandescent and halogen light globes is not permitted in developments subject to this clause. All light sources are to be fluorescence globes/tubes or LEDs.
7. The development must not result in unreasonable overlooking into the private open space or windows of habitable rooms in the vicinity.
8. A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.
9. The development shall be provided with onsite waste management facilities to allow for:
- a) the storage of the waste out of sight of any publically accessible place, dwelling window, area of private open space and area of common open space; and
 - b) The collection of domestic waste from the development by waste collection vehicles.
10. **Developments that provide visitor accommodation must be open to bookings from the general public and must provide accommodation for periods of no greater than 72 consecutive days.**
11. Farm stay accommodation must be provided only on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production under Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan, 2011. In determining that a property is a working farm the consent authority must be satisfied that the dominant use of the land is one of the following:
- a) An intensive agricultural activity on the land that has benefit of an existing consent right under Section 109 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979; or
 - b) An intensive agricultural activity on the land that has benefit of a Development Consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979; or
 - c) An extensive agricultural activity on the land that is not a hobby and that is an independent use of the land to its domestic occupation.
12. In determining that the farm stay accommodation is a secondary business to primary production the consent authority must be satisfied that:
- a) That the gross income generated by the accommodation will be substantially less than that generated by the primary production; and
 - b) No more than 5% of the area of the land will be used for the farm stay accommodation purpose; and
 - c) That the accommodation is designed to have no adverse impact on the primary production. This includes (without limitation) biosecurity, noise, odour and traffic impacts; and
 - d) That the accommodation will be compatible with the primary production use of the land and will not be subject to undesirable odour, noise and other amenity impacts; and
 - e) That the farm is managed as a bona fide business.
13. Applicants for farm stay accommodation developments must provide a business plan for both the farm and the farm stay accommodation to allow the application to be assessed under controls 11 and 12 above.

3.3 Serviced Apartments

Objectives

1. To ensure the development is consistent with the character of the surrounding neighbourhood,
2. To encourage and promote a high quality standard of accommodation.

Controls

1. The total portion of the site covered by all pools, buildings and paving shall not exceed 75% of the site area.
2. Filling of land shall not increase the natural ground level by more than 1.0m.
3. Cut shall be limited to 2.0 metres below natural ground level.
4. The overall bulk, scale, height and proportion of the building shall be consistent with the existing streetscape character of the area.
5. The roof form of buildings shall be modulated or articulated to provide visual interest and shall not use bright reflective materials.
6. The front façade of the serviced apartment must address the street. In this regard the front facade shall include a combination of at least two (2) of the following:
 - an entry feature or portico;
 - bay windows;
 - the use of a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah along the frontage;
 - Roof overhangs;
 - Awnings over windows which blend with the design of the dwelling;
 - A combination of other architectural features suitable to Council which enhance the front façade of the building.
7. On corner allotments, the building façade on the secondary street frontage shall address the street in accordance with control (6) above.
8. Where the primary front façade is addressed by way of a building feature such as a balcony, deck, pergola, terrace or verandah, roof overhang, awning and the like, the feature shall “wrap around” the building and continue along the secondary front façade for a minimum length of 3.0m.
9. Any fencing along the primary frontage (or secondary street frontage on a corner lot) must be of a height that would not visually obstruct the building features provided in accordance with control (6) to (8) above when viewed from the street.
10. Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must feature a personal access door other than a door used only for emergency evacuation of the building.
11. Any front façade (and secondary front façade on corner lots) must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 5.0m in length.
12. Any front façade must have no stretch of straight wall greater than 10.0m in length.
13. A side or rear façade must have no stretch of blank wall greater than 12.0 metres.
14. No more than 50% of the front façade shall be garage doors.

-
15. The number of garage doors visible to the street shall be limited to 2. In this control a double garage door shall be counted as 2 doors.
 16. The front façade shall be provided with at least one habitable room with a window looking out onto the public road.
 17. Serviced Apartments developments must not:
 - Be mirror reversed (as defined in volume 3 of this plan);
 - Have a repeated façade (as defined in volume 3 of this plan);
 - Locate garages at the centre of the building's front façade;
 - Be greater than 2 storeys in height; nor
 - Present an excessively bulky front façade.
 18. Where there is a dwelling on each adjoining lot, the setback for the building from any primary road shall be the average setback of the existing adjoining dwellings plus or minus 10%. Such a setback shall be no less than 6.5m.
 19. Where there is a dwelling on one adjoining lot the front setback for the building shall be plus or minus 10% of the setback of the adjoining dwelling. Such a setback shall be no less than 6.5m.
 20. Where there is no dwelling on an adjoining lot the front setback shall be 6.5m.
 21. The minimum side setback shall be 0.9m from land not included in the development.
 22. The minimum rear setback from land not included in the development shall be 8.0m for a two (2) storey building and 3.0m for a single storey building or a single storey part of a two (2) storey building.
 23. The methods for determining primary and secondary roads and setbacks prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), 2008, are adopted by this volume. The method for determining an adjoining lot in Volume 4 of this plan are adopted by this control.
 24. Any garage attached to a dwelling shall be setback a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building line of the dwelling or 5.5 metres from the front street boundary, whichever is greater.
 25. Awnings and other building features that do not form a wall of a room or a balcony may be located between the building setback to a primary and/or secondary road shall not extend more than 1.5m in front of that building setback.
 26. Eaves and other building features that do not form a wall of a room may be located within the side and rear building setbacks but shall not extend more than 450mm into that building setback.
 27. For corner or irregular allotments with multiple road frontages the setback from any secondary road shall be 6m.
 28. An area of open space shall be provided for patrons of the development with the following characteristics:
 - a. Gradient no steeper than 1:20 (Rise:Run)
 - b. Width no less than 3 metres in any direction
-

- c. At least 3 hours of solar access to 50% of the area (ignoring shadowing caused by trees).
 - d. Provided with suitable fixed embellishment comprising a minimum of:
 - e. Have a total area no less than 20m²
 - f. Must not be located in the front building setback
 - g. Not be used for effluent disposal or garbage storage
 - h. Be secured from public access but available to all patrons in the development.
 - i. Must be separate from and additional to any Private Open Space for a dwelling or other development on the land.
29. A new dwelling shall not result in less than 3 hours of sunlight to the habitable rooms of an adjoining dwelling and 50% of the private open space area of any adjoining property between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm on June 21.
30. Car parking shall be provided at the rate of 1.2 parking spaces per visitor bedroom (rounded up to the nearest whole space) with an additional one (1) space for deliveries/staff/contractors.
31. Garages shall have sufficient area to accommodate a parking space of 2.6m x 5.4m per allocated parking space.
32. Garage doors shall have a minimum width of 2.4 metres.
33. All driveways and car parking are to be sealed and line marked.
34. Fixtures within the development shall be provided in accordance with the following specifications:
- a) Shower heads are to have a flow rate no greater than 9 litres per minute
 - b) Taps for hand washing are to have a flow rate no greater than 7.5 litres per minute
 - c) Toilets are to be 3, 4 or 5 Star WELS rated and to be plumbed to source water from either a recycled water scheme or from a roof water tank. Mains potable water is not to be used in toilet flushing for this type of development.
35. The use of incandescent and halogen light globes is not permitted in developments subject to this clause. All light sources are to be fluorescence globes/tubes or LEDs.
36. Wherever possible, dwelling shall be designed to avoid overlooking the main living areas, private open spaces areas and windows of habitable rooms of adjoining dwellings.
37. The outlook from second storey windows, balconies, stairs, landings, terraces or decks is to be screened where a direct view is available into the private open space areas of an existing adjoining dwelling to prevent overlooking.
38. A window that has a sill height of 1.7m or more above the floor level within the room shall be taken to have no potential for overlooking.
- In cases where windows of habitable rooms on a dwelling have a direct outlook onto windows of habitable rooms of adjacent dwellings, the windows of the proposed dwelling shall be offset by a sufficient distance to limit direct views between windows.
39. The development shall be provided with onsite waste management facilities to allow for:
- a) the storage of the waste out of sight of any publically accessible place, dwelling window, area of private open space and area of common open space; and
 - b) The collection of domestic waste from the development by waste collection vehicles.

40. **Developments that provide visitor accommodation must be open to bookings from the general public and must provide accommodation for periods of no greater than 72 consecutive days.**

3.4 Temporary Markets

Objectives

1. To ensure the development is consistent with the character of the surrounding neighbourhood,
2. To ensure markets do not have adverse environmental impacts.

Controls

1. Temporary markets may only be undertaken on sites with access to sanitary facilities to the satisfaction of the consent authority.
2. The consent authority must not consent to a development application for temporary markets unless it is satisfied that waste can be managed in accordance with a waste management plan to prevent pollution of the environment and loss of amenity.
3. Temporary markets may only be undertaken on sites with access to car parking to the satisfaction of the consent authority.

3.5 Events

Objectives

1. To ensure the development is consistent with the character of the surrounding neighbourhood,
2. To ensure an event does not have adverse environmental impacts.

Controls

1. Events may only be undertaken on sites with access to sanitary facilities to the satisfaction of the consent authority.
2. The consent authority must not consent to a development application for events unless it is satisfied that waste can be managed in accordance with a waste management plan to prevent pollution of the environment and loss of amenity.
3. Events must not be undertaken on sites that do not have adequate access to public roads with capacity for the traffic likely to be generated by the event.
4. Events likely to attract more than 200 people must be ticketed on a pre-booked only basis. Tickets may not be sold at the gate.

NOTE: Nothing in this plan prevents a site from being used for more than one event each year.

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 7 – Industry and Infrastructure



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**1.1 Introduction**

This volume provides controls for the development and use of land for the purposes of industrial and also transport and infrastructure related land uses and forms part of the Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016.

1.2 Objective

1. To provide for development that protects the scenic qualities of the Wollondilly Shire Area.
2. To ensure that industrial development has a neutral or beneficial effect on the natural and built environments.
3. To provide employment opportunities that significantly contribute to economic activity within Wollondilly Shire.
4. To provide controls for industrial development that will encourage the use of land for sustainable and viable industrial activities.
5. To ensure the most efficient use of industrial land that is consistent with the existing amenity of the area.
6. To ensure the orderly provision of services and infrastructure.
7. To ensure good vehicular access, circulation and loading facilities on industrial sites to avoid impacts on pedestrian and vehicular mobility in the locality.
8. To ensure adequate on-site car parking is provided.
9. To ensure access to adequate services is provided for the disposal of waste.
10. To promote high standards of architecture, landscaping and building design that is visually attractive in form, design, colour and scale.
11. To ensure that industrial developments are suitably designed and landscaped without restricting their viability through over regulation.
12. To ensure industrial development is undertaken in a manner that minimises land use conflicts.
13. To ensure buildings do not adversely affect views from adjoining zones, classified roads (Picton Road and Remembrance Driveway) or other public spaces.
14. To ensure soil conservation and sediment control measures are implemented during and post-construction.
15. To permit development which serves the daily convenience needs of persons working within industrial areas.
16. To encourage the integration of land use and transport, and provide for environments that are highly accessible and conducive to walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

PART 2 – General Requirements for all development

2.1 Building setbacks

Objectives

- (a) To provide satisfactory separation between industrial buildings,
- (b) To mitigate land use conflict between industrial land uses and other land uses,
- (c) To provide sufficient setbacks along major roads for the planting of landscaping elements so as to visually screen industrial development, and
- (d) To provide safe and efficient ingress and egress in and around industrial properties.

Controls

1. Setbacks for buildings erected on industrial zoned land shall be in accordance with the following table:

	Setback requirements
Front setback	30 metres from an arterial road 10 metres all other roads
Side and rear setback	Nil setback required except as provided by this table and subject to bushfire and water course separations
Setbacks from boundaries adjacent to zones other than industry zones IN2 and IN3.	10 metres from adjoining residential, commercial or open space zones.

2.2 Building design

Objectives

- (a) To encourage attractive design that is both functional and considers the surrounding streetscape,
- (b) To ensure that industrial development does not have adverse impacts on the amenity of the area, and
- (c) To encourage the provision of employee facilities such as canteens, lunch parks, child-minding centres and recreation facilities.

Controls

General

1. Buildings must not occupy more than 50% of the site area.
2. Office floor space and associated rooms used for administrative purposes must occupy no greater than 30% of the gross floor area.
3. Street facades and visually prominent elements of any structure must be articulated to minimise their impact on the streetscape.
4. Loading areas, driveways, rubbish, storage and roof-top equipment must not be located adjacent to residential zones
5. External and security lighting should be positioned to avoid light spillage to nearby non-industrial development.

2.3 Parking and access

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that adequate provision is made for off street parking, appropriate to the volume and turnover of traffic generated by the development,
- (b) To ensure that adequate manoeuvring areas are available on-site to permit forward entry and exit of vehicles,
- (c) To enable the efficient functioning of parking areas, loading bays and access driveways,
- (d) To ensure that parking areas and access ways are constructed with a smooth trafficable surface and to avoid conflict between pedestrians and vehicles, and
- (e) To ensure parking areas are visually attractive and designed and constructed to encourage safe usage.

Controls

1. Car parking, manoeuvring areas, driveways, access, signposting and loading bays must be designed in accordance with Council's Design Specification.
2. Vehicles are to enter and leave the subject site in a forward direction.
3. Where through vehicle travel paths are not able to be provided (for example, where a zero setback is proposed) all lots must provide sufficient level space on-site for rigid and articulated vehicle turning areas. This space must be unobstructed and clear of drainage lines, power poles and parking spaces.
4. The number of parking spaces required for industrial uses is detailed below in Table 1. The RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Developments will also be referred to when determining traffic requirements for certain uses.

Table 1. Parking and Loading Requirements

Use	Requirements
Industrial Development	1 space per 70m ² of net floor area with a minimum of 3 spaces per industrial unit
Ancillary office space	1 space per 35m ² of net floor area
Depot, Freight transport facility, Transport depot, Truck depot, Rural industries	Traffic Study required unless low scale (will be determined by the assessing officer)
Vehicle repair workshop or station	3 spaces per work bay, except where more than 2 work bays are proposed and a Traffic Study is required to determine the number of spaces
<u>All Industrial Developments</u> Access space for disabled persons Loading Bays	Minimum 1 space per 100 spaces. If less than 100 spaces then at least 1 space 3m wide, clearly marked and close as practicable to building entrances Number and size required will be dependent on the type and scale of development and the range of trucks,

Use	Requirements
	heavy vehicles or special vehicles accessing the site

- A Traffic/Parking Study may be required to establish requirements for large scale uses which generate additional traffic or uses which have a range of parking, access or loading requirements. Where developments require a study the applicant will need to undertake an assessment of a similar type of development in a similar location to determine the appropriate access and number of parking spaces and/or related facilities required. The Roads and Maritime Services have guidelines available in relation to undertaking a traffic impact assessment.
- When calculating the number of car spaces required any part spaces must be rounded up to the nearest whole number.
- All loading and unloading must be undertaken within the curtilage of the site and in the designated loading areas.

2.4 Signage

Note

Reference must be made to any relevant state policy which applies to advertising and signage.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that signage is carefully designed and used as a positive design element,
- (b) To permit the display of information concerning the identification of premises and the name of the occupier and activity conducted on the site,
- (c) To ensure a coordinated approach to advertising where multiple sites are occupied, and
- (d) To minimise the negative visual impact of cluttered and untidy advertising signs.

Controls

1. All signage must be contained within the subject site and must be limited to information that directly relates to the use of the site.
2. The number and content of signs is to be minimised to prevent visual clutter and in this respect multi-unit developments must contain one free standing sign at the front of the development which details all relevant information about the premises.
3. Signage must be designed as an integral part of the design of the overall development.
4. Directory boards at the entrance to a multi-unit industrial development is preferred to individual signage.

2.5 Open storage areas

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the visual impact of open storage areas on the streetscape, and
- (b) To assist in making vehicle and pedestrian entrances discernible from the street for anyone looking for a particular business.

Controls

1. Land between any road and the façade of any building or visible from a public road, must not be used for the storage, sale or display of goods.
2. Areas used for storage must be suitably screened.
3. Dedicated open storage areas must be appropriately drained and constructed in suitable materials to prevent soil disturbance.

4. External storage of unregistered vehicles, vehicle parts, used building materials, scrap materials or other industrial waste is not permitted, except for sites which support emergency services facilities or tow truck storage yards.

2.6 Landscaping

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the impact of any development on the amenity and streetscape of the area through the use of landscaping, without compromising bushfire safety, and
- (b) To encourage landscaping that enhances the industrial locality and provides a natural/functional/pleasant outdoor area for employees and visitors.

Controls

1. All new development must provide a minimum 2.5 m wide landscape strip which must be suitably landscaped and maintained, across the street frontage of any site (excluding access ways).
2. Edging is to be provided to retain mulch, enable mowing if necessary and to protect the landscaping from damage by vehicles.
5. All landscaping areas must be installed and with an appropriate management regime in place prior to use of the site.
6. Additions to existing industrial buildings or new ancillary buildings and works are not permitted to encroach on landscaping.
7. Provision must be made for shade trees in outdoor off-street parking areas and be planted to a minimum of 1 shade tree per 10 car spaces. Landscaping areas for these trees must be a minimum of 2 metres wide and allow for deep soil planting.
8. For rear and side setbacks, where a development directly adjoins a zone other than industrial (known as the interface zone) a 2.5 metre landscaped area must be provided.
9. Where practical utilise species that are endemic to the local area. Refer to Council's Recommended Planting Species List in Volume 1 of this DCP (Section 11.2, Table 1 - 7).

2.7 Fencing

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that the impact of fences on the streetscape and public places is minimised,
- (b) To allow reasonable enclosure of yard areas for privacy and security,
- (c) To ensure the safe movement of vehicles does not adversely impact on gateways and street intersections,
- (d) To protect drainage easements from the effects of fencing, and
- (e) To ensure that adjoining owners are not adversely affected by fencing on the front yard of the adjoining property.

Controls

1. Fencing within industrial areas must be no greater than or equal to 1.8 m in height along property boundaries and within properties.
2. Where provided, front fencing must be located behind the required landscaped area setback.

2.8 Waste management

Industrial developments typically produce a diverse range of waste products. Some of these waste products may be hazardous and require compliance with established laws/protocols that are additional to this Section. Other waste products are similar in nature to commercial and domestic waste streams. Mixing waste products limits potential reuse and recycling opportunities and may distribute toxic material through a larger volume of wastes. The purpose of these requirements is to ensure new developments and changes to existing developments are designed to maximise

resource recovery (through waste avoidance, source separation and recycling) and to ensure appropriate, well-designed storage and collection facilities are accessible to occupants and service providers.

The following requirements apply to industrial development including changes of use requiring a development application. In addition, there are general requirements for all land uses contained within volume 1 of this plan.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure appropriate waste storage and collection facilities,
- (b) To maximise source separation and recovery of recyclables,
- (c) To ensure waste management facilities are as intuitive for occupants as possible and readily accessible to occupants and service providers,
- (d) To ensure appropriate resourcing of waste management systems, including servicing,
- (e) To minimise risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material and ensure optimum hygiene,
- (f) To minimise adverse environmental impacts associated with waste management, and
- (g) To discourage illegal dumping by providing on site storage, and removal services.

Controls

1. Every development must include a designated general waste/recycling storage area or room(s) constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and designed in accordance with the requirements below), as well as designated storage areas for industrial waste streams (designed in accordance with specific waste laws/protocols).

Location and appearance

1. Waste/recycling storage areas must be integrated into the design of the overall development. Materials and finishes that are visible from outside should be similar in style and quality to the external materials used in the rest of the development.
2. Waste/recycling storage areas must be located and designed in a manner that reduces adverse impacts upon neighbouring properties and the streetscape. The location and design of the areas should minimise adverse impacts associated with:
 - the proximity of the area to dwellings
 - the visibility of the area
 - noise generated by any equipment located within the area
 - noise generated by the movement of bins into and out of the area
 - noise generated by collection vehicles accessing the site; and
 - odours emanating from the area.

Size

1. Waste/recycling storage areas must be of adequate size to comfortably accommodate all waste and recycling bins associated with the development.
2. The waste/recycling storage room/areas must be able to accommodate bins that are of sufficient volume to contain the quantity of waste generated (at the rate described below) between collections.

Layout

1. The gradient of waste/recycling storage area floors and the gradient of any associated access ramps must be sufficiently level so that access for the purpose of emptying containers can occur in accordance with WorkCover NSW Occupational Health and Safety requirements.

2. Within waste/recycling storage areas, containers used for the storage of recyclable materials should be kept separate from (but close to) general waste containers — so that the potential for contamination of recyclable materials is minimised.

Access: waste/recycling collection

1. There must be convenient access from each tenancy and/or larger waste producing area of the development to the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s). There must be step-free access between the point at which bins are collected/emptied and the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).
2. The development must be designed to allow access by collection vehicles used by the nominated waste contractor. Wherever possible, the site must be configured to allow collection vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction and so collection vehicles do not impede general access to, from and within the site. Access driveways to be used by collection vehicles must be of sufficient strength to support such vehicles.
3. Servicing arrangements for the emptying of bins must be compatible with the operation of any other loading/unloading facilities on-site.
4. Access for the purpose of emptying waste/recycling storage containers must be able to occur in accordance with WorkCover NSW Occupational Health and Safety requirements.

Access: general

1. Vermin must be prevented from entering the waste/recycling storage area.

Surfaces

1. Waste/recycling storage areas must have a smooth, durable floor and must be enclosed with durable walls/fences that extend to the height of any containers which are kept within the area.

Doors/gates

1. Doors/gates to waste/recycling storage areas must be durable. There must be a sign adjacent to the door/gate that indicates that the door/gate is to remain closed when not in use. All doors/gates are to be openable from both inside and outside the storage area and must be wide enough to allow for the easy passage of waste/recycling containers.

Services

1. Waste/recycling storage areas must be serviced by hot and cold water provided through a centralised mixing valve. The hose cock must be protected from the waste containers and must be located in a position that is easily accessible when the area is filled with waste containers.
2. The floor must be graded so that any water is directed to a sewer authority approved drainage connection located upon the site. In the Sydney Metropolitan Area (SMA) this is Sydney Water.

Signage

1. Waste/recycling storage areas must include signage that clearly describes the types of materials that can be deposited into recycling bins and general garbage bins.

Management

1. Arrangements must be in place for the regular maintenance and cleaning of waste/recycling storage areas. Waste/recycling containers must only be washed in an area which drains to a sewer authority approved drainage connection. In the Sydney Metropolitan Area (SMA) this is Sydney Water. The Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings (Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2007) gives detailed information about waste recycling/storage rooms and facilities.
2. Depending upon the size and type of the development, it might need to include separate waste/recycling storage room/area for each tenancy and/or larger waste producing areas.
3. Bins must be stored in the designated waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).

4. Arrangements must be in place in all parts of the development for the separation of recyclable materials from general waste. Arrangements must be in place in all parts of the development for the movement of recyclable materials and general waste to the main waste/recycling storage room/area.
5. The type and volume of containers used to hold waste and recyclable materials must be compatible with the collection practices of the nominated waste contractor.
6. Waste management storage rooms/areas must be suitably enclosed, covered and maintained so as to prevent polluted wastewater runoff from entering the stormwater system.
7. A waste/recycling cupboard must be provided for each and every kitchen area in the development. Each waste/recycling cupboard must be of sufficient size to hold a minimum of a single day's waste and to hold separate containers for general waste and recyclable materials.
8. Premises that discharge trade wastewater must do so only in accordance with a written agreement from the local sewer authority. In the SMA this is Sydney Water. Sydney Water defines trade wastewater as 'any liquid, and any substance contained in it, which may be produced at the premises in an industrial and commercial activity, but does not include domestic wastewater (e.g. from hand-basins, showers and toilets).'
9. Arrangements must be in place regarding the regular maintenance and cleaning of waste management facilities. Tenants and cleaners must be aware of their obligations in regards to these matters.

2.9 Stormwater management

The following documents will be used by Council (but not limited to) in assessing any development application:

- Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Volume 1 – The Blue Book provides guidance during the construction of urban subdivisions and is available from Landcom. Volume 2 provides guidance for erosion and sediment control for a range of other activities) www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
- Model Code of Practice for erosion and sediment control (A resource guide for local Councils – Landcom)
- Managing urban stormwater: harvesting and reuse www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
- Australian Runoff Quality www.ncwe.org.au/arg

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the volume of stormwater flows and demand for water and sewer infrastructure by encouraging and facilitating opportunities for water reuse and recycling,
- (b) To ensure that industrial developments are designed to prevent pollutants entering the stormwater disposal system,
- (c) To ensure that the quality of water discharged from a development is treated appropriately to avoid adverse impacts on receiving waters,
- (d) To ensure post-development peak stormwater runoff from frequent storm events does not exceed that which occurred prior to development taking place, and
- (e) To ensure stormwater runoff is collected and disposed in an appropriate manner.

Controls

1. For all development in existing or proposed urban areas consent must not be granted for development unless the assessing officer is satisfied that:
 - (a) the stormwater management system includes all reasonable management actions to minimise impacts on and contribute to the achievement or protection of relevant environmental values,
 - (b) Water sensitive urban design principles* are incorporated into the design of the development, and

- (c) The stormwater management system complies with Council's requirements.

* For the purposes of clause 1 (b) above, the principles of water sensitive urban design can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Protection and enhancement of natural water systems (creeks, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, lagoons, groundwater systems etc.),
- (b) Protection and enhancement of water quality, by improving the quality of stormwater runoff from urban catchments,
- (c) Minimisation of harmful impacts of urban development upon water balance and surface and groundwater flow regimes,
- (d) Integration of stormwater management systems into the landscape in a manner that provides multiple benefits, including water quality protection, stormwater retention and detention, public open space and recreational and visual amenity, and
- (e) Reduction in potable water demand by using stormwater as a resource.

2.10 Ecological sustainability and Energy conservation

Objectives

- (a) To ensure built form, landscape and site planning embodies energy efficiency and ecologically sustainable development principles,
- (b) To encourage development that demonstrates appropriate use of energy efficient materials in construction wherever possible, and
- (c) To encourage development that demonstrates appropriate solar access, natural ventilation and use of landscape elements for micro-climate control, and
- (d) To reduce potable water mains demand of non-residential development by promoting water-efficient appliances, fit for purpose alternative water use.

Controls

1. Any development application for industrial development on land affected by this DCP must be supported by documentation which identifies how the proposed land use will meet the objectives of cleaner production, conservation and minimisation of resources and waste production.
2. A Sustainability Assessment is required to demonstrate where viable ecologically sustainable measures are proposed, which may incorporate some or all of the following in the building design:
 - Potential for effluent re-use
 - Water minimisation techniques, including water recycling
 - Waste minimisation techniques, including recycling
 - Incorporate water efficient design principles. Rainwater must be collected and stored for re-use as on-site irrigation
 - Use porous paving materials to minimise runoff
 - Use drainage swales to slow down stormwater runoff and increase on-site infiltration
 - Salinity hazard investigations
 - Comfort levels and reduction on artificial lighting and ventilation. Orientate buildings to the North with overhang measures to protect from summer sun
 - A selection of an energy efficient heating/cooling system
 - Heating/cooling systems must target only those spaces which require heating or cooling and ensure efficient distribution/redistribution of warm/cool air.
 - Where a space heating or cooling system is installed, it must be selected for maximum energy efficiency
 - Light switches at room exits, dimmer switches, motion detectors for lighting doorways, entrances or outdoor security lighting, automatic turn-off switches used for outdoor purposes

- If evergreens are planted within the northern quadrant of the building, they must be spaced well away from the building so as not to obstruct the winter sun of any building.
- 3. Where necessary demonstrate adequate site restoration, rehabilitation or remediation measures for the site.
- 4. Connection to recycled water is required if serviced by a dual reticulation system for non-potable uses (i.e. toilet flushing, irrigation, car washing, firefighting and certain industrial purposes where applicable).
- 5. Installation of 3 star WELS rated water efficient showerheads, 6 star WELS rated water tap outlets, 5 star WELS rated urinals and 4 star WELS rated toilet cisterns are required for all amenities.

2.11 Noise

Objectives

- (a) To ensure the intensification and expansion of existing industrial facilities and construction of new industrial development does not adversely impact on surrounding rural and residential development, and
- (b) To ensure that appropriate traffic management measures are applied to direct traffic from industrial sites onto the arterial network.

Controls

- 1. Noise sources must be located away from residential areas and noise mitigation measures such as fencing, earth mounding and other acoustic measures will be considered within the development. These measures must not compromise any other provision in this Development Control Plan or on the achievement of minimum solar access requirements of neighbouring properties.
- 2. Development is required to comply with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy and may require noise attenuation measures specified by an independent acoustic consultant.

2.12 Open Space

Objectives

- (a) To promote accessible, functional and safe open space for employees within industrial developments.

Controls

- 1. Where an individual premises or an industrial complex (or equivalent) is employing 5 or more staff in total, an area of open space must be provided:
 - which is readily accessible, and
 - contains seating, solar access and shade.
- 2. The open space area provided in accordance with control 1 above can be included as part of any landscaped area of the site.

PART 3 – Specific land use controls**3.1 Rural industry and Depots (including Transport depots and Truck depots)****Objectives**

- (a) To provide development guidelines for the sustainable development of rural industries, and
- (b) To ensure colours used are complimentary to the surrounding landscape and blend into the rural character of the Shire.

ControlsLocation and building setbacks

- 1. Buildings used for rural industries must not be located in visually prominent locations such as ridgelines and must not be erected on slopes in excess of 15 degrees.
- 2. Certain industries may require a more significant setback to be determined by the assessing officer.
- 3. Where industries are proposed in rural zones the minimum requirements are (as per igloos).

Building colour

- 1. The colour of a building used for the purpose of a rural industry must match or blend with the colour of existing structures and buildings on the property and must be in keeping with the natural features of the surrounding environment.

Parking and Access

- 1. Site access roads in rural areas may need to be sealed depending on the nature of the proposal.

3.2 Self storage units**Objectives**

- (a) To ensure there is adequate area on-site to allow for vehicle manoeuvring,
- (b) To ensure that any sites in the vicinity of residential areas are managed appropriately to minimise disruption to residents, and
- (c) To ensure that the site is managed appropriately.

Controls

- 1. Access into and throughout the site and egress from the site must be in a forward direction.
- 2. Sufficient access width must be provided to allow for the loading and unloading of goods into units without impeding through traffic on-site.
- 3. Hours of operation must be determined in relation to the location of the site and must be restricted on sites in the vicinity of residential areas.
- 4. Premises must be designed and managed to reduce potential noise and lighting impacts on nearby residential areas.
- 5. The storage of hazardous, flammable or toxic materials is prohibited in the self storage units. Notice must be given to tenants of units to this effect.
- 6. All deliveries must take place within the site and not in adjoining streets.
- 7. Sales of manufactured goods, products or services to the general public is prohibited direct from the approved self storage units.

3.3 Warehouse or Distribution centre

Objectives

- (a) To ensure the development does not compete with development in local commercial centres,
- (b) To maintain separation between the warehouse and distribution uses, and
- (c) To ensure there is adequate area on-site for movement of goods and manoeuvring of vehicles safely.

Controls

1. No retailing directly to the general public shall be undertaken from the premises.
2. The distribution/office/display area of the site must not comprise more than 30% of the net floor space.
3. Buildings must comprise two functional elements: an office/display component which is usually a public access zone; and an industrial /storage activity area which is a private zone. These areas must be clearly delineated and signage must be provided to prevent public access to private areas.
4. The site must be provided with a loading dock and goods handling area to serve the intended use. Development of new sites where the end user and product are not known must provide loading facilities adequate for prime mover and trailer.

3.4 Vehicle body repair workshops and Vehicle repair stations

Notes

- A spray painting booth is classified as a work bay for the purposes of calculating car parking provision.
- An activity such as a car oven for drying paint cannot be classified as a car space.
- Environmental guidelines for development of motor vehicle repair premises and any licensing requirements are provided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage at www.environment.nsw.gov.au and Sydney Water Corporation at www.sydneywater.nsw.gov.au

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that vehicle repair developments do not have a detrimental impact on the amenity of surrounding areas,
- (b) To ensure that premises are maintained satisfactorily, and
- (c) To ensure that all vehicular parking is catered for on-site.

Controls

Facilities

1. Proposals and equipment for spray painting should be detailed in the development application.

Management

1. The premises must be maintained in a clean and tidy state at all times.
2. All materials, trade waste and equipment must be stored wholly within the factory building and not in adjacent forecourts, access ways, car parking areas or on Council's footpaths.
3. All work must be carried out within the property and not in adjacent foyers, yards, access ways, car parking areas or on Council's footpaths.
4. All sealed surfaces accessible to vehicles, including standing areas access ways and work bays, are to be fully drained and comply with the requirements of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and related regulations.
5. Water discharges from car wash bays are to comply with any Trade Wastewater permit required from Sydney Water Corporation.

Parking

1. Motor vehicles awaiting repair; under repair or awaiting pick up either by tow truck or customer; being stored or parked, must be accommodated within the site or building. Any proposed or required customer parking area must not be used for the storage of vehicles.
2. No vehicle brought to premises for maintenance, servicing, repair, detailing or painting is to stand or park in adjacent or nearby streets whilst under the control of the manager or staff of the premises.
3. On-site provision is to be made for the delivery of vehicles to the site.
4. Vehicles including tow trucks are to enter and leave in a forward direction so as not to disrupt the flow of on-street traffic.

3.5 Freight transport facilities and Passenger transport facilities

Definitions

parking space means a space dedicated for the parking of a motor vehicle, including any manoeuvring space and access to it, but does not include a car park. [as defined in the Standard Instrument]

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that there is minimal impact on the surrounding locality from increased levels of traffic and manoeuvring of large vehicles.

Controls

1. The number of vehicle parking spaces provided must be based on one space for each vehicle present at the time of peak vehicle accumulation on the site.
2. Under no circumstances is the parking of vehicles on a public street acceptable.
3. Provision must be made for both fleet vehicles and contract/operator vehicles.
4. Provision on-site for heavy vehicle parking bays in addition to parking spaces will require separate assessment.
5. In addition to the above, 3 vehicle spaces per 2 service bays must be provided for ancillary services conducted on the site (servicing, repairs and the like).

3.6 Waste or Resource management facilities

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the overall environmental impacts of waste,
- (b) To maximise, through design, the opportunities to deal with industrial waste and reduce the demand on waste disposal by providing detailed criteria for the consideration of design and management of recycling, composting and waste storage and collection,
- (c) To provide industrial waste management systems that allow for ease of use by occupants and ease of service by collection contractors,
- (d) To encourage building designs and construction techniques that will minimise waste generation,
- (f) To assist in achieving Federal and State Government waste minimisation targets and promote development design that is appropriate and provides convenient waste storage, recycling and collection facilities on site,
- (g) To encourage the orderly and economic development of waste management facilities in appropriate locations, and
- (h) To encourage the minimisation of human and environmental health impacts from the location and operation of waste management facilities.

Controls

Location

1. The waste operations area of a landfill or organic waste processing facility must be sited:
 - at least 500 metres from the boundaries of the allotment and
 - at least 500 metres from the nearest dwelling, shop, office, public institution or other building designed primarily for human occupation
 - at least 250 metres from a public open space reserve, forest reserve, national park, conservation zone or policy area
 - at least 100 metres from the nearest surface water (whether permanent or intermittent and
 - entirely outside of any 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval flood event area
2. The waste operations area of a landfill must not be located on land that is subject to land slipping and/or with ground slopes greater than 10%, except where the site incorporates a disused quarry.
3. The waste operations area of an organic waste processing facility must not be located on land that is subject to land slipping and/or ground slopes greater than 6%.
4. The waste operations area of an organic waste processing facility must not be located on land where the interface of engineered landfill liner and natural soils would be within any of the following:
 - 15 metres of unconfined aquifers bearing groundwater with less than 3000 mg/L total dissolved salts
 - 5 metres of groundwater with a water quality of 3000 to 120000 mg/L total dissolved salts
 - 2 metres of groundwater with a water quality greater than 12 000mg/L total dissolved salts
5. Applications for development are to be accompanied by a Waste Management Plan (WMP). The WMP accompanying the application must demonstrate appropriate design of facilities and on-going management techniques that minimise waste and the WMP will include the following details:
 - type of future use for the development
 - types of waste to be generated
 - estimated volume of waste to be generated per week
 - show on plans and describe on-site storage and/or treatment facilities for waste
 - state the destination for waste produced to licensed facilities
 - provide for ongoing monitoring and auditing of the site in accordance with licensing requirements under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997A Trade Wastewater permit may be required from Sydney Water Corporation for the disposal of wastewater.

Storage

1. Adequate storage for waste materials must be provided on site. Ideally waste storage containers must be kept inside a building or buildings.
2. All waste must be removed at regular intervals and not less frequently than once per week.
3. All waste storage areas must be screened from view from any other adjoining residential or rural zoned property or public place.

Noise/Odour/Litter

1. Waste management facilities must be located and designed to minimise adverse impacts on both the site and surrounding areas from the generation of surface water and groundwater pollution, traffic, noise, odours, dust, vermin, weeds, litter, gas and visual impact
2. Separation and/or noise attenuation must be used to ensure noise generation associated with the waste management operation does not unreasonably interfere with the amenity of sensitive land uses.

3. The development must comply with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.
4. Litter control measures that manage wind blown litter must be provided to the satisfaction of Council.

Drainage

1. Sufficient area must be provided within the waste operations area for the:
 - maximum expected volume of material on the site at any one time
 - containment of potential groundwater and surface water contaminants
 - diversion of clean stormwater away from the waste and potentially-contaminated areasWhere required, a leachate barrier must be provided between the operational areas and underlying soil and groundwater.

Access

1. Waste management sites must be accessed by appropriately constructed and maintained roads.
2. Chain wire mesh must be erected on the perimeter of a waste management facility to prevent access other than at entry points.
3. Plant, equipment or activities that could cause a potential hazard to the public must be enclosed by a security fence.

Sustainable gas emissions

1. Landfill activities that have a total capacity exceeding 230 000 cubic metres must make sustainable use of landfill gas emissions. For smaller landfill activities, if the sustainable use of the landfill gas emissions is not practical or feasible, flaring must be used to avoid gases being vented directly into the air.

Environmental guidelines for development and any licensing requirements are provided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage at www.environment.nsw.gov.au and Sydney Water Corporation at www.sydneywater.nsw.gov.au

3.7 Telecommunications facility

Objectives

- (a) To apply a precautionary approach to the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure,
- (b) To minimise Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) exposure to the public by ensuring telecommunications facilities are not located near sensitive land uses including dwellings, educational establishments, child care centres and hospitals, where practicable and reasonable,
- (c) To encourage the provision of telecommunications facilities to provide access to meet current and future servicing needs for telecommunications for the general public and local communities, and
- (d) To provide a consistent approach that benefits council, the community and carriers.

Controls

Servicing needs

1. Any telecommunications facility must include measures to restrict public access to the antenna(s) and associated infrastructure. Approaches to the antenna(s) must contain appropriate signs warning of EMR and providing contact details for the facility manager.
2. Where relevant, proposals must comply with the BCA for the purposes of construction and the relevant exposure levels as directed by the Australian Communication Authority (ACA) and the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Authority.
3. Development Applications must also consider each of the following:
 - Minimizing transmitter power to that required to achieve coverage requirements;

- Choosing or designing antennae which minimise emission in directions not required for coverage;
 - Selecting the option that results in the lowest exposures (if alternative sites are available or if there are different options for mounting antennae on a single site).
4. The applicant must provide a mapped analysis of cumulative EMR effect with the Development Application.
 5. The applicant is responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure and site.
 6. Should any emissions other than electromagnetic radiation arise from the installation and operation of the infrastructure, the operator must notify Council and the Department of Environment and Climate Change and recommend a preferred strategy of amelioration.
 7. Council must be notified when infrastructure and associated screening structures are to be removed when it is no longer in use, and the allotment must be restored.
 8. Each development must provide a legible weatherproof sign visible to the public in the immediate location of the telecommunications facility.

Visual amenity

1. Antennas and supporting infrastructure must be designed to ameliorate the visual or cumulative visual impact from the public domain and adjacent area ensuring that the development as carried out is in keeping with the streetscape or the surrounding environment, or both.
2. It must be ensured that the scale of the development is in keeping with the locality, bearing in mind that the scale may be affected by the intended coverage of the network or facility.
3. Planting and landscaping of the site must be provided to minimise the impact of structures.
4. The facility must be integrated with the design and appearance of any building or structure on or within which it is located screening, where practical, any equipment associated with the development so as to reduce its visibility.
5. The development must not obstruct views of significant vistas, landmarks or heritage items
6. Buildings must be an appropriate colour and texture to match the colour and pattern of the background.

Location

1. An application for a Telecommunications Facility must demonstrate particular consideration of likely sensitive land uses. Sensitive land uses may include areas where occupants are located from long periods of time (e.g. residences); and that are frequented by children (e.g. schools and child care centres).
2. The design of antennas and supporting infrastructure should minimise or reduce the cumulative visual impact from the public domain and adjacent areas.
3. Within the local context, the infrastructure design must take into account: colour, texture, form, bulk and scale.
4. Broadband and other cabling must be located underground
5. Telecommunications infrastructure, including mobile base stations must be setback from residential zones, dwellings, educational establishments, child care centres, hospitals or other sensitive land uses to the satisfaction of the assessing officer.
6. Details are also to be submitted with the Development Application on proposed monitoring to ensure compliance with exposure levels.
7. An applicant must demonstrate that in selecting a site for a communications facility (not including a domestic satellite dish), it has adopted a precautionary approach to minimise the EMR exposures to the public by:
 - providing written confirmation that the proposed facility complies with the relevant Australian exposure standard as prescribed by the Australian Communications Authority
 - providing a site locality analysis plan
 - providing a 360 degree prediction map and illustrating the EMR exposure levels and cumulative impact of a proposed facility
8. A communications facility (not including a domestic satellite dish) must not be located:

- on a heritage item;
 - in the vicinity of a heritage item;
 - in an area of heritage significance; or
 - in an area that will impact on endemic flora and fauna
9. A written statement is to be prepared and must explain how the proposed telecommunications facility has responded to the site analysis and the objectives of this DCP.
 10. For facilities covered by the LIF Determination, the carrier is to consult with affected community, irrespective of Council boundaries, as required by the ACIF Code.
 11. The application must provide Council with the results of its community consultation undertaken for facilities covered by the LIF Determination.

Co-location

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

1. Telecommunications facilities should be co-located with other utilities wherever this is technically practical, commercially viable and achieves the best environmental outcome and, in particular:
 - telecommunications lines should be located within an existing underground conduit or duct, and
 - antennae (and similar structures) should be attached via the use of combiners to existing utility poles, towers, structures, buildings or other telecommunications equipment so as to minimise clutter.
2. Efforts made to co-locate are to be demonstrated by the carrier and if co-locating is not proposed it must be demonstrated why it is not viable in the vicinity.
3. The carriers' network master plan for the subject infrastructure type must be included to identify opportunities for co-location or sharing of facilities within or between carriers. Co-location is not a desirable option where:
 - Cumulative emissions are significant,
 - The infrastructure is visually unacceptable,
 - There are physical and technical limits to the amount of infrastructure that structures are able to support; or
 - The required coverage cannot be achieved from the location.
4. Any application must demonstrate a precautionary approach and effective measures to minimise any negative impacts of co-location.

Health

1. Telecommunications facilities must be designed, installed and operated to comply with standards relating to human exposure to electromagnetic energy appearing in any applicable codes or standards made under any applicable law of the Commonwealth.

Installation

1. Steps are required to be taken to minimise any obstruction of pedestrians and traffic, and disruption to the enjoyment of adjoining properties, while the facility is being installed.

2. Work shall be carried out during times that cause minimal disruption to public access and the enjoyment of adjoining properties.
3. Traffic control measures shall be taken during construction in accordance with AS 1742.3—1996 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices open trenching should be guarded in accordance with AS 1165—1982 Traffic Hazard Warning Lamps.
4. Steps shall be taken to minimise soil erosion arising from the siting and installation of telecommunications facilities.
5. Threatened species and critical habitats shall be avoided, and disturbance to vegetation should be minimised and. At the conclusion of the work, impacted vegetation should be restored by the carrier to the satisfaction of the relevant landowner and, if the work is being carried out under a development consent, to the satisfaction of the consent authority.
6. Street furniture, paving and other existing facilities removed or damaged during construction is to be reinstated or rectified by the carrier and the costs of doing so should be borne by the carrier.

3.8 High Technology Industries

Objectives

1. To ensure that waste streams from High Technology Industries are dealt with in a safe and appropriate manner;

Controls

Waste

1. For a High Technology Industry which requires disposal of electronic waste, a suitable, impermeable and secured area is to be provided for the storage of that waste pending its removal from the site;
2. Activities such as compacting/crushing of e-waste on site should be avoided unless suitable measures are in place to prevent contamination of ground from occurring;
3. Industrial activities that generate and discharge liquid trade waste to the reticulated sewerage system must obtain the relevant Liquid Trade Waste approval. The industrial activity must comply at all times with the requirements of the Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines and any conditions of the Liquid Trade Waste Approval. Where there is no reticulated sewerage system there must be suitable methods for disposal.
4. Sufficient space must be provided on-site for the storage, loading and unloading of wastes based on standard waste generation rates, standard waste vehicle sizes and access/turning requirements, for the relevant industry.
5. Industrial, hazardous and clinical waste shall be stored in accordance with SafeWork NSW and/or NSW Department of Health requirements. Any flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in accordance with AS 1940 'The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids'.
6. The collection and disposal of industrial, hazardous and clinical waste generated from the use of the premises shall be undertaken by a waste contractor licensed by the NSW Environmental

Protection Authority (EPA) for this activity. All waste shall be collected from within the property and transported for disposal at an EPA licenced facility.

7. Special arrangements for the storage, collection and disposal of industrial, hazardous and clinical waste shall be detailed in a Waste Management Plan submitted with the development application for the use.
8. Consideration is to be given to the type and quantity of any dangerous goods to be handled/stored/processed on-site, and whether a preliminary hazard analysis would be required to be carried out in accordance with Part 3 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021;

Part 5 – Maldon Employment Generating Lands - Special Provisions

5.1 Introduction

These provisions are additional to the controls outlined in Volume 7. Reference should also be made to applicable controls in Volume 1 – General which applies to all development in Wollondilly Shire.

5.2 Objectives for Development

The following objectives and controls are based on the specialist studies which were undertaken for the rezoning of the above land to IN1 General Industrial and E2 Environmental Conservation.

Overall Objectives

- a) To ensure development is serviced adequately by water and sewer.
- b) To achieve the provision of a sustainable water supply.
- c) To ensure the efficiency of Picton Road is maintained.
- d) To encourage alternate modes of transport to the site.
- e) To ensure hazards such as bushfire, flooding and mine subsidence are managed effectively.
- f) To ensure noise and dust emissions are controlled effectively.
- g) To ensure cultural heritage is conserved.
- h) To ensure biodiversity is managed effectively.
- i) To ensure native vegetation is maintained and improved.
- j) To retain the overall rural landscape character.
- k) To provide an attractive landscaped entrance to Picton township.

5.3 Location

Maldon Employment Generating Lands are located at Picton Road, Maldon and include the following properties:

Address

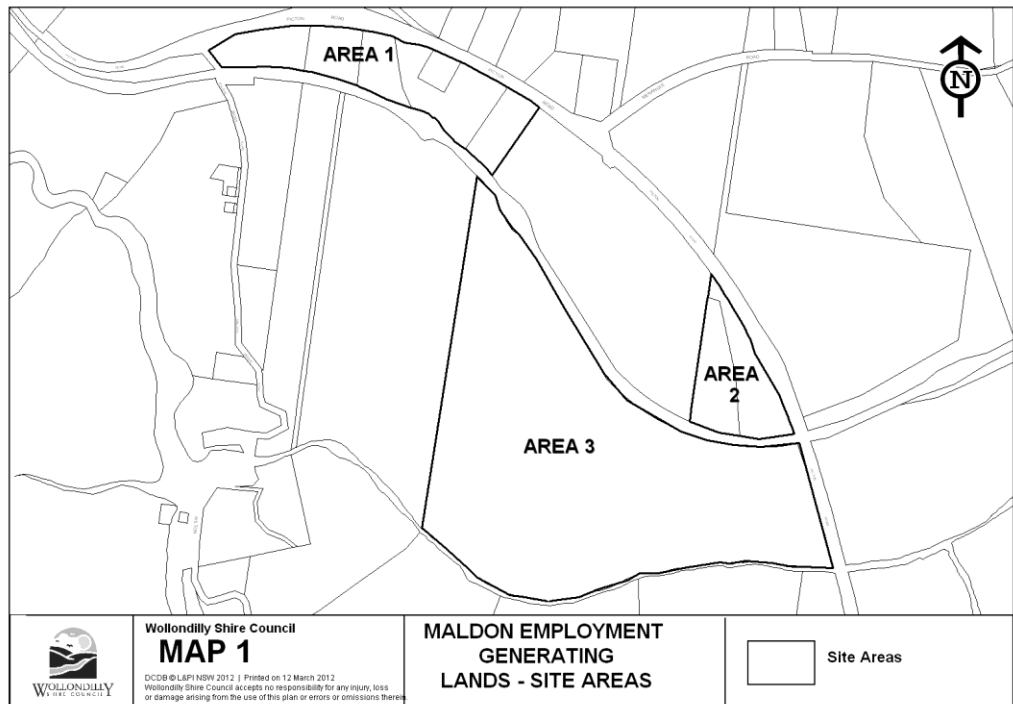
200 Picton Road
240 Picton Road
250 Picton Road
270 Picton Road
290 Picton Road
300 Picton Road
Part of 330 Picton Road
390 Picton Road
400 Picton Road

Cadastre (Lot and Deposited Plan)

Lot 2 DP 818975
Lot 1 DP 732582
Lot 2 DP 732582
Lot 1 DP 105348
Lot 3 DP 732582
Lot 31 DP 731012
Part of Lot 1 DP 1128013
Lot 30 DP 826690
Lot 31 DP 826690

The employment lands comprise three areas which are outlined on Map 1 below:

Map 1 – Site Map



5.4 Special Provisions for Development

5.4.1 Subdivision

Objectives

- To ensure subdivision is undertaken sustainably
- To ensure vehicular access minimises impact on Picton Road.
- To ensure there is adequate road infrastructure to maintain efficient traffic flow on Picton Road.

Controls

- Subdivision is only permitted in association with a nominated land use and a demonstrated satisfactory water supply and wastewater management assessment.
- A plan detailing vehicular access that incorporates internal road links to service all proposed and future lots shall be submitted with any future development application for subdivision of the land.
- No access into Area 1 (indicated on the map) shall be permitted from Maldon Bridge Road.
- Vehicular access across the Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Zone at 330 Picton Road, Maldon being Lot 1 DP 1128013 shall only be provided if approval to modify consent DA-318-12-2004 from the Minister for Planning and concurrence from the Office of Environment and Heritage and the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation is submitted with the development application for subdivision.

5. Access into the site shall be provided by a roundabout which is able to cater for traffic movement from B Double trucks and shall be funded by developers of the site.
6. Vehicular access into any future subdivision of land in Area 1 shall include provision of a bridge over Carriage Creek and shall be funded by agreement with all landowners/developers in Area 1.
7. Vehicular access including a bridge over the Main Southern Railway into Area 3 shall be funded by the landowner/developer of Area 3.
8. Road widening of Picton Road required to provide access and or improve traffic movement into and from the site shall be funded by the developer.
9. The subdivision plan shall detail an on-site PMF refuge to provide an evacuation point during sudden severe storm and flooding events.

5.4.2 Water Supply

Objectives

- a) To ensure potable and non-potable water supplies are adequate to satisfy all needs of the proposed development including fire fighting.
- b) To minimise the reliance on Sydney Water's water supply infrastructure to achieve water supply objectives.
- c) To promote environmentally sustainable water supply solutions to potable and non-potable water supply through the collection, treatment and reuse of site stormwater and wastewater resources.
- d) To ensure protection of surface and groundwater resources.
- e) To minimise risk to health and safety associated with the supply of potable and non-potable water resources.

Controls

1. Development shall only be permissible in association with a satisfactory water supply assessment.
2. A water supply assessment shall be required to:
 - investigate and report on water supply requirements (potable, non-potable and fire protection) for the proposed development;
 - investigate and report on available potable and non-potable resources (Sydney Water Feasibility application to be conducted as part of this assessment);
 - nominate a water supply strategy and provide sufficient security modelling utilising local climate records;
 - assess environmental impact / nominate recommendations for minimising impact on surface and groundwater resources with respect to water supply (i.e. water balance modelling).
 - assess fire protection requirements including fire hydrant and onsite fire storage and booster system design for the proposed development.
3. The water supply assessment shall be undertaken to satisfy relevant Council and industry guidelines and Australian Standards regarding potable and non-potable water supply and fire protection.
4. Stormwater harvesting management solutions shall be sustainable and shall not lessen levels of surface water and groundwater required for sustaining adjoining bushland and riparian areas.

5. Non-potable supply sources such as roof water collection, necessary on-site stormwater detention infrastructure and treated on-site wastewater shall be used to satisfy requirements for non-potable uses such as toilet flushing, irrigation, cleaning and industrial processes where applicable.

5.4.3 Wastewater Management

Objectives

- a) To ensure on-site wastewater management solutions are adequate to satisfy all needs of the proposed development.
- b) To conserve and reuse resources (water, nutrients and organic matter)
- c) To minimise the risk to public health and safety associated with on-site sewage management.
- d) To ensure the protection of surface and groundwater resources
- e) To ensure the protection of land and native flora and fauna through implementation of sustainable on-site sewage management solutions.
- f) To protect community amenity
- g) To promote ecologically sustainable development.

Controls

1. Development shall only be permissible with a demonstrated satisfactory wastewater management strategy.
2. An on-site wastewater and geotechnical assessment shall be submitted to -
 - Investigate and report on sewage generation rates from the proposed development.
 - Investigate and report on environmental and geotechnical constraints to on-site sewage disposal.
 - Nominate minimum standards of acceptable on-site sewage treatment.
 - Determine minimum effluent disposal/irrigation requirements based on moisture and nutrient modelling and incorporating buffer/setback requirements to relevant site features.
 - Provide specifications for the nominated treatment and disposal system including a site location plan.
3. The on-site wastewater and geotechnical assessment shall be undertaken in accordance with relevant Australian Standards, State government policy and Council's "On-site Sewage Management Systems and Greywater Re-use Policy."
4. Wastewater management systems shall be ecologically sustainable and shall not impact on adjoining bushland and riparian areas or surface water and groundwater resources.
5. On-site sewage management systems shall be designed and managed to ensure they do not interfere with the quality of life or reduce the amenity of surrounding rural residents.

5.4.4 Stormwater Management

Objectives

- a) To provide standards for achieving the sustainable use of stormwater.
- b) To ensure water quality is maintained and improved.
- c) To ensure there is sufficient water available for environmental purposes.

Controls

1. A Stormwater/Water Quality Management Plan (SMP) with detailed design of all stormwater management measures shall be undertaken for each development and be in accordance with Council's Engineering Design Specifications.
2. A maximum of 50% impervious site coverage including buildings and hardstand areas shall be permissible.
3. On- Site Detention (OSD) tanks shall be provided with a minimum Specific Site Storage Requirement (SSR) of 125 KL/ha (with a 50% impervious site cover) to achieve a specified Permissible Site Discharge of 230 L/s/ha.
4. Each development shall have a rainwater tank with all roof runoff being directed to this tank and collected rainwater shall be re-used on-site for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing and irrigation.
5. Each development shall have a raingarden filter unit with a minimum size of 59.5 m²/ha and raingarden filters shall consist of a 0.5 m deep sand filter with underdrain.
6. Each development shall have an appropriately sized Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) for removal of gross pollutants prior to discharge of hardstand runoff to raingardens and OSD tanks.
7. Stormwater runoff from the proposed road reserve shall be directed to appropriately sized GPT(s) prior to discharge from the site.
8. Stormwater runoff from the proposed road reserve shall be directed from GPT(s) to an outlet swale prior to discharge from the site. Outlet swales are to have a minimum area of 150 m²/ha road reserve.
9. A report detailing proposed ongoing maintenance of on-site detention facilities shall be submitted with any application for development.
10. Details of individual lot on-site stormwater detention and drainage design and ongoing maintenance for such shall be detailed in Section 88B instruments submitted with subdivision plans and then registered on the title of each lot.

5.4.5 Transport Management

Objectives

- a) To provide infrastructure to service alternative modes of transport.

Controls.

1. A shared pathway shall be provided for each development along Picton Road in accordance with the Wollondilly Bike Plan prior to release of the Occupation Certificate.
2. An assessment of public transport infrastructure requirements to service the area shall be submitted with each development application.

5.4.6 Bushfire Hazard Protection

Objectives:

- a) To afford occupants of any building adequate protection from exposure to a bushfire;
- b) To provide for a defendable space to be located around buildings;

- c) To provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, prevent direct flame contact and material ignition;
- d) To ensure that safe operations access and egress for emergency service personnel and residents is available;
- e) To provide for ongoing management and maintenance of bushfire protection measures, including fuel loads in the Asset Protection Zone [APZ];
- f) To ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters and others assisting in bushfire fighting

Controls

1. An assessment of the level of hazard posed to future development by the land or adjacent land and how the hazard may change as a result of the development shall be incorporated in a Bushfire Management report submitted with an application for development.
2. The Defendable Space setback detailed in Table 1 shall be provided to the future General Industrial buildings located adjacent to the bushfire prone vegetation around the Nepean River and Carriage Creek:

Table 1 – Defendable Space Setbacks

Aspect	Vegetation within 140m of development	Predominant Vegetation Formation Class [Table A2.1 Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006]	Effective Slope of Land for 100 metres from buildings	Available width of Defendable Space to proposed building
South of development within Area 3	Western Sandstone Gully Forest in the Nepean River corridor	Forest	> 25 degrees downslope into the Nepean River	Defendable Space of more than 50 metres to be provided to buildings adjacent to the Nepean River vegetated corridor / buffer zone.
West of development within Area 3	Shale Sandstone Transition Forest in the Carriage Creek corridor	Forest	10 - 18 degrees downslope to the west	Defendable Space of more than 50 metres to be provided to buildings adjacent to the Carriage Creek vegetated corridor / buffer zone.
South of development on Lot 3 in DP 732582 & Lot 31 in DP 731012	Shale Sandstone Transition Forest on the adjoining land to the south	Forest	< 10 degrees downslope to the south	Defendable Space of more than 31 metres to be provided to the south of buildings located to the north of the adjoining land

2. Management of the defendable spaces/landscaped areas shall comply with the following:
 - Maintain a clear area of low cut lawn or pavement adjacent to the building;
 - Keep areas under shrubs and trees raked and clear of combustible fuels;
 - Utilise non-flammable materials such as Scoria, pebbles and recycled crushed bricks as ground cover to landscaped gardens in close proximity to buildings;

- Non-flammable material shall not contain substances which are likely to impact on the adjoining environmental conservation zone and riparian corridors or leach into waterways and groundwater.
 - Trees and shrubs should be maintained in such a manner that tree canopies are separated by 2 metres and understorey vegetation is not continuous [retained as clumps];
3. Future buildings located adjacent to any bushfire hazard shall be constructed to comply with BAL 40 standards pursuant to A.S. 3959 – 2009 – ‘Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas’. The following construction standards are also recommended in addition to the specifications of BAL 40 – A.S. 3959 - 2009:
- Access doors both pedestrian and vehicular to the buildings shall be fitted with seals that seal the bottom, stiles and head of the door against the opening/frame to prevent the entry of embers into the building. Particular attention shall be paid to the gap at the head of the curtain of the roller doors, where mohair type seals can be used;
 - Any external vents, grilles and ventilation louvres shall have stainless steel mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm square fitted to prevent the entry of embers into the building or be fitted with a louvre system which can be closed in order to maintain a maximum aperture or gap of no more than 2mm.
 - Roof ventilators shall be fitted with stainless steel flymesh [2mm aperture] to prevent the entry of embers into the building or be fitted with a louvre system which can be closed in order to maintain a maximum aperture or gap of no more than 2mm.
4. The fire-fighting water supply to the future buildings and for bushfire prevention shall comply with the Building Code of Australia [BCA], Australian Standard A.S. 2419.1 – 2005 and Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006.
5. Public Road access shall comply with, as a minimum, the deemed-to-satisfy provisions of Section 4.2(1) of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006.
6. An Asset Protection Zone comprising an inner protection zone and an outer protection zone shall be located outside of the environmental conservation and riparian areas.
7. A perimeter road of minimum 8.0 metre formed width shall be provided to the southern and western aspect of the future development adjoining the Nepean River and Carriage Creek corridors within Area 3 for fire safety purposes. This perimeter road shall be designed to provide a two-way loop road which connects to the main access road across the railway line. Internal connector roads shall be provided to permit safe evacuation from the perimeter road to the main access road to Area 3.
8. A Bushfire Evacuation Plan shall be submitted with any development application for buildings located within 100 metres of the bushfire prone vegetation.

5.4.7 Flood Prone Land

Objectives

- a) To ensure development does not increase flood levels along Picton Road in the vicinity of Carriage Creek.
- b) To ensure development does not increase flood levels on adjoining properties.

Controls

- 1. Any future proposed development shall not adversely affect flood behaviour on-site or on adjoining properties.
- 2. Provide an assessment of the impact of development on changes in flood behaviour (flow, flow-paths, velocity, etc.) by defining the floodway and flood storage areas on each lot and determine whether compensatory works and/or management measures are required to offset these increases for the full range of flooding.

3. Prepare an emergency response plan which shall provide safe flood evacuation and shall ensure limited impact on critical infrastructure.
4. No building is permissible within the high hazard flood areas.
5. Provide minimum Flood Planning Levels for proposed buildings and infrastructure located within flood affected areas outside of the high hazard areas.
6. Flood proofing of buildings shall be undertaken in areas affected by floodwaters.

Note: For further detail on the location of flood prone land refer to Figure 11 in the Hydrology Study prepared by Martens Consulting Engineers (March 2011).

5.4.8 Noise and Lighting impact management

Objectives

- a) To ensure potential noise impacts from development are mitigated for existing rural residential sensitive receivers.
- b) To provide a framework for assessing the cumulative impact of noise from new development
- c) To ensure the lighting of development does not impact on surrounding rural residents and the habitat of nocturnal native fauna.

Controls

1. A noise assessment shall be lodged for each development which demonstrates that the sound power level within each of the areas outlined in Map 2 would not exceed the noise emission limits identified in Table 2.

Map 2 – Noise Emission Limits Areas

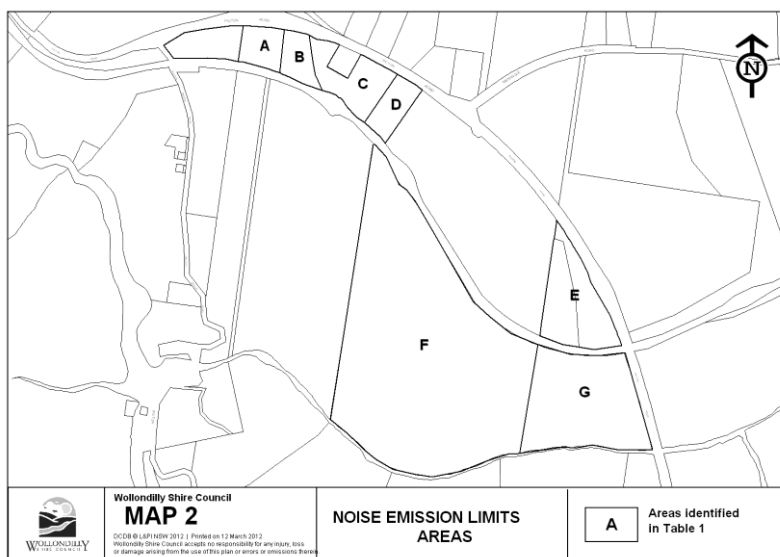


Table 2 – Noise Emission Limits

Area	Noise Limits – Sound Power Level dB(A)		
	Daytime	Evening	Night-time
A	101	101	101
B	100	97	97
C	103	98	98
D	100	96	96
E	102	102	102
F	106	106	106
G	102	102	102

Footnote: The development has been divided into seven land packages to define the appropriate noise criteria. The noise assessment has considered the cumulative noise impact of all existing industrial developments in addition to those proposed in this development. The noise emission limits are the maximum allowable limit for each parcel of land to achieve the appropriate noise criteria at nearby receivers. The existing go-kart track property has been excluded as it would currently exceed these requirements.

2. Sleep disturbance shall be assessed individually for each development at the Development Application stage to ensure rural residential sensitive receivers would not be adversely impacted as a result of the proposal.
3. Noise attenuation and noise management procedures if required shall be detailed to ensure sensitive receivers are not adversely impacted.
4. Noise emissions shall be assessed by each proposal at the development application stage to ensure compliance with the criteria provided in the Maldon Employment Lands rezoning Noise Impact Assessment by AECOM dated 23 March 2012.
5. All reasonable and feasible noise mitigation measures shall be installed by each development to ensure the potential noise impacts on nearby existing rural properties are minimised. If the proposal is to be operational during the night-time period from 10pm to 6 am, the development must be able to show that it would not result in sleep disturbance at nearby properties.
6. A plan of proposed lighting of the development shall demonstrate that light spill will not impact on the amenity of surrounding rural residents or the habitat of native fauna in nearby bushland areas.

5.4.9 Air Quality Management

Objectives

- a) To ensure air quality is not impacted by hazardous emissions or odour from new development.
- b) To ensure existing industries are not impacted by emissions from new development.

Controls

1. A separate air quality impact assessment for those uses which are likely to emit odour or hazardous chemicals or heavy metals shall be submitted with each development application.
2. A report outlining detailed management practices to ensure the reduction and control of dust and odour emissions shall be submitted with each development application.

5.4.10 Aboriginal Heritage Conservation

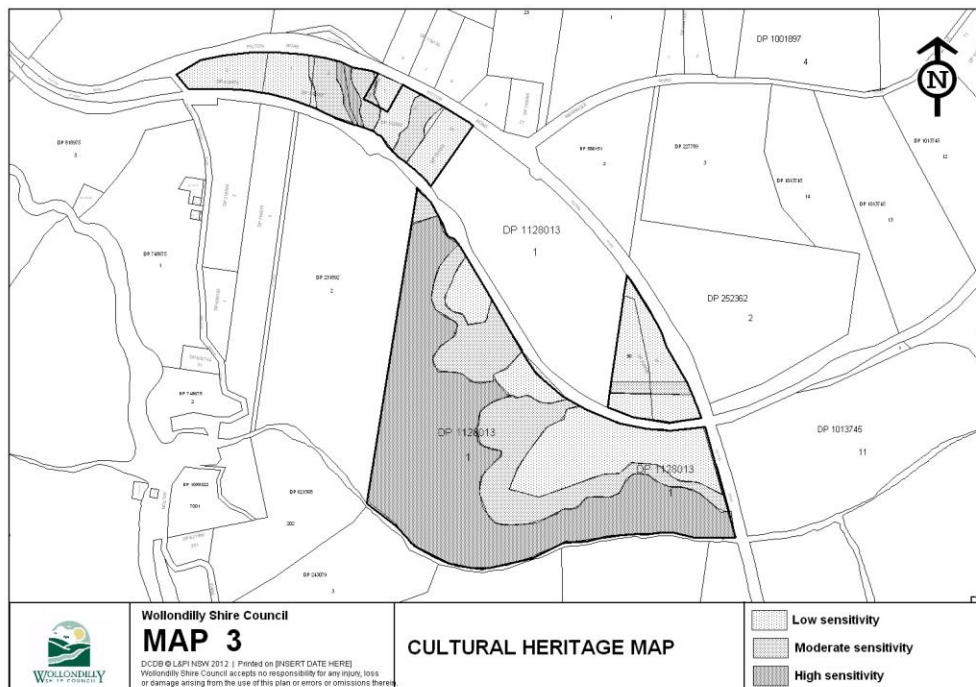
Objectives

- a) To ensure potential areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity are investigated prior to development.

Controls

1. Archaeological test excavations shall be undertaken within areas of low and moderate (archaeological) sensitivity within Area 3 detailed on Map 3 prior to any future development to provide certainty about the presence, extent and significance of subsurface archaeological deposits.
2. Archaeological test excavations shall be undertaken within areas of moderate (archaeological) sensitivity within Area 1 and Area 2 detailed on Map 3 prior to any future development to provide certainty about the presence, extent and significance of subsurface archaeological deposits.
3. Archaeological test excavations must follow the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (the Code) (DECCW 2010).
4. Any aboriginal archaeological deposits found on-site shall be recorded and with the approval of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation and the Office of Environment and Heritage, placed in the Aboriginal Conservation Area located on the north western end of Lot 1 DP 1128013 (see Map 3).

Map 3 – Cultural Heritage



Note: For additional detail on the areas identified in Map 3 see Figure 6 of the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Heritage Study by Biosis dated March 2011.

5.4.11 Mine Subsidence Building Design

Objectives

- a) To provide design parameters for industrial buildings to mitigate the potential impact of mine subsidence.

Controls

1. Proposed buildings, structures, plant, equipment and associated services and infrastructure should be designed to meet the design requirements of the Mine Subsidence Board. The Board will provide the developers of the employment sites with design parameters, which normally include maximum values of vertical subsidence, tilt, strain and curvature that need to be accommodated in the design of the buildings and associated structures and services. The Mine Subsidence Study design parameters for buildings and structures for the Maldon land were identified as follows:
 - Maximum vertical subsidence 900 mm
 - Maximum tilt 6 mm/m
 - Maximum tensile strain 2 mm/m
 - Maximum compressive strain 2 mm/m
 - Minimum radius of curvature 7.5 km
2. The building design should be certified as satisfactory by the Mine Subsidence Board and this certification submitted with the development application.
3. Design guidelines recommended for industrial buildings potentially affected by mine subsidence are attached as Appendix 1.

5.4.12 Biodiversity Conservation

Objectives

- a) To ensure consistency with the principles of total catchment management.
- b) To maintain and improve riparian and habitat corridors
- c) To maintain water quality and aquatic ecology in the river system.
- d) To minimise fragmentation of environmentally significant land.
- e) To ensure fire management regimes do not impact on environmental conservation areas and riparian corridors.

Controls

1. Any future subdivision and associated infrastructure shall be designed to ensure riparian and environmental conservation zones are not impacted.
2. Stormwater management features such as open drainage, retention or detention basins and permanent ponds shall be designed to include habitat features which may include rock armoured drainage lines with low cascades, voids and cavities and permanent ponds with habitat features such as roosting/resting islands and margins with dense plantings of sedges, rushes and reeds.
3. Groundwater and Groundwater Dependant Ecologies shall be assessed as part of any development in accordance with Clause 7.3 (3) (e) of the WLEP.
4. A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) for all retained native vegetation and restored or reconstructed riparian areas of the site shall be submitted with each development application and shall be based on the document *Controlled activities - Guidelines for Vegetation Management Plans* by DECCW (2010).

5. In any future subdivision land within Area 3 zoned E2 Environmental Conservation along the Nepean River and Carriage Creek shall be retained in one landholding and maintained in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan. Note: There may be options for biobanking this E2 land which may be considered by any future landowner.
6. Asset Protection Zones (APZ's) shall be located outside of environmental conservation zones and riparian corridors.
7. Any future development application shall provide details of permanent markers installed by survey around the boundary of the environmental conservation zone to delineate the limit of the Asset Protection Zones.
8. A Section 88B instrument with a Restriction on the Title to require the ongoing maintenance of Asset Protection Zones, weed control and restoration of environmentally degraded areas in the environmental conservation zoned land shall be placed on the title of any lots containing bushfire hazard and/or environmental conservation zones.

5.4.13 Landscape and Scenic Protection

Objectives

- a) To maintain the rural cultural character.
- b) To ensure an urban industrial landscape does not eventuate.
- c) To ensure the scale and bulk of new development does not increase the visual impact of existing development.
- d) To provide landscaping buffers to soften the impact of industrial development.

Controls

1. A fully integrated landscape master plan shall be prepared for future development proposals and shall include street tree plantings with limited connectivity to reduce the risk of bushfire hazard.
2. Revegetation works including street tree plantings shall consist of locally occurring native species (see 11.2 Landscaping of Volume 1, WDCP).
3. Large scale and bulky buildings and structures shall be sited to minimise additional visual impact on the rural landscape character.
4. Buildings and hardstand areas (parking, storage, roads and access etc) shall comprise a total of no more than 50% of the lot size.
5. Natural colours and muted tones shall be used for the exterior of buildings.
6. Development shall be restricted to existing cleared areas to protect the scenic quality of the riverine corridor.
7. A 20m landscape buffer to Area 3 along the Picton Road frontage shall be provided within the building setback to be consistent with that provided to the current Allied Mills development and shall incorporate 4 rows of large trees, on a mound of approximately 1m in height.
8. A 10m landscaping buffer shall be provided for Areas 1 and 2. (Buffer areas between the road and lot boundaries are highly important in softening the visual impact of industrial development).

-
9. Future development shall maintain and enhance existing vegetated areas around the riverine corridor.

5.4.14 Electricity Supply

Objectives

- a) To ensure development does not impact on the security of electricity supply.

Controls

1. Any future proposed development on sites affected by transmission lines should detail compliance with Endeavour Energy requirements and demonstrate that the development and use of the site will not impact on the security of the supply.

Appendix 1

Mine Subsidence Design Principles for Industrial Buildings

- The principles adopted for the design of buildings on reactive clay sites can be used in situations where mining induced ground curvature has to be accommodated.
- The recommendations given in AS 2870-2011 should be followed and it should be remembered that mining induced movements have to be accommodated in addition to all normal design requirements.
- A thorough geotechnical survey at design stage is required particularly where the building is to be founded directly on rock.
- Building directly over or close to a fissure or fault should always be avoided.
- Stepping of buildings may be required where it is not possible to avoid a fissure or fault.
- A more rigorous analysis of the foundation to soil interaction should be undertaken when designing any large rigid structure.
- Rigid foundation beams should be designed to span a distance of half their length or cantilever one third of their length.
- The transfer of ground strains into a structure can occur due to friction beneath or alongside foundations and by earth pressures on the sides of foundations. The foundations should therefore be detailed to reduce the friction between the ground and the foundation and separate the foundation structure from the soil.
- This can be achieved by designing slabs and footings to be as smooth as possible on the underside and by providing a sliding layer of sand at least 150 mm thickness beneath the footings with a polythene membrane on top. On reactive clay sites the sand layer should be omitted. Compressive fillers or void formers can be used alongside footings in the ground to reduce the effect of compressive strains but should also be avoided on reactive clay sites.
- Alternatively the building may be founded on piers or independent footings but in such cases slabs should be designed as suspended slabs with void former beneath them and with sliding joints where they are supported on the piers or footings. Where strains are high greater attention to the design of sliding joints may be necessary and proprietary joints may be useful in some instances to minimise frictional forces.
- Buildings should also be split into smaller sections where appropriate with suitable movement joints carried through the superstructure and this will also assist in accommodating ground curvature.
- Care should be taken to ensure that drainage pipes and other services are free to move where they are built into a structure. This can be achieved using protective sleeves with compressible filler surrounding the pipe or service.
- Buildings should be designed to articulate and hence should be provided with joints to separate the building into smaller elements. Useful guidance for the design of articulated

walling is provided in the Cement and Concrete Association's Technical Note 61. Flexible forms of construction are desirable and storey height openings can be a convenient way of creating vertical joints in the structure.

- Masonry arches should be avoided but if these are required they should be tied at foundation level and across the top of the arches and should be rigidly supported on a reinforced concrete foundation. Alternatively, they can be articulated by the provision of vertical joints in the columns between adjacent arches.
- Internal linings are normally the first to suffer as subsidence occurs with cracking at wall to wall junctions, wall to ceiling junctions and sometimes at board joints. Suspended ceilings are therefore advantageous but where conventional linings are used, provision for movement should be made by introducing movement joints. These can be provided between cornice and wall and to coincide with any points of articulation or weakness in the linings such as at the head of door or window openings.
- Brickwork or masonry should be used in shorter panels where possible and the spacing between vertical joints should not exceed 6 metres. The spacing and width of joints will be determined by the subsidence parameters making due allowance for expansion, brick growth, shrinkage and reactive soil movements. In extreme cases it may be necessary to consider providing cavity walls internally to coincide with articulation joints so that greater freedom of movement can be provided.
- When the shape in plan of the building is complex it may be difficult to accommodate the differential movements and twisting of the structure and in such cases it would be advantageous to split the building into separate elements joined by a flexible link.
- Generally tilts will be quite small and the residual tilt on completion of mining will in most cases still be within acceptable limits. When the mining plan is known it is possible to be more specific about the probable residual tilt for a particular site but at the time of design it is likely that a conservative approach will be necessary. Some provision should therefore be made in the design of a building for future relevening of the structure should this be required.
- Buildings with suspended floors can be more easily relevened by jacking than those built on ground bearing slabs. If, however, the slabs are designed with future jacking in mind it is possible to build in provisions for future adjustment.
- Some industries have equipment that must be kept perfectly level and would be adversely affected even at low levels of tilt. Equipment can be designed with a provision for relevening, so that the equipment can be adjusted as subsidence occurs.
- Some of the more sensitive structures, such as radar systems, satellite antenna towers, turbines and larger tanks can be designed in such a way that they can be adjusted in level as subsidence occurs.

High racking systems in warehouses can also be designed so that they can be adjusted in level, though any tilt in the floor slabs greater than 0.5 mm/m could present operational difficulties for high-lift fork lift trucks.

Development Control Plan 2016

Volume 8 – Primary agricultural and Rural uses



Wollondilly
Shire Council

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PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**1.1 Introduction**

This Volume provides controls for the development and use of land for the purposes of primary agricultural or rural land uses and any development ancillary to those uses and forms part of the Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016.

1.2 Objective

The objectives of this volume are as follows:

- (a) To promote and encourage rural and agricultural enterprises,
- (b) To encourage development that protects the rural amenity, natural landscape features of significance and scenic qualities of Wollondilly Shire,
- (c) To ensure that the establishment of new, or expansion of existing farms will not adversely impact on biodiversity, endangered ecological communities and threatened species,
- (d) To minimise the potential for land use conflict, and
- (e) To ensure that the opportunity for long term sustainable agricultural production is maximised.

Council is unlikely to grant consent to development unless Council is of the opinion that the development is consistent with all of the objectives of this Volume.

Controls in this Plan can only be varied where there are no viable alternatives due to the physical limitations of the land and it can be demonstrated that the proposed use will still meet the objectives.

Part 2 – General Requirements for all Development

None at time of adoption.

Part 3 – Specific Land Use Controls

3.1 Animal boarding or training establishments

3.1.1 Siting and design

Objectives

- To minimise the impacts of animal boarding or training establishments on neighbouring properties resulting from noise, odour, traffic, dust, waste water and other waste products,
- To control the impacts of animal boarding or training establishments by appropriate site buffer or setback distances, and
- To minimise the impacts of development on the natural environment.

Controls

- New structures or the expansion of existing structures for the purpose of dog kennels, are required to comply with the minimum separation distances outlined below:

Minimum setback/separation distances	
Front building setback	65 metres
Side or rear building setback	25 metres
All residential zones	300 metres
Any dwelling on a neighbouring property	200 metres

Note

Where rural land uses emit odour, the above separation distances are minimums only. Consideration will be given to OEH's policy on '*Assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW*' (November 2006) taking into consideration the site characteristics and the merits of each application.

3.1.2 Sustainable noise management

Objectives

- To minimise the impact of animal boarding and training establishments on the amenity of surrounding land.

Controls

- The development must comply with the Industrial Noise Policy of the Environment Protection Authority and any relevant policy.
- Sound-proofed holding sheds for all distressed animals must be provided.

3.1.3 Waste and water management

Objectives

- To encourage the sustainable management of waste and water generated from the proposed establishment.

Controls

- Any application for an Animal Boarding or Training Establishment must demonstrate that waste can be managed without detriment to the environment.
- Stormwater must be disposed of in a manner that does not interfere with adjoining land uses.

3. Stormwater and wastewater generated from the cleaning of structures and yard areas will require treatment to remove pathogens prior to being reused on-site for irrigation purposes.
4. Applications are to demonstrate that an adequate water supply (reticulated water, rainwater tanks and surface waters) is available to support the proposed development.
5. Applications must not solely rely on reticulated water supply to service the needs of the development and must demonstrate an integrated approach to water management using alternate water sources in conjunction with reticulated water.
6. Stormwater drains are to be wide, gently sloping open drains that are well vegetated to minimise erosion potential and facilitate filtering of solid particles contained in the runoff.

Additional Controls – Dog kennels

In addition to the controls above, the following apply to animal boarding and training establishments for the purpose of dog kennels:

1. The flooring of kennels must be constructed from concrete to facilitate ease in cleaning and must be a minimum of 75mm thick.
2. Concrete flooring must have a graded fall to the front opening and must be serviced by a catchment drain that is integrated into the on-site wastewater management system prior to any reuse on-site.
3. Yard areas must be designed to allow cleansing and removal of refuse and must be fully turfed or concreted. Brick, asphalt or earth yard areas are not permitted.

3.1.4 Transport and access**Objectives**

- (a) To minimise the noise and environmental impacts of vehicle movements to and from the site, and
- (b) To ensure adequate access to the development is provided.

Controls

1. Internal access roads must be of all weather design constructed and have turning areas adequate for large articulated vehicles where required.
2. The location of roads, parking and turning areas must recognise potentially sensitive areas such as neighbouring houses.
3. The timing and manner of transport activities associated with the development including the frequency, times, routes and number of animal deliveries and pick-ups, feed deliveries and clean-outs must take into consideration the impact on adjoining neighbours.
4. Car parking and manoeuvring areas for vehicles must be constructed in accordance with Council's Design Specifications.

3.1.5 Landscaping

Objectives

- (a) To encourage the use of landscaping to provide a buffer between the animal boarding or training establishment and surrounding land uses,
- (b) To encourage the use of landscaping to provide visual screening and shade for animals, and
- (c) To ensure landscape species are suitable having regard to surrounding structures, bushfire prone areas and the use of native species.

Controls

1. Landscaping around site structures and site boundaries will be required where the proposed use impacts on adjoining land uses and scenic amenity.
2. All plantings are to be in groups, consist of advanced stock and are to be a minimum of 12m from buildings to allow adequate air movements. In bushfire prone areas, fire retardant species must be utilised and separation from buildings must be consistent with the requirements of Planning for Bushfire Protection.
3. The mature height of tall species should be sufficient to intercept a direct line of sight from a neighbouring dwelling or roadway (measured 2m above the natural ground level).
4. Landscaping must not impede on any required area for on-site effluent disposal.
5. Refer to Council's Recommended Planting Species List in Volume 1 of this DCP (Section 11.2, Tables 1 – 7).

3.2 Aquaculture

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the impact of natural water-based aquaculture on the natural environment, and
- (b) To encourage sustainable aquaculture practices.

Controls

1. Development must address the requirements of any relevant Planning and Development Assessment Guidelines including the requirements of SEPP 62 – Aquaculture.
2. Any farm buildings or structures proposed in conjunction with aquaculture must be in accordance with the requirements of **Section 3.5** of this Volume.

3.3 Intensive livestock agriculture

3.3.1 Siting and setbacks

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that the impacts of development such as air, dust, water, odour, noise and visual amenity are minimised by identifying minimum buffer or setback requirements, and
- (b) To allow for the development of intensive livestock agriculture in locations which are suited to sustainable production.

Controls

1. Development for the purposes of intensive livestock agriculture, are required to comply with the minimum buffers distances outlined below:

Minimum setback/separation distances		
	Intensive livestock agriculture (except Poultry farms)	Poultry farms
Front building setback	175 metres	50 metres

Minimum setback/separation distances		
	Intensive agriculture (except livestock farms)	Poultry farms
Side or rear building setback	150 metres	50 metres
Dwelling on same property	100 metres	50 metres
Any dwelling on a neighbouring property	150 metres	150 metres
All residential zones (R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5).	500 metres	500 metres

Note

Where rural land uses emit odour, the above separation distances are minimums only. Consideration will be given to OEH's policy on *'Assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW'* (November 2006) taking into consideration the site characteristics and the merits of each application.

- Development must be in accordance with the relevant NSW Department of Primary Industry Codes of Practice.
- Sites with a slope greater than 3-4% must not be used for intensive livestock agriculture.
- Sites that have residual chemicals in the soil such as organochlorides and arsenic must not be used for intensive livestock agriculture.
- Development must be located having regard to the topography and microclimate of the area to ensure concentration of odours cannot occur.

3.3.2 Noise, odour and dust

Objectives

- To minimise noise, odour and dust impacts from Intensive livestock keeping establishments on the amenity of surrounding land uses, and
- To encourage healthy, sustainable practices to minimise the impact of development.

Controls

- Where possible, buildings and facilities are to be located out of the line of sight of adjoining neighbours.
- Locate all stationary noise generating machinery within sheds and where practical away from property boundaries.
- Ensure that feed grain is stored in a dry storage area to prevent fermentation.
- Prevent entry of drainage/seepage water into site sheds and storage facilities through the construction of earth contour banks and drainage.
- Feeding troughs and self-feeders must be designed to minimise any spillage that could potentially contribute to odour emissions.
- Appropriately silenced forklifts should be utilised to reduce night noise generation.
- Noise levels generated must not exceed the requirements of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (NSW EPA, 2000).
- Industry Best Practice Management measures developed to eliminate or reduce odour are to be undertaken.
- Where practical, major truck deliveries and produce transport should be scheduled between the hours of 7am to 6pm weekdays and 7am to 1pm Saturdays provided that these hours do not contravene animal welfare practices. It is noted that exceptional circumstances may mean deliveries are conducted outside these hours on occasions.

Additional controls for poultry sheds

1. All poultry sheds are to be appropriately cleaned out after every batch.
2. Sheds or structures must be adequately ventilated.
3. Shed curtains or shutters must be utilised during shed clean outs (to minimise the impact of dust on adjoining land users). As far as practicable, dust generated must stay within property boundaries.
4. The type of litter material chosen for shed floors must have regard to its potential to produce dust.

3.3.3 Soil, waste and water management**Note**

Applicants are advised to consult with the requirements for Earth dams contained within **Section 3.6** of this **Volume**, when designing sedimentation ponds.

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the impact of stormwater and surface run-off on receiving water courses or water bodies and on adjacent lands, and
- (b) To ensure drainage systems efficiently control water flows and minimise the impact on natural drainage patterns of the site.

Controls

1. Local drainage patterns are to be maintained and stormwater flows effectively managed.
2. Development must incorporate the construction of stormwater diversion banks, sedimentation ponds and the installation of a wastewater treatment system to divert and treat wastewater and run-off.
3. Suitable impermeable sedimentation pond structures must be constructed that will not contaminate surface and ground waters.
4. Development must provide appropriate methods for the adequate management and handling of litter, manure, composting and removal of dead animals.
5. Runoff from feeding pens and site buildings (sealed or compacted) is to be collected in sedimentation ponds prior to any irrigation on-site. Contaminated waters must be suitably treated before reuse on the farm.
6. All sedimentation ponds are to be de-sludged to remove build-up of solid effluent when their storage capacity is reduced by more than 25%.
7. Loads of litter, manure and feed being transported to the property are to be adequately covered.
8. Diversion banks may need to be constructed to intercept and divert runoff away from manure stockpiles and carcass disposal areas.
9. Runoff from shed roofs, access tracks and hard stands (sealed or compacted) is to be collected and stored on site.

Note: Any runoff existing on the site must be free of sediment.

3.3.4 Transport and access**Objectives**

- (a) To minimise the noise and environmental impacts of vehicle movements to and from the site, and
- (b) To ensure adequate access to the development is provided.

Controls

1. Internal access roads must be of all weather design construction and have turning areas to accommodate large articulated vehicles and be designed to minimise the amount of backing by trucks/forklifts where required.
2. The location of roads, parking and turning areas must recognise potentially sensitive areas such as neighbouring houses.
3. The timing and manner of transport activities associated with the development including the frequency, times, routes and number of animal deliveries and pick-ups, feed deliveries and clean-outs must take into consideration the impact on the nearest receptors without sacrificing animal welfare and best practice.
4. Car parking and maneuvering areas for vehicles must be constructed in accordance with Council's Design Specifications.

3.3.5 Landscaping

Objectives

- (a) To mitigate the potential noise, dust and odour impacts of proposed intensive livestock developments, and
- (b) To minimise the visual impacts of development on the surrounding landscape.

Controls

1. Where native vegetation is limited in its capacity to provide visual screening then the following vegetation design controls apply:

On-site Application	Design Control
Site boundaries – vegetative windbreak	3 rows of vegetation to be established and maintained
Site boundaries – vegetative screen	A minimum of 1 row of vegetation to be established and maintained
Around Site Structures	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained
Earth Dam Banks	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained
Open Stormwater Drains	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained

2. Landscaping must incorporate a mixture of trees, shrubs and groundcovers, and where practicable utilise species that are endemic to the Shire of Wollondilly.
3. All plantings are to be in groups, consist of advanced stock and are to be a minimum of 12m from sheds (other than tunnel ventilated sheds) to allow adequate air movements. In bushfire prone areas, fire retardant species must be utilised and separation from buildings must be consistent with the requirements of Planning for Bushfire Protection.
4. The mature height of tall species used in site landscaping should be sufficient to intercept a direct line of sight from a neighbouring dwelling or roadway (measured 2m above the natural ground level).
5. Tree planting must not impede on the available area for on-site effluent disposal.
6. Refer to Council's Recommended Planting Species List in Volume 1 of this DCP (Section 11.2, Tables 1 – 7).

3.4 Intensive plant agriculture

3.4.1 Siting and design

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the impacts of horticulture on adjoining properties,
- (b) To control the impacts of horticulture by appropriate site buffer or setback distances, and
- (c) To minimise the impacts of development on the natural environment.
- (d) To provide a consistent approach to planning for the development of new horticulture farms and facilitate additions to existing farms.

Controls

1. Intensive Plant Agriculture is required to comply with the minimum separation distances outlined below unless the impacts can be mitigated through a Council approved design:

Minimum setback/separation distances			
	Horticulture (field based)	Controlled environment structures (igloos)	Viticulture
Front boundary setback	Nil	20 metres	40 metres
Side or rear boundary setback	Nil	20 metres	40 metres
All residential zones	50 metres	50 metres	50 metres
Dwelling on same property	20 metres	20 metres	20 metres
Any other existing dwelling on a neighbouring property	50 metres	50 metres	50 metres

Note: Where rural land uses emit odour, the above separation distances are minimums only. Consideration will be given to OEH's policy on '*Assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW*' (November 2006) taking into consideration the site characteristics and the merits of each application.

2. Buildings must not be located in visually prominent areas such as ridgelines and highly exposed areas.
3. Must, where practical, be sited in locations that minimise impact to the amenity of surrounding land uses.
4. Sites with a slope greater than 10% must not be used for intensive plant agriculture, other than for the purposes of viticulture, which may be located on slopes up to 20%.

3.4.2 Design and construction of controlled environment structures (e.g. igloos or greenhouses)

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the visual impact of structures associated with controlled environment horticulture,
- (b) To encourage the minimal use of pesticides through improved design of structures, and

Controls

- 1. All controlled environment structures, including covering materials, are to be kept well maintained and in good condition.
- 2. Development must include the planting and maintenance of vegetative screens and windbreaks.
- 3. Controlled environment horticulture structures are to be constructed to facilitate the drainage of stormwater away from structures.

3.4.3 Noise and odour

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the noise and odour impacts of Intensive plant agriculture on the amenity of surrounding land uses.

Controls

- 1. Where possible, buildings and facilities are to be located out of the line of sight of adjoining neighbours.
- 2. Prevent entry of drainage/seepage water into site sheds and storage facilities through the construction of earth contour banks and drainage.
- 3. Appropriately silenced forklifts should be utilised to reduce night noise generation.
- 4. Noise levels generated must not exceed the requirements of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (NSW EPA, 2000).
- 5. Where practical, major truck deliveries and produce transport should be scheduled for reasonable hours of the day. Council acknowledges that farmers need to access markets early in the morning therefore requiring night time vehicle movements.
- 6. Locate all stationary noise generating machinery within sheds and where practical away from property boundaries.

3.4.4 Soil, waste and water management

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the impact of development on soil erosion,
- (b) To encourage the improvement of soil organic matter and reduce soil compaction,
- (c) To minimise the impact of stormwater and surface run-off on receiving water courses or water bodies and on adjacent lands, and
- (d) To ensure drainage systems efficiently control water flows and minimise the impact on natural drainage patterns of the site.

Controls

- 1. Intensive plant or horticultural operations are to provide a grassed surface between production areas in order to:
 - reduce erosion potential,
 - improve soil organic matter,
 - provide trafficable areas in wet weather,

- act as biological filters for water run-off, and
 - reduce pest and disease levels.
2. The existing soil moisture content must be assessed prior to undertaking any cultivation practices to avoid damage to the soil structure from cultivating when too dry or moist.
 3. Viticulture farms are to incorporate cover crops in their overall farm management practices to reduce erosion potential, improve soil organic matter and reduce pest and disease levels.
 4. Any cultivation of the site must follow the natural contour lines to increase soil water retention and to minimise erosion potential.
 5. Applications are to demonstrate that an adequate water supply is available to support the proposed development. The use must not solely rely on reticulated water supply to service the needs of the development and must demonstrate an integrated approach to water management using alternate water sources in conjunction with reticulated water.
 6. Water quality tests must be performed to demonstrate that levels of salts, minerals, and pH are suited for horticultural use where irrigation is proposed through the use of water extracted from an adjoining/nearby river.
 7. Stormwater drains are to be wide, gently sloping open drains that are well vegetated to minimise erosion potential and facilitate filtering of solid particles contained in the runoff.
 8. Local drainage patterns are to be maintained and stormwater flows effectively managed.
 9. Where open field horticulture or intensive plant agriculture is proposed the Development must include stormwater diversion banks and sedimentation ponds to divert and capture water runoff.
 10. Runoff from site buildings is to be collected in sedimentation ponds (unless captured by a connected rainwater tank). Contaminated waters must be suitably treated before reuse on the farm.
 11. Diversion banks may need to be constructed to intercept and divert runoff away from any composting areas.
 12. Viticulture farms must consider soil types and their suitability for the production of grapes over the proposed development site.

3.4.5 Pest Management

Notes

Intensive plant agriculture or horticultural land uses must not utilise pesticides for the control of insects, diseases and weeds that pose a risk to the production of crops. Under the NSW Pesticides Act 1999, it is an offence to use a pesticide in a way that *'causes injury or likely injury to another person, damage or likely damage to another person's property or harm to a non-target plant'*. Users or persons intending to use pesticides are to undertake the necessary chemical application and certification training.

Objectives

- (a) To ensure pest management is undertaken in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Controls

1. Pesticide use must meet the requirements of any relevant pesticide legislation (currently being the *NSW Pesticides Act 1999* and associated regulations such as the *Pesticides Regulation 2009*, *Pesticides Amendment (Records) Regulation 2001* and the *Pesticides Amendment (User Training) Regulation*, administered through the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage).
2. The storage, transport, and keeping of records for all pesticides used in intensive plant agriculture farms are to be in accordance with any relevant legislation.

3.4.5 Transport and access

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the noise and environmental impacts of vehicle movements to and from the site, and
- (b) To ensure adequate access to the development is provided.

Controls

1. Internal access roads must be of all weather design construction and have turning areas to accommodate large articulated vehicles where required.
2. The location of roads, parking and turning areas must recognise potentially sensitive areas such as neighbouring houses.
3. The timing and manner of transport activities associated with the development including the frequency, times, routes and number of deliveries and pick-ups must take into consideration the impact on adjoining neighbours.

3.4.6 Landscaping

Objectives

- (a) To mitigate potential impacts associated with odour and spray drift from proposed intensive plant developments, and
- (b) To minimise the visual impacts of development on the surrounding landscape.

Controls

1. Where native vegetation is limited in its capacity to provide visual screening then the following vegetation design controls apply:

On-site Application	Design Control
Site boundaries – vegetative windbreak	3 rows of vegetation to be established and maintained
Site boundaries – vegetative screen	A minimum of 1 row of vegetation to be established and maintained
Around Site Structures	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained
Around Controlled Environment Structures	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained
Earth Dam Banks	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained
Permanent crops such as orchards etc.	Grassed areas maintained. Cover crops to be managed to maximise the benefit to the horticultural commodity produced.
Open Stormwater Drains	Grassed areas are to be kept maintained

2. All plantings are to be in groups and consist of advanced stock.
3. In bushfire prone areas, fire retardant species must be utilised and separation from buildings must be consistent with the requirements of Planning for Bushfire Protection.
4. The mature height of tall species should be sufficient to intercept a direct line of sight from a neighbouring dwelling or roadway (measured 2m above the natural ground level).
5. Landscaping must not impede on the available area for on-site effluent disposal.
6. The mature height of tall species must not impede or shade the available growing area for horticultural crops.
7. Landscaping must incorporate a mixture of shrubs and groundcovers, and where practical utilise species that are endemic to the Shire of Wollondilly.
8. Refer to Council's Recommended Planting Species List in Volume 1 of this DCP (Section 11.2, Tables 1 - 7).

3.5 Farm buildings

3.5.1 Siting and Design

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that farm buildings are designed and constructed to minimise the visual impact with the character of the rural landscape, and
- (b) To ensure that farm buildings are sited to minimise the visual impact on the amenity of the rural landscape.

Controls

- 1. Must not be located in visually prominent areas such as on ridgelines or vantage points.
- 2. Must not be erected on slopes in excess of 10%.
- 3. Maximum 2 metres cut and 1 metre fill.
- 4. Must comply with the minimum setbacks for a single dwelling house in Volume 4 of this DCP, from all property boundaries, unless otherwise provided by this Volume.

3.5.2 Bulk and scale

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the impact of development on the landscape.
- (b) To ensure the size of the buildings relate to its intended use, the size of the property and dominant land use.

Controls

- 1. The maximum size of a farm building in zones **R5 Large Lot Residential, E3 Environmental Management** and **E4 Environmental Living** must not exceed 300m².
- 2. The cumulative total of all farm buildings must not exceed 500m² on any one property in zones **R5 Large Lot Residential, E3 Environmental Management** and **E4 Environmental Living**.
- 3. The maximum size of a farm building in zones **RU1 Primary Production, RU2 Rural Landscape** and **RU4 Primary Production Small Lots** must not exceed 500m², unless the applicant can justify additional size is required to undertake the principle land use. The applicant must also specify the additional measures to be taken to minimise the impact of the farm building on the amenity of neighbouring land uses.

3.5.3 Building height

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the visual impact of farm buildings on the surrounding landscape, particularly in prominent locations such as ridgelines and crests.

Controls

1. The maximum building height of a farm building in zones **R5 Large Lot Residential, E3 Environmental Management** and **E4 Environmental Living** is 7 metres, or no higher than the ridgeline of any existing dwelling on the property, whichever is less. Where a proposed farm shed is of an American barn style, additional height may be considered where environmental impact is considered minimal.
2. Maximum building height of a farm building in zones **RU1 Primary Production, RU2 Rural Landscape** and **RU4 Primary Production Small Lots** is 7 metres.

3.5.4 Colour

Objectives

- (a) To minimise the visual impact of farm buildings and to ensure colours used are complimentary to the surrounding landscape and blend into the farming character of the Shire.

Controls

1. The colour of a farm building must match or blend with the colour of existing structures and buildings on the property and be in keeping with the natural features of the surrounding environment.
2. For vacant land, the colour of the farm building must be taken from the key features of the surrounding environment (dominant vegetation, soils, rock features).
3. Materials must be non-reflective.
4. Farm buildings constructed with galvanised corrugated iron or zincalume are encouraged, to assist in integrating new farm sheds into the existing rural landscape.

3.5.5 Landscaping

Objectives

- (a) To encourage the use of landscaping to provide a visual buffer between the farm building and surrounding land uses.
- (b) To ensure landscape species are suitable having regard to surrounding structures, bushfire prone areas and the use of native species.

Controls

1. Landscaping must be provided in all rural zones where a farm building will be visible from neighbouring allotments and existing native vegetation cover does not provide adequate screening of the structure.
2. Landscaping must incorporate a mix of trees, shrubs and groundcovers, and where practical, incorporate plants that are endemic to the Shire of Wollondilly.
3. All plantings are to be in groups and consist of advanced stock.
4. In bushfire prone areas, fire retardant species must be used.
5. Tree species used to screen farm buildings must have a height at maturity that is above the highest roof ridgeline of the building.

6. Landscaping must be setback 2 to 2.5 times the height of mature species chosen or a minimum of 12 metres (whichever is the greater) from the farm structure.
7. Refer to Council's Recommended Planting Species List in Volume 1 of this DCP (Section 11.2, Tables 1 - 7).

3.6 Earth dams

Objectives

- (a) To ensure that earth dams are constructed to a safe standard, and
- (b) To minimise the impact of dam construction on neighbouring properties and on the surrounding natural environmental features.

Controls

1. The width of a dam crest must be a minimum of 3 metres for a 3 metre high dam wall. The crest must increase in width 500mm from every metre above a 3 metre high dam wall.
2. A minimum of 1.0 metre is to be established for freeboard (the distance between the highest water level and the top of the dam wall). This must increase by 10% for every metre over a 3 metre high wall.
3. Soils predominantly consisting of gravels; organic soils or peat must not be used for dam construction or batters. The material used to construct an embankment should be sufficiently impervious to keep seepage low and ensure that dam walls remain stable. Soils with 25% clay content or greater are ideal to form an impervious barrier.
4. The dam embankment must contain at least 200mm of compacted top soil and be planted with a good soil holding grass. Trees and shrubs must not be planted on the embankment.
5. The slope of the embankment batters must conform to the ratio of 3.0 horizontal to 1.0 vertical for both upstream and downstream slopes.
6. An earth bywash is required on all dams in order to pass surplus runoff around the dam which would otherwise pass over the embankment. The bywash must be a minimum of 6 metres in width.
7. The width of the outlet from the bywash must not be less than the inlet width and must not direct flow onto the downstream toe. The bywash cut batter must have a maximum steepness of 1.5:1.
8. The bywash is to be excavated 75mm below the top water level and backfilled with compacted topsoil and planted with a suitable holding grass such as kikuyu. No trees or shrubs are to be planted in the bywash area.
9. In spring fed dams and dams that consistently receive a large amount of surface water, a piped spillway may be required to act as an outlet. The spillway is to have an inlet of at least 100mm below the level of the bywash. Generally a 150mm pipe is suitable for this purpose.
10. To avoid erosion and cracking of soil around spillway pipes and movement of water along the pipe line, gypsum should be applied below, above and around the pipe for a minimum distance of 2 metres. The trench for the pipe is to be cut into the natural ground under the earth bank or through a compacted section of bank. The base width of the pipe trench is generally about 300mm wider than the diameter of the pipe. The trench should be cut and the pipe installed as early as possible in the construction process to allow the excavation time to settle and compact as cutting through the completed embankment creates a point of weakness which may result in failure.
11. The bywash or spillway water from an earth dam should not have an adverse effect on neighbouring properties. Dams are to be sited so that excess water is contained on the property on which they are located before meeting with a watercourse downstream.
12. All farm dams are required to have a cut-off trench. The cut-off trench is to be constructed along the entire length of the embankment. It does not need to extend across the bywash. The trench must be taken down at least 300mm into the impervious soil and backfilled with impervious material ensuring it is less than 600mm below the natural surface.

13. The earth dam must not be located near or adjoining a natural wetland, floodplain or riparian area, and shall be designed and located to avoid any impact on remnant vegetation or threatened species.

3.7 Commercial Bee Keeping

Objectives

- a) To minimise nuisance from bees to adjoining residential and commercial land.
- b) To ensure honey production is hygienic and complies with the relevant biosecurity requirements.
- c) To ensure that structures and activities that are ancillary to the business complement the area and do not cause adverse impact.

Controls

1. Any hives associated with the beekeeping activity are to achieve a minimum separation distance of 6 metres from dwellings on adjoining lands.
2. The placement and position of hives is to consider the attraction to bees from night lighting on neighbouring properties that may result in bees causing a nuisance.
3. All honey processing, bottling and storage or its handling for immediate consumption must comply the NSW Food Act, Food Regulations and associated Food Standards Code.

NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) (Agriculture) requirements/ biosecurity

- In NSW, beekeepers who own European honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) must register with NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI). For more info on registration and bee keeping best practice see: <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/bees/beekeeper-registration>
- Link to Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice - <https://beeaware.org.au/code-of-practice/>
- A Development Application is required in following zones:
 - All residential,
 - E1 Local Centre
 - E3 Productivity
 - MU1 Mixed use (commercial),
 - C3 Environmental Management.

A Development Application should be prepared in accordance with these documents as it will be referred to DPI for concurrence.

4. Bee flight paths are to be managed by encouraging elevated flight through hive placement and the use of vegetative screening or barriers, to reduce interactions with neighbouring dwellings and high traffic areas.
5. Beekeeping activities are to comply with all current NSW Department of Primary Industries biosecurity requirements, including mandatory beekeeper registration under the *Biosecurity Act*,

2015 and any emergency orders, movement controls, or management protocols issued in response to notifiable pests and diseases (including Varroa mite).

Part 4 – Controls for Specific Locations:

None at time of adoption.