



Development Control Plan

Adopted December 2011

As Amended March 2021

To be read in conjunction with the Uralla Local Environmental Plan 2012
Gazetted 23 March 2012

Acknowledgements

The Uralla Council recognises the traditional inhabitants of the land and recognises their rich culture and intrinsic connection to the land that stretches back over thousands of years. The Uralla Council also acknowledges Aboriginal Elders past and present and pays respect to them and their heritage.

Uralla Council wishes to thank all interested stakeholders for their valuable contributions towards the development of the Uralla Development Control Plan 2011.

Disclaimer

Information in this document is based on available data at the time of writing this strategic document which deals with technical issues in a summary way. All figures and diagrams are indicative only and should be referred to as such. Whilst Uralla Council has exercised reasonable care in preparing this document it does not warrant or represent that it is accurate or complete. Council or its officers accept no responsibility for any loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from acting in reliance upon any material contained in this document.

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Version no.	Updated by:	Date:	Nature of changes
1	E Cumming & J Wolfenden	19.12.2011	Preparation due to the template Conversion LEP and review of existing DCP's
2	E Cumming	27.8.2012	Housekeeping
3	K Hunter, Consultant	23.3.2015	Bed & Breakfast, Shipping Containers, Flood Controls, Lane Widening, Review Code SEPP Compliance and Housekeeping
4	K Hunter, Consultant	26.10.2015	Detached Dual Occupancy Dwelling
5	K Hunter, Consultant	15.8.2016	Chapter 17 – Barleyfields
6	M Clarkson	10.3.2021	Chapter 9 – Heritage Guidelines Housekeeping and setbacks for rural ancillary development. Minimum lot size for manufactured homes. Development standards for renewable energy projects.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISION

This plan is known as the Uralla Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011. It applies to the Shire of Uralla unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this Plan.

The DCP was adopted by Council on 19 December 2011 and became operational upon gazettal of the Uralla Local Environmental Plan 2012 on 23 March 2012.

This DCP repeals the following Development Control Plans:

- Uralla Development Control Plan No. 1 Rural Subdivision
- Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan No. 2 Rural Building Development
- Uralla Development Control Plan No. 3 Section 18 Town of Uralla Rear Service Lane & Off Street Carpark
- Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan No. 4 Outdoor Advertising
- Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan No. 5 Business Development
- Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan No. 6 Exempt and Complying Development
- Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan No. 7 Residential Development and the Public Notification of Development Applications
- Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan Contaminated Land

It may be necessary to refer to more than one chapter in this DCP to ensure that all relevant controls are applied to any specific development. Applicants are encouraged to consult with Council to ensure applicable policies are considered, and to undertake a formal pre-lodgement meeting with Council as part of early considerations for any application.

Where special circumstances exist, the General Manager or Council staff acting under delegation may require standards greater than those specified as acceptable solutions in this DCP. Alternatively, Council may, at its discretion, relax the requirements of this DCP where these are considered unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case.

1.1 Amendment of the plan

The plan may be amended in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

This plan was amended by Council on 27 August 2012, 4 May 2015, 26 October 2016, 15 August 2016, and 6 September 2019.

1.2 Interpretation of Legislative References

Various references are made to legislation in this DCP. Legislation may include Acts, Regulations and Environmental Planning Instruments. Where such legislation changes during the currency of this DCP, reference in the DCP to the legislation should be taken as a reference to the most recent version of that legislation or as a reference to legislation that has replaced the referenced legislation.

1.3 Repeal of the plan

The plan may be repealed under the provisions of the Regulations under the EP&A Act.

1.4 Relevant Local Environmental Plan

The plan relates to Uralla Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Uralla LEP), as amended. In the event of any conflict between this DCP and that Plan, Uralla LEP takes precedence.

1.5 Planning Pathways

There are three distinct planning pathways that most developments¹ will need to follow. These are outlined below.

1.6 Exempt Development

Under the [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Exempt and Complying Development Codes\) 2008](#) (the Codes SEPP), development of a minor nature can be undertaken without the need for formal approval to be obtained. If undertaking such work without approval, the onus is on the developer to ensure that the works are in fact exempt from approval. This can be done through direct reference to the Codes SEPP, use of the Electronic Housing Code or by contacting Council's planning staff. The Codes SEPP can be downloaded via links provided at the NSW Legislation website (www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2008/572).

1.7 Complying Development

Under the Codes SEPP, a range of specified development can be undertaken via a simplified approvals process called Complying Development. Various conditions must be met for the development to be undertaken as Complying Development including meeting the requirements of the National Building Code.

Specific development types that could be undertaken *provided that prescribed conditions are met* include:

- Dwelling construction;
- Housing alterations;
- Commercial and industrial works;
- Subdivision;
- Demolition; and
- Temporary Uses and structures.

Further details about what works would be permissible as Complying Development can be found in the Codes SEPP. To ascertain whether the development is complying development, direct reference to the Codes SEPP or by contacting Council's planning staff are the best methods.

1.8 Full Development Application

All other development requires approval via a formal development application (DA). Council's DA pro-forma provides details about the information requirements for a DA. This DCP provides additional information about design and planning considerations that must be taken into account as part of the assessment of a DA. Prospective applicants should refer to the relevant chapters of the DCP in order to check what matters they will need to attend to prior to lodgement of a DA.

1.9 State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

Some development types can be undertaken in accordance with the provisions set out within a particular SEPP which would take precedence over both Uralla LEP and this document.

¹ Other planning pathways may exist for development of a major nature or those being undertaken by a Government agency. Council staff will advise on these on a case by case basis.

1.10 National Construction Code (NCC)

The NCC applies for all building construction works. Irrespective of any other control in this document, the NCC will take precedence.

1.11 Contributions

Where a development will, or is likely to, increase the demand for public services and amenities then Council may require a contribution towards the cost of providing those services and facilities.

Under Council's Section 94 Contributions Plan, contributions may be required for the following services and amenities:

- **Roads.** Development which will impact on the condition of existing roads, or require construction of new roads, will be required to make a contribution to such works so as to improve or upgrade existing roads or construct new roads. Where the existing population will benefit from these works the cost will be apportioned between new and existing development;
- **Traffic management measures.** Any development which is of such a magnitude as to require upgrading or new traffic management measures will be required to make a contribution towards the cost of providing these measures. Depending on the pressure of new development on existing traffic management measures, Council will consider apportioning the cost of the upgrading of current works or providing new works. Works may include the construction of median strips, shoulder widening and deceleration and overtaking lanes;
- **Car parking.** Contributions for car parking may be required where provision of on-site parking is not able to meet demand. Contributions will be based upon the number of spaces, rate of total parking demand and Council's ability to provide parking;
- **Community facilities.** Provision of any necessary facilities;
- **Rural Fire Service.** Contributions for the provision of necessary infrastructure; and
- **Drainage.** Any internal drainage will be wholly provided by the developer unless otherwise specified by Council. If new development contributes additional undesirable run-off, contributions may be sought for drainage augmentation or provision made for retention structures. Contributions may also be sought in any area where erosion and sedimentation processes result as a consequence of development to provide preventative and controlling measures.

NB: For reticulated water supply and sewerage services, the developer is responsible to meet all of the cost of providing the services including any upgrading of existing facilities.

1.12 Planting of Vegetation

As a general rule, any vegetation that is planted should be located so as to avoid present or future interference with infrastructure including roads, buildings, water and sewer lines or service easements. This will require a consideration of the type of the vegetation and its root system.

1.13 Definitions

Within this DCP words have the meaning as set in this clause:

adjoining land means land which abuts an application site or is separated from it only by a roadway, pathway, driveway or similar thoroughfare;

advertisement means the display of symbols, messages or other devices for promotional purposes or for conveying information, instructions, directions or the like, whether or not the display includes the erection of a structure or the carrying out of work;

advertiser in relation to an advertisement or an advertising structure, means:

- (a) the person who caused the advertisement to be displayed or the advertising structure to be erected;
or
- (b) the owner of the building or land, or the occupier of land, on which the advertisement is displayed or the advertising structure is erected;
- advertising structure** means a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement;
- AHD** means Australian Height Datum;
- ancillary development** means development on land for a purpose that is ancillary or incidental to a use under the Uralla LEP 2011;
- application site** means the parcel of land to which a Development Application relates, and includes all lands required for the carrying out of the application proposal;
- area** of an advertisement in the form of a sign means the area within the outline of that sign or, where one side is larger than the other, the area within the outline of the larger side; or for any other sign (eg, multi-sides signs), one third of the total surface area of the sign;
- asset protection zone (APZ)** is a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and buildings, which is managed progressively to minimise fuel loads and reduce potential radiant heat levels, flame, ember and smoke attack;
- building height** means the distance from the natural ground level to the ridgeline of the building;
- building line** see front building line;
- bushfire prone land** means land identified on the Uralla LGA – Bushfire Prone Land Map as published by the NSW Rural Fire Service;
- Code SEPP** means [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Exempt and Complying Development Codes\) 2008](#);
- contaminated land** means land in, on or under which any substance is present at a concentration above the concentration at which the substance is normally present in, on or under (respectively) land in the same locality, being a presence that presents a risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment;
- directional sign** means a sign erected for purposes of directing vehicular or pedestrian traffic, advising or restricting the public;
- EP&A Act** means the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended);
- front building line** is a line drawn parallel with the primary street frontage at the point of a building closest to the street. This line is expected to be no closer to the street frontage than specified for the primary street frontage setback;
- hazardous material** anything that, when produced, stored, moved, used or otherwise dealt with without adequate safeguards to prevent it from escaping, may cause injury or death or damage to life, property or the environment;
- integrated development** is development (not being Exempt or Complying) that, in order for it to be carried out, requires development consent and one or more approvals set out in Clause 91 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (as amended);
- land** includes any building or part building erected on the land;
- neighbouring land** means any land, other than adjoining land, which is near to a development site (and may include land in a neighbouring local Council area);
- notification plan** means the plan showing the height and external configuration of buildings, which accompanies a Development Application;
- owner** means:
- the person or persons who appear on Council’s computer property records to be the owner of the land at the date of notification
 - in the case of land that is the subject of a strata scheme under the Strata Titles Act 1973, or a leasehold strata scheme under the Strata Titles (Leasehold) Act 1986, the Owners’ Corporation
 - in the case of land that is community, precinct or neighbourhood parcel within the meaning of the Community Land Development Act 1989, the Association for the parcel;
- residential development** means dwellings, residential flat buildings, motels, boarding houses, hostels, caravan parks, units for the aged and any place where persons would ordinarily be expected to reside and sleep;

structural adequacy certificate means certification from a practicing structural or civil engineer that a proposed development can withstand expected flood velocities, including scour, debris and buoyancy forces;

temporary sign means an advertisement of a temporary nature which:

- (a) announces any local event of a religious, educational, cultural, political, social, or recreational character or relates to any temporary matter in connection with such an event; and
- (b) does not include advertising of a commercial nature [except for the name(s) of an event's sponsor(s)].

These signs must not be displayed earlier than 28 days before the day on which the event is to take place and must be removed within 14 days after the event.

Note: Advertisements, such as bill posters, which are not removed by the advertiser within 14 days after the advertised event would not be considered "temporary signs". Temporary signs may include advertisements such as banners, bunting, posters, inflatable structures, etc;

Uralla LEP means the Uralla Local Environmental Plan 2012.

2. SUBDIVISION

2.1 About this Chapter

Subdivision is a process whereby land is broken up into a number of lots, and a Plan of Subdivision is lodged with the Land and Property Management Authority to provide the legal basis for ownership of the new lots created. It will ultimately result in an intensification of land use and as such it is important that the potential impacts of this intensification are considered as part of the approvals process.

This chapter provides information about the matters that Council is required to consider for this type of development under the provisions of the EP&A Act and the Uralla LEP. The Uralla LEP provide the principal development standards relating to subdivision, while this chapter provides additional information about specific controls that Council has implemented to ensure that the likely environmental impacts of subdivision are managed appropriately.

The matters that need to be considered for subdivision will vary depending on where in the Shire it is to be undertaken. This Chapter provides some general information about subdivision in the section 'General Advice to Applicants for Subdivision' and then provides specific information for particular areas in the sections that follow.

2.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to all land within the Uralla Shire.

2.3 General Advice to Applicants for Subdivision

Prior to lodging a Development Application for a subdivision, it is strongly recommended that applicants follow these steps:

- Request a Section 10.7 Planning Certificate from Council to provide information about any restrictions on the land (such as bush fire hazard or flooding);
- Identify the land use zone in which it is planned to undertake the subdivision (this information is provided in the Planning Certificate), and then read the relevant section in this Chapter;
- Draw a rough sketch map of the proposed subdivision indicating approximate lot sizes and the location of any new roads;
- Make an appointment for a meeting with Council's Manager of Planning to discuss the proposed subdivision and to determine the particular requirements that will need to be addressed prior to lodgment of the Development Application;
- Arrange for any reports that may be required to be undertaken. The purposes of the reports are:
 - To determine the suitability of the land for the proposed subdivision,
 - To identify any potential adverse environmental impacts and to propose ways to ensure that any such impacts are avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level.
 - The reports could include some or all of the following depending on the size and location of the land and other circumstances:
 - Flora and fauna report
 - Archaeological report
 - Flood investigation report
 - Traffic report
 - Bush fire hazard assessment report;

- Prepare a conceptual Plan of Subdivision drawn to an appropriate scale. It is recommended that the Plan of Subdivision be drawn by a surveyor (as this will be required anyway before issue of a subdivision certificate prior to finalisation of the subdivision), however a less formal drawing is acceptable for Development Application purposes provided it includes the following information:
 - Description of the land,
 - Property boundaries of the development site and of the lots immediately adjacent,
 - Direction and degree of slope (or the contours of the land and the contour interval),
 - Location of existing built and natural items on or adjacent to the land (e.g. buildings, roads, sewer, town water, electricity, telephone, trees, streams, dams, depressions, rock outcrops etc.),
 - Location of all existing drainage reserves, easements and rights of way affecting or likely to affect the land,
 - The proposed new lots (showing lot size) and any new roads (note that the boundaries of the proposed new lots will need to be relatively accurately shown, as once the consent is issued for the Development Application the plans will be stamped and will form the basis of the subsequent formal Plan of Subdivision to be lodged with the Land and Property Management Authority);
 - Proposed names for new roads,
 - Proposed method for disposing of stormwater from future dwellings or right-of-way or access pavements. Where it is necessary to drain the water from the site across adjoining private property to a suitable discharge point, evidence of a legal agreement with the affected property owners for the creation of appropriate easements will be required prior to subdivision approval being granted,
 - The plan will need to include a north arrow, a scale bar and the date of preparation.
- Prepare a servicing strategy to indicate how the following services will be provided:
 - Water supply
 - Sewer (or alternative solution in non-sewered areas)
 - Storm water drainage

The above steps will usually provide enough information to enable a Development Application to be lodged. When development consent issues, it will include a number of requirements that must be met as part of the development process, including the preparation by a practising civil engineer of engineering plans and specifications for the construction of roads, footpaths, drains and other infrastructure associated with the proposed subdivision. These plans will need to be provided prior to the issue of a construction certificate which then permits the commencement of construction.

2.4 Subdivision of Bushfire Prone Land

When designing subdivisions for bushfire prone land, it is important to ensure that steps are taken to ensure that subdivision design facilitates safety of residents and firefighters and the defence of property in case of fire. The following specific objectives for residential and rural residential subdivision are from *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* published by the NSW Rural Fire Services. Any development of bushfire prone land will need to meet these objectives:

- minimise perimeters of the subdivision exposed to the bush fire hazard. Hourglass shapes, which maximise perimeters and create bottlenecks, should be avoided;
- minimise bushland corridors that permit the passage of bush fire;
- provide for the siting of future dwellings away from ridge-tops and steep slopes – particularly up-slopes, within saddles and narrow ridge crests;
- ensure that separation distances (Asset Project Zones - APZ) between a bush fire hazard and future dwellings enable conformity with the deemed to-satisfy requirements of the NCA. In a staged development, the APZ may be absorbed by future stages;

- provide and locate, where the scale of development permits, open space and public recreation areas as accessible public refuge areas or buffers (APZs);
- ensure the ongoing maintenance of asset protection zones;
- provide clear and ready access from all properties to the public road system for residents and emergency services; and
- ensure the provision of and adequate supply of water and other services to facilitate effective firefighting.

Among other things the implementation of these objectives will require that specified performance criteria be met for the provision of the following:

- Asset protection zones;
- Access roads (public, property access, fire trails); and
- Dedicated water supplies (although these are more likely to be implemented as part of building construction rather than at subdivision).

2.5 Subdivision in Residential Areas

Where this Section Applies

The Section applies to the following land use zones:

- R1 General Residential
- R2 Low Density Residential

Aims and Objectives

- To provide safe, convenient and attractive neighbourhoods that meet the diverse and changing needs of the community by:
 - › Offering a wide choice of good quality housing and associated community facilities,
 - › Encouraging walking and cycling,
 - › Minimising energy consumption,
 - › Promoting a sense of place through neighbourhood focal points and the creation of a distinctive identity which recognises and, where relevant, preserves the natural environment;
- To ensure that subdivision will not result in increased risk from bushfire or other environmental hazards;
- To ensure that the intensification of land use does not result in undesirable environmental consequences; and
- To implement the 'user pays' principle for the provision of services to the subdivision.

Performance Outcomes

- Minimum subdivision size is implemented as per the Uralla LEP;
- Subdivision design and construction meets Council's relevant engineering guidelines;
- Upgrading of lane width to enable the efficient provision of services.

Acceptable Solutions

- › In addition to minimum lot size requirements,
- › Lots shall have a minimum frontage of 16 metres,
- › Lots fronting cul-de-sacs shall have a minimum frontage of 16 metres at the line of the approved street setback,
- › Corner lots shall have a minimum frontage of 18 metres to each street and the minimum lot size shall be met after allowing for area lost at corners which are to be splayed to a minimum of 3 metres and dedicated as public road;
- If the land is bushfire prone, then the provisions of the NSW Rural Fire Service's publication *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* will need to be considered and implemented as appropriate;

- Where no other alternative is possible, (e.g. access or laneway), Council may battle axe allotments. The specifications for these allotments shall be:
 - The access handle is to be excluded from calculation of area of the lot for the purposes of minimum lot size calculations,
 - Minimum width of access handle - 3.65 metres,
 - The access handle is to be concreted or sealed,
 - The access handle shall have a setback of at least that specified for a side setback in the section Setbacks and Building Envelopes in the Residential Development chapter,
 - A maximum of one battle axe lot per existing lot to have access over the handle,
 - The prime objective in designing the access way is to provide for vehicles to be able to move in a forward direction when entering or leaving the site. However, this does not generally apply to the road frontage lot, unless there is a special problem concerning available sight distance,
 - Turning facilities are to be provided within the terms of the access/right-of-carriageway or within each lot, as determined by the Council. This is to be provided for in a Section 88B Instrument as required;
- In subdivisions involving ten or more lots the developer shall be required to provide a financial contribution in accordance with the relevant Section 94 plan with the funds to be applied by the Council in acquiring or improving recreation reserves;
- New roads created by the subdivision shall be constructed and sealed according to Council's technical specifications;
- Council may require that a traffic study to be undertaken where there is a likelihood of a significant increase in traffic volumes resulting from the subdivision;
- Council may require that existing roads be upgraded to a suitable standard to cater for any expected increase in traffic;
- The following services shall be provided to each lot at the developer's cost:
 - reticulated water,
 - a sewerage connection,
 - electricity,
 - the necessary underground conduits for the passage of future service lines and NBN cabling (where available),
 - any easements required to facilitate the provision of services and/or inter-allotment drainage;
- Council will carry out all works associated with connection to the existing reticulated water and sewerage network with full costs to be met by the developer;
- Proof of satisfactory arrangements concerning the provision of electricity and telephone service shall be provided prior to issue of the subdivision certificate;
- In general, for any new lot created by a subdivision, the applicant is to meet 100 percent of the costs of constructing kerbing and guttering and all necessary associated stormwater drainage infrastructure. A more detailed treatment of this is provided in Chapter 16 – Kerbing and Guttering;
- Lane Widening: Where land facing an existing lane is to be subdivided, Council requires the provision of a strip of land no more than 4.57m wide across the frontage to be dedicated as a public road at no cost to Council, for the purpose of lane widening. The width of this strip will depend upon:
 - the width of the pavement required;
 - the width required to locate services in the road reserve; and
 - the logical extension of footpaths on both sides of the road
- If wireless NBN connection is proposed, it must be demonstrated that a valid exemption exists under the provisions of Telecommunications (Fibre-ready Facilities –Exempt Real Estate Development Projects) Instrument 2016.

Note: Council requires the minimum road reserve width of 13.7 metres to provide services to new lots and to provide a road carriageway and pedestrian footpaths. The consistent application of this

development control will enable Council to continue its policy of upgrading lanes. Road reserve width refers to the width of the whole road area from fence to fence.

Alternative Solutions

Council may consider alternative approaches provided it can be demonstrated that they would meet the aims, objectives and performance outcomes of this Section.

2.6 Subdivision in Village Areas

Where this Section Applies

The Section applies to the following land use zones:

- RU5 - Village

Aims and Objectives

- To provide safe, convenient and attractive village neighbourhoods that meet the diverse and changing needs of the community by:
 - Offering a wide choice of good quality housing and associated community facilities,
 - Encouraging walking and cycling,
 - Minimising energy consumption,
 - Promoting a sense of place through neighbourhood focal points and the creation of a distinctive identity which recognises and, where relevant, preserves the natural environment,
 - Providing flexibility in land use.
- To ensure that subdivision will not result in increased risk from bushfire or flood;
- To ensure that the intensification of land use does not result in undesirable environmental consequences; and
- To implement the 'user pays' principle for the provision of services to the subdivision.

Performance Outcomes

- Minimum subdivision size is implemented as per the Uralla LEP, , noting that strata subdivision below the LEP minimum lot size is not permitted;
- Subdivision design and construction meets Council's relevant engineering guidelines.

Acceptable Solutions

- In addition to minimum lot size requirements,
 - Lots shall have a minimum frontage of 16 metres,
 - Lots fronting cul-de-sacs shall have a minimum frontage of 16 metres at the line of the approved street setback,
 - Corner lots shall have a minimum frontage of 18 metres to each street and the minimum lot size shall be met after allowing for area lost at corners which are to be splayed to a minimum of 3 metres and dedicated as public road,
 - Lots shall provide a dedicated area for the installation of effluent disposal facilities which will ideally be installed above the flood planning level. If this cannot be achieved, the effluent disposal system will need to be an aerated system. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis, and could have the effect of significantly increasing the minimum lot size that will be required for the subdivision to be approved (also see Council's On-Site Waste Water Management Strategy);
- If the land is bushfire prone, then the provisions of the NSW Rural Fire Service's publication *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* will need to be considered and implemented as appropriate;
- Where no other alternative is possible, (e.g. access or laneway), Council may consider battle axe allotments. The specifications for these allotments shall be:
 - The access handle is to be excluded from calculation of area of the lot for the purposes of minimum lot size calculations,

- › Minimum width of access handle - 3.65 metres,
- › The access handle shall have a setback of at least that specified for a side setback in the section Setbacks and Building Envelopes in the Residential Development chapter,
- › A maximum of one battle axe lot per existing lot to have access over the handle,
- › The prime objective in designing the access way is to provide for vehicles to be able to move in a forward direction when entering or leaving the site, However, this does not generally apply to the road frontage lot, unless there is a special problem concerning available sight distance,
- › Turning facilities are to be provided within the terms of the access/right-of-carriageway or within each lot, as determined by the Council. This is to be provided for in a Section 88B Instrument as required;
- In subdivisions involving ten or more lots the developer shall be required to provide a financial contribution in accordance with the relevant Section 94 plan with the funds to be applied by the Council in acquiring or improving recreation reserves;
- New roads created by the subdivision shall be constructed and sealed according to Council’s technical specifications;
- Council may require that a traffic study to be undertaken where there is a likelihood of a significant increase in traffic volumes resulting from the subdivision;
- Council may require that existing roads be upgraded to a suitable standard to cater for any expected increase in traffic;
- The following services shall be provided to each lot at the developer's cost:
- reticulated water (if a Town Water Supply system is provided by Council),
 - › electricity,
 - › the necessary underground conduits for the passage of future service lines and NBN cabling (where available),
 - › any easements required to facilitate the provision of services and/or inter-allotment drainage;
- Council will carry out all works associated with connection to the existing reticulated water and sewerage network with full costs to be met by the developer;
- Proof of satisfactory arrangements concerning the provision of electricity and telephone service shall be provided prior to issue of the subdivision certificate;
- The provision of kerbing and guttering is not required.

Alternative Solutions

Council may consider alternative approaches provided it can be demonstrated that they would meet the aims, objectives and performance outcomes of this Section.

2.7 Subdivision in Large Lot Residential Areas

Land that has been zoned for rural residential purposes (ie, R5 Large Lot Residential) has been assessed as being generally suitable for such purposes. However, there are still a number of factors which must be considered before subdivision and further development of the land can proceed. This section addresses these factors.

Where this Section Applies

The Section applies to the following land use zone:

- R5 - Large Lot Residential

Aims and Objectives

- To ensure that subdivision in Rural Residential Areas is appropriate within the landscape;
- To ensure that subdivision will not result in increased risk from bushfire or other environmental hazards;
- To ensure that the intensification of land use does not result in undesirable environmental consequences; and

- To implement the ‘user pays’ principle for the provision of services to the subdivision.

Performance Outcomes

- Minimum subdivision size is implemented as the Uralla LEP noting that strata subdivision below the LEP minimum lot size is not permitted;
- Subdivision design and construction meets Council’s relevant engineering guidelines.
- Access handles for battle-axe blocks are to be excluded from the lot area for the purposes of minimum lot size calculations if the average width is below 25 metres.

Acceptable Solutions

- In addition to meeting the lot size requirements of the Uralla LEP, any new lots created in a subdivision must provide at least one building envelope with the following attributes:
 - If bushfire prone land, there must be an existing cleared area or one which can be cleared (subject to restrictions in the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* and the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*) that is suitable to provide an asset protection zone that meets the requirements of the NSW Rural Fire Services as articulated in *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*,
 - Should minimize the clearing of existing vegetation,
 - An existing all weather access or a feasible route for one to be constructed,
 - If bushfire prone land, the site may require a second alternative access route in accordance with *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*,
 - Not within a known or potential flood planning area (see 11 - FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT),
 - Not contaminated land,
 - Must not be on a ridgeline visible from adjacent roads, and
 - Should have suitable locations for the disposal of septic tank overflow (or an alternative aerobic disposal system) (see Council’s On-Site Waste Water Management Strategy);
- New roads created by the subdivision shall be constructed and sealed according to Council’s technical specifications;
- Council may require that a traffic study to be undertaken where there is a likelihood of a significant increase in traffic volumes resulting from the subdivision;
- Council may require that existing roads be upgraded to a suitable standard to cater for any expected increase in traffic;
- Property accesses must not be constructed at points which present traffic difficulties in terms of sight distance, or construction difficulties in terms of stable earthwork slopes in cut or fill batters. They must be in accordance with Council’s technical specifications and may require concurrence of the RMS in some circumstances;
- All prominent hilltops and ridges are to be preserved. Subdivisions should be designed so as to:
 - Exclude roads, powerlines and other services and amenities from hilltops,
 - Exclude dams and other earthworks from hilltops,
 - Any tanks and similar structures which are dependent upon gravity for their operation should be designed and located so as to blend in with the natural environment, and
 - Any clearing of vegetation for fence lines, building site, access tracks and asset protection zones shall be undertaken to comply with the provisions of the *Local Land Services Act 2013* and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;
- If bushfire prone land, the relevant provisions of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* will need to be addressed, and particular attention is drawn to the following:
 - Rural-residential developments include blocks often associated with lifestyle choices rather than focusing on some form of primary production. Where agricultural pursuits are undertaken they are considered secondary to the residential component of the use of the land. Consideration should be given, where practical, to grouping of rural-residential buildings into clusters which allow for the establishment of APZs (asset protection zones) around a group of dwellings rather

than having to ensure individual protection for a large number of scattered dwellings. The clustering of dwellings provides for better protection with reduced vegetation clearance and hence less environmental impact.

This approach would require the subdivision to be designed in a manner to facilitate the recommended location of dwellings.

- If the lot to be subdivided has an area greater than 1 hectare, or, together with any adjoining land in the same ownership, an area of more than 1 hectare, then the provisions of *State and Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection* apply. Among other things, this means that:
 - Council must satisfy itself that the land is not potential or actual koala habitat before giving consent to a development application;
 - Council may only satisfy itself based on information obtained from a person who is qualified and experienced in tree identification;
 - If the land proves to be core koala habitat, then a formal plan of management will need to be prepared by the applicant prior to development consent being granted.

Alternative Solutions

Council may consider alternative approaches provided it can be demonstrated that they would meet the aims, objectives and performance criteria of this Section.

2.8 Subdivision in Rural Areas

Subdivision in rural areas will result in the creation of relatively large lots with the minimum lot size constrained by the Lot Size Map which forms part of Uralla LEP. Depending on the particular area, the minimum lot size can be 200ha or 400ha. As such, it is expected that suitable sites for dwellings would be able to be readily found, and undesirable impacts from land use intensification would be kept to a minimum. A fairly flexible approach can thus be taken to planning controls for subdivision in rural areas.

Where this Section Applies

The Section applies to the following land use zones:

- RU1 - Primary Production
- RU2 - Rural Landscape

Aims and Objectives

- To ensure that subdivision in Rural Areas is appropriate within the rural landscape;
- To minimize fragmentation of agricultural lands;
- To allow for boundary adjustments and subdivision that facilitate flexibility in the arrangement of agricultural holdings;
- To ensure that subdivision will not result in increased risk from bushfire or other environmental hazards; and
- To implement the 'user pays' principle for the provision of services to the subdivision.

Performance Outcomes

- Minimum subdivision size and dwelling permissibility are implemented as per the Uralla LEP;
- If, for any reason, subdivision would result in the creation of a lot of less than 25ha upon which a dwelling would be permissible, then the provisions of the section Subdivision in Rural Residential Areas shall apply; and
- Subdivision design and construction meets Council's relevant engineering guidelines.

Acceptable Solutions

- In addition to meeting the requirements of the Uralla LEP, any new lots created in a subdivision where a dwelling would be permissible must provide at least one building envelope with the following attributes:
 - If bushfire prone land, there must be an existing cleared area or one which can be cleared (subject to restrictions in the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* and the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*) that is suitable to provide an asset protection zone (including inner & outer protection areas) that meets the requirements of the NSW Rural Fire Services as articulated in *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*,
 - An existing all weather access or a feasible route for one to be constructed,
 - If bushfire prone land, the site may require a second alternative access route in accordance with *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*,
 - Not within a known or potential flood planning area,
 - Not contaminated land,
 - Must not be on a ridgeline visible from adjacent roads,
 - Should have suitable locations for the disposal of tank effluent (or an alternative aerobic disposal system) (see Council's On-Site Waste Water Management Strategy), and
 - Should minimize the clearing of existing vegetation;
- Property accesses must not be constructed at points which present traffic difficulties in terms of sight distance, or construction difficulties in terms of stable earthwork slopes in cut or fill batters. They must be in accordance with Council's technical specifications and may require concurrence of the RMS in some circumstances;
- New roads created by the subdivision shall be constructed and sealed according to Council's technical specifications;
- Council may require that a traffic study to be undertaken where there is a likelihood of a significant increase in traffic volumes resulting from the subdivision;
- Council may require that existing roads be upgraded to a suitable standard to cater for any expected increase in traffic;
- All prominent hilltops and ridges are to be preserved. Subdivisions should be designed so as to:
 - Exclude roads, powerlines and other services and amenities from hilltops,
 - Exclude dams and other earthworks from hilltops,
 - Any tanks and similar structures which are dependent upon gravity for their operation should be designed and located so as to blend in with the natural environment, and
 - Any clearing of vegetation for fence lines, building site, access tracks and asset protection zones shall be undertaken to comply with the provisions of the *Native Vegetation Act 1997*;
- If bushfire prone land, other requirements in *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* may need to be implemented, or advice in the form a Bush Fire Hazard Assessment Report by a suitably qualified accredited person; and
- The provisions of *State and Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection* apply to development of rural land. Among other things, this means that:
 - Council must satisfy itself that the land is not potential or actual koala habitat before giving consent to a development application;
 - Council may only satisfy itself based on information obtained from a person who is qualified and experienced in tree identification;
 - If the land proves to be core koala habitat, then a formal plan of management will need to be prepared by the application prior to development consent being granted.
- If Council has agreed that provision of reticulated electricity to the subdivided lot(s) is not viable, provision of alternative methods of supply must:
 - Demonstrate compliance with Australian Standards;
 - Have certification from the manufacturer that they are fit for purpose, and
 - It must be noted on the property title that reticulated power is not provided to the lot.

- If wireless NBN connection is proposed, it must be demonstrated that a valid exemption exists under the provisions of (Fibre-ready Facilities –Exempt Real Estate Development Projects) Instrument 2016.

Alternative Solutions

Council may consider alternative approaches provided it can be demonstrated that they would meet the aims, objectives and performance criteria of this Section.

2.9 Subdivision in Commercial and Industrial Areas

Where this Section Applies

The Section applies to the following land use zones:

- B2 - Local Centre
- B4 - Mixed Use
- B6 - Enterprise Corridor
- IN1 - General Industrial
- IN2 - Light Industrial

Aims and Objectives

- To provide safe, convenient and attractive employment land neighbourhoods that meet the diverse and changing needs of the community by:
 - Offering a wide choice in land for commercial and industrial purposes,
 - Facilitating development that is consistent with the objectives for the Commercial and Industrial zones in the LEP;
- To ensure that the intensification of land use does not result in undesirable environmental consequences; and
- To implement the ‘user pays’ principle for the provision of services to the subdivision.

Performance Outcomes

- Subdivision design and construction meets Council’s relevant engineering guidelines.

Acceptable Solutions

- Minimum dimensions for the size and shape of proposed allotments do not apply. However, a development application for subdivision must be able to demonstrate that the size and shape of the allotments are appropriate for their proposed use and are able to accommodate business premises, car parking, landscaping and other requirements of the proposed development;
- New roads created by the subdivision shall be constructed and sealed according to Council’s technical specifications;
- Council may require that a traffic study to be undertaken where there is a likelihood of a significant increase in traffic volumes resulting from the subdivision;
- A single shared access for newly created lots fronting the New England Highway should be considered to limit the number of access points onto the highway. The need for a shared access will depend on factors such as the length of the frontages of the proposed lots and the location of the subdivision development. Access to the New England Highway will require the concurrence of the RMS;
- Council may require that existing roads be upgraded to a suitable standard to cater for any expected increase in traffic;
- The following services shall be provided to each lot at the developer's cost:
 - reticulated water,
 - a sewerage connection,
 - electricity,
 - the necessary underground conduits for the passage of future service lines and NBN cabling (where available),
 - any easements required to facilitate the provision of services and/or inter-allotment drainage.

- Council will carry out all works associated with connection to the existing reticulated water and sewerage network with full costs to be met by the developer;
- Proof of satisfactory arrangements concerning the provision of electricity and telephone service shall be provided prior to issue of the subdivision certificate;
- In general, for any new lot created by a subdivision, the applicant is to meet 100 percent of the costs of constructing kerbing and guttering and all necessary associated stormwater drainage infrastructure. A more detailed treatment of this is provided in *Chapter 16 – Kerbing and Guttering*; and
- For subdivision for the purposes of residential development in zone B4, the provisions about lot frontage, corner lots and battle axe shaped allotments of the section Subdivision in Residential Areas shall also apply.

Alternative Solutions

Council may consider alternative approaches provided it can be demonstrated that they would meet the aims, objectives and performance criteria of this Section.

3. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 About this Chapter

This chapter of the DCP has been prepared as a guide to applicants developing low and medium density residential development (Class 1, 2 and 3 buildings) in Uralla and Bundarra. Together with the LEP, this chapter is intended to provide additional controls and guidance so that development within residential zones is appropriate and serves to enhance the overall character and amenity of neighbourhoods.

3.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to the following zones under Uralla LEP:

- R1 General Residential;
- R2 Low Density Residential;
- RU5 Village

This chapter of the DCP uses ideas from the Australian Model Code for Residential Development (Edition 2) and the NSW Office of Planning & Environment's Residential Development Controls No.1.

3.3 General Advice to Applicants for Residential Development

Aim

The aim is to enhance and protect the amenity of the new and the existing residential areas by:

- Providing design controls for residential development; and
- Setting reasonable and attainable environmental standards for solar access, privacy, view, vehicular access, and parking and landscaping; while recognising that zones require controls that match the zone objectives, and that lower density development should be subject to less stringent controls as their amenity impacts are lower.

Vehicular access and parking requirements are outlined in Chapter 6.

Application of Controls

In assessing development proposals, Council must consider all the matters specified in Section 79(C) of the EP&A Act. Council may refuse a development, which does not comply with the Heads of Consideration under that Section or may seek to modify a non-complying development by imposing conditions designed to make it comply.

3.4 Site Design and Layout

Aim

- To provide flexibility in the layout of buildings;
- To promote good site functioning; and
- To minimise impacts on adjoining properties.

Performance Outcomes

- Site design integrates the controls within this chapter of the DCP to produce attractive and functional development; and
- Development respects neighbouring development, by arranging buildings and uses of areas so as to minimise amenity impacts on neighbours, including noise, overlooking and overshadowing.

Acceptable Solutions

- For two or more dwellings on a lot, a site analysis diagram and design response statement are provided that demonstrate the way in which the site has been developed within the constraints and opportunities of the site;
- Dwellings at the street frontage “address the street” by presenting their front doors and windows to the street;
- Driveways are to be concrete or bitumen sealed from the road to the property boundary;
- Manufactured homes are not permitted below the corresponding LEP minimum lot size for a dwelling house;
- For developments of more than 3 dwellings on a lot,
 - Straight driveways longer than 10m without relief are avoided.
 - A single driveway access may serve a maximum of two dwellings.
 - Walls longer than 10m are to be avoided.
 - Views down a driveway shall be to a landscaped area at the end of the driveway.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

Use of a registered architect or experienced designer of multi-unit housing is recommended for developments of 3 or more dwellings.

3.5 Density

Introduction and General Provisions

Density is one of the key aspects of the different residential zones, which have varying minimum lot sizes. The density provisions of the DCP are designed to ensure that the density of development reflects the aims and objectives of the zone.

Aim

To ensure that development respects the density characteristics of the zone; and

- To protect neighbourhood character.

Performance Outcomes

- The minimum site area for a dwelling complements the density of the zone.

Acceptable Solutions

- Density of dwellings is in accordance with Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Density

Dwelling Size	Minimum site area per dwelling	
	Zones R1 and RU5	Zone R2
Small (<55m ²)	130m ²	182m ²
Medium (55-84m ²)	200m ²	280m ²
Large (85-125m ²)	290m ²	406m ²
Extra Large (>125 m ²)	<50% site cover	<30% site cover

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

Consideration can be given to variations on the minimum areas, where all other standards in the DCP are fully achieved and, in the opinion of the Council, the aims and performance outcomes of the clause are achieved.

3.6 Setbacks and Building Envelopes

Introduction and General Provisions

Setbacks are one of the key determinants of neighbourhood character. The setbacks in this chapter have been designed to reflect the character, aims and objectives of the various residential zones within Uralla Shire. Setbacks are to be measured against the walls of buildings 1.4m above ground level.

Aim

- To minimise impacts on adjoining properties; and
- To maintain streetscape.

Performance outcomes

- The streetscape is maintained with setbacks which are consistent with existing development;
- Buildings with wall heights over 3m have greater side and rear setbacks to improve amenity for adjoining properties;
- Side and rear setbacks respect the density character of the zone to which they are applied; and

Acceptable solutions

- The maximum building height shall be eight (8) metres; and
- Setbacks are provided in accordance with Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Setbacks

Zone R1 – General Residential

Zone RU5 – Village

Standard	Conditions
Street setback (from primary street frontage) – at least the average distance of the setback of the two adjoining dwelling houses located within 40m of the lot on which the dwelling house is to be erected; or, where there are not two dwelling houses located within 40m of the lot, the front setback shall be a minimum of 6m.	Nil
Street setback (from secondary street frontage if applicable) – as per the Codes SEPP.	Nil
Side and rear setback – Build to boundary	Walls less than 3.5m in height; Fire rated (e.g. brick or masonry); No windows; Not more than 10m along the boundary; Not more than 50% of the boundary length or the total length of adjoining wall built to boundary, whichever is the greater; Complies with overshadowing requirements of this DCP.
Side setback – 900mm	Walls less than 3.5 m in height
Side setback – as per the Codes SEPP	Walls equal to or greater than 3.5 m in height
Rear setback – 1.5m	Walls less than 3.5 m in height
Rear setback – 2.4m + 0.5m for each metre wall is over 3.5 m	Walls equal to or greater than 3.5 m in height
Projection into setbacks – 450mm	Projection is one of the following: fascias, gutters, downpipes, rainwater tanks, chimneys, flues, domestic fuel tanks, cooling or heating appliances,

Standard	Conditions
	light fittings, electricity and gas meters, aerials, antennae, pergolas, sun blinds, unroofed terraces, landings, steps and certain ramps. (As per Cl. 3.7.1.7 of the National Building Code Vol. 2)

Zone R2 – Low Density Residential

Standard	Conditions
Street setback (from primary street frontage) – at least the average distance of the setback of the two adjoining dwelling houses located within 40m of the lot on which the dwelling house is to be erected; or, where there are not two dwelling houses located within 40m of the lot, the front setback shall be a minimum of 8m.	Nil
Street setback (from secondary street frontage if applicable) – minimum of 6m.	Nil
Side setback – 1.6 m	Walls less than 3.5 m in height
Side setback – as per the Codes SEPP	Walls greater than 3.5 m in height
Rear setback – 3.2 m	Walls less than 3.5 m in height
Rear setback – 3.2m + 0.5 m for each metre wall is over 3.5 m	Walls greater than 3.5 m in height
Projection into setbacks – 600mm	Projection is one of the following: fascias, gutters, downpipes, rainwater tanks, chimneys, flues, domestic fuel tanks, cooling or heating appliances, light fittings, electricity and gas meters, aerials, antennae, pergolas, sun blinds, unroofed terraces, landings, steps and certain ramps. (As per Cl. 3.7.1.7 of the National Building Code Vol. 2)

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

Other proposed setbacks may be considered provided that they would achieve the Aims and Performance Outcomes for Setbacks and would satisfy relevant NBC requirements.

Visitor parking (uncovered) may occupy up to 30% of the front setback area (by width) provided that the development is compatible with the existing streetscape, and any parking spaces are set back at least 1m from the front boundary of the property.

3.7 Open Space

Introduction and General Provisions

Open space is required with all new residential development to enhance residents' amenity and shall be provided in accordance with the standards in this section. Areas used for driveways, car parking, drying areas and service areas shall not be included as landscaped areas or as part of the usable private open space.

Aim

- To provide a landscaped setting for new development;
- To promote the planting of shade trees; and
- To provide for secluded private open space.

Performance Outcomes

- New development is within a landscaped setting which is compatible with or improves the streetscape of the locality and which softens the appearance of new development;
- Landscaped areas provide for shade trees to enhance the character of the town and to improve solar performance of the development in summer; and
- Open space areas provide adequate area for secluded private open space for each ground floor dwelling and to provide functional private open space for upper floor dwellings. *Note: An upper floor dwelling is a dwelling which, apart from access or parking, is located above another dwelling.*

Acceptable Solutions

- Landscaped areas are provided in accordance with Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Landscaping

Dwelling Size (Ground floor dwelling)	Landscaped area per dwelling		
	Zones R1 and RU5	Zone R2	Zone R5
Small (<55m ²)	45m ²	60 m ²	No minimum
Medium (55-84m ²)	45m ²	60 m ²	No minimum
Large (85-125m ²)	45m ²	60 m ²	No minimum
Extra Large (>125 m ²)	45m ²	60 m ²	No minimum

Dwelling Size (Upper floor dwelling)	Landscaped area per dwelling		
	Zone R1 and RU5	Zone R2	Zone R5
Small (<55m ²)	30m ²	50 m ²	No minimum
Medium (55-84m ²)	45m ²	90 m ²	No minimum
Large (85-125m ²)	100m ²	125 m ²	No minimum
Extra Large (>125 m ²)	125m ²	150 m ²	No minimum

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

Landscaped areas for upper floor dwellings may be varied where the development complies with all other standards in this DCP and where the performance objectives of this chapter are achieved. For example this could include a common area of private open space available for the use of residents, or usable balconies (at least 10m² wide and 2.4m deep) that do not overlook adjoining secluded private open space, or affect the privacy of other dwellings.

3.8 Secluded private open space

Introduction and General Provisions

Secluded private open space is an expectation for every private dwelling. This chapter of the DCP outlines the requirements, which differ for ground floor and other dwellings.

Aim

- Access to private open space meets the needs of the residents of the development.

Performance Outcomes

Ground floor dwellings

- Secluded private open space is provided, with at least one usable area for each dwelling, which is directly accessible from a living area,
- Secluded private open space addresses the performance outcomes for solar access in this DCP.

Upper floor dwellings

- Access to outdoor private open space is provided for each dwelling without ground level access.

Acceptable Solutions

- Secluded private open space is provided in accordance with Table 3.4, and must be located behind the front building line.

Table 3.4 Secluded Private Open Space

Dwelling Type	Secluded Private Open Space Provision		
	Zone R1 and RU5	Zone R2	Zone R5
Ground Floor	24 m ² (minimum dimension 3.5m)	30 m² (minimum dimension 4.5m)	No minimum
Upper Floor	10m ² balcony (min depth 2.4m) or access to common open space with provision of amenities, of not less than 15m ² per dwelling	Not applicable	Not applicable

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

Enclosing screen walls or fences should be designed to ensure privacy, both from adjoining communal open space or access ways, and from dwellings and their courtyards.

Secluded private open space areas should, where possible, make provision for canopy trees or other shade devices that permit access of winter sun to dwellings but limit summer sun. Where shade trees are provided (which is encouraged) these should be compatible with the building structure and services, when grown to their full size.

3.9 Landscaping of Open Space Areas

Introduction and General Provisions

Landscaping should provide a softening of the development, maintain or enhance the streetscape, and assist to manage solar access. All parts of the site not built upon or paved shall be landscaped with grass, ground covers, shrubs and/or trees. Site design should not result in bare expanses of fencing or driveway with landscaping largely confined to private open space areas. Good quality presentation of public areas is required.

Aim

- To provide an integrated approach to landscaping which achieves the following performance outcomes.

Performance Outcomes

- To contribute to the “greening” of Uralla, in particular through the further development of the urban tree canopy;
- To enhance the streetscape by providing good quality presentation to public areas;
- To provide areas for infiltration of water, to minimise off-site drainage requirements; and
- To improve the microclimate around dwellings.

Acceptable Solutions

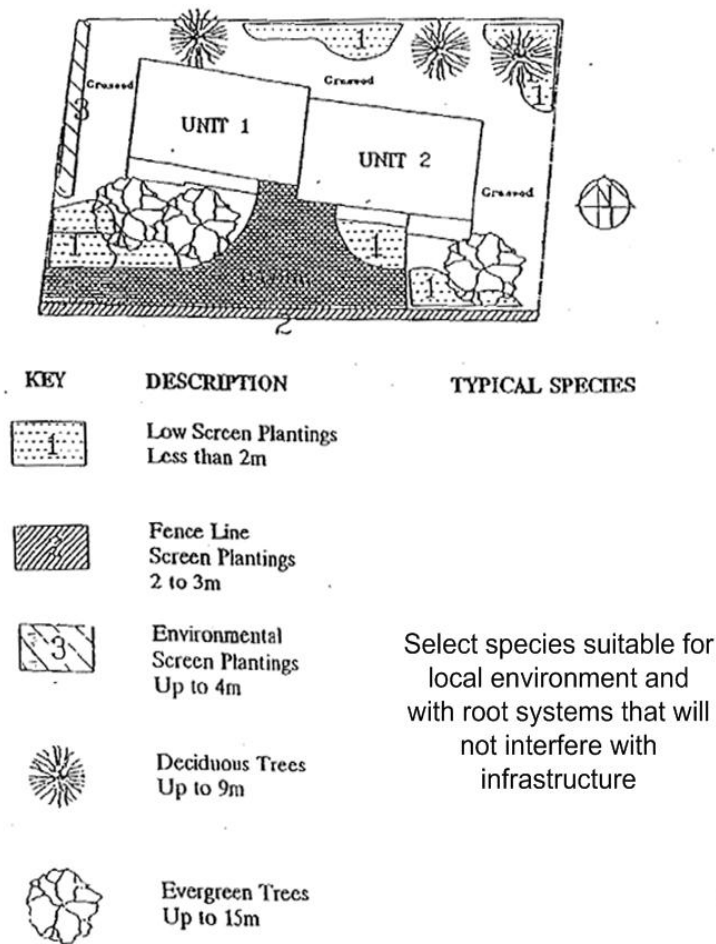
A landscape concept plan (similar to the example given in Figure 3.1) is provided with the development application. A mix of exotic and native vegetation may be used noting that:

- Native trees (particularly ones from the local area) can help to enhance biodiversity and provide urban habitat for birds and other wildlife; and
- Exotic deciduous trees have an important role to play as part of managing solar access (i.e. shading in summer, and allowing sunlight to permeate in the winter).

Advisory Note

Local nurseries and/or tree groups can be consulted to determine suitable species for landscaping. Vegetation with root systems which could interfere with infrastructure (e.g. sewer, water, footpaths, roads, buildings) should be avoided.

Figure 3.1 Example of Concept Landscaping Plan



Alternative approaches and design suggestions

A landscape plan that has been prepared by a qualified horticulturalist with experience in the climatic conditions and soils found in Uralla Shire will be accepted as an alternative to the acceptable solution.

In established areas, landscaping should relate to the streetscape and the landscaping of adjoining development. Where possible, landscaped areas should adjoin the landscaped areas of adjacent allotments and should incorporate the drip-line of mature trees planted in adjoining properties.

Regard should be given to the use of sun protection devices (i.e. verandas, pergolas, deciduous trees, etc.) along western-facing walls to produce a comfortable microclimate in and around dwellings.

Careful consideration of the layout of external and internal living spaces can increase the occupants' enjoyment of their dwelling. For example, a deck, terrace or balcony could provide an outdoor extension to an internal living room.

3.10 Privacy

Introduction and General Principles

Maintaining privacy within habitable rooms of dwellings and in secluded private open space is an important aspect of providing development that meets the occupants' needs. The requirements of this chapter should be regarded as minimum requirements, and wherever feasible higher levels of privacy should be provided.

Aim

To avoid direct views into windows of dwellings and to ensure that ground level secluded private open space has adequate areas free of overlooking.

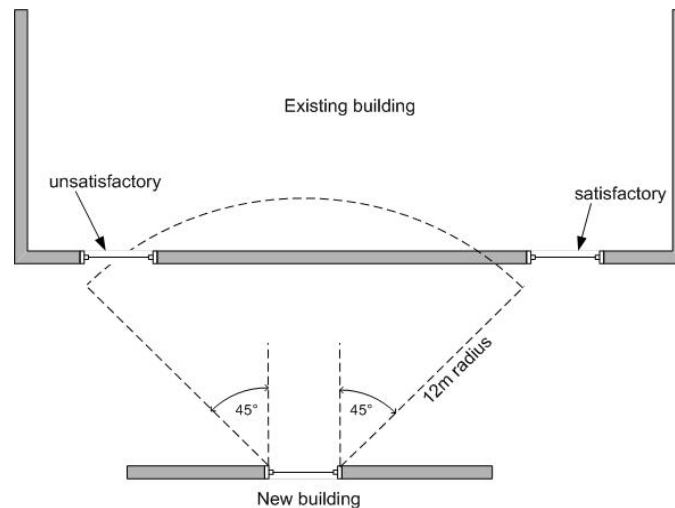
Performance Outcomes

- At least 75% of secluded private open space is free from overlooking.
- No direct views occur into habitable rooms of a dwelling.

Acceptable Solutions

Direct facing windows or balconies of dwellings are not within 12m of windows, secluded private open space or balconies of other dwellings (at horizontal angles up to 45 degrees – see Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 Avoid direct viewing of adjacent windows



Windows are not within 4m (horizontal distance) of a communal area.

Alternative Approaches and Design Suggestions

75% of the secluded private open space of a dwelling is not able to be overlooked (This applies to dwellings within the development and dwellings that may be overlooked by the development).

Screening of windows is provided where windows do not meet the acceptable solutions.

Screening can be provided in various ways. These include opaque glass, ensuring sill heights are greater than 1.7m, or the use of lattice or louvre screens attached to the side of windows (maximum permeability of 25%). Screening to common areas and secluded private open space areas can be provided by hedges, fences, courtyard walls or the like.

3.11 Fencing

Introduction and General Principles

Fencing of land provides the following benefits:

- It delineates the extent of the property;
- It serves to limit the passage of humans and animals thus enhancing security; and
- It can help to provide privacy.

Aim

To ensure that fencing is appropriate to the streetscape and environment in which it is erected.

Performance Outcomes

- Properties are suitably delineated;
- Privacy is enhanced where relevant;
- Fence construction materials and form are selected to be sympathetic to the location in which the fence is constructed and any neighbour impacts are minimised.

Zone R1 – General Residential & Zone RU5 – Village

Acceptable Solutions

- The maximum height of a side or front fence (including gate) between the front of the dwelling and the street shall be 1200mm, and be open –style with no solid panels. Side or rear fences behind the front building line may be built to a maximum height of 1,800mm. No barbed wire is permitted;

Alternative Approaches and Design Suggestions

Nil.

Zone R2 – Low Density Residential & Zone R5 – Large Lot Residential

Acceptable Solutions

- Fencing to be constructed of materials and height suitable to the local area;

3.12 Solar Access

Introduction and General Principles

In the New England climate, managing access to winter sun is a major objective. This assists to maintain liveable dwellings and to reduce heating costs. Solar access should be considered as an integral and basic aspect of the design. Relatively high ultraviolet levels in summer also demand that adequate shading be provided where required.

Aim

- To manage solar access so as to improve liveability in summer and winter, within the dwelling and in the private open space.

Performance Outcomes

- At least 50% of the secluded private open space receives sun between the hours of 10am and 3pm on 21 June.

Acceptable Solutions

- Dwellings achieve the preferred solar orientation and placement on lots as shown in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 below;
- Eaves and window heights achieve the design outcomes shown in Figure 3. below; and
- Secluded private open space is located on the north side of dwellings, and is provided with summer shade.

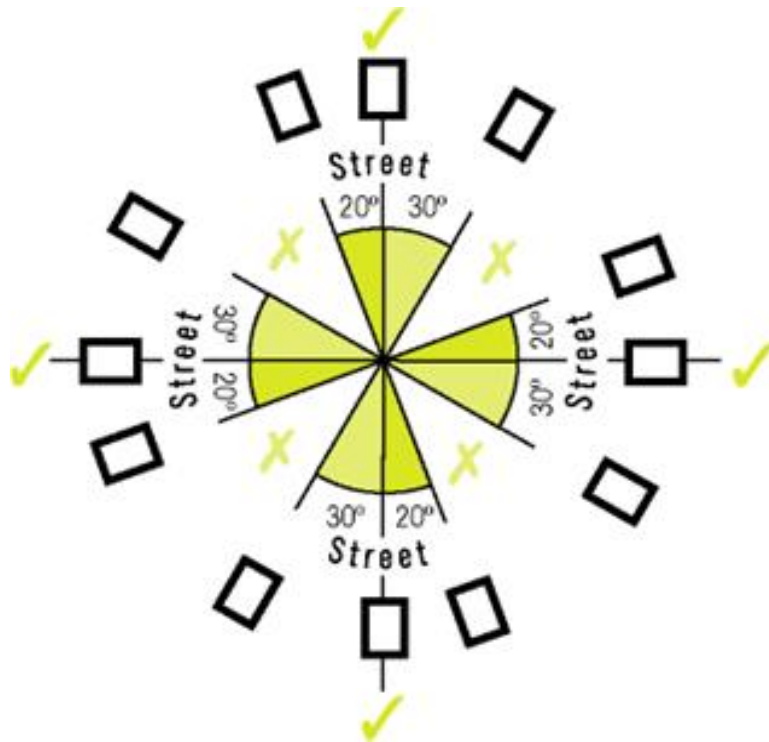
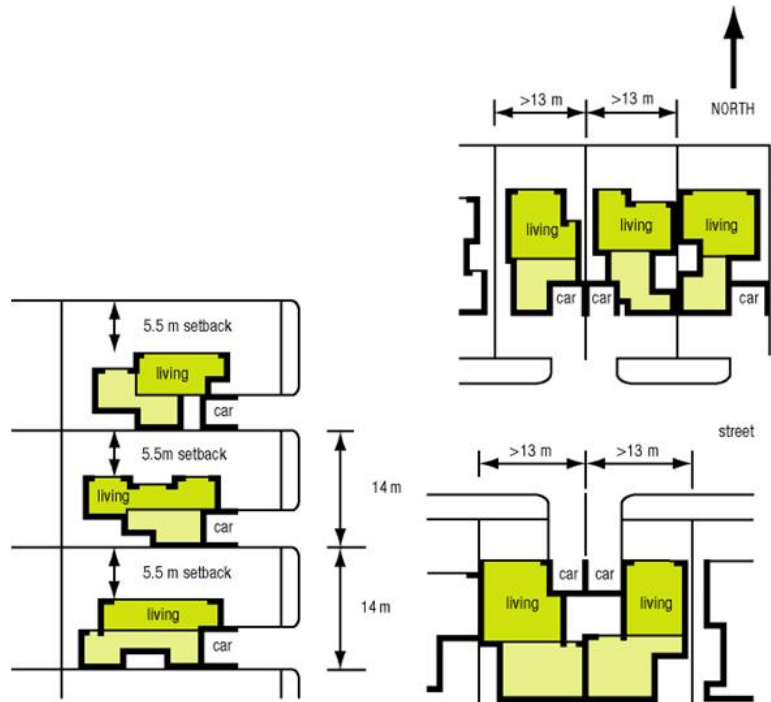
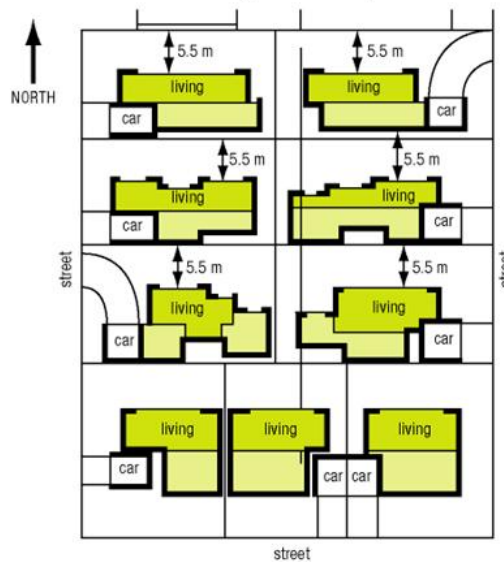


Figure 3.3 Acceptable range for solar orientation

(source: www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/resources/documents/Siting_and_solar_access.pdf)



Blocks that run north-south and east-west can provide good solar access if minimum boundary widths are provided



Wise house placement close to east, west and south boundaries maximises solar access.

Figure 3.4 Placement on lots for best solar access

(source: www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/resources/documents/Siting_and_solar_access.pdf)

The indicated setbacks from the northern boundaries in Figure 3. have been calculated for Victorian latitudes where the minimum winter sun angle is about 30 degrees (for Melbourne). As Uralla is further north, it has a higher minimum winter sun angle of about 36 degrees, and the northern setbacks can thus be reduced to around 4.5 metres. This offset will not always guarantee good solar access, as site conditions such as slope, aspect, vegetation and adjacent structures will also have an impact. In order to achieve the best possible passive solar (and thus energy saving) design, a detailed site plan should be prepared which analyses all of these variables.

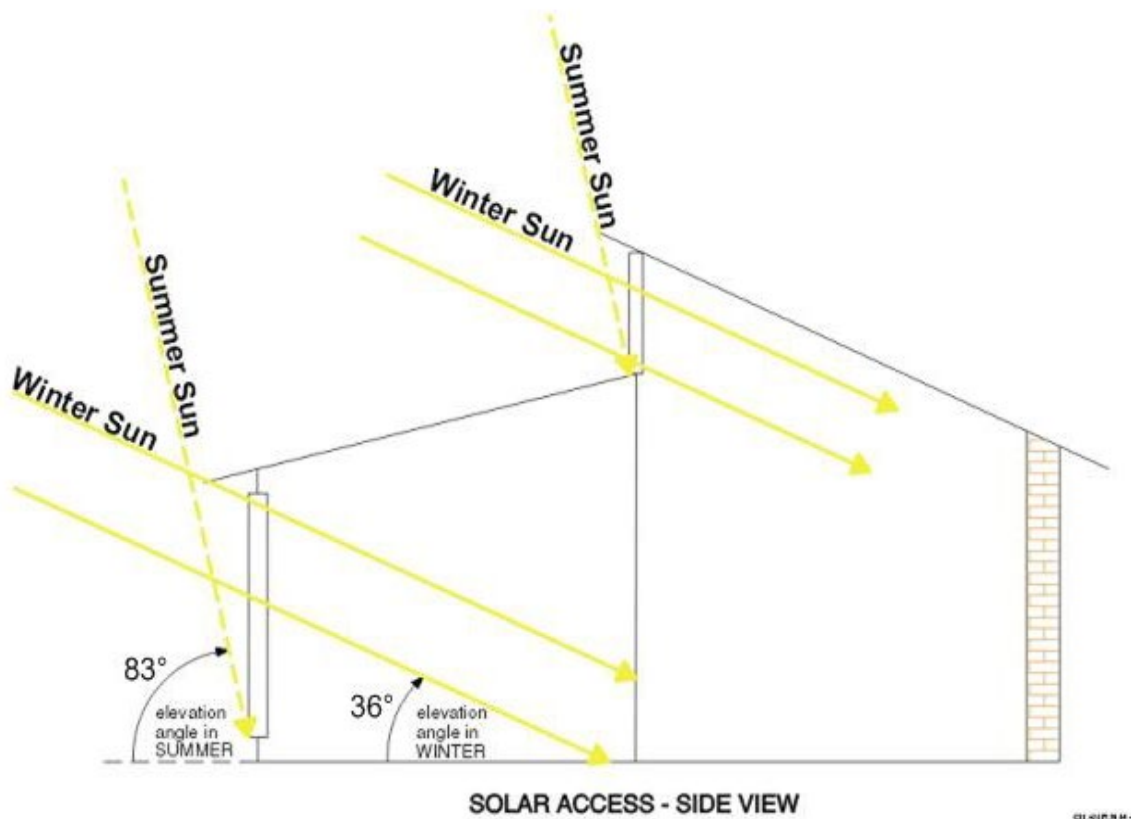


Figure 3.5 Windows and Eaves

(source http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/environ/housedesign/solar_access.shtml)

Alternative Approaches and Design Suggestions

- Utilise a combination of built elements (e.g. pergolas and eaves) and landscaping to achieve the performance outcomes.

3.13 Dual Occupancy

Introduction and General Principles

Dual occupancy (2 dwellings on one lot of land) provides for flexibility in the provision of housing, and enables a higher intensity of use of a lot.

Aim

- To ensure that dual occupancy developments are undertaken so as to provide for good liveability for both dwellings;
- To ensure that developments are undertaken so as to minimise impacts on neighbours; and
- To ensure that developments to be sympathetic to the existing streetscape.

Performance Outcomes

- Dual occupancy developments are undertaken in accord with the aims of this section.

Acceptable Solutions

- Dual occupancies in urban areas may be attached or detached;
- Must comply with all other requirements for dwellings within this Chapter of the DCP;

- The ground floor of an existing dwelling house that is to be altered or added to will not be increased by more than 30 percent as a result of the development where the dwellings would occupy more than 30 percent of the allotment;
- Each dwelling shall be serviced by its own water supply and on-site management system or separately connected to Council's sewer mains;
- Where the development is connected to a reticulated water supply, separate water meters are to be provided to each dwelling and any common property;
- Car parking facilities shall be provided behind the building line for the allotment at a minimum rate of one space per dwelling and served by a driveway having a minimum width of 3 metres;
- A common laundry may be provided only where external access is possible;
- A minimum of 30 % of the total site shall be landscaped area;
- Where available, dwellings must be connected to services (water, sewer and electricity);
- In areas where kerb and gutter is proposed in the future, applicants will be required to provide concrete kerb and gutter to Council's specification for the full frontage of the lot;
- Each dwelling must have its own private open space area in accordance with acceptable solutions given elsewhere in the Chapter;
- The development shall blend and enhance the streetscape of the area;
- The development must comply with the National Building Code, EP&A Act and the Uralla LEP;

Alternative Approaches and Design Suggestions

Nil.

3.14 Secondary Dwellings

Introduction and General Principles

A secondary dwelling, commonly known as a 'granny flat' is a self-contained dwelling:

- Established in conjunction with another dwelling (the principal dwelling); and
- On the same lot of land as the principal dwelling (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme); and
- May be located within, or attached to, or separate from, the principal dwelling.

Applications for secondary dwellings may be submitted to Council as either Complying Development or as a Development Application.

Secondary dwellings are permitted in the following zones:

- Zone R1 General Residential
- Zone R2 Low Density Residential
- Zone R3 Medium Density Residential
- Zone R4 High Density Residential
- Zone R5 Large Lot Residential (DA only)
- Zone RU5 Village (DA only)

Complying Development

- If the proposed secondary dwelling meets the general and land based requirements of the Codes SEPP (refer Clauses 1.17A, 1.18(1) and (2) and Clauses 1.19(1),(3) and (6)) and complies with the development standards of the Affordable Housing SEPP (Schedule 1), then a Complying Development application may be lodged.
- Secondary dwellings that do not meet the development standards of the Codes SEPP or the Affordable Rental Housing SEPP (AHSEPP) require a Development Application.

Aim

The aims of the AHSEPP are:

- Allowing granny flats to be approved as complying development in 10 days;
- Allowing granny flats to be built in all residential zones; and
- Setting clear standards for the development of granny flats.

The aim of Council's DCP controls are to provide local controls and guidelines and to ensure consistency with the AHSEPP for the assessment of Secondary dwellings that require a Development Application.

Objectives

Lot requirements

- To ensure that secondary dwellings are provided on appropriately sized lots;
- To ensure that development densities are not out of character with adjacent lots;
- To ensure that the amenity of residents is maintained; and
- To ensure that 'oversized' lots are not unnecessarily 'sterilised' from future residential subdivision.

Site Coverage

- To ensure that development maximises permeable surfaces and maintains a balance between built and unbuilt areas;
- To ensure that secondary dwelling development complements the density and built character of the area;
- To facilitate on-site stormwater infiltration and harvesting for re-use; and
- To incorporate suitable measures to minimise run-off directly accessing the lake or its waterways.

Design

- To ensure that secondary dwellings meet relevant design and construction standards; and
- To ensure that the design of secondary dwellings meet the needs of its occupants.

Private Open Space

- To ensure that occupants of secondary dwellings have access to private open space to support independent living; and
- Ensure the private open space is usable, functional and easily accessible for occupants.

Acceptable Solutions

- The site area of the land in which the principal and the secondary dwelling are located must be at least 450 m².
- Secondary dwellings must have only one bedroom.
- Secondary dwellings must be constructed to be adaptable for people with a disability. (Adaptable housing is designed so that if and when accessible features are required the superstructure is in place to provide them without major work. It will suit future occupants with varying levels of disability. AS 4299 Adaptable Housing provides relevant construction standards.)
- A lot on which a secondary dwelling is erected must have lawful access to a public road.
- The lot on which a secondary dwelling is located cannot be subdivided.
- A secondary dwelling cannot be located on a single lot of land that is twice the size (200%) of the minimum lot size for that land. The ULEP 2011 specifies the minimum lot size for land.
- The floor area of a secondary dwelling must not be greater than 60 m² or 30% of the total floor area of the principal dwelling.

- The maximum site coverage of the principal dwelling, secondary dwelling and driveways and the like, on a lot must be less than:
 - 50% for lots of at least 450 m² and not more than 900 m² in area;
 - 40% for lots of at least 900 m² and not more than 1,500 m² in area; or
 - 30% for lots more than 1,500m² in area.
- Secondary dwellings must meet the requirements of the National Building Code.
- Secondary dwellings must meet the requirements of SEPP (BASIX) 2004.
- Secondary dwellings attached to or within the principal dwelling must include at least one direct external access.
- External building materials, finishes and colours on the secondary dwelling must complement and be consistent with the principal dwelling.
- Secondary dwellings must have separate private open space (POS), preferably north facing, that is directly accessible from the living area. The minimum area for POS is 24 m² with a minimum dimension of 4 m and is not steeper than a 1:50 gradient.
- Details of garbage bin storage areas must be provided with the Development Application.

The full list of development standards for secondary dwellings is found at [Schedule 1 of the AHSEPP](#). It is noted that if the AHSEPP does not explicitly override a local council DCP control, then the local council planning control applies.

Pursuant to the AHSEPP, a consent authority cannot refuse consent to development for a secondary dwelling on either of the following grounds:

- site area if:
 - the secondary dwelling is located within, or is attached to, the principal dwelling, or
 - the site area is at least 450 m²; and
- parking; if no additional parking is to be provided on the site.

3.15 Multi Dwelling Housing

Introduction and General Principles

Multi dwelling housing (3 or more dwellings on a single lot) provides for flexibility in the provision of housing, and enables a higher intensity of use of a lot.

Aim

- To ensure that multi dwelling housing developments are undertaken so as to provide for good liveability for all dwellings;
- To ensure that developments are undertaken so as to minimise impacts on neighbours; and
- To ensure that developments are sympathetic to the existing streetscape.

Performance Outcomes

- Multi dwelling housing developments are undertaken in accordance with the aims of this section.

Acceptable Solutions

- May be attached or detached;
- Must comply with all other requirements for dwellings within this Chapter of the DCP;
- Must be connected to a reticulated water supply and Council's sewerage system;
- Car parking facilities shall be provided behind the front building line for the allotment at a minimum rate of 1 space per dwelling, and served by a driveway having a minimum width of 3 metres. Also refer to Chapter 6 Access and Parking. Other specific engineering requirements may also apply (including the provision of parking for visitors);
- A minimum of 30% of the total site shall be landscaped area;

- In areas where kerb and gutter is proposed in the future, applicants will be required to provide concrete kerb and gutter to Council's specifications for the full frontage of the lot;
- The development shall blend and enhance the streetscape of the area;
- Multi dwelling housing development may not be located on 'battle-axe' allotments;
- The development must comply with the National Building Code, EP&A Act and the Uralla LEP.

Alternative Approaches and Design Suggestions

Nil.

4. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 About this Chapter

This Chapter addresses various aspects of rural development including biodiversity, bushfire management, access to rural properties and dwelling development.

4.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to land zoned in the Uralla LEP as

- RU1 – Primary Production
- RU2 – Rural Landscape
- R5 – Large Lot Residential
- E3 – Environmental Management
- E4 – Environmental Living

Note: Development in the village zones is addressed in chapters dealing with Residential Development and Subdivision.

4.3 Biodiversity

Aim

- To support Uralla LEP by providing additional detail and guidance on addressing biodiversity issues associated with development.

Performance outcomes

- Biodiversity issues are addressed appropriately in development so that natural environment values are maintained or enhanced as a result of the development; and
- All requirements of relevant environmental legislation have been met.

Acceptable solutions

- Proposals are reviewed against the provisions of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and the NSW Office of Planning and Environment publication “Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Guide to implementation in NSW May 2007”, by an appropriately qualified and experienced ecologist or environmental scientist, and, if necessary, appropriate additional environmental investigations are conducted;
- Where proposals would significantly affect areas of native vegetation, a review of the potential impact on wildlife habitat and corridors is undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced ecologist or environmental scientist ; and
- If the lot to be developed has an area greater than 1 hectare, or, together with any adjoining land in the same ownership, an area of more than 1 hectare, then the provisions of State and Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection apply. Among other things, this means that:
 - Council must satisfy itself that the land is not potential or actual koala habitat before giving consent to a development application;
 - Council may only satisfy itself based on information obtained from a person who is qualified and experienced in koala habitat identification; and
 - If the land proves to be core koala habitat, then a formal plan of management will need to be prepared by the applicant prior to development consent being granted.

Note: It is expected that this provision will be triggered for ALL development in zones RU1, RU2 and R5 as all would involve lots in excess of 1ha in area.

(Note: Under the precautionary principle, persons proposing development that would affect significant areas of native vegetation, including grasses, groundcovers, shrubs and trees should make preliminary enquiries with an appropriately qualified and experienced ecologist or environmental scientist prior to preparing and submitting a development application).

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

None specified.

4.4 Bushfire Management

Aim

- To support the Uralla LEP by providing additional detail and guidance on addressing bushfire management issues.

Performance outcomes

- Development of bushfire prone land is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Planning for *Bushfire Protection 2006*.

Acceptable solutions

- Proposals falling within *bushfire prone land* undertake a review in accordance with the provisions of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* published by the NSW Rural Fire Services and provide the appropriate protection to comply with that document. (*Note: if there is uncertainty as to whether a property or proposal is affected, contact Council's Planning Department for further advice*).
- *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* identifies six key Bush Fire Protection Measures (BPMs) that must be implemented for developments on bushfire prone lands:
 - The provision of clear separation of buildings and bush fire hazards, in the form of fuel-reduced Asset Protection Zones (and their subsets, inner and outer protection areas and defensible space),
 - Construction standards and design,
 - Appropriate access standards for residents, fire fighters, emergency service workers and those involved in evacuation,
 - Adequate water supply and pressure,
 - Emergency management arrangements for fire protection and/or evacuation, and
 - Suitable landscaping, to limit fire spreading to a building;
- Details for each of the BPMs are provided in *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006* which is available for download from the Rural Fire Service website (www.rfs.nsw.gov.au). Applicants will need to access this document and ensure that their development proposal implements the appropriate design and construction elements specified.

Alternative Approaches and Design Suggestions

A report by a recognised bushfire planning consultant may propose alternative solutions to those identified in *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*. Such solutions should involve early consultation with the Rural Fire Service prior to submission of an application.

4.5 Access to Rural Properties – General

Performance outcomes

- The development provides safe, convenient and readily maintainable access from a public road.
-

Acceptable solutions

- Access to rural properties is from a dedicated public road; and

- An access point is constructed at the time of creation of an allotment with such access consisting of a gate recessed 20m from the property boundary, together with a table drain crossing in accordance with Council’s engineering standards.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

Rights-of-carriageway to a rural property may only be considered in accordance with Table 4.1:

Note: “Right-of-Carriageway” is a strip of land over which one or more parcels of land enjoy certain right of access. Rights-of-Carriageway are private agreements between individual owners of the parcels of land involved and Council does not have responsibilities nor rights with regards to them. Council will require the approval of all owners of land over which a Right-of-Carriageway is proposed prior to a Development Application for subdivision being lodged. Construction and maintenance of a Right-of-Carriageway is not the responsibility of Council but is the full responsibility of the relevant landholders.

Table 4.1 Rights of Carriageway

Benefited lots	Standard of Access	Requirement
Up to 2	Access is maintained at all times to a good trafficable standard suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles	A notation is placed on the title of every benefitting lot such that maintenance of the right-of-carriageway is required, to the standard specified, with the cost being borne proportionally by each owner based on the distance of the access point of their allotment to the public road.
More than 2	Dedicated public road	The access shall be constructed at developer cost to a standard suitable for a dedicated public road.

4.6 Access to Rural Properties – Land subdivided for agricultural purposes

General

Council acknowledges that a subdivision which creates land for sale to another owner may not, in some circumstances, warrant the construction of an independent access to that allotment in accordance with the provisions in this section. This is particularly the case when a subdivision is undertaken for agricultural purposes.

Performance Outcomes

- All created allotments have legal access; and
- Adequate physical access is available to a new allotment, being an allotment created for agricultural purposes.

Acceptable Solutions

- Each allotment created has legal access to a dedicated public road either through direct frontage, a right-of-way arrangement, or by consolidation with an existing allotment that has such access;
- A covenant is provided on the title to any allotment created (that does not have constructed physical access provided or already available at the time of creation) to require the construction of such access at such time as the allotment is no longer in the same ownership as a directly abutting allotment; and
- Any such access is constructed prior to transfer of title, and in accordance with Council’s Technical Specifications.
- Note: this includes provisions relating to rights-of-carriageway where relevant.

4.7 Rural Dwellings

General

Council will give consideration to applications for rural dwellings either as a "right to build" application, or a full application including full design details of the dwelling.

Note regarding permissibility

A dwelling must be permissible with consent under Uralla LEP on the land. This means the dwelling or the "right to build" application must either meet the minimum requirements for the size of land under the LEP or must be permissible with consent under the "existing holding" provisions in the LEP. Applicants are advised to seek legal advice that their proposal is permissible under the LEP prior to submitting an application.

Note regarding consultation

Prior to submitting an application, applicants are encouraged to consult with any neighbours regarding the proposed dwelling site.

Basic information to be provided – all applications

The following information provides a guide to the minimum information requirements that Council will need to assess the application:

- An extract of a topographic (or similar) map showing the property (including the allotment proposed for the dwelling and any holding/overall property boundary), the location of the dwelling and the location of powerlines;
- Evidence of the size of the allotment, property and/or holding (e.g. copy of the Deposited Plan, title certificates or similar);
- The location of the proposed access road to the dwelling, and its proposed point of connection with the public road network. This point of connection must comply with the Uralla LEP and must comply with the access requirements for rural properties;
- A site location that is suitable for providing suitable asset protection zones and related Bushfire Protection Measures if the land is bush fire prone land; and
- The location of dams, streams and the like.

Additional information

- Details of the dwelling including plan and elevations, drawn to an appropriate metric scale, and indicating north point;
- Details of water supply including source of supply, and, where that is from a tank, details of calculations so as to ensure that water supply will be adequate to serve the dwelling. Water supply and storage information also needs to address Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006;
- Details of waste water disposal, including type of system; and
- Submission of a BASIX assessment.

Performance Outcomes

- Dwelling sites are identified and are provided with safe connection to the public road network;
- Visual and other impacts on neighbours are minimised; and
- Adequate area exists for on-site waste water disposal.
- Manufactured homes are not permitted below the corresponding LEP minimum lot size for a dwelling house.

Acceptable Solutions

- For RU1 and RU2 zones: The dwelling may not be within 50m of any boundary of the holding. Where possible, ancillary structures such as sheds must be located so as to preserve the amenity of neighbouring properties, and are not to be within 25m of any boundary. In some circumstances these

development standards may be varied due to the environmental or physical constraints of the site (such as when the lot size is well below the minimum lot size of the zone). If relaxation of this development standard is proposed, neighbour notification is required;

- For R5, E3 and E4 zones: The dwelling may not be within 25m of any boundary of the holding. Where possible, ancillary structures such as sheds must be located so as to preserve the amenity of neighbouring properties, and are not to be within 15m of any boundary. . In some circumstances these development standards may be varied due to the environmental or physical constraints of the site (such as when the lot size is well below the minimum lot size of the zone). If relaxation of this development standard is proposed, neighbour notification is required;
- The dwelling complies with the bushfire standards indicated elsewhere in this DCP;
- The dwelling complies with the flood provisions of this DCP;
- Access to the dwelling from the public road network complies with the provisions of this DCP relating to access to rural properties;
- The dwelling is located so that effluent disposal can be managed in accordance with Council's On-Site Waste Water Management Strategy (Note: This is to ensure that on-site disposal of waste water – eg, septic – is not located where there is a risk of contamination of waterways);
- The dwelling is not located adjacent to or within close proximity of:
 - Old sheep and cattle yard sites,
 - Old livestock dip sites,
 - Orchard areas,
 - Disused mining areas;
- The dwelling is not located adjacent to or within close proximity of an approved feedlot or other similar operation.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

- Variation to acceptable solutions would need to be supported by a comprehensive statement of environmental effects which addresses the performance outcomes sought for rural dwellings and which demonstrates that the acceptable solutions are unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case.

Dual occupancies in Rural Areas

Additional considerations for dual occupancies:

- *Attached* and *detached* dual occupancies are permitted in the RU1, RU2, R5 and E4 zones;
- Dual occupancies are *not* permitted in the E3 zone;
- No additional vehicular access point to the property is permitted;
- Consolidation of separate land parcels so that the primary dwelling and the detached dual occupancy dwelling are located within a single lot.
- A Site Plan is to be submitted to Council clearly show the location of proposed dual occupancy dwellings and the proximity of proposed dwellings to nearby land uses and buildings, including neighbouring dwellings.
- Provision is made on-site for all weather driveway and parking spaces to serve both dwellings;
- The development is adequately landscaped to protect the scenic amenity of the area;
- Any extensions to an original dwelling (to permit dual occupancy) shall have a design relationship with the existing dwelling house;
- Building materials and colours shall blend with any existing buildings and the natural features of the area and landscape;
- Details of water supply including source of supply, and, where that is from a tank, details of calculations so as to ensure that water supply will be adequate to serve both dwellings. Water supply and storage information also needs to address Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006;
- The proposed treatment of waste water must be in accordance with Council's On-Site Waste Water Management Strategy;
- The development must comply with the provisions of the National Building Code.

5. DEVELOPMENT IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

5.1 About this Chapter

Uralla town includes a number of areas that constitute 'employment lands' – i.e. areas that provide for job creation and ongoing employment within the town. These are zoned for commercial or industrial land uses, and are intended to support the development and operation of various business enterprises.

In conjunction with the Uralla LEP which provides details of the uses permitted and/or prohibited on employment lands areas, this chapter provides further guidance on how development should be conducted for these land use zones.

Additional planning requirements that must also be met in particular circumstances are provided in other chapters of this DCP. Therefore, this chapter should be read in conjunction with other chapters that are relevant for particular developments including: Subdivision, Heritage Conservation, Development in Gateway Areas, Parking, Signage and Outdoor Advertising, and Commercial Use of Public Footways.

5.2 Where this Chapter applies

This chapter applies to land zoned Business (B2, B4 or B6) and Industrial (IN1, IN2) under the Uralla LEP.

5.3 General Advice to Applicants

Different land uses are permissible within the five employment land zones, and applicants are urged to check with Council's planning staff about the permissibility or otherwise of a proposed development early in the project planning stages.

The employment land zones each have different objectives in terms of the type of enterprise that is appropriate, and developers are encouraged to consider how their proposed development will fit within these.

Part 5A of the Codes SEPP lists certain types of the following development as complying development:

- **Building alterations (internal)** – internal building alterations for all uses (excluding residential accommodation, heavy industry, sex services or restricted premises) including uses such as clubs, hotels, service stations, schools, private hospitals, doctor's offices, medical centres amongst others.
- **Change of use of premises** – change of use of a premises including landscape materials supplies, hardware and building supplies, vehicles sales or hire premises, garden centres, timber yards, packaging industry, medical centre, amusement centre, function centres etc. These uses can only be changed to uses of a similar type which are set out in tables in the SEPP.
- **First use of premises** – approval of a first use and first fitout of a building or tenancy within an approved building will be allowed as complying development. For example, a new commercial office building approved under a development application (DA) may seek to use a part of the building for offices or retail tenancies, as complying development.
- Installation of mechanical ventilation systems, shop fronts and awnings, skylights and roof windows.
- Installation of projecting wall signs, free standing pylon and directory board signs.
- **Ancillary development** including earthworks and retaining walls, driveways, hardstands, paving, fences and garbage bin enclosures and sheds.
- **Industrial Buildings** – new buildings up to 20,000m² or additions to buildings up to 5,000m². Development that requires clearing of more than 1,000m² of native vegetation cannot be complying development under the code.

- **Commercial buildings** – additions to the rear of existing commercial premises up to 50% of the existing floor area, but not more than 1,000m² for retail and 2,500m² for commercial offices and businesses.

5.4 Aims and Objectives

This chapter is intended to achieve the following:

- To reinforce the role of the central business precinct (B2 zone) as the main focus for retail and commercial activity within the town;
- To encourage the design of commercial and industrial developments to complement and conserve the existing streetscape character where there is an established character, and to contribute towards the creation of a desirable streetscape image where a streetscape character has not been established;
- To provide guidelines for elements, such as the external appearance of buildings and landscaping, which contribute towards the preservation or establishment of a streetscape character;
- To ensure that the design of developments provides ease of access for pedestrians, including people with disabilities;
- To ensure that business and industrial development is served by the necessary physical infrastructure, including reticulated water supply and sewerage and drainage systems;
- To ensure that adequate vehicular access and parking is provided so as to protect the safety of other road users; and
- To ensure that the provision of public services and amenities for commercial and industrial development does not place an economic burden on the community.

5.5 Performance Outcomes

- Development of existing and new businesses which contribute to the social and economic well-being of Uralla and which enhance the natural and built environments.

5.6 Acceptable Solutions

Change of Use

Developers are encouraged to consult with Council's staff prior to undertaking a change of use of premises in order to determine which of the following planning pathways would apply:

- Development consent is not required for a change of use of premises that is exempt development under the Codes SEPP (State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008). Although consent is not required for exempt development, it is still a requirement that Council is given written notification of the change of use.
- Change of use may also be permissible as complying development under the Codes SEPP. In this case, an application for a Complying Development Certificate will need to be lodged with Council. The following categories are grouped into types of uses that can be changed to other uses of a similar intensity:
 - *Category one:* bulky good premises and large format retail premises (such as hardware and building supplies and warehouse and distribution centres) can be changed to another commercial business, offices, retail and large retail premises and industry.
 - *Category two:* commercial premises such as shops, business offices and medical centres can be changed to other commercial offices, business, retail or medical centres.
 - *Category three:* industrial warehouse uses can be changed to neighbourhood shops, industry and commercial office uses.
 - *Category four:* self-storage units can be changed to neighbourhood shops and industrial and business uses.
 - *Category five:* entertainment facilities can be changed to amusement centres, shops, food and drink premises.

- *Category six:* amusement centres, functions centres and registered clubs can be changed to shops, food and drink premises.
- *Category seven:* a wholesale supplier can be changed to neighbourhood shop, industrial retail outlet or warehouse distribution centre.
- For a change of use of a premises that does not fall into the above categories, a Development Application will need to be lodged with Council.

Provision of Services

- Subdivision within the Commercial and Industrial areas of Uralla requires connection to water and sewerage and the provision of appropriate stormwater drainage (see chapter on Subdivision). However, where any existing lots do not presently have connection to sewerage and water supply or appropriate drainage arrangements, then this will need to be brought up to standard approved by Council's Infrastructure & Regulations Department when any development of the lot is undertaken, irrespective of whether subdivision is involved or not.

Access for Persons with Disabilities

- Adequate provision is to be made to enable persons with disabilities to gain access to the development and to the land on which the development is proposed to be carried out;
- The development is to comply with the relevant Australian Standard for access for disabled persons applying at the time the development application is lodged; and
- The NSW *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 No 48* provides the legal framework for the provision of access for people with disabilities to employees of, and people seeking goods from, business premises. Under this Act, in some instances it may be permissible to not meet the requirements for disabled access. In addition, considerations of 'unjustifiable hardship' (CI 49C) may mean that the requirements may be relaxed. Applicants would need to obtain independent legal advice as to whether 'unjustifiable hardship' would apply in any given case.

Height

- The height limit for development within the business and industrial zones is 8 metres measured from ground level to the roof ridge.

Access and car parking

These requirements are dealt with in the Chapter 6 Access and Parking.

On-site facilities

- On-site facilities for garbage bin and recycling storage and service meters are to be designed to be physically convenient, visually attractive and require minimal maintenance;
- Garbage and recycling bin storage is to be within the site and not located at the street frontage. Where collection is not on the street frontage, adequate loading and turning areas for service vehicles is to be provided within the development; and
- Adequate provision is to be made for the storage and handling of solid wastes generated by the development. The storage area is to be enclosed and the material stored is to be screened from public view.

Development on land adjoining land zoned R1 General Residential

Business development on land adjoining a residential zone should not have a significant adverse impact on the amenity of the residential areas in the vicinity. Adverse impacts which may arise include:

- Noise associated with the amount of traffic generated by the development;
- The type of traffic generated by the development (cars, delivery vehicles etc);
- Location of car parking and loading/unloading areas;
- Hours of operation;
- Headlight glare from vehicles within the site;

- Odour;
- Nuisance caused by illumination of the development for advertising and/or security reasons; and
- Visual impact associated with the setback of the development from the common property boundary and the design and scale of the development.

Possible adverse impacts on the locality, including the above factors, should be considered when choosing the site and designing the development.

Energy efficiency

Opportunities may exist to design layouts for a development which minimise winter heat loss and make use of solar energy. This may be achieved by:

- Locating main office and/or retail areas on the north side of the building. Storage areas, toilets and other rooms requiring minimum climate control could be located away from the north side;
- Walls set back sufficiently from the north site boundaries to enable winter solar access to the main north facing areas;
- Buildings to incorporate window shading devices, such as eaves, verandahs and blinds, to reduce exposure from hot summer sun, especially on the western side of the building; and
- Landscaping that incorporates good solar design principles.

5.7 Zone B2 – Specific Considerations

B2 Local Centre

This zone relates to the core of Uralla’s business district. The objectives of the zone are:

- To provide a range of retail, business, entertainment and community uses that serve the needs of people who live in, work in and visit the local area;
- To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations;
- To maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling; and
- To allow for residential and other accommodation while maintaining active retail, business or other non-residential uses at street level.

It should be noted that there are restrictions on residential uses in this zone, with dwelling houses being prohibited. (Note: existing dwellings remain permissible under ‘existing use rights’ contained in clauses 106 to 109 of the EP&A Act.)

Heritage Considerations

The majority of the B2 zone is contained within a Heritage Conservation Area and contains a number of listed heritage items. As such, any proposals for development within the B2 zone should be carefully checked to see whether heritage provisions will apply to the development.

As heritage considerations can place significant restrictions on the type of development that can be undertaken, it is strongly recommended that potential developers contact Council planning staff early in the development process to discuss this.

For any development to be undertaken on Heritage Items or with a Heritage Conservation Area, the provisions of Chapter 9 Development and Heritage Conservation will also apply.

Building lines and setbacks

This plan does not specify the setbacks of buildings from the property boundaries within the B2 zone. Each development will be assessed on its individual merits. The following criteria will be used to determine whether the building line and side and rear setbacks for a particular development are acceptable.

Front Building line

The main criteria for determining the front building line for new development is the effect that it will have on the streetscape. A front setback of 0 metres would generally be appropriate given that this is the existing situation in much of the zone.

The front building line for each application will be assessed on its merits taking into account such factors as:

- Consistency or compatibility with the building line for adjoining properties;
- The length of the building and the overall layout of the development;
- The design of the building and the overall layout of the development;
- The purpose for which the development will be used;
- The impact on the streetscape quality of the locality;
- The maximisation of sight distances for drivers using the road, including visibility of points of access to the road;
- The minimisation of distraction to drivers using the road; and
- Any possible future need to alter the road alignment.

Development on corner lots should address both frontages and have regard to the character of the respective streetscapes.

Side and rear setbacks

The side and rear setbacks for a development will be assessed on their individual merits. In determining suitable setbacks for a development proposal Council will take into account:

- The likely impact on adjoining land;
- Fire safety requirements;
- The visual impact of the bulk and scale of the development; and
- The impact on the streetscape quality of the locality.

5.8 Zone B4 – Specific Considerations

The B4 zone is located adjacent to the B2 zone and provides for a more diverse range of uses appropriate to land not in the heart of the commercial centre. The objectives of the zone are:

- To provide a mixture of compatible land uses;
- To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling; and
- To encourage development that supports or complements the primary office and retail functions of the local centre zone.

The permitted land uses in this zone are intended to be more flexible than those in the B2 zone, reflecting the presently more diverse existing land uses and encouraging further development of this area for a range of potential uses. Some relaxation of the restriction on residential uses compared to the B2 zone occurs in this zone, although dwelling houses remain a prohibited use. While there are a number of existing residential buildings in this zone, it is not intended that this becomes a predominantly residential area.

Building lines and setbacks

Front setbacks

As this is a mixed use zone including existing commercial and residential land uses along with a diversity of streetscape character, different requirements exist in the zone as follow:

- Hill Street between Bridge and Maitland Streets - Buildings are permitted to be built with a 0m front setback subject to satisfactory compliance with the factors specified for the front building line in Zone B2;

- Salisbury Street between Bridge and Maitland Streets - Buildings are permitted to be built with a 0m front setback subject to satisfactory compliance with the factors specified for the front building line in Zone B2;
- Other street frontages in the zone - Generally a front setback of 6m applies, although this can be varied subject to consideration of the factors specified for the front building line in Zone B2.

Side and rear setbacks

The side and rear setbacks for a development will be assessed on their individual merits. In determining suitable setbacks for a development proposal Council will take into account:

- The likely impact on adjoining land;
- Fire safety requirements;
- The visual impact of the bulk and scale of the development; and
- The impact on the streetscape quality of the locality.

5.9 Zone B6 – Specific Considerations

B6 Enterprise Corridor

This zone is located along the New England Highway to the south of East Street. The objectives of the zone are:

- To promote businesses along main roads and to encourage a mix of compatible uses;
- To provide a range of employment uses (including business, office, retail and light industrial uses); and
- To maintain the economic strength of the (Uralla Town) Centre by limiting retailing (in the Enterprise Corridor).

Building lines and setbacks

All street frontages in the zone

Generally a front setback of 8m applies, although this can be varied subject to consideration of the factors specified for the front building line in Zone B2.

Side and rear setbacks

The side and rear setbacks for a development will be assessed on their individual merits. In determining suitable setbacks for a development proposal Council will take into account:

- The likely impact on adjoining land;
- Fire safety requirements;
- The visual impact of the bulk and scale of the development; and
- The impact on the streetscape quality of the locality.

Development in Gateway Areas

As the B6 zone is a gateway area, the provisions of Chapter 10 Development in Gateway Areas apply.

5.10 Zone IN1 – Specific Considerations

The objectives of this zone are:

- To provide a wide range of industrial and warehouse land uses;
- To encourage employment opportunities;
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses;
- To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses; and
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area.

Building lines and setbacks

All street frontages in the zone

Generally a front setback of 8m applies, although this can be varied subject to consideration of the factors specified for the front building line in Zone B2.

Side and rear setbacks

The side and rear setbacks for a development will be assessed on their individual merits. In determining suitable setbacks for a development proposal Council will take into account:

- The likely impact on adjoining land;
- Fire safety requirements;
- The visual impact of the bulk and scale of the development; and
- The impact on the streetscape quality of the locality.

5.11 Zone IN2 – Specific Considerations

The objectives of this zone are:

- To provide a wide range of light industrial, warehouse and related land uses;
- To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres;
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses;
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area; and
- To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses.

There are three distinct areas around Uralla that are zoned for light industrial use. One of these is located immediately to the south of the B6 Enterprise Corridor land and provides significant development potential with excellent highway frontage. Together with the B6 land, it is within an important gateway area and as such any development needs to achieve specified visual and amenity outcomes (see Chapter 10 Development in Gateway Areas).

Building lines and setbacks

All street frontages in the zone

Generally a front setback of 8m applies, although this can be varied subject to consideration of the factors specified for the front building line in Zone B2.

Side and rear setbacks

The side and rear setbacks for a development will be assessed on their individual merits. In determining suitable setbacks for a development proposal Council will take into account:

- The likely impact on adjoining land;
- Fire safety requirements;
- The visual impact of the bulk and scale of the development; and
- The impact on the streetscape quality of the locality.

6. ACCESS AND PARKING

6.1 About this Chapter

This chapter of the DCP been prepared as a guide to Council's requirements in connection with the provision of car parking, access and loading facilities as part of development works within the Uralla Shire. The chapter supports desired growth while protecting traffic and pedestrian flows.

6.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to all zones under the Uralla LEP.

6.3 Aims and Objectives

To provide a guide for the provision of access and parking associated with development in Uralla Shire in order that:

- Traffic safety and management are maintained or improved;
- Parking areas are provided that are convenient, functional and sufficient for use;
- Adequate provision is made for access and parking for people with disabilities;
- A balance is achieved between the needs of the proposed use and of vehicular and pedestrian traffic; and
- Parking areas, once established, are maintained in an adequate condition that continues to provide facilities that comply with those required when development consent was granted.

6.4 Access and Traffic Generation

The potential of a development to create additional traffic loads on the road network needs to be assessed. For smaller developments, there is unlikely to be any appreciable impact, and it will be sufficient to ensure that safe access (road connection and footpath crossing) is provided as required.

For more significant developments, Council may require a Traffic Impact Study to be undertaken in order to address the following matters:

- The rate of traffic generation associated with the proposed development;
- The impact(s) the traffic generated by the development will have on traffic efficiency, amenity, safety, and road pavement life;
- The cost impacts of traffic generated by the development and how those costs are to be met; and
- In addition, consideration must be given as to whether the development constitutes 'traffic generating development' (as per Schedule 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007), and thus whether it must be referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority for comment.

6.5 Parking Requirements

General

- The provisions of this chapter will be applied to new development. The provisions of this chapter will also be applied to the extension of an existing building or works as if it were an independent development;
- Off-street car parking provision now provided to existing developments shall be retained. Additional parking spaces required for any new development or redevelopment shall comply with the provisions of this chapter;
- In the case of a change in the use of an existing building, Council will apply the provisions of this DCP if it considers that the proposed new use will produce a substantially different parking requirement than those attributable to the existing use;

- The total number of on-site parking spaces provided in association with new development shall be in accordance with the recommended ratios set out in this Chapter as appropriate, subject to any qualifications or exceptions which may be applicable in the circumstances of the case. In this regard parking proposals that provide less parking than required by this Chapter shall be supported by a parking study. *(Note the specific definition of Gross Leasable Floor Area in the notes to the Standard of Provision Table below.); and*
- In the event of a conflict between this chapter and an Australian Standard, the Australian Standard (AS 2890) shall prevail.

6.6 Provision of Parking Spaces

Aims

- To provide accessible car parks; and
- To provide sufficient car parks to serve the needs of particular developments.

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Performance Outcomes

- New car parks are sufficient in number and design to provide appropriately for the needs of new developments;
- Adequate provision is made for parking for people with disabilities; and
- All parking bays must be readily accessible and an adequate area is provided for the turning and maneuvering of vehicles.

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Acceptable Solutions

Council will require the provision of on-site car parking at the rate set out in

- 6.3 for any particular type or category of development;
- Car parking is provided on the site of the development;
- The layout and dimensions of car parking areas is in accordance with the design standards and principles as set out in Appendix B;
- Provision of car parks for people with disabilities shall be in accordance with AS 2890.6 (2009);
- All required car parking areas, driveways, turning areas and loading areas are paved in either a bitumen seal coat, asphaltic or bituminous concrete, cement concrete, concrete paving blocks, or brick paving blocks. *Note: The standard of paving required will be dependent upon the type of development proposed, with regard to traffic loadings including turning movements of heavy vehicles;*
- In villages and rural areas paving to driveways, turning areas, loading areas and car parking areas shall be all-weather. *Note: surface materials to be at the discretion of Council's Director of Infrastructure & Development;*
- All parking spaces shall be suitably marked by lines, or indicated by other approved means; and
- Free and uninterrupted access to car parking areas shall be maintained at all times.

Note: When assessing car parking spaces provided, no account shall be taken of spaces which do not have direct access to a driveway, or which are double banked (except where specific provision is made for tandem or "stack" spaces) or obstructed in any way.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

A design that complies with the relevant Australian Standard and/or any relevant State Environmental Planning Policies will be considered.

While the Council would normally expect the provision of car parking to be on the site of the development, Council is prepared to consider the provision on other land owned or leased by the developer provided that the alternate location is convenient to the subject development, and an appropriate legal mechanism is put in place to ensure the ongoing availability of the off-site parking for the life of the development.

Where developers are unable to meet the requirement to provide on-site parking, Council may require a cash contribution in lieu. Contributions will be based upon the number of spaces, rate of total parking demand, cost of provision and Council's ability to provide parking.

Table 6.1 Car Park Provision - Acceptable Solutions

Please Note: Council will require the number of spaces to be rounded up, ie, 2.4 spaces to 3 spaces unless Council determines otherwise based on individual merits of the proposed development.

Land and building use	Rate of Provision
All educational establishments	Council will require the provision of on-site set-down and pick-up areas for buses and cars taking students to or from the school or colleges. Specific requirements depending on the educational use must also be met. Consultation with Council is strongly suggested as part of the site design process.
Boarding houses, hostels, unlicensed hotels, guests houses and similar uses	1 space per 3 guest rooms, plus 1 space for a manager, plus 1 space per 3 employees or part thereof.
Bowling clubs	30 spaces per green.
Brothels	2 spaces per room used for prostitution plus one 1 space for each employee.
Catering and reception premises	1 space per 3 guests.
Detached dwellings (single units)	2 spaces (stack parking permitted) per dwelling.
Dual occupancy/duplex residential buildings i.e. a building containing two but no more than two flats such as duplex, maisonettes or semi-detached dwellings.	One or two bedroom* unit: 1 on-site car parking space per unit. Three bedroom unit: 2 on-site car parking spaces per unit.
Home for aged persons	1 space per 5 units plus 1 space for resident manager or as per requirements under SEPP (Housing for People with a Disability), whichever is the lesser.
Hospitals, nursing homes and similar institutions	1 space per 3 beds, plus 1 space for each resident or staff doctor, plus 1 space for each three employees or part thereof.
Industrial warehouses	1 space per 100 square metres.
Industries (other than motor vehicle repair workshops)	1 space per 2 staff employed, or 1 space per 100 square metres of gross leasable floor area (whichever is the greater).
Licensed hotels, clubs and restaurants	1 space per guest room or unit, plus 1 space for manager, plus 1 space per 7.5 square metres of bar, lounge, restaurant service areas.

Land and building use	Rate of Provision
Motels	1 space per unit, plus 1 space for manager, plus 1 space per 7.5 square metres of bar, lounge, restaurant service areas.
Motor vehicle repair workshops (includes panel beating and spray painting workshops, general repair or servicing of motor cars and light commercial vehicles and trucks)	1 space per 60 square metres of gross leasable floor area.
Motor vehicle showrooms and display areas	1 space per 100 square metres of gross leasable floor area of the building plus 1 space per 320 square metres of open display area – Note: this assumes one space is required per 16 cars displayed. One car display – equals 20 square metres.
Offices, including banks, professional offices and other similar uses	1 space per 50 square metres of gross leasable floor area.
Places of worship, mortuary, chapels, church halls and similar uses	1 space per 5 seats, or, if no seats, 1 space per 10 square metres of gross leasable floor area likely to be used for seating.
Pre-school, infants and primary schools	1 space per staff employed.
Residential flat buildings i.e. more than two dwellings	One bedroom unit: 1 space per unit Two bedroom unit: 1.2 space per unit Three bedroom unit: 1.5 spaces per unit; Visitors parking: 1 space for every 3 units or part thereof.
Restaurants, refreshments rooms and cafes (where no liquor license is required)	1 space per 10 square metres of service area.
Secondary schools	1 space per staff employed, plus 1 space per 10 senior students (Years 11 and 12).
Service stations	3 spaces for service station use, with additional spaces to be provided for other on-site uses in accordance with Table 3.1.
Shops, (not including supermarkets), department stores and the like.	1 space per 35 square metres of gross leasable floor area.
Sports stadium	1 space per 10 seats.
Squash courts, tennis courts and bowling alleys	3 spaces per court or alley.
Supermarkets	1 space per 20 square metres of gross leasable floor area.
Tertiary schools and colleges	1 space per staff employed, plus 1 space per 5 students, plus 1 space per live-in student where residential accommodation is provided.
Theatres, concert halls, cinemas and similar uses	1 space per 10 seats.

Note: This chapter defines parking standards for a number of uses, which are the most frequently encountered. The Council will define a requirement for uses not referred to in the DCP according to the merits of the specific case. The RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Development may be utilised in this instance, noting that this document requires updating and may not be relevant in all instances.

Explanatory Notes

1. In this Chapter Gross Leasable Floor Area means the overall usable area of the building excluding amenities, stairways, lift wells and plant rooms.
2. Ancillary or incidental uses will be assessed as part of the main user of the building i.e. the office of a supermarket will be included in the area of the supermarket and will not be treated as a separate office use.
3. A use comprising a combination of two or more uses such as combined motor sales and repairs will be assessed as if the two uses existed independently and the required on-site parking provisions will be the aggregation of the independently derived requirements.
4. For the purpose of Table 6.1, "bedroom" is taken to be any room which would be available for use as a bedroom without structural alteration to the dwelling.
5. The parking provision for restaurants and function rooms may be reduced where it is demonstrated that the time of peak demand for parking associated with each facility does not coincide or where common usage reduces total demand. Each case will be considered on its individual merits.
6. If the calculation of required car spaces results in a non-integer value such as 3.6, then this should be rounded up or down according to the following rule:
 - › Partial values less than 0.5 can be rounded down (e.g. 2.4 can be rounded down to 2)
 - › Partial values of 0.5 or more should be rounded up (e.g. 2.5 and 2.7 would both be rounded up to 3).

7. COMMERCIAL USE OF PUBLIC FOOTWAYS

7.1 About this Chapter

This Chapter provides a framework for managing the commercial use of public footways.

7.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to land zoned Business (B2, B4 and B6) under the Uralla LEP.

7.3 General Advice to Applicants for Commercial Use of Public Footways

Aims

- To support the Uralla LEP by providing additional detail and guidance on the regulation of the commercial use of public footways and public spaces; and
- To enable businesses to enter into a lease agreement with Council, for the use of public footways and public spaces within the business zones, for certain commercial purposes in the Uralla Local Government Area.

Objectives

- To manage footpath use by private enterprise in a controlled and safe manner;
- To ensure the commercial use of footways does not compromise safety;
- To permit the provision of outdoor seating in the business zone;
- To minimise the risk of injury to the public;
- To ensure a free path of travel for all pedestrians;
- To ensure access to and from premises is not obstructed;
- To ensure people with a disability are not disadvantaged; and
- To provide additional colour and interest to the business areas of the shire.

Gaining Approval

The following approvals/consents are required to be obtained prior to the use of public footways for commercial purposes:

- Development Consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act;
- Approval under clauses 125 and/or 138 of the *Roads Act, 1993*;
- Approval under clauses 68 of the *Local Government Act, 1993*.

Should Council determine to grant consent to an application for the commercial use of a public footpath, Council will obtain/issue the abovementioned approvals/consents as part of the development consent process.

Lease Agreement

As well as the abovementioned approvals the applicant shall enter into a lease agreement with Council for the area of public land used by the development. The term of any lease agreement shall not exceed the term of the development consent. The lease charges are detailed in Council's current Management Plan.

Public Liability Insurance

As a condition of any approval Council will request that at all times the applicant shall have in force a Public Liability Insurance policy in the sum of not less than \$20,000,000 or otherwise as specified by Council. The policy shall include the public area the subject of the development consent and shall indemnify Council in the event of any claim. Council shall be named in the policy as an interested party.

A copy of the policy shall be lodged with Council prior to the release of the development consent and thereafter annually.

Hours of Operation

The hours of operation of any commercial use of a public footpath shall not exceed the hours of operation of the associated premises.

7.4 Footpath Clearance and Building Access

Introduction and General Provisions

The layout of activities and outdoor furniture pertaining to any use of a public footpath should maintain unobstructed pedestrian flows and should not compromise the safety of the footpath's users. It should also enhance or complement the existing neighbourhood character.

Aims

- To ensure the commercial use of footways does not compromise the access or safety of its users and pedestrians.

Gaining Approval

The following approvals/consents may be required to be obtained prior to the use of public footways for commercial purposes:

- Development Consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act;
- Approval under clauses 125 and/or 138 of the *Roads Act, 1993*;
- Approval under clauses 68 of the *Local Government Act, 1993*.

Should Council determine to grant consent to an application for the commercial use of a public footpath, Council will obtain/issue the abovementioned approvals/consents as part of the development consent process.

Performance outcomes

- Commercial use of footpaths is arranged so that there is enough room for its users to move around without obstructing or endangering pedestrians;
- Unobstructed access along the footpath as well as to and from all premises is maintained at all times;
- The width of any required emergency exit is not diminished, obstructed or encroached upon by any use of the footpath;
- Vehicular traffic entitled to cross the footpath is not obstructed by any use of the footpath;
- Access for disabled persons is not obstructed by any use of the footpath; and
- Outdoor furniture or stands are stable and safe.

Acceptable solutions

- Except for blisters (see Figure 7.3), commercial uses of footpaths must be located outside the associated premises. In this regard commercial uses of footpaths shall be set back 1 metre from the associated premise's projected side boundaries and 600mm from the kerb;
- A clear pedestrian pathway of at least 2 metres wide must be maintained along the footpath. This clear pathway must be kept clear of obstacles (including sandwich boards) at all times;
- Doorways and crossovers must be maintained clear at all times for a width at least equal to that of the doorway or crossover;
- Outdoor furniture/stands/umbrellas must be stable with no sharp corners, edges or projections;
- Outdoor furniture/stands/umbrellas must not be fixed to the pavement but care must be taken to ensure stability in windy conditions;

- In the Uralla Heritage Conservation Area, outdoor furniture comprising seats and table shall be constructed as per the standard design already in use including the forged end pieces marked 'Uralla 2002'; and
- Freestanding umbrellas may be used in areas without shade only and they must not overhang any pedestrian corridor and must have a minimum clearance of 2.1 metres.

Note: 900mm high (canvas) screens and/or planter boxes of a high standard of appearance may be used to delineate dining areas subject to Council approval.

- Commercial uses along footpaths should generally be arranged as shown in Figure 7.1 through Figure 7.3.

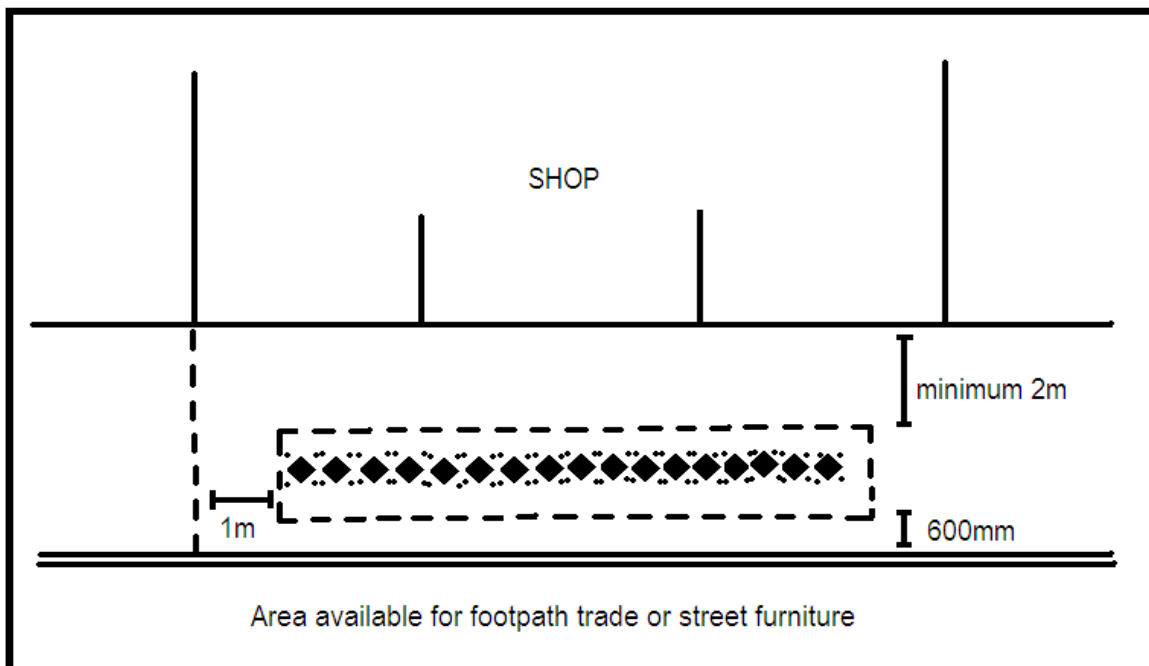


Figure 7.1 Footpath lease area adjacent to the kerb

Additional seating or display space may be available by placing the dining or display area towards the kerb. Where shopkeepers wish to use a combination of shopfront and kerbside dining or display areas, then a transition zone not less than three metres long shall be maintained where a deviation in the pedestrian thoroughfare is required. These facilities shall be located in accordance with Figure 7.2.

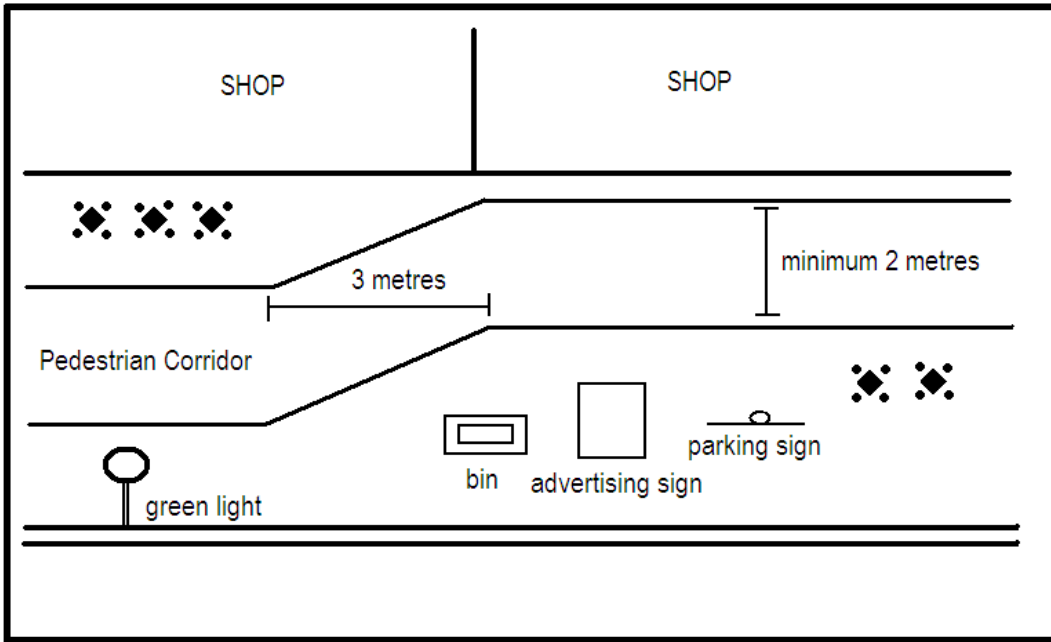


Figure 7.2 Alternative footpath lease area arrangements

Kerb blisters provide ideal areas for commercial activities to take place. Council may consent to the use of kerb blisters for footpath dining or other uses where the use extends in front of adjoining shops where no objection is raised by the adjoining shopkeeper. (Figure 7.3).

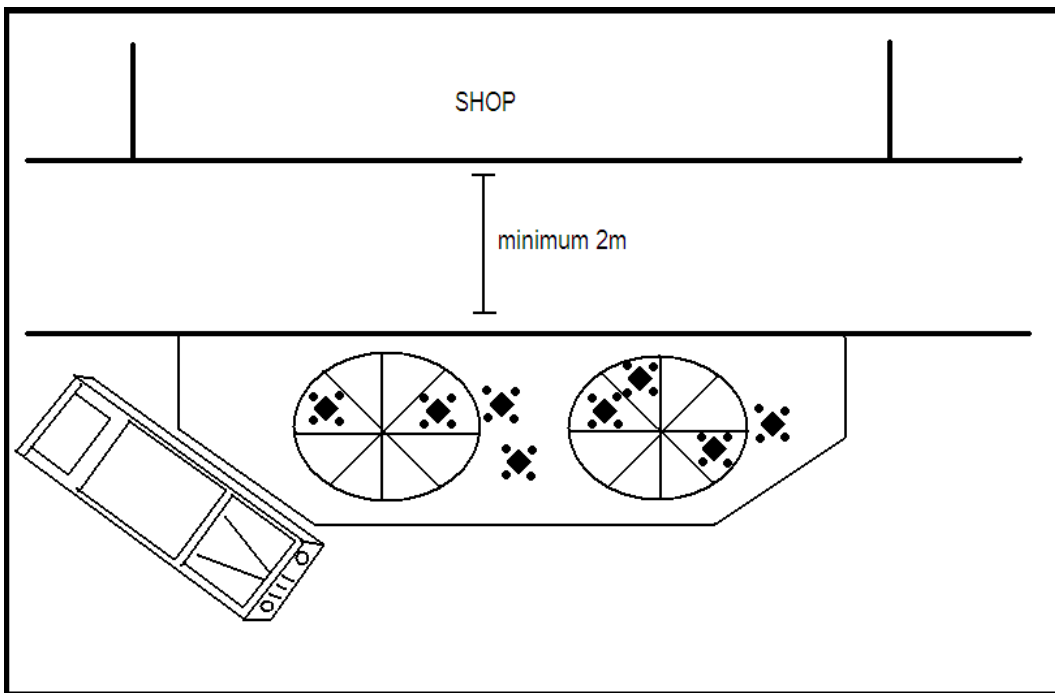


Figure 7.3 Blister dining or displays

7.5 Operation of Outdoor Dining Areas

Aims

- To ensure outdoor dining areas maintain good levels of hygiene; and
- To ensure an outdoor dining area does not compromise the access or safety of its users and other pedestrians.

Performance Outcomes

- Outdoor dining areas are to be kept clean and managed as Council approved food premises;
- Outdoor dining areas and their users should not obstruct or endanger pedestrians; and
- Outdoor dining areas should not detract from the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.

Acceptable Solutions

- Outdoor dining areas are provided only in conjunction with Council approved food premises;
- The outdoor dining area is either in front or immediately adjacent to the food premises;
- Outdoor dining areas do not operate beyond the approved hours of operation for the associated food premises;
- Outdoor dining areas are only to be located on sealed surfaces that comply with all of Council's requirements. Note: Should an applicant propose outdoor dining on an unsealed surface, the applicant will be required to pay the cost of construction for the required sealed surface;
- Outdoor furniture, other facilities and the pavement are kept clean and free of food scraps or other droppings and litter at all times;
- The lessee provides and maintains litter bins in the dining area;
- An outdoor water point is provided, such being recessed into the wall of the associated food premises and is used for cleaning the outdoor dining area as required;
- The lessee steam cleans the pavement of the outdoor dining area and adjacent pavement immediately if directed to do so by an officer of Council;
- Outdoor furniture is maintained in an aesthetically pleasing condition; and
- Outdoor furniture is kept strictly within a bounding area in compliance with the requirements outlined above in the *Footpath Clearance and Building Access* clause.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

- Any development within the Uralla town centre Heritage Conservation Area will need to be undertaken in a manner that does not detract from heritage values.

7.6 Merchandise Displays on Public Footpath Areas

Aims

- To ensure merchandise displays on public footpath areas do not compromise the access or safety of pedestrians.

Gaining Approval

Approval under clause 68 of the *Local Government Act, 1993*.

Performance Outcomes

Displays shall not interfere with safe pedestrian use of the footpath.

7.7 Sandwich Boards

Aims

- To ensure that the placement of sandwich boards on public footpath areas do not compromise the access or safety of pedestrians.

Gaining Approval

Approval under clause 68 of the *Local Government Act, 1993*.

Performance Outcomes

- Sandwich boards are to be secured to ensure stability; shall not interfere with safe pedestrian use of the footpath, and shall have a maximum area of 1m² for each face.

8. SIGNAGE AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

8.1 About this Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to provide guidance about the permissible use of signage and outdoor advertising. It provides information from State Environmental Planning Policy 64 – Advertising and Signage, and the Codes SEPP 2008, both of which apply to Uralla Shire.

If there is any inconsistency between the chapter and the above mentioned SEPPs, then the SEPPs take precedence.

8.2 Where this Chapter Applies

This Chapter applies to all zones under the Uralla LEP.

Aims and Objectives

- To provide guidance for development involving the erection of signs and advertising structures within Uralla Shire; and
- To ensure that the provisions of the relevant State Environmental Planning Policies are applied within the Uralla Shire.

Performance Outcomes

- Signs provide clear guidance about the type and nature of a business without imparting unacceptable adverse impacts on neighbours or the environment;
- Signs within defined heritage areas or on or near heritage buildings are designed and located so as to minimise visual and other impacts on the heritage values; and
- Signs are to be of a type, size and location appropriate for the land zone and locale in which they are placed.

8.3 General advice to Applicants for Development

Development applications

- All advertising structures (except those listed above as not requiring approval) are subject to a development application prior to being erected;
- A development application fee is payable as specified in Council's current Management Plan; and
- The application shall indicate the sign's position and location, site, size, construction details, if double sided, distance from other signs, wording, and colour. (The sign must be non-flashing and not interfere with traffic.)

In determining an application for a sign, Council shall take into consideration the following matters:

- The aims, objectives and performance outcomes of this chapter;
- The need to limit the number of signs to any one business;
- Requirements for advertisers to maintain their signs in good order and condition as part of the visual environment;
- The need to define the various types of signs;
- The likely impact of the proposed advertising structure on the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- The likely impact of the proposed advertising structure on the historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance and its setting as the case may be; and
- The likely impact of the proposed advertising structure on traffic safety in the locality.

A development consent for a sign or advertising structure will usually have a maximum period of 15 years after which time the consent will lapse [as per Cl 14 of State Environmental Planning Policy No 64— Advertising and Signage].

Maintenance

All signs must be professionally painted and maintained in good order and condition, to Council's satisfaction, at all times.

Signs that are not acceptable

The following types of signs are not considered acceptable:

- Signs which project from the building facade and obscure the view of neighbouring buildings or interrupt the perspective view of the streetscape;
- Signs which obstruct any other existing signs;
- Signs fixed to trees or light, telephone or power poles, etc.;
- Signs which could reduce road safety by adversely interfering with the operation of traffic lights or authorised road signs;
- Any sign which would, in the opinion of Council, be unsightly, objectionable or injurious to the amenity of the locality, any natural landscape, public reserve or public place;
- Signs on or attached to parked vehicles directing attention to a nearby business or goods for sale;
- Numerous small signs and advertisements carrying duplicate information;
- Any sign not on the land to which it refers or relates within the urban areas (except for tourist / directional signs);
- Overhead banners and bunting, except for:
 - temporary signs related to local festivals, fairs or celebrations; or
 - the opening of a new business, for a duration not exceeding two weeks;
- Signs on bus sheds, seats and waste bins unless approved by Council or for community related purposes; and
- Any sign located over the footpath which is lower than 2.6m above the footpath.

Illegal signs

Council will seek removal of all illegal, redundant and poorly maintained signs to achieve an orderly and interesting display of signage in the Shire.

Council may order the advertiser to alter, obliterate, demolish or remove an advertisement and any associated advertising structure where:

- The advertisement is unsightly, objectionable or injurious to the amenity of any natural landscape, public reserve or public place at or near where the advertisement is displayed;
- An unauthorised signage or advertisement is displayed;
- An unauthorised advertising structure is erected; or
- Alternatively, where the condition of signage or an advertising structure poses a public risk, Council may take whatever statutory steps permissible to remove the risk.

Should the advertiser not comply with the order, Council may undertake the work and charge the offending party for the cost of the work. In such cases Council may also impose appropriate fines and/ or orders.

Acceptable Solutions

Signs shall comply with the specifications in Table 8.1 and can only be erected where they are permissible as detailed in this chapter and Uralla LEP.

Signs in Heritage Areas or on or near Heritage Buildings

The only permissible signs for heritage areas are the following:

- Business identification signs;

- Building identification signs; and
- Replacement of the above signs.

A development application must be lodged for any new business identification or building identification signs. In addition to the general requirements for a development application for a sign as noted above, a DA for a sign in a heritage area or on or near a heritage building must explicitly address how any undesirable impacts of the sign will be minimised. Council's Heritage Advisor is available by appointment to assist in this process. Additional matters that will need to be considered include:

- Proposed sign location;
- Proposed sign colours and size of lettering;
- Proposed size of sign; and
- Proposed illumination of sign.

The following guidelines, which primarily aim to protect the heritage value of individual buildings and the conservation area, should also be considered for development involving outdoor advertising:

- Applied signs should not obscure the building silhouette presented to the street;
- Original signs should stay in situ wherever possible;
- Where a sign is of cast letters forming part of the architecture of the building but is no longer applicable to the business, it may be painted to match the background colour of the building;
- Signs are not to be painted onto stone or brick walls;
- Signs should not cover architectural details, including windows, doors or cast iron balustrading;
- Signs on modern buildings may be illuminated but may only be lit with continuous light ie, not blinking or intermittent;
- A preferable alternative to electric signage on historic buildings is illumination of the building which advertises its business as well as its heritage qualities;
- Lettering styles should be sympathetic with the architectural style of the building on which the advertisement is to be placed, especially for signage on or above awnings;
- The number of colours should be restricted to the minimum and the colours used should relate to the general colour effect of the building, especially for signage on or above awnings;
- Signs should not be placed on parapets unless it is part of the original design;
- Advertising is permitted on blinds; and
- Signs are to be stationary ie, non-motorised.

Street seat and bus shelter advertising

- A seat and bus shelter including advertising sign when located within the road reserve (on footpath) must not obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic unnecessarily;
- The area of any sign will not exceed 1.4m²;
- The advertisement will apply to local business houses only;
- Council will control the location and wording of each sign; and
- The sign is to be of heritage colours and lettering in the Uralla Commercial Precinct Heritage Conservation Area.

Sandwich boards

See Chapter 7 Commercial Use of Public Footways.

Tourist information/directional signs

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Policy, Council may authorise the erection of signs, indicating the location of attractions in the locality including:

- Places of historic, scientific, educational or public interest;
- Picnic areas, parks or rest areas;
- Public buildings, public utilities or essential services;
- Recreational, sporting, charitable or religious facilities, including facilities for the motorist, e.g. caravan parks, camping areas, hotel/motels, service stations, churches and sports clubs; and
- Tourist related facilities or undertakings.

Signs in Residential Zones (R1, R2 & R5)

The only permissible signs for residential zones are the following:

- Business identification signs;
- Building identification signs; and
- Replacement of the above signs.

Signs other than these are prohibited by clause 10 of SEPP 64 Advertising and Signage.

Signs in Business and Industrial Zones (B2, B4, B6, IN1 and IN2)

Development consent will only be granted in respect of an signage relating to the purpose for which the land is used. Note explicit limitations for signage in heritage areas and on heritage buildings noted above.

Area and height of signs

- No signage or advertising structures will have a surface area greater than 10m² except where such signs are replacement signs. In this case, if the sign is larger than that allowed and was erected prior to the introduction of this policy, Council may approve it provided that the new sign is not larger than the sign it replaces;
- The height of any free-standing sign will not exceed 8m from the ground except where it replaces an existing sign, in which case Council may approve such sign provided that it does not exceed the height of the original sign;
- The height of signs erected on roof lines shall not exceed 1m between the roof line and the bottom of the advertising sign; and
- All advertising signs approved by Council are to comply with State and regional electricity regulations in respect to safety distances from electrical power lines and installations.

Location

- An advertising structure within the Business or Industrial zones shall be located at the discretion of Council within the boundaries of the same lot to which the sign refers; and
- The location of signage or advertising structures shall also be in compliance with the Roads and Maritime Services requirements in respect of classified roads and State Rail Authority in respect of railway land. The same conditions shall apply to Council roads to prevent a sign from interfering with safety.

Number of signs

There is a limit of two advertising structures in the business zones and four advertising structures in industrial zones to each advertiser.

Signs in Rural Zones (RU1 and RU2)

The only permissible signs for rural zones are the following:

- A sign directing the travelling public to –
 - › Tourist facilities or activities, or

- Places of scientific, historical or scenic interest;
- A sign relating to the land on which the sign is to be displayed, or to premises situated on that land or adjacent land, and specifying one or more of the following particulars –
 - The purpose for which the land or premises is or are used,
 - The identification of a person residing or carrying on an occupation or business on the land of premises,
 - A description of an occupation or business in the preceding point, or
 - Particulars of the goods or services dealt with or provided on the land or premises.

Signs other than these are prohibited by clause 10 of SEPP 64 Advertising and Signage.

Location

- The advertising structure shall be erected not less than 5m from the frontage or road frontage of the site on State Rail Authority land or classified roads;
- The location of advertising structures shall also be in compliance with the Roads and Traffic Authority requirements in respect of classified roads and State Rail Authority in respect of railway land. The same conditions shall apply to Council roads to prevent a sign from obscuring or interfering with safety; and
- Concurrence of the RMS may be required.

Controls for signs greater than 20m² in area.

Clauses 17, 18 and 19 of SEPP 64 contain specific provisions for signs with an area in excess of 20m². Applications for such signage will need to comply with these provisions.

Table 8.1 Signage

SIGN TYPE	DEFINITION	REQUIREMENTS
Advertising Panel	Any advertising structure, other than those described below, which is unilluminated, including a hoarding or bulletin board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> not to extend laterally beyond the wall/boundary projection above the top of the wall not to exceed 2.m
Awning Sign: under-awning	Sign attached to the underside of an awning (other than the fascia or return end)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not exceed 2.5 metres in length Shall not exceed 0.5m in depth Shall be erected horizontal to the ground at right angles to the building and no closer than 2.6 metres from the ground Shall not project beyond the awning Shall be securely fixed by metal support Maximum of 1 sign per 6 metres of street frontage with a maximum of 2 signs per business. Signs shall be spaced at least 6 metres apart from other under-awning signs on the same or adjoining properties
Awning Sign: above-awning	Sign attached to the upper side of an awning (other than the fascia or return end)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> This form of sign is considered unacceptable in all areas.
	Sign attached to the fascia or return of an awning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not project vertically or horizontally beyond the fascia or return end of the awning to which it is attached Shall not extend more than 300mm from the fascia or return end of the awning
Floodlit Sign	Illuminated (as to any part of the advertising area) by an external light source and whether or not included in any other class of advertising structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum size to be determined by signage type Lighting medium must be at least 2.6 metres above the ground if the sign projects over a footpath Lighting must not create glare to vehicles or pedestrians. Lighting must be located to avoid light spill into residential properties

SIGN TYPE	DEFINITION	REQUIREMENTS
Flush Wall Sign	Attached to the wall of a building (other than the transom of a doorway or display window)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall not project more than 300mm from the face of the wall 2. Shall not project beyond the corner of the building or above the parapet or eaves 3. Shall be located to complement the architecture of the building 4. Shall not cover any window or architectural projections 5. Shall not have an advertising area greater than 4.5m² 6. Where the sign projects more than 50mm from the face of the wall, the sign shall have a minimum clearance of 2.6 metres from ground level to the underside of the sign 7. Shall not be illuminated internally
Illuminated Sign	Illuminated (as to any part of the advertising area) by an internal source of artificial light and whether or not included in any other class of advertising structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum size to be determined by signage type 2. Lighting must not create glare to vehicles or pedestrians. 3. Lighting must be located to avoid light spill into residential properties 4. Must not be a flashing sign
Moving Sign	Attached to a building and capable of movement by any source of power (whether or not included in any other class of advertising structure)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This form of sign is considered unacceptable in all areas.
Painted Wall Sign	Painted on to a wall of a building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall not have an advertising area greater than 4.5m².
Painted Blind Sign	A sign painted on a blind attached to the fascia or front underside of an awning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall not have an advertising area greater than 2.0m² 2. The blind must run parallel with the street frontage
Projecting Wall Sign	Attached to the wall of a building (other than the transom of a doorway or display window) and projecting horizontally more than 300mm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Will not generally be permitted unless they can be demonstrated to be of an architectural style which is particularly suited to that building and to the design of that and adjoining buildings 4. Shall not be located above the awning of a building 5. Shall be erected horizontal to the ground at right angles to the building and no closer than 2.6 metres from the ground 6. Shall have a maximum width of 1.2 metres 7. Shall have a maximum depth of 0.5 metres

SIGN TYPE	DEFINITION	REQUIREMENTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Shall not be within 0.6 metres of the vertical projection of the kerb 9. Maximum of 1 sign per 6 metres of street frontage with a maximum of 2 signs per business. Signs shall be spaced at least 6 metres apart from other under-awning signs on the same or adjoining properties
Roof Sign	Erected above the roof or parapet of a building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This form of sign is considered unacceptable in all areas.
Top Hamper Sign	Attached to the transom of a doorway or display window of a building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall not extend below the level of the head of the doorway or window it is attached to 2. Shall be located on the ground floor and shall not project above the ceiling level 3. Shall not be more than 3 m² in area 4. Shall be painted or fixed flat to and not project more than 50mm from the surface of the wall 5. Shall not be internally illuminated

Reference

Australian Council of National Trusts, 1984. "Lettering and Signs on Buildings, C. 1850-1900", Technical Bulletin 2.2 (Copy available at Council's Office)

Department of Planning (undated). "Outdoor Advertising. An Urban Design-Based Approach", Department of Planning, Sydney. (Copy available at Council's Office)

Jackson, R. and Lawrance, C. 2006. Conserving Historic Signs. Conservation guideline for historic signs and new signs for heritage building, NSW Heritage Office. (Available on the NSW Heritage Office website).

NSW Heritage Office (undated). "Street Smart: Corporate Development in Historic Town Centres", NSW Heritage Office. (Copy available at Council's Office)

Pears, Harry C. 2009. "Decorate with type: Typeface Research". (Example of various type for particular decades) (Copy available at Council's Office)

9. HERITAGE GUIDELINES

9.1 Part 1 - About this Chapter

The intent of this chapter is to provide guidance about development of heritage items or within Heritage Conservation Areas.

Heritage items and Heritage Conservation Areas are listed in Uralla Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP) and their locations are recorded on the associated Heritage Maps.

The LEP also states objectives for heritage conservation and explicitly addresses requirements for development in heritage areas or on heritage items.
This Chapter provides additional information about development and heritage conservation.

9.2 Where this Chapter Applies

This Chapter applies to all land identified in the LEP and associated maps as having heritage.

9.3 General Advice to Applicants for Development

In order to help assist developers undertake developments that respect and enhance heritage values, Council has a heritage advisor who is available for consultation free of charge to potential developers. Council recommends that developers contact Council early in their design process and seek advice on heritage issues so that the design response can be more cost-effectively worked into the overall design solution.

9.4 Exempt Development

- Must not be carried out on land that comprises, or on which there is, an item that is listed on the State Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1977; however
- Where heritage items listed in Schedule 5 of the LEP are clearly mapped and described, certain types of exempt development can take place on parts of the lot that are not the heritage item;
- Additionally, development that is subject to a specific exemption under s57 of the Heritage Act 1977 may be carried out as exempt development.

Note: only certain types of development are permitted to be undertaken as Exempt Development and these are specified in the Codes SEPP.

9.5 Complying Development

Complying development cannot be carried out on an item listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or that is subject to an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977; however

- Complying development may be carried out on such land if the development is located outside of the area of the item as defined on the SHR or if the work is subject to a specific exemption under s57 of the Heritage Act 1977;
- Where heritage items are clearly mapped and described, complying development can take place on parts of the lot that are not the heritage item. Additionally, development that is enabled by the Codes SEPP and also identified in specific exemptions under the Heritage Act 1977 is enabled on heritage items;
- Complying development generally cannot take place on heritage items and draft heritage items locally listed on Schedule 5 of the LEP; but if the item is clearly mapped or described, the development can still take place on the land outside the mapped area;

- May be permissible within a Heritage Conservation Area, although not for development under the General Housing Code or the Rural Housing Code unless the development is for a (residential) detached outbuilding or a swimming pool; and
- Certain complying development types are permissible under the General Commercial and Industrial Code in the Codes SEPP (see chapter 5 Development in Commercial and Industrial Areas).

9.6 Objectives Of This Chapter

The objectives of the chapter are:

- to protect and conserve items and places with heritage significance in the Uralla Shire,
- to promote and encourage appropriate and sympathetic design solutions where restoration or new work is proposed for properties or places of heritage significance in the area,
- to improve the appearance of local streetscapes,
- to ensure the setting of places of heritage significance and the streets in which they are located are not compromised by unsympathetic new development, and
- to ensure that conservation meets the design principles of the Burra Charter.

9.7 Land To Which This Chapter Applies

This chapter applies to land in the Uralla Shire local government area.

9.8 Addressing The Guidelines Of This Chapter

The guidelines for European heritage are set out in this chapter. The objectives and guidelines need to be addressed for each development proposal. Alternative approaches may be proposed, provided these adequately address the relevant objectives and guidelines and comply with legislation.

9.9 Heritage Items and/or Heritage Conservation Areas

If development is to take place on a heritage site or item (including an archaeological site or item), or in a Heritage Conservation Area, the objectives and guidelines outlined in this chapter must be addressed.

Heritage Conservation Areas are identified in Schedule 5 – Part 2 – Heritage Conservation Area of ULEP 2012.

Heritage Conservation Areas are found in:

- Bundarra Commercial Precinct
- Rocky River Goldmining Precinct
- Uralla Commercial Precinct
- Wollun Village Precinct

9.10 Relevant Studies

The following Heritage studies have been undertaken to identify places of heritage significance in Uralla Shire:

- Uralla Heritage Study (Peter Meyers Architect, 1987), and
- Uralla Community Based Heritage Study (Stage 1 Michael Fox Architects, 2009) (Stage 2 Sue Jackson-Stepowski Heritage Planning Consultant, 2013).

Each item has a Heritage Inventory Sheet identifying the significant features of the heritage item or the Heritage Conservation Area.

A Uralla Main Street study has also been undertaken (Richard J. Ratcliffe, 1997).

9.11 Significance

As a general principle, Council seeks to ensure that development affecting heritage buildings and precincts recognises and respects, rather than detracts from, what is significant about them. 'Significance' can usually be determined from a combination of visual inspection and historical research, which is summarised in Heritage Inventory Sheets. 'Significant' aspects would typically include architectural and aesthetic features, historic, scientific or cultural associations, the garden or landscape setting of a property or archaeological value.

Development to upgrade properties to provide for increased amenity and facilities, as well as the requirements for parking, accessibility and fire safety measures are all components which can have a significant effect on the historic character of dwellings, commercial buildings and streetscapes.

9.12 Burra Charter

This part of the DCP adopts the conservation policy embodied in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter).

The Burra Charter is widely accepted by Government agencies at all levels and by private industry as the standard philosophy for heritage conservation practice in Australia. The Charter sets down principles, processes and practices for the conservation of significant places.

Some useful definitions from the Burra Charter are:

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place, and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves restoration or reconstruction.

Preservation means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material.

Adaptation means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

Copies of The Burra Charter are available at Council's Administration office and Uralla Shire Library.

9.13 Basic Principles

Changes to heritage buildings and heritage sites should be based on the following principles:

- do as much as is necessary and as little as possible,
- change should be based on an understanding of heritage significance, and
- the level of change should respect the heritage significance of the item or area.

All features of heritage significance should be conserved or reinstated. Any unsympathetic alteration should be removed and the original features and elements reconstructed as closely as possible.

Whenever there is a choice, do whatever will improve the appearance and unity of the street.

In most cases there will always be some choice; a choice of colour scheme for example. Only highly significant buildings should be painted in their original colours. Otherwise select a colour scheme which fits in with the existing streetscape.

For new buildings or alterations to buildings not heritage listed, the degree of flexibility will be greater. Where there is considerable variety within a street or a row of buildings, features of the immediate neighbours should be taken as the starting point. If these are in very different or contrasting styles, your building should try and create a better link between them. The way to do this is to focus elements of both.

9.14 Documents to be Submitted with a Development Application

When lodging a Development Application for development on land on which a heritage item is situated, or within a Heritage Conservation Area, or within the vicinity of a heritage item or Heritage Conservation Area, Council may require a Heritage Management Document (HMD) to be prepared and submitted for assessment.

The circumstances in which a HMD may be required will vary depending on the works proposed and the likely impact they will have on the heritage significance of the item or the Heritage Conservation Area. Discussions with Council staff and the heritage advisor are recommended to determine what may be needed to assist in assessing a Development Application.

9.15 State Heritage Items

Any works to a State Heritage item (including demolition) requires approval or exemption under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

When a Development Application is lodged with Council for demolition or development of any type for a State Heritage Register listed item, the integrated development application process commences and Council will, as part of that process, refer the application to the Heritage Council for concurrence.

9.16 Conservation Incentives

Council recognises the need to be flexible with heritage items in terms of providing for their long-term conservation. Uralla LEP2012 Clause 5.10 (10) - Conservation Incentives enables Council to approve development relating to a heritage item or the site of a heritage item that would otherwise be prohibited in the zone.

If an applicant seeks approval for development under the conservation incentives clause, Council must also be satisfied that:

- the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and
- the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and
- the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out, and
- the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and
- the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.

In addition to the abovementioned clause, Council offers a free Heritage Advisor service to encourage conservation work.

9.17 Introduction

This chapter is provided to assist building owners and designers in the process of managing a heritage item, whether it be to demolish, renovate, rebuild or restore a heritage building.

Uralla Shire has many buildings of heritage significance dating back to the 1850s. There are several architectural features that are characteristic of Uralla Shire, including the local Armidale 'blue' brick and heritage in the Shire is represented by a range of periods, styles and building types.

Heritage conservation does not aim to freeze development. The need to upgrade buildings to modern standards is recognised, however, changes should take place in the most sympathetic way possible. The elements that lead to an item or area being listed should be retained. These are the characteristics that create the heritage significance. Sometimes these characteristics relate to the external appearance of the building; but in other cases, there may be less visible aspects of historic or social interest, such as a particular event or story attached to the building. Each site must be considered on the significance of its merits and also take into account the needs of the owner, the cumulative impact of the changes and the community's interest. In most cases there will be no conflict. A building that relates well to its neighbours will be more attractive to prospective purchasers.

9.18 Adaptive Reuse

Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings is a change where a new use is introduced as the building is no longer suitable for the original function.

Reusing heritage buildings allows the retention of history for future generations through the retention of significance and the adaptation of elements of the site and structure to allow for a new use.

Objectives

- To encourage the adaptive reuse of buildings and structures which are no longer suitable for their original uses.
- To ensure that adaptive reuse respects the significance of the place.
- To ensure that the impacts of the changes on heritage significant elements is minimized.

Controls

Adaptive reuse and the associated changes to the site and building:

- Should only occur where the original use is no longer viable.
- Should retain the general appearance of the building such that its original role can be readily interpreted.
- Should retain all significant architectural qualities of the building and structure and particularly features that contribute to the streetscape and the heritage significance of the place.
- If significant fabric is unavoidably removed it will be stored on site for possible future reinstatement;
- Should involve minimal change to the significant fabric of the place.
- Should respect significant associations and meaning of the place
- Must be readily reversible and should not compromise the inherent flexibility of the place and its potential for other uses.
- Where incorporating additions, plant and equipment or services which are required to facilitate adaptive reuse, should be concealed from view within the broader streetscape.
- Must have regard to the relevant legislation of the National Construction Code (NCC) and other relevant Australian Standards.

9.19 Demolition

Demolition of any heritage listed building requires Development Consent from Council.

Demolition of a heritage item is unlikely to be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the item is not reasonably capable of repair. Specifically, demolition of any building is unlikely to be permitted unless:

- the item is intrusive to the overall significance of the area; or
- the item is structurally unsound beyond the point of repair and represents a public danger; or
- there is a concurrent Development Consent for the replacement structure, except where demolition is proposed on the basis that the item is structurally unsound.
-

Where a heritage item or building is proposed to be demolished, a Heritage Impact Statement should justify why this is the preferred action after the consideration of options for retention. The Statement should include historical information on the property, an assessment of the quality and physical condition of the building (clearly outlining any alterations which have occurred over time and whether these contribute or detract from the building's significance) and a comparative analysis of the building in relation to others of its kind in the Shire.

The recommendations of the report should be based on the heritage significance of the item, not on the development potential of the land it is situated on.

Council will consider not only the external appearance and condition of the structure but will weigh up the heritage significance of the property, its contribution to the history and identity of the street and setting, its rarity and its importance to Uralla Shire as a whole.

Objectives

- To retain heritage buildings and structures or elements which contribute to the significance of the item.
- To retain a valuable and useful record of places where consent is provided by council for demolition.
-

Controls

- Buildings that are listed as heritage items or contribute to the significance of an item should not be demolished.
- Partial demolition of a heritage item will only be permitted when it can be established in a Statement of Heritage Impact that the loss will not have a substantial impact on the significance of the heritage item.
- Outbuildings associated with heritage items can only be demolished where a Statement of Heritage Impact can establish that the structure does not contribute to the significance of the heritage item.
- Photographic records of building/s, which may need to include measured drawings, are to be provided to Council prior to the commencement of any demolition works. Archival recording shall be in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines.

9.20 Accessibility, Fire Upgrading and Fire Safety

The best way to ensure that a heritage building survives for future generations is for it to be used. Yet historic buildings were not designed with modern requirements for access, fire safety and building services in mind. In fact, some of our oldest buildings predate the existence of any formal building regulations in Australia.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 requires that all public buildings be accessible to people with disabilities. An accessible building is one that incorporates features to enable dignified and equitable access to buildings by people with a disability. *The Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010* prescribes a single set of design and construction requirements covering access to new buildings and an extension to, or modification of, an existing building. These requirements are called up by the *National Construction Code (NCC)*.

Fire safety standards - ensuring that people can evacuate the building or fight a fire - are the responsibility of both building owners and statutory authorities. Nearly all heritage buildings are affected.

The provision of equitable access and fire safety upgrading of heritage items and buildings within a Heritage Conservation Area should:

- take into consideration the heritage significance of heritage items and buildings within Heritage Conservation Areas,
- ensure that the maximum possible heritage fabric is retained during upgrading processes for access and fire safety measures and minimise adverse impacts upon heritage fabric, spaces, features and building appearance from the street, and
- ensure that all new building work is to comply with the accessibility provisions of the Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010 and the National Construction Code (NCC) as required.

In cases where a development proposal does not achieve strict compliance with accessibility or fire safety requirements Council may request that the applicant submit a report prepared by a suitably qualified access consultant which demonstrates that the proposed alternative solution satisfies the relevant performance requirements.

Alternative solutions, deemed-to-satisfy provisions and negotiated agreements with fire safety and access experts are to be applied wherever possible to maximise positive heritage outcomes.

9.21 Subdivision and Curtilage

Land associated with a heritage building is often important in providing a setting to a heritage item. The grounds of a heritage item can often ensure that important views to and from a heritage building are available. Subdivision is permitted where an adequate curtilage can be established to protect the setting.

If a property to be subdivided has been identified as a heritage item, the following design principles need to be observed:

- the integrity of the original primary building and its surrounds should be conserved by ensuring an adequate curtilage is retained.
- on rural properties this curtilage should include any front landscaped areas or tree-lined driveways
- original outbuildings on rural properties should be considered as should any site of possible archaeological interest; and
- any important views to and from the remaining original complex should be conserved.

Objectives

- To ensure that subdivision does not result in a loss of appropriate curtilage to the heritage item.
- To ensure that any subdivision of a heritage property protects its heritage significance including fabric, historic curtilage, setting and associated views.
- To retain and conserve the integrity of important and characteristic historical subdivision patterns.

Controls

- Subdivision of an allotment that includes a heritage item is unlikely to be permitted unless it can be demonstrated, in a Heritage Impact Statement, that an adequate curtilage for the heritage item is retained.
- Subdivision of land that includes a heritage item is unlikely to be permitted unless it can be demonstrated in a Statement of Heritage Impact that proposed or future development on the created allotments will protect the property and its setting including historic curtilage, significant buildings, gardens, outbuildings and associated views to and from the heritage item.

- New development, including site consolidation, is not to obscure or degrade the established subdivision pattern of the streetscape in the vicinity of the heritage item or within the heritage conservation area.
- The design of works and services, such as kerbing and guttering, access crossings and the like should be consistent with original elements of the heritage Item or Heritage Conservation Area.

Subdivision should not require rearranged existing or historic vehicular access or car parking that would adversely affect the streetscape of the Heritage Conservation Area.

Part 3 – Heritage Conservation Guidelines – Buildings and Site Elements

9.22 Siting, Setbacks and Orientation

Objectives

- To ensure that development does not obscure existing views to or from heritage buildings nor inhibit their appreciation.
- To ensure that the relationship between heritage buildings, their sites and the streetscape, are compatible with, and do not detract from, the character of heritage items and Heritage Conservation Areas.
- To ensure setbacks of new buildings and building additions are compatible with the existing buildings and the streetscape and do not adversely affect the heritage values of any building, or Heritage Conservation Areas.

Controls

- Alterations or additions should occur at the rear of the existing building to minimise visual impact on the main (street) elevation of the building.
- Additions to the side of a building should not remove or sever car access to the rear, where it cannot be appropriately provided elsewhere.
- Rear additions are generally best stepped back from side setbacks or building lines.
- Side additions should not compromise the ability for driveway access to the rear of the block.
- Larger additions can be successful when treated as a separate entity to retain the character of the original building in its own right.
- Where there is a uniform historically based setback, this setback shall be maintained in a new development.
- Setback from side boundaries should be consistent with typical buildings in the immediate vicinity.
- Where a building has been demolished to make way for new development, the former building's setback should be adhered to in the new development.
- Front and side setbacks should be typical of the spacing between buildings located in the vicinity of the new development.
- The existing orientation pattern of buildings in the area should be maintained.
- An adequate area around the building including landscaping, fencing, and significant trees should be retained.
- New development should be aligned to the predominant building line and should be sited in a similar location to development that exists on neighbouring properties.
- New development is not to be built forward of an established building line.
- If the established building line varies, the new building should not be set closer to the street than any adjoining historic buildings (even if it is not a heritage item).
- Site amalgamation is discouraged where the original subdivision pattern is intact.

9.23 Scale and Form

Objective

- To ensure that additions to a heritage item and new buildings on the site of a heritage item are of a scale consistent with the heritage item and respect the character of the surrounding area.
- To ensure that significant elements of the form of a heritage item are not obscured or destroyed by alterations and additions.
- To ensure that the form of a heritage item retains its importance in the streetscape and/or townscape.

Controls

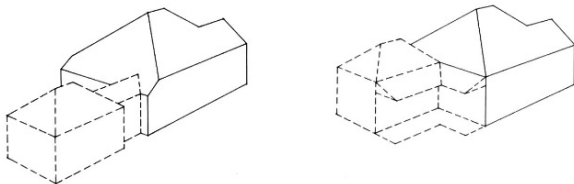
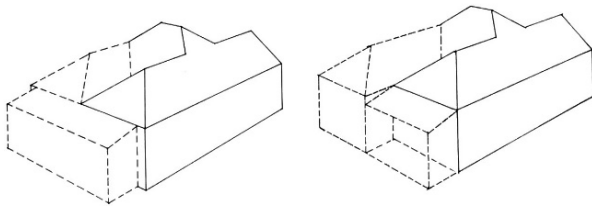
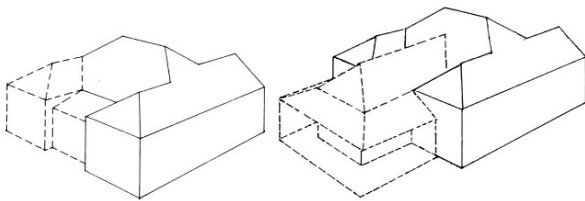
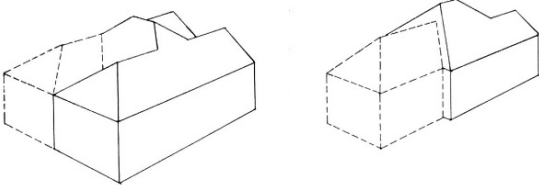
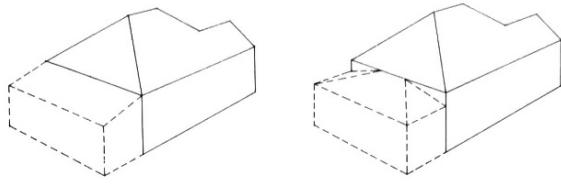
- Alterations and additions to a heritage item should not be larger in scale than the heritage item and easily interpreted as new work.
- Alterations and additions to a heritage item should not detract from important aspects of the form of the heritage item.
- Significant elements of the form of a heritage item such as roof forms, chimneys, walls, verandahs and parapets should not be demolished or obscured by alterations and additions.

Additions to old houses

Are best designed to blend into the form of the structure rather than dominating it.

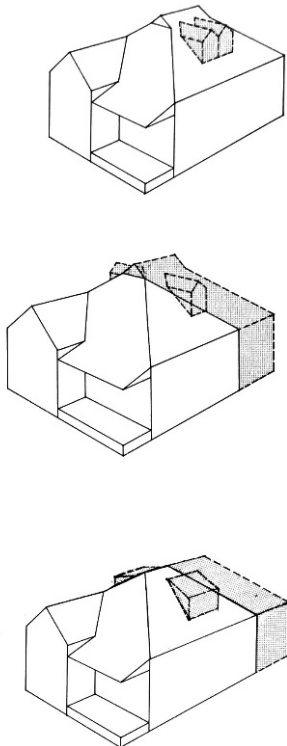
The following drawings show the additions with a dashed line.

Top row: lean-to additions
Centre rows: combination wing and lean-to additions
Bottom row: pavilion additions



Increasing living space by expanding upwards.

The following drawings show the additions shaded.



9.24 Building Materials, Finishes and Colours

Objective

- To ensure that building materials, finishes and colours respect the significance and character of heritage Items and buildings within Heritage Conservation Areas.

9.25 Materials and Finishes

Objectives

- To ensure that materials and finishes are appropriate to the significance and character of the building and surrounding area.

Controls

- Additions to heritage buildings shall incorporate traditional combinations of materials that are compatible with the original/existing building. Original materials and details on older buildings need not be copied, but can be used as a reference for new elements.
- It may not be appropriate or necessary to replicate the original combination of materials used. For instance, timber weatherboard extensions to brick houses was a common practice which is still appropriate today, as was the use of corrugated iron roofs at the rear of houses behind main roofs constructed with tile or slate. The use of fibre cement planks in view of weatherboard is to be avoided.
- Face brickwork should never be painted or rendered. Apart from taking away the traditional character and texture these alterations are, for all practical purposes, irreversible.

- Where brick is used it should be in traditional dark colours, not modern, light or cream brick.
- The use of highly reflective materials is to be avoided.
- The use of faux finishes and detailing to replicated heritage buildings and their design is to be avoided. These tend to give an impression of superficial historic detail and are often incorrect in form and proportion.
- Changes to the fabric of a building which is a heritage item shall be:
 - Minor; and
 - Reversible.

9.26 Colours

Exterior colours used on buildings of the Victorian, Federation and Inter-War periods were from a comparatively narrow range due to the limited availability of colouring agents. They were used to enhance the natural colours of building materials and highlight particular elements or decoration.

The selection of a paint scheme to any existing or new building should be carefully chosen to ensure that it complements the original building and not result in the visual importance of the heritage item being reduced. To determine original paint colours one can scrape back newer layers of paint to see what the older, or original colours were. Scrapings should be taken from areas sheltered from sun and rain. Allow for fading of the original colour.

Old black and white photographs are also useful as they indicate shades on different elements of the building. Previously unpainted surfaces should never be painted. Painting of original stone or face brick is practically irreversible, as is cement rendering.

Objectives

- To conserve historic colour schemes.
- To ensure that external colour schemes are appropriate to the period of the individual buildings, groups of buildings and/or enhance the character of the Heritage Conservation Area.
- To ensure that external colours do not detract from or visually dominate the heritage item and its significance.

Controls

- Colour schemes must be appropriate to the period and style of the heritage item.
- Colour schemes for new development in Heritage Conservation Areas should have a relationship with traditional colour schemes for the dominant style of development found in the Heritage Conservation Area.
- At least two contrasting colours are to be chosen for the elements of the principal facade (and secondary façade if a corner building).
- Original unpainted stone, brickwork, terracotta, glazed or tessellated tiling that is unpainted or unfinished by other mediums is not to be rendered, bagged, painted or otherwise refinished.
- The use of fluorescent paint and primary colours on heritage items or on buildings in Heritage Conservation Areas is not permitted.
- Only buildings with high heritage significance should be painted in their original colour schemes. Otherwise a traditional colour scheme which fits in with the street, as a whole, should be considered, especially for that part of the building from the awning soffit upwards.
- Dominant use of bright corporate colours on building facades is generally inconsistent with maintaining the heritage character and significance of a building and/or Heritage Conservation Area.
- Parapets, awning soffits and fascias that are continuous across more than one occupancy should be painted with the same colour(s) irrespective of the different signage.

These notes apply in the following colour palette:

Dominant: Area that is greatest eg. walls
Secondary: Area that is visible but less in area eg. fascia or soffit
Trim/accent: e.g., architectural details, windows and frames plus signs

Variations from the palette may be considered providing they conform to the principles of this DCP.

These colours have been provided as a general guide and are referenced to the Australian Standard AS 2700
And British Standard BS 4800.


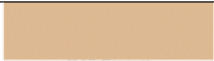






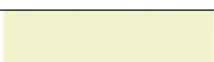





VICTORIAN ERA COLOUR PALETTE

circa 1840-1890

AREA OF BUILDING	COLOURS	AS2700 OR BRITISH STANDARD	COLOUR SAMPLE
Dominant	Biscuit	X42	
	Portland Stone	Traditional colour	
	Sandstone	Y53	
	Buff	X41	
	Cream	Y34	
Secondary	Eau de Nil	G44	
	Light Straw	Y24	
	Pale Stone	BS381c 367	
	Teal	T63	
	Trim/accent	Red Oxide	R63
Deep Bronze Green		G63	
Dark Crimson		Traditional colour 5925	
Deep Brunswick Green		G11	
Olive		BS381c 298	



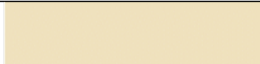

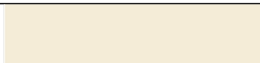


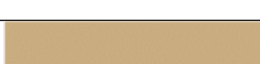



FEDERATION ERA COLOUR PALETTE

circa 1890-1915












AREA OF BUILDING	COLOURS	AS2700 OR BRITISH STANDARD	COLOUR SAMPLE
Dominant	Pale Ochre	X21	
	Biscuit	X42	
	Raffia	X31	
	Portland Stone	Traditional colour	
	Yorkstone	Traditional colour	
	Buff	Traditional colour	
	Manilla	Y45	
Secondary	Venetian Red	R62	
	Pale Primrose	Y33	
	Salmon Pink	R42	
	Grey Green	BS2660 4-047	
	Stoneware	Traditional colour	
Trim/accent	Dark Crimson	Traditional colour 5925	
	Mid Brunswick Green	Traditional colour 50127	

INTER WAR COLOUR PALETTE

circa 1915-1940

AREA OF BUILDING	COLOURS	AS2700 OR BRITISH STANDARD	COLOUR SAMPLE
Dominant	Manilla	Y45	
	Pale Primrose	Y33	
	Cream	Y34	
	Pale Stone	BS381c 367	
	Regency White	Traditional colour	
Secondary	Lime White	Traditional colour 37131	
	Opaline	G32	
	Salmon Pink	R42	
	Grey Green	BS2660 4-047	
Trim/accent	Oatmeal	Y54	
	Pewter	N63	
	Egyptian Red	Traditional colour 37007	
	Dark Crimson	Traditional colour 5925	

WWII TO PRESENT ERA COLOUR PALETTE

AREA OF BUILDING	COLOURS	AS2700 OR BRITISH STANDARD	COLOUR SAMPLE
Dominant	Raffia	X31	
	Biscuit	X42	
	Sandstone	Y53	
	Light Stone	Y24	
Secondary	Lime White	Traditional colour 37131	
	Light Grey Blue	B44	
	Eau de Nil	G44	
Trim/accent	Blue Gum	T44	
	Pale Ochre	X21	
	Charcoal	B64	
	Slate	G64	

Note: Colour samples shown are a guide only and should be verified prior to selection.

9.27 Materials

Roof forms and details to heritage buildings vary according to building type and architectural style. This variety makes an important contribution to the aesthetic significance and visual complexity of heritage items and Heritage Conservation Areas.

While slate was often used on more expensive buildings up until the First World War roofs were most commonly of corrugated iron, especially in the twentieth century. Terra cotta tiles are relatively rare in the Uralla Shire. Terra cotta was sometimes used for decoration on chimneys, ridge capping and rainwater heads.

The sheet length of corrugated iron is important. Modern production methods enable corrugated sheet to be produced in lengths much longer than is usually required. This means that most roofs can be covered in a single row of sheets, eliminating the need for overlapping joints which are a major source of corrosion. These advantages need to be weighed against the change in appearance that full-length sheets bring. On steeply sloping roofs of short sheets *the joins can be seen as the shadow line of the overlapping sheet and, less obviously, the additional nailing needed at the join. These provide a distinct horizontal element to the appearance of many roofs and their loss may lead to a change in the character of the roof.*

Typical roof forms were:

- hipped roofs for residential buildings, the older ones being higher pitched than the more recent with the gable often at the street frontage only.
- gabled roofs for ancillary buildings like garages and sheds.
- verandah roofs that are a direct extension of the main roof though at a lower pitch.
- simplicity of overall form, usually having a consistent main ridgeline and with few secondary projections.
- forms with chimneys and fireplaces to living and kitchen areas.

Objectives

- To ensure that the roof form is retained and not destroyed or obscured through unsympathetic alterations and additions.
- To ensure that significant roof materials and details are conserved.
- To ensure that new work is compatible with the roofing materials used in original heritage item or in Heritage Conservation Areas.

Controls

- Original roofing materials should be retained wherever possible. Second hand materials may be appropriate to repair damaged or broken roof material. Where significant repairs are required, it is desirable to maintain the original presentation to the street. In these circumstances, good roof material from rear or side elevations of buildings should be transferred to the front elevation of the building.
- Full-length corrugated iron sheets can be used on planes of a roof that are not readily visible.
- Re-roofing on heritage items will only be acceptable where it is proven that the roofing materials are significantly deteriorated and beyond repair.
- Roofs should retain the details of the original roof.
- Traditional roofing materials of the area should be used, such as corrugated galvanised iron roofing and associated elements including the appropriate gutter profile, downpipe and rolled flashings.
- Rare details such as astragals, acroteria and spear points should be conserved and new work in the vicinity should be sympathetic.

- Corrugated galvanized steel, in an unpainted finish, is a most appropriate roofing material for new buildings in historic areas. Pre-finished steel in a Gull Grey or other shades in some circumstances may also be suitable.
- Modern profile steel (trim-deck) roof sheeting is not appropriate.
- Tiles may be appropriate in areas with buildings dated between 1900 and 1930. Unglazed terracotta tiles are the most appropriate.
- The colour and glazing of many terracotta tiles make them inappropriate.
- Roof extensions, alterations and extensions should be carefully designed so that they relate to the existing roof in pitch, eaves and ridge height, do not impact on the principal elevation of a heritage item and are not to be visible from the street.
- Roofs are not to be re-pitched to accommodate attic development.
- The roof form for new residential development should:
 - be consistent with the character of any adjacent heritage items and of the immediate streetscape to at least two lots to either side of the heritage item.
 - be of simple overall form i.e. consistent main ridge line and with few secondary projections and without multiple steps in alignment.
 - be hipped between 30 and 35 degrees, with minimal use of projecting gables to the street.
 - include a verandah roof as an extension of the main roof, either at the same or a lower pitch.
- Ogee or quad profile guttering is preferable and plastic downpipes should be avoided in prominent positions (street elevation).

9.28 Chimneys

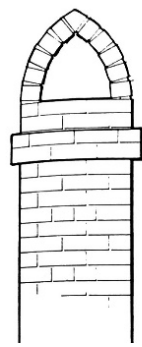
Fireplaces and chimneys were an important element in buildings up until the middle of the twentieth century, contributing to the character and skyline of the building.

Objective

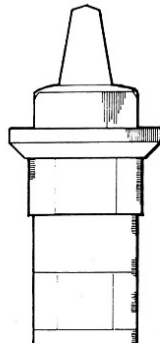
- chimneys and pots that contributed to the aesthetic significance of a heritage item.

Controls

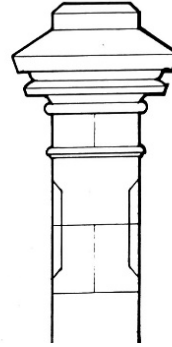
- Original chimneys, details and pots must be retained even if their function is no longer required.
- Missing chimneys and pots should be reinstated.



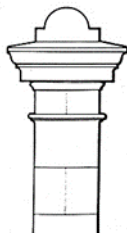
Colonial



Early Victorian



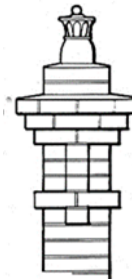
Mid Victorian (Gothic Revival)



Mid Victorian (Italianate)



Late Victorian



Edwardian



About 1915

9.29 Parapets

Parapets form the most distinctive part of most heritage buildings in commercial precincts and in some cases the variation in style is considerable.

Many roofs on heritage buildings cannot be seen from the street because they are hidden by parapets.

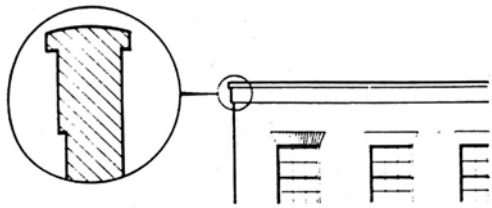
Some commercial precinct buildings have had their parapets, or whole upper levels altered, covered or rendered over. In some instances reinstatement of the original remains a possibility. In others the loss is irreversible. Where reinstatement is possible, it will usually be the preferred option. Old photos or drawings will provide a guide.

Objectives

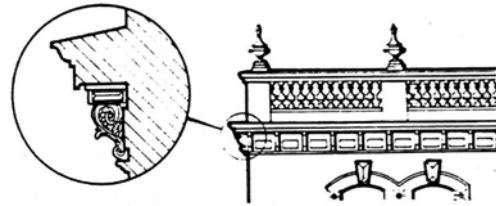
- To retain original parapets.
- To reinstate missing parapet details that contributed to the aesthetic significance of a heritage item.

Controls

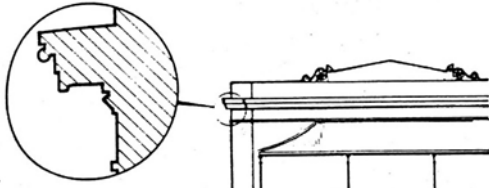
- Original parapets and details should be retained.
- Missing parapet details should be reinstated.
- Existing parapets are not to be clad in metal sheeting, and existing face brick parapets shall not be rendered, painted or coated in any way.
- New parapets are to be constructed of masonry or rendered masonry.



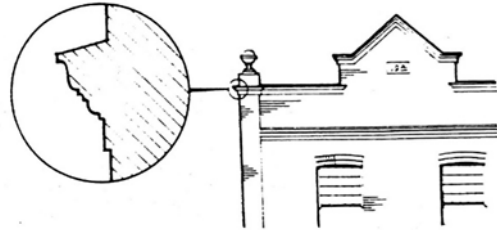
Colonial



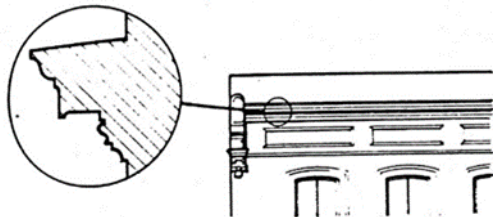
Late Victorian



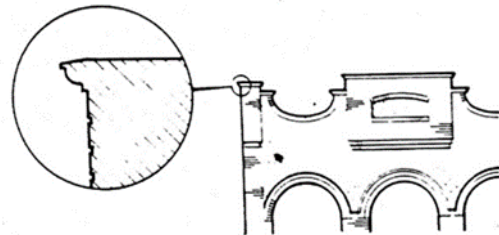
Early Victorian



Edwardian



Mid Victorian



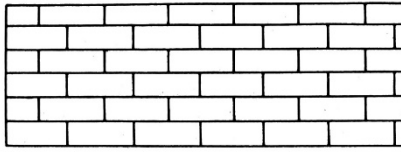
1918

Walls – Brickwork and Timber

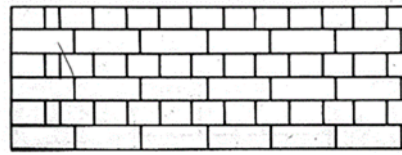
9.30 Brickwork

On heritage items it is important to note the brick and mortar colour, the type of joint and the brick laying pattern (called bonding). It may be possible to replace missing or damaged bricks with second hand bricks from the same period. Original face brickwork should never be coated, painted or rendered. This destroys the building's original colours and textures and robs it of its period character.

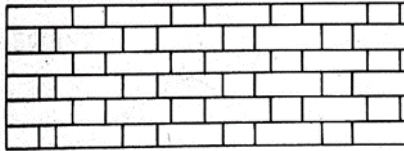
Brick bonds



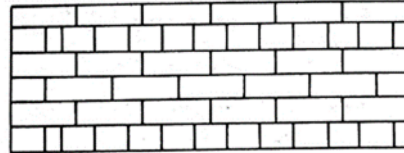
Stretcher



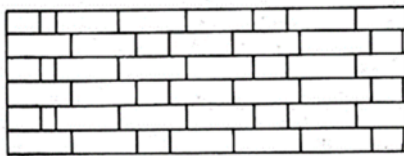
English



Flemish

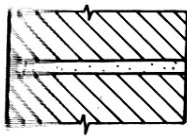


Colonial

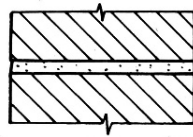


Garden Wall

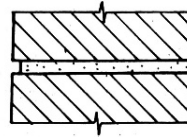
Brick pointing



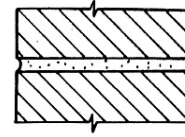
Flush



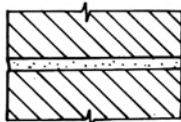
Up struck



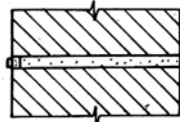
Square raked



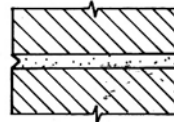
Round raked



Down struck



Tuck pointed



'Vee' raked

9.31 Timber

Many building elements are made of timber, such as window frames, boarding, fascias, brackets, columns and friezes. Many joinery companies have similar profiles in stock. If an exact copy is required the joiner can measure a profile to be run off.

Timber buildings generally require more constant maintenance to keep them in pristine condition. Modern paints applied in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, have quite a long life and can help keep maintenance costs down.

Objectives

- Wall cladding materials used in any redevelopment shall be compatible with the wall materials used on the heritage item and in the Heritage Conservation Areas.

Controls

- Cladding materials which set out to imitate materials such as brick, stone, and weatherboard should be avoided as they tend to detract from the authentic character of the surrounding authentic buildings of heritage value.
- Existing face brick or stone on heritage items or heritage buildings in a Heritage Conservation Area should remain unpainted and un-rendered.
- New development is to adopt the following cladding materials, where the context and character of the surrounding development dictates:
- 150mm weatherboards splayed or rusticated profile are generally appropriate for Heritage Conservation Areas They should be square edged profile unless the surrounding buildings are post 1920s.
 - Replacing weatherboards with imitation metal cladding will not be supported (or is not an acceptable alternative);
 - Bricks should be plain with natural coloured mortar struck flush with the brickwork (not deeply raked); and
 - Bricks of mixed colours (mottled) should be avoided, as should textured 'sandstock' bricks, unless they complement the surrounding building's material.
- New face brickwork should match the existing brick in colour and texture, and type of jointing and mortar colour.
- Timber board imitations are not acceptable for additions to heritage items and are not appropriate where visible from the street in Heritage Conservation Areas.
- Lightweight materials such as ribbed coloured metals should be avoided on vertical wall or parapet surfaces.

9.32 Windows and Doors

The spacing, proportions and detailing of doors and windows of residential heritage items are a major contributing factor to their aesthetic significance. Changing doors and windows or adding new openings can dramatically affect the character of a heritage item.

Objectives

- To retain original doors and windows that contribute to the aesthetic significance of a heritage item.
- To reinstate missing details that contributed to the aesthetic significance of a heritage item.
- To ensure that the character and pattern of new window and door openings is compatible with the appearance of the original buildings and the area as a whole.
-

Controls

- Original window and door openings in a heritage item should be retained and conserved.

- Where original windows and doors in visually prominent elevations have been removed and/or replaced with inappropriate materials and designs, and new joinery is proposed, it should be similar to the original in design, material and finish.
- Alterations are to avoid arbitrary changes to openings or other features which do not fit in with the symmetry or character of the original design.
- New windows and doors visible from the street must be vertically proportioned and use colours and materials which complement the original character of the building.
- If a large area of glass is required, vertical mullions should be used to suggest vertical orientation. A large window could also be set out from the wall to form a simple square bay window making it a contributory design element rather than a void.
- Coloured glazing, imitation glazing bars and arched tops are not encouraged.
- Simply detailed four panel doors or those with recessed panels are generally appropriate.
- New dormer windows should be located on the rear roof of the building and the design based on traditional local examples. The scale, details and proportions need to be sympathetic with the original design of the building.
- Extensive glass areas will only be permitted in the visually prominent elevations where they were a feature of the original design of the building.
- Roof lights will only be permitted in roofs not visible from the street.
- New two storey buildings shall provide window openings that are vertical (i.e. taller than their width).
- Externally fixed security bars are not permitted.



Colonial



Mid Victorian



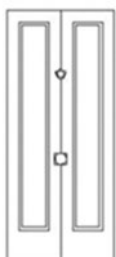
Late Victorian



Federation



Inappropriate window types with horizontal emphasis



Early Victorian



Mid Victorian



Late Victorian



Early Federation



Late Federation

9.33 Verandahs, Awnings and Window Hoods

Verandahs, awnings and window hoods are a predominant characteristic of most early buildings by their projection, decorative detail and they make an important contribution to the streetscape when visible from the street.

They can be of various forms with many verandah roofs continued on from the main roof, with the pitch of the verandah roof sometimes being lesser than the main roof and they have an important function in creating a transitional space between the exterior and interior of a building and provide amenity and weather protection.

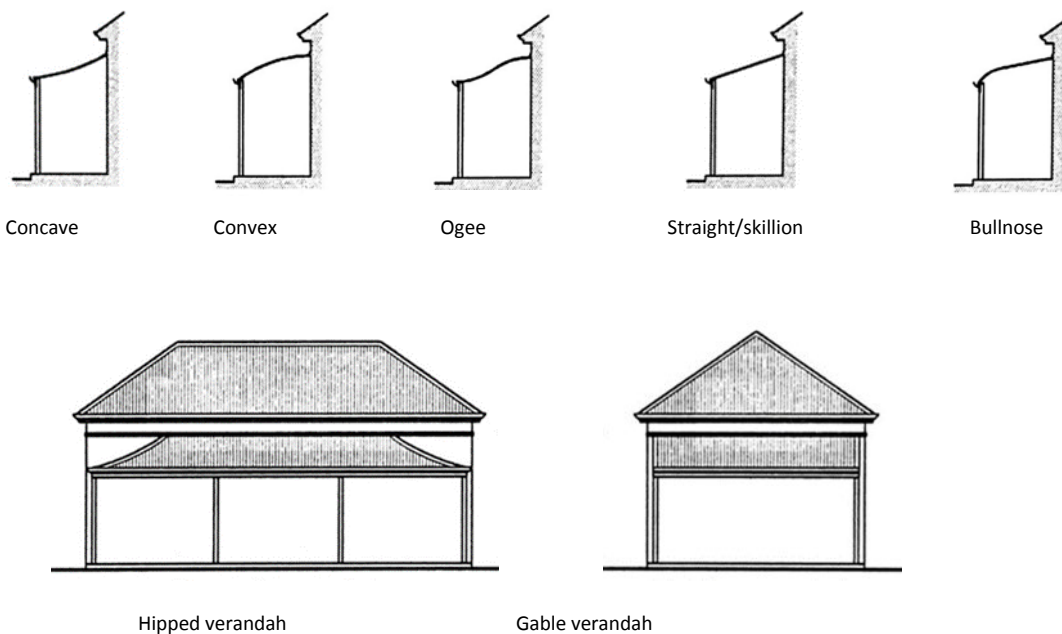
Detail incorporated into verandah forms includes timber or cast iron posts, brackets, friezes, balustrades and railings, and covering roof forms. Timber is the prevalent material for traditional verandah construction and detailing in the Uralla Shire.

Objectives

- To retain, conserve and reinstate verandahs, awnings and window hoods on buildings that are heritage items or are within Heritage Conservation Areas.

Controls

- Original verandahs, awnings and window hoods shall be retained and conserved.
- Verandahs, awnings and window hoods are encouraged to be reconstructed, where evidence of the original structure exists, using traditional materials.
- Any development involving verandahs, awnings and window hoods shall ensure that the relevant following criteria are satisfied:
 - brackets and fascias are kept simple, not ornate,
 - awnings are to be low pitch and of similar height to adjacent buildings,
 - eaves and fascias shall be a maximum of 300mm consistent with the scale and character of the building and adjacent buildings,
 - awning roofing is to be opaque and generally of metal sheeting, corrugated in profile.
- Original open verandahs shall not be enclosed.
- If a building which originally had post supported verandahs or awnings is proposed to be altered it should aim to replicate the original style and details.
- Replacement of suspended awnings with original post supported awnings is encouraged. However, replacement of original suspended awnings with post supported verandahs is inappropriate.
- Verandah posts shall be set back a minimum of 0.7m from the kerb to avoid vehicular impact damage and be non-structural.
- New awnings shall not be attached to buildings specifically designed without awnings.
- New awnings may be built in the modern style of suspended steel. However, the dimensions and siting of the new awning should consider the pitch, height and depth of verandahs and awnings on neighbouring buildings.
- New buildings should incorporate front verandahs, awnings or hoods consistent with the existing character of the streetscape or Heritage Conservation Area.



9.34 Shopfronts

Shopfronts are an important part of the history and streetscape in the Uralla Shire. Many shopfronts from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been retained and their architectural detail is intact. They demonstrate the changing pattern of commercial trading and are an important part of the Shire's retailing history and enhance the character and interest our commercial precincts. They are an asset to the community.

Maintaining the heritage character of our commercial precincts is crucial for attracting business, shoppers and visitors and good shopfront design will enhance the retail experience for customers.

Objectives

- To retain and conserve the original and early fabric of traditional shopfronts.
- To ensure restoration, reconstruction and infill development involving traditional shopfronts is in accordance with, or sympathetic to, traditional shopfront design and detailing, and that adverse impacts and loss of fabric is minimised.
- To ensure new development near or adjacent to traditional shopfront buildings is sympathetic to the significance and character of the Heritage Conservation Area.

Controls

Original fabric and restoration

- Original or early shopfronts and any associated fabric are to be retained and conserved where significant, including tiled flooring to shop entrances.

Note: Where accessibility requirements conflict with the original fabric of shop entry areas, a solution is to be reached that appropriately balances conflicting requirements.

- Where original shopfronts have been altered and replaced by an unsympathetic alteration, reinstatement is encouraged where there is evidence of the original style or detailing on the building.

- Where there is evidence of early suspended street front awnings, such as original suspension points and suspension devices, these are to be retained or reinstated where possible.
- Shopfront glazing shall not be infilled with brickwork, blockwork, timber panels, glass bricks or blocks that will change that character of the building at ground floor level.
- Previously painted surfaces such as render and timber joinery should continue to be painted.
- Face brickwork, stonework or tiling is not to be rendered, painted or coated in any way.
- Where brickwork and/or stonework have been painted, paint should be removed.
- Roller shutters and externally fixed security bars are not permitted.

New shopfronts and infill

- New work must respect the traditional patterns of the shopfronts in the wider streetscape.
- New work must respect the differing street frontage conditions of other building types such as former post offices, churches, hotels and early office buildings. Conversion of these building types to shopfronts is not generally supported.
- New forms, materials and details should match or be sympathetic to the (predominant) style and period of the wider streetscape.
- New shopfronts may be contemporary in style, but respond to the characteristic elements of traditional and significant shopfronts in the surrounding area, including coursing lines, window arrangements, surface treatments and awning details.
- The whole of the frontage at ground floor should be glazed within an appropriate framing structure, except where there is a side entry to an upper level.
- Blanking out of glazed areas with signage or opaque film is not supported.
- A recessed entry should be provided.
- Walls below awning level, surrounding window and door openings, shall be in glazed ceramic wall tiles in the following sizes or combinations of sizes: 100 x 100 mm, 150 x 75 mm, 150 x 150 mm, 200 x 100 mm.
- Tiling shall generally be plain finished and white, cream, beige, green, burgundy or black. Contrasting detailing using strip tiles, border tiles or skirting tiles in darker colours may be appropriate subject to Council approval.
- Floor tiling to recess and hamper type entrances shall be unglazed ceramic mosaic type tiles in a colour and style appropriate to the character of the building.
- New street verandahs or balconies of infill development are not to imitate or replicate traditional verandah or balcony detailing, but are to reference traditional forms using contemporary design and traditional materials where possible.
- Roller shutters and externally fixed security bars are not permitted.

9.35 Modern Technology

Modern technology can include fixtures such as air-conditioning, solar panels and hot water systems, photovoltaic panels, aerials, wind energy installations and satellite dishes with associated cabling and equipment.

Modern technology should not impact on significant building elements, fabric and views to and from the heritage item and setting.

Objectives

- To protect and retain significant roofscapes and views.
- To protect the original fabric and details of roofs and chimneys.
- To ensure that modern technology does not detrimentally impact on the character and significance of individual buildings and streetscapes.
-

Controls

- Modern technology should be located so that it is not visible from the public domain or from the property's primary street frontage or on the front/street elevation.
- Modern technology should be located on ancillary buildings such as sheds, garages and carports, where possible.
- Modern technology should be no higher than the ridge line of the primary roof of a heritage item.
- Solar panels and plate devices should be installed on the plane of roofs and avoid supplementary structures to orient the panels and devices to another angle.
- Independent structures such as aerials and wind turbines can be located in rear gardens where they can be screened with planting and the scale will not dominate the heritage significance.
- Supplementary devices such as compressors and meters should be located at ground level in a screened location and to suit reasonable access.
- Devices should generally be dark in colour and that the colour is uniform across the device.
- Cables and associated devices should be a suitable colour and screened from the public domain.
- Solar hot water tanks are to be located at ground level with their associated flat plate collectors located on the plane of the roof.
- Exhaust vents, skylights, air conditioning ducts and units, solar panels, TV antennae and satellite dishes should not be visible on the main (street) elevation or attached to chimneys on Heritage Items. In Heritage Conservation Areas they should be hidden from view as much as possible.
- Essential changes to cater for electrical wiring, plumbing or other services should be limited to what is essential to permit the new use to proceed.

9.36 Vehicle Access – Paving and Driveways

Objectives

- To ensure that paving and driveways are compatible with the character of the heritage Item or Heritage Conservation Area.

Controls

- Wheel strips over public footway areas are preferable to solid driveways.
- Preferred materials for driveways include wheel strips and gravel. Plain or stamped concrete should be avoided.
- Hard driveway surfaces must not dominate the front garden area.
- Vehicle access should be from rear lanes where available.

9.37 Landscaping and Gardens

Properties were often built with an important relationship established to surrounding garden areas, particular trees, and incorporated carefully landscaped views to and from the primary buildings and their verandahs. The 'grounds' of the property may be included in the listing description.

Landscapes and garden settings are a highly significant contributor to the aesthetic and cultural values of the Uralla Shire.

The setting, or visual curtilage, includes the area around the item that contributes to its heritage significance. This almost always includes the front garden area and those of the adjacent properties.

Period gardens enhance the relationship of the house to its setting. The garden softens and enhances views of the house and screens out unsympathetic buildings or alterations and additions.

Early plantings are important elements of a heritage item or Heritage Conservation Area. They can often be landmarks and contribute to the setting of a building. The maintenance or restoration of gardens can add to the authentic conservation of a building.

Objectives

- To ensure that landscape elements such as original plantings that contribute to the setting of a heritage item, or a streetscape within the Heritage Conservation Area are protected and retained.
- To promote landscaping that is consistent with the character of individual buildings and groups of buildings, and with the character of Heritage Conservation Areas.
- To ensure that planting does not compromise important views into or out of Heritage Conservation Areas.

Controls

- Original garden settings, remnants of gardens and individual plantings are to be retained, particularly where visible from the public domain or noted within an approved conservation management plan or heritage inventory sheet.
- Original surfaces such as brick dish drains, close jointed brick paving or stone flagging common to Victorian and Federation sites, and pebble aggregate, quarry tile or mosaic tile aprons common to later Californian Bungalow styles should be retained.
- New plantings are to maintain appropriate curtilages for buildings, protect important views and landscape features and not interfere with the appreciation of significant building aspects such as building facades and shopfronts.
- Generous green landscaped areas should be provided in the front of new residential buildings to assist in maintaining the character of the streets and Heritage Conservation Areas.
- Hard surfaces should be kept to a minimum. Screening of hard surfaced areas is encouraged.
- Important contributory landscape characteristics such as canopy cover or boundary plantings should be retained in new development.

9.38 Fences

Original fences contribute to the significance of a building or area and should be retained and maintained. These may be very modest in scale but everyday fences play an important role in establishing and maintaining the heritage significance of an area.

Front fences and gates are often the first thing that is seen when approaching a heritage property and can set the tone for the rest of the experience.

Common materials were timber, iron and brick. Front fences were usually more decorative than side and rear fences. Side boundary fences usually reduce in height between the building line and the street boundary.

Timber houses generally had timber fencing; brick houses had brick fencing.

Fences can also dominate the streetscape, block neighbourhood surveillance, and reduce social interaction. Tall blank fences facing the street are particularly unsympathetic as they separate the house from the public domain.

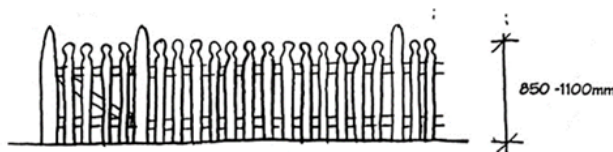
Objectives

- To ensure fencing complements the style and character of the building, contributes to the streetscape and is consistent with established patterns.
- To retain original walls, fences and gates.
- To reinstate traditional fences and gates on street frontages in a style and manner consistent with the existing buildings.
- To maintain traditional heights of fences and their elements.

Controls

- Original fences and gates are to be retained and conserved and should be repaired rather than replaced where possible. Details and heights must match the existing where repairs occur.

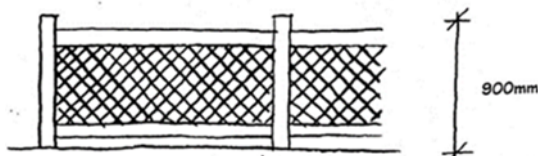
- New fencing shall be consistent with the existing heights, style and materials of the era of the building or streetscape.
- Plain or colour treated metal fences are not considered to be appropriate for heritage items or Heritage Conservation Areas on any street frontage or side boundary.
- Tall solid masonry walls shall not be constructed forward of the established building line.
- Original masonry should not be painted, unless the original was or existing masonry is painted.
- Fencing forward of the building line constructed of timber pickets, metal pickets or wrought metal panels or a combination of masonry (with significant transparency) should not be greater than 1.2 metres in height above the adjacent public footpath level, unless it is an original wall or fence, or replacing an original wall or fence.
- Side and rear fencing should be unpainted timber palings.
- Gates are to extend to no higher than the top of the fence.
- Front fences should be of materials characteristic to the surrounding area, particular to the street and suitable to the era of the house.



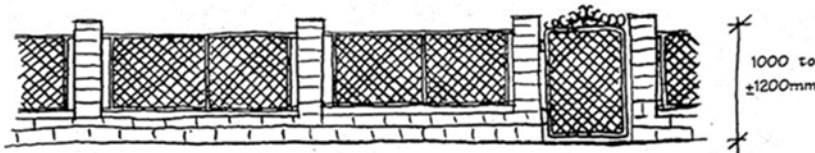
Picket fence 1880-1920



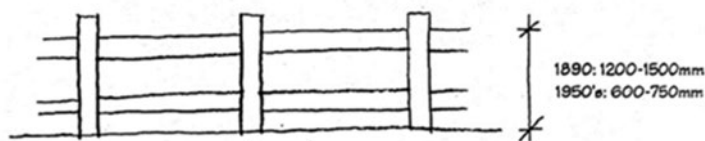
Paling fence 1880-1920



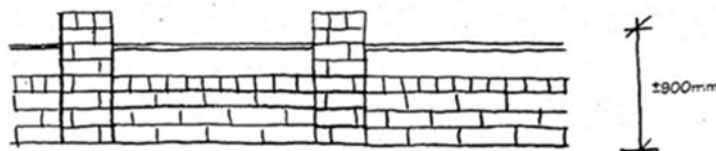
Timber and wire mesh fence 1920-1950



Brick and wire mesh fence 1920-1940



Horizontal rail fence



Low brick fence with piers and rails 1930-1950

9.39 Ancillary Buildings – Garages, Carports and Sheds

Most early buildings were designed without garages or carports. The house that was generally the only structure visible from the street. It was only when motor vehicles appeared that garages were constructed and this was usually as a separate structure to the rear of the property.

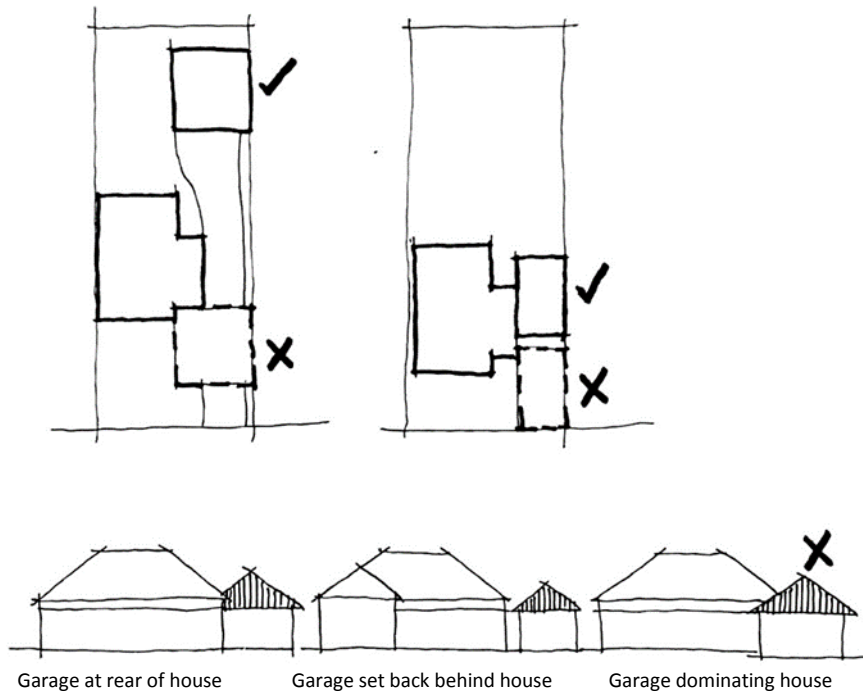
Garages and carports can have a detrimental effect on the aesthetic significance of a heritage item as they generally obscure views to and from the prominent elevations. These structures change the pattern of the streetscape while the scale, proportions and materials of contemporary structures are unsympathetic with traditional materials and associated elements.

Objectives

- To ensure that significant buildings, rather than vehicular access and parking structures, remain the dominant element in the streetscape.
- To ensure that the design of garages, carports, sheds and driveways are sympathetic in their location, form, materials and details to the setting of nearby buildings.
- To ensure that garages, carports and sheds are designed to minimize the detrimental impact on visually prominent elevations and the streetscape.
- To ensure that garages, carports and sheds do not detract from the character of the area and/or heritage item due to inappropriate location, design and/or materials.

Controls

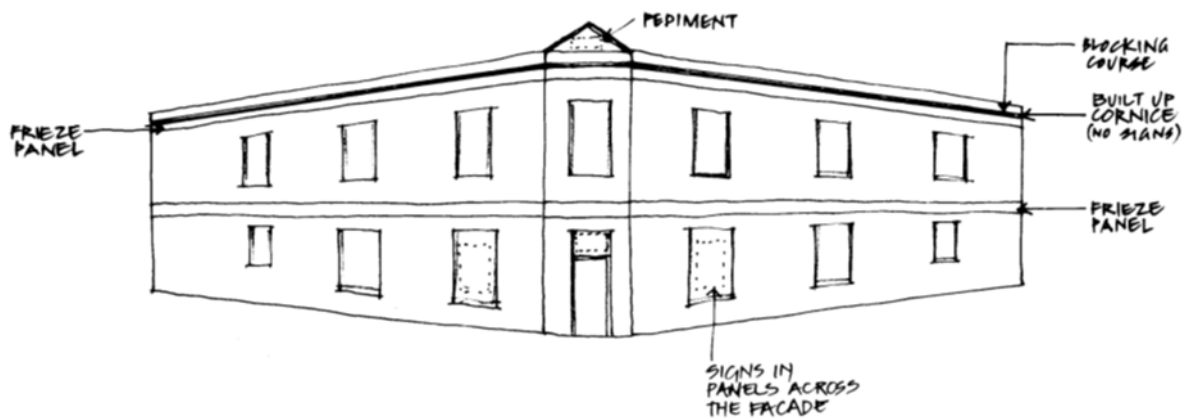
- Garages, carports and sheds should be located behind the front building line of the primary building, preferably at the rear or set well back at the side of the primary building behind the rear building line.
- Garages, carports and sheds should generally be freestanding and not connected to the primary building,
- Garages, carports and sheds should be complementary in design, style, form and materials to the primary building and not dominate the primary building, site or streetscape.
- Garages, carports and sheds should make reference to any established historic patterns in the street.
- Garages should have simple hipped, gable or skillion roofs depending on the design of the primary building.
- The pitch of a single garage roof should, in most cases, be comparable or slightly lower than that of the primary building – generally 25° – 30°.
- Simple open light construction carports are preferable to solid heavily detailed buildings.
- Prefabricated and/or aluminium garages, carports and sheds are not permitted in front of heritage items or contributory buildings in Heritage Conservation Areas.
- Colours and materials should blend into the surrounding landscape. Galvanised corrugated iron roof profile and timber board profile cladding for walls are preferred.
- Car parking should not be constructed in mature gardens at the expense of the landscape setting.
- Use of landscaping such as screening or planting and front fences may be useful tools in integrating the structure with its site.
- Driveways should be formed of two wheel tracks wherever possible to reduce visual impact on the conservation area and setting of the building.
- Driveways are not to be surfaced with bright white, stamped or patterned concrete.
- Existing outbuildings should be maintained and reused wherever possible.
- Shipping containers are not permitted to be used as storage sheds.

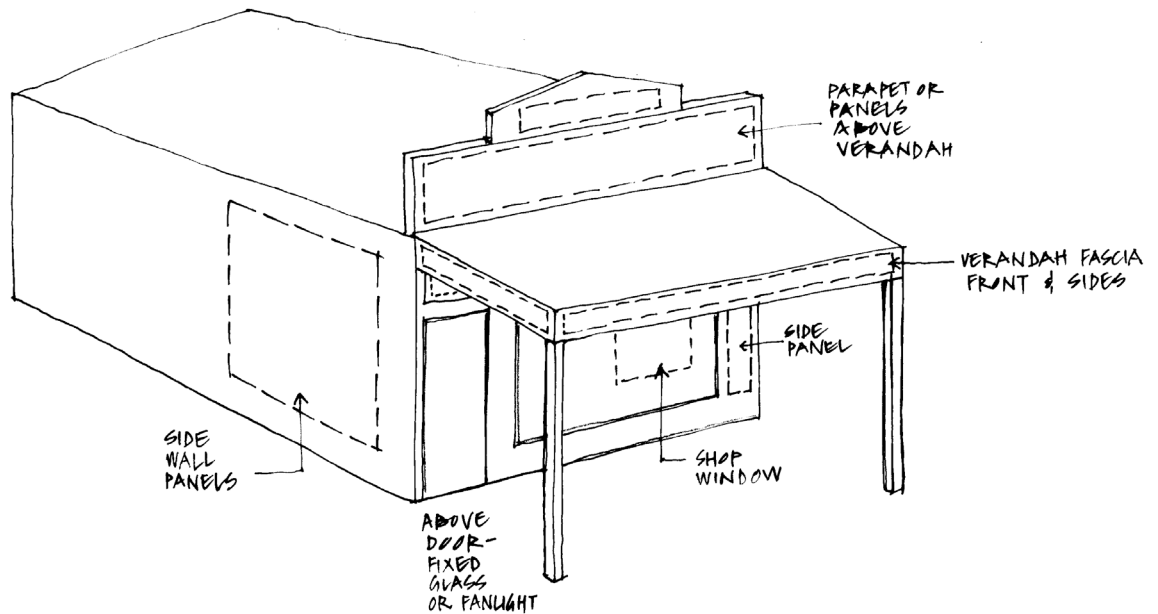


9.40 Signage

The appearance of our Heritage Conservation Areas and commercial precincts contributes significantly to Uralla Shire's overall environmental quality and well-designed signs can make a positive contribution to the visual and functional amenity of our towns.

Historically signs were rarely placed on pilasters architectural moulding or across incised decorative patterns. They were placed so as to allow the architectural details of buildings to remain prominent and in locations as shown below.





Well located and appropriately designed signage serves to effectively identify and promote buildings and businesses in our commercial precincts and can positively contribute to the character of the streetscape. Conversely, signs that are inappropriately located, poorly designed and excessive in number create visual and physical clutter and can significantly detract from streetscape character.

Signage should always respect and enhance the amenity of the area they are located, be simple in design and avoid proliferation which can be confusing and detract from the building and streetscape.

The only permissible signs on heritage buildings or within Heritage Conservation Areas are the following:

- business identification signs
- building identification signs; and
- replacement of the above signs.

Preferred locations

Name signs

Pediment block above cornice, frieze panel or wall below cornice, frieze panel above ground floor.

Lettered windows

Shopfronts (glazed panels), frieze panels above doors – fanlight, windows, side panels

General

Carcass of building, building fronts, street façade, side walls, designated areas (sign fields, e.g. parapet, pediment and verandahs and under awning and on blinds)

Objectives

- To ensure that signage respects and enhances the amenity of the area and that the architectural characteristics of the building always dominate over signage.
- To provide a consistent approach to the type, location, design, materials, style and illumination of signage.
- To prevent the proliferation of signage and to encourage the rationalisation of existing and proposed signs.
- To ensure signs are not located where they may be hazardous and/or distracting to pedestrians or motorists.

Controls

- Original signs should stay insitu wherever possible and be conserved.
- Signs adjacent to heritage items or older buildings in Heritage Conservation Areas should be designed and located sympathetically.
- Signs should not cover architectural details, including windows, doors or cast iron balustrading, or ornamentations on a building,
- Signs should be located flush with the wall surface and generally be located below awning level.
- Signs are not to be painted onto stone or brick walls.
- Large advertising, projecting wall signs and signs projecting above the line of the roof parapet and the edges of the facade are to be avoided.
- Where a sign is of cast letters forming part of the architecture of the building but is no longer applicable to the business, it may be painted to match the background colour of the building.
- Signs should not be fluorescent, multi-coloured, internally illuminated or flashing. On modern buildings signs may be illuminated but only lit with continuous light ie, not blinking or intermittent.
- A preferable alternative to electric signage on historic buildings is illumination of the building which advertises its business as well as its heritage qualities.
- Colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding area and be related to the colours of the era of the building.
- The number of colours should be restricted to the minimum and the colours used should relate to the general colour effect of the building, especially for signage on or above awnings.
- The use of bright corporate colours and sign designs which are not related to the architecture of the building or character of the area are not considered appropriate.
- The use of entire glazed shopfronts for temporary notices is not considered appropriate, nor is the use of temporary fluorescent signwriting.
- Lettering styles should be sympathetic with the architectural style of the building on which the advertisement is to be placed, especially for signage on or above awnings.
- Traditional styles of lettering can be interpreted for modern buildings such as the use of raised lettering or traditional styles such as Clarendon, Ionic, Tuscan, Modern and Fat.
- Lettering styles may involve shaded letters, the mixing of sizes and styles of letters and ornamental scrolls as relevant to the period of architecture of the building.

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10. DEVELOPMENT IN GATEWAY AREAS

10.1 About this Chapter

The southern approaches (gateways) to Uralla along the New England Highway and Thunderbolt's Way each have areas of industrial and/or commercial land. It is important that as these sites are developed, an aesthetically pleasing town entrance vista is maintained and where possible enhanced. This chapter provides guidance to help ensure that this is achieved.

10.2 Where this Chapter applies

This chapter applies to land zoned B6 Enterprise Corridor and IN2 Light Industrial adjoining the New England Highway and Thunderbolt's Way to the south of Uralla.

10.3 Aims and Objectives

- To ensure that the southern gateway areas of Uralla provide an inviting and pleasing vista for those travelling towards Uralla.

10.4 Performance Outcomes

- Development in gateway areas serves to enhance the overall landscape and streetscape.

10.5 General Advice to Applicants for Development

A pre-lodgement meeting with Council is recommended in the conceptual planning stages of any development.

10.6 Acceptable Solutions

Development within the southern gateway areas should contribute towards an attractive streetscape and a significant aspect of this is the provision of landscaped areas along site frontages. Given the diversity of developments permitted within the zones, landscaping is one of the few elements which can provide a unifying theme towards creating an established streetscape. A landscaping plan is to be submitted with any development application.

The landscaping requirements and guidelines for development are:

- The area between the front site boundary and the building line is to be landscaped;
- Car parking areas are permitted between the front site boundary and the building line but only if the car park is suitably screened from public view with landscaping;
- High fences or walls along site boundaries adjacent to public roads are not considered desirable. However, where they are required for noise attenuation or security purposes and the like, the fence or wall is to be set back at least 1 metre from the front boundary and the area between the fence or wall and the front boundary is to be landscaped to reduce its visual impact;
- Unutilised parts of the site should be landscaped;
- Existing trees should be retained where possible;
- Since landscaped areas are to be properly established and maintained, particular attention should be given to the types of landscaping materials (including plants, fencing and paving) to be used so as to achieve a durable and low maintenance landscaped area;
- Large car parking areas should use landscaping to break up the visual impact of the expanse of sealed surface and to provide shade; and
- Trees may be planted to shade buildings, especially deciduous trees planted to control north sun entry to windows.

11. FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

11.1 About this Chapter

The purpose of this Chapter is to supplement flood planning provisions of the Uralla LEP. Council's flood studies have been developed in accordance with the NSW Government's Floodplain Development Manual 2005 which provides recommended approaches to the various planning controls that ought to be applied to land within a Flood Planning Area.

Flood studies have been completed for the Bundarra Village and land adjacent to the Rocky and Uralla Creek within the Uralla town area. The remainder of flood susceptible land adjacent to waterways within the LGA have not been studied and are subject to the standard provisions of Clause 6.2(3) of the LEP.

The manual categorises floodplain risk into three hydraulic classifications; "floodways", "flood storage" and "flood fringe", with each category broken down into "high hazard" and "low hazard" flood risk.

Under the standard clauses within the Uralla LEP, Council is required to apply planning controls to the following land:

- land that is shown as "Flood Planning Area" on the Flood Planning Map; and
- other land at or below the Flood Planning Level.

The LEP Flood Planning Map Sheet FLD_001A identifies the Flood Planning Area at Bundarra. Planning controls that apply to this area are indicated in the section in this chapter headed "Flood Planning Controls – Bundarra". Area specific flood planning controls for Uralla are provided in this chapter headed "Flood Planning Controls – Uralla".

Council is also required to apply planning controls to other land in the Shire even if it is not formally identified or mapped through a flood study. This applies to land near waterways within the Shire. Planning controls that apply to these areas are indicated in the section headed "Flood Planning Controls – Unmapped Areas".

11.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to all land within the Uralla Shire.

11.3 Terms used in this Chapter

Technical terms used in this Chapter are defined below.

Annual exceedance probability (AEP) the chance of a flood of a given or larger size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage.

Extreme flood has been adopted as the design 1% AEP flood factored by three (3) for emergency management purposes.

Floodway areas: those areas of the floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods. They are often aligned with naturally defined channels. Floodways are areas that, even if only partially blocked, would cause a significant redistribution of flood flow, or a significant increase in flood levels.

Flood storage areas: those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the passage of a flood. The extent and behaviour of flood storage areas may change with flood severity, and loss of flood storage can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. Hence, it is necessary to investigate a range of flood sizes before defining flood storage areas.

Flood fringe areas the remaining area of flood liable land after floodway and flood storage areas have been defined.

Flood planning level the level of a 1% AEP flood event plus 0.5 metres freeboard.

Flood Planning Map 1. Uralla Local Environment Plan 2012 Flood Planning Map;
2. Figure 11.2 Flood Planning Area at Uralla.

11.4 Relationship to Other Planning Instruments

This Chapter has been prepared to be consistent with the aims, objectives and provisions of all relevant State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP's), the Uralla LEP and the NSW Floodplain Development Manual.

Minor development may be carried out in accordance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 (Codes SEPP). Clauses 3A.38 and 3.36C *Development standards for flood control lots* of the Codes SEPP provides controls for complying development carried out in a flood storage area, a floodway and high hazard area.

11.5 General Advice to Applicants

Applicants should check with Council staff on whether flood controls would apply in any given situation.

11.6 Aims and Objectives

- To provide detailed controls for the assessment of applications lodged in accordance with the EP&A Act for development on flood liable land;
- To facilitate appropriate development for flood liable land;
- To ensure consistency when dealing with applications relating to flood liable land;
- To manage the risk to life, property and minimise the cost to the community as a result of flood events;
- To permit minor extensions to existing development at floor levels consistent with that existing development, where appropriate;
- To provide guidelines for determination of merit of proposed development on flood liable land; and
- To inform the community of Council's policies for the use and development of flood liable land.

11.7 Performance Outcomes:

- Development is consistent with the principles of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual and the Uralla LEP;
- Development does not materially increase the risk to life; and
- New development occurs at or above the relevant flood planning level for area.

11.8 Acceptable Solutions:

Flood Planning Controls – Bundarra

Flood planning controls are based upon a flood plain management study completed in 1982 by consultants Cameron McNamara. In this study, the consultants identified two distinct flood control areas within the flood planning area at Bundarra – Area A which can be characterised as a *floodway*, and Area B which can be characterised as a *flood storage area*.²

² While not formally identified as either 'floodway' or 'flood storage area' in the Cameron McNamara study, the areas can be reasonably characterized in this way given the general comments about flood behavior and flow provided in that study.

The Flood Planning Area is as mapped in Flood Planning Map Sheet FLD_001A in the LEP, and reflects a level at the Bundarra gauge of 13.2m plus a freeboard of 0.5m (AHD 653.54). This height (AHD 653.54) is the *Flood Planning Level* for Bundarra.

Land in the floodway would be subject to relatively deep inundation and access problems in the 1% AEP flood event, and as such further development within this zone should be limited. The flood storage area can support further development provided that various precautions are implemented. The areas hatched in light blue in Figure 11.1 are the flood storage areas, while the rest of the flood planning area enclosed by the dark blue line is expected to behave as a floodway in a 1% AEP flood event.

Before determining an application for development on land within the Flood Planning Area in Bundarra, Council must take into account the general considerations applying to all applications as well as those additional matters which are relevant to the type of development that is proposed.

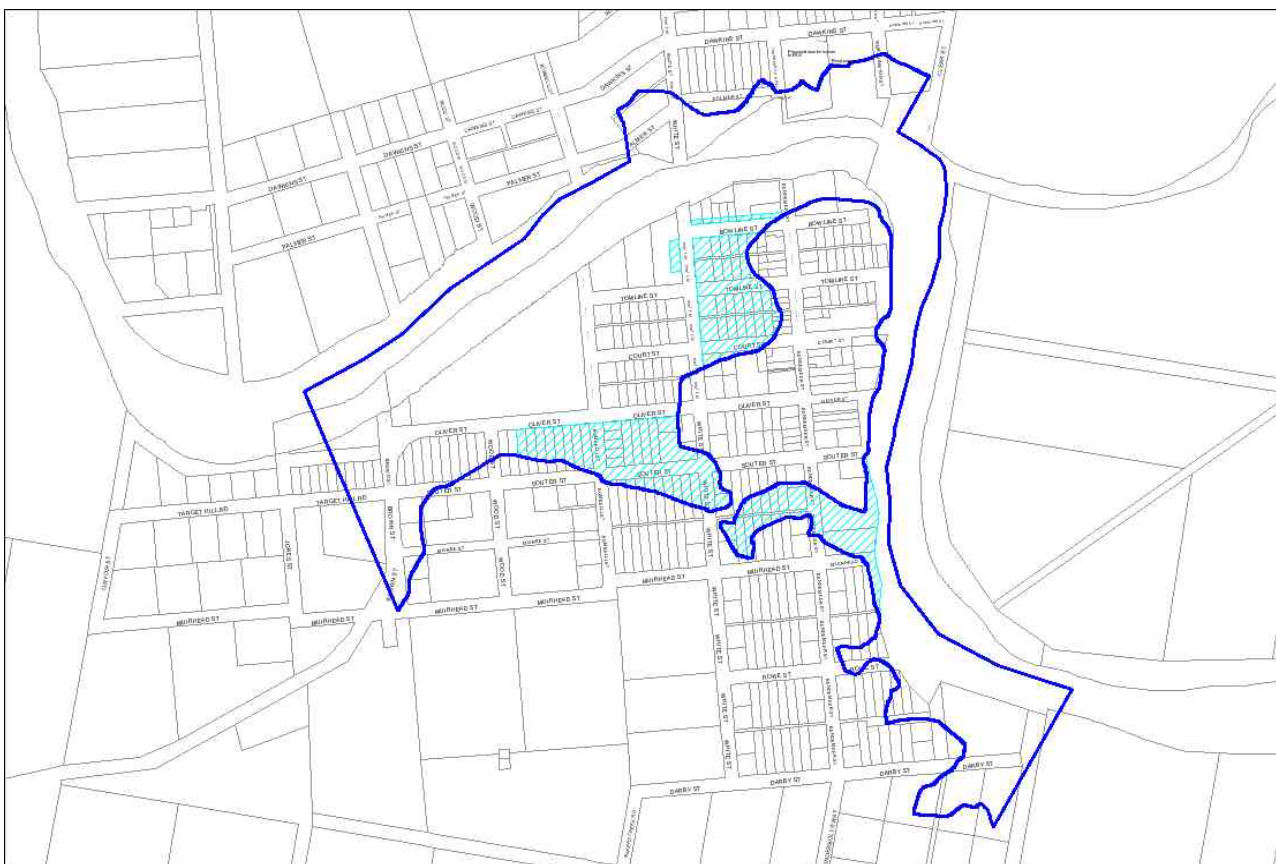


Figure 11.1 Flood Planning Area at Bundarra. Flood storage areas are hatched in light blue.

Unhatched area is floodway in a 1% AEP event.

Flood Planning Controls - Uralla

Flood planning controls are derived from the *Rocky and Uralla Creeks Flood Study* completed in June 2014 by Paterson Consultants Pty Ltd and are summarised as follows:

- There are virtually no areas that would be considered as “flood storage” as separate from “floodway”.
- “Flood fringe” can be defined as where flood depths are less than 0.3 metres. Plotting of the areas of “flood fringe” shows such areas are not more than 4 metres from the design 1% AEP flood extent.
- The flood extent of the design 1% AEP event should be defined as “floodway”.
- Distances between low and high hazard areas are very small, therefore, the flood extent of the design 1% AEP flood is defined as “High Hazard Floodway”.

Figure 11.2 identifies the design 1% AEP flood extents as “High Hazard Floodway” (shown dark blue) with the extent of the “Extreme Flood” for emergency management purposes (shown light blue). Flood planning levels for Uralla are found at Figure 18 of the Rocky & Uralla Creeks Flood Study available from Council or on the Council website at <http://www.uralla.nsw.gov.au>.

Before determining an application for development on land within the Flood Planning Area in Uralla, Council must take into account the matters listed in Flood Planning Clause 6.2(3) of the LEP.

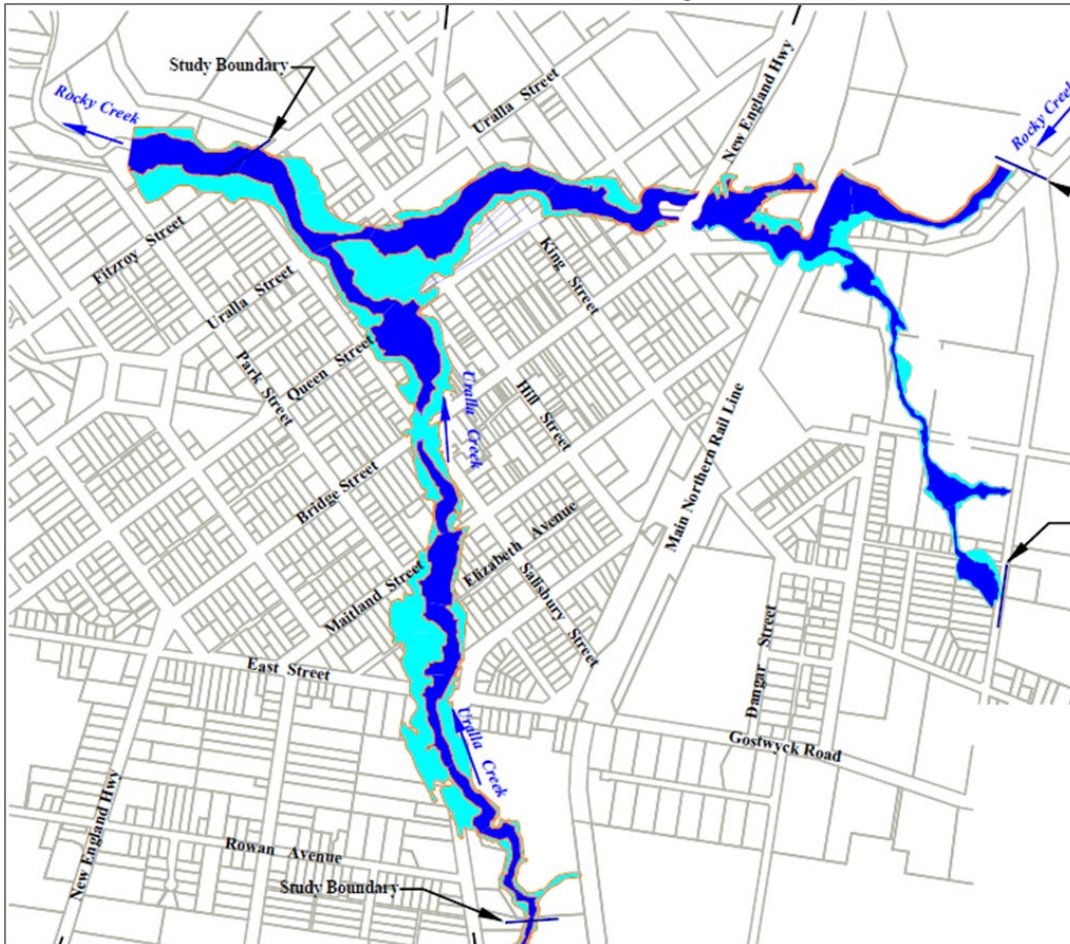


Figure 11.2 Flood Planning Area at Uralla

LEGEND

Extent of Extreme Flood
High Hazard Floodway (extent of design 1% AEP event)



Development in Floodways

Development in floodways may adversely affect flood levels and velocities due to the potential to block or divert flow. There is also the potential for structures to be damaged or undermined due to the flow of water. In general, it is preferable that structures not be located in a floodway.

Development Generally

- Building floor levels, including non-habitable rooms, shall be at or above the Flood Planning Level;
- Filling of land shall ensure flood flow velocities shall not be increased by more than 10 %;
- Community infrastructure is not to be located in the floodway; and
- Any dangerous goods or chemicals must have adequate and proper storage above the Flood Planning Level.

New Development

- No new buildings are to be constructed in the floodway unless the site has been filled to above the 1% AEP flood level (refer separate controls for filling of land in the floodway) or the development is

certified³ by a qualified engineer that it will not alter flood behaviour to the detriment of other property;

- Filling of land or enclosed building foundations will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated there will be no change to flood behaviour beyond the property boundary;
- Where filling or enclosed building foundations are involved, the proposal shall be accompanied by a certified flood study report (refer footnote #3) which demonstrates that there will be no measurable adverse effect on flood behaviour, over the full range of floods, beyond the property boundary or adverse effects to drainage or surface runoff of adjoining properties;
- Buildings will not be enclosed below the Flood Planning Level, except for the purposes of a garage and laundry facilities and the entry to a maximum enclosed area of 40 square metres;
- Any on-site sewerage management system must be constructed above the Flood Planning Level or must be sealed against flood waters; and
- Development shall be sited to provide safe access (vehicular and pedestrian) to a location above the 1% AEP flood level.

Redevelopment

- Redevelopment and extensions to existing buildings will only be permitted for legal/ authorised structures.
- Consideration will be given to redevelopment and extensions to existing buildings where it can be demonstrated that there is a net public benefit or improvement in the flood impact of the existing structure.
- Floor levels of new work, including non-habitable rooms, shall be equal to or above the Flood Planning Level.
- Consent will not be granted to convert existing sheds, garages or the like that are sited below the Flood Planning Level for habitable purposes.
- Flood proofing shall be provided to all parts of the structure up to the Flood Planning Level by the provision of approved flood proofing measures⁴.
- Extensions to existing buildings:
 - May result in an additional area floor area less than 75% of the existing floor area of the building.
 - Building extensions are not to be sited to cause further intrusion into the floodway.
 - The floor level of attached extensions will match or be no lower than the existing building floor level.
 - The floor level of detached extensions shall be at or above the Flood Planning Level.
 - Building material requirements for extensions shall be consistent with the material listed in Table A.11.1 (Appendix).
 - Building extensions will require structural engineer's certification (refer footnote #3) that the structure can withstand the force of floodwater, debris and buoyancy in a PMF flood and that cladding and other non-structural components are designed to cater for the force of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to the FPL.

Fencing

- Fencing in floodways shall be permeable to the flow of flood water and designed to minimise the accumulation of debris.
- Post and wire or collapsible fencing is preferred. Alternatively, fencing shall have a maximum obstruction up to 900mm to the flow of 15%, openings of no less than 125mm and a maximum height of 1.2m (the use of open mesh with 100mm minimum openings is permitted for swimming pool fences).

³ Unless instructed otherwise by Council, flood certification and flood studies shall be prepared under the guidelines of the NSW Government's Floodplain Development Manual 2005 and shall be undertaken and certified by a professional Civil / Hydraulic Engineer with qualifications suitable for admission as a corporate Member of Engineers Australia.

⁴ Refer Appendix 11.1 Flood Proofing Guidelines

Development in Flood Storage Areas and Extreme Flood Extent

Prior to giving consent to any development with these areas, Council shall take into consideration the following:

- Any adverse influence on the passage of flood waters;
- Depths of inundation and possible duration;
- Access during a major flood event;
- The structural adequacy of any structure which is the subject of the application and the structure's ability to withstand flooding (refer footnote #3);
- A mound consisting of suitable consolidated fill at least of a height equivalent to the Flood Planning Level and with top dimensions at least three metres larger in all directions than the dwelling. The fill shall have batters of 3:1 or flatter, adequately protected by pitching or grass to prevent erosion and be contained within the allotment, or other approved method of construction;
- Any on-site sewerage management system must be constructed above the Flood Planning Level or must be sealed against flood waters; and
- Community infrastructure for the purpose of emergency services is not to be located in these areas.

Additional Matters for Consideration – Commercial and Industrial Development

When considering an application to carry out development for commercial or industrial purposes within flood liable land (floodway, flood storage or extreme flood extent), Council shall consider the following additional matters:

- The floor level of any structure or building shall be at or above the Flood Planning Level;
- The likely depth of water and the proposed floor level;
- Measures to store or remove goods and plant above the Flood Planning Level;
- Whether any development below natural ground level is capable of being adequately drained;
- Whether satisfactory egress is provided from the building during times of a major flood event; and
- Any dangerous goods or chemicals must have adequate and proper storage above the Flood Planning Level.

Flood Planning Controls – Unmapped Areas

As noted above, land outside of the Uralla and Bundarra flood planning areas in the proximity of waterways are also subject to inundation during flood events. However, in the absence of a flood study it is not possible to accurately identify the location of a Flood Planning Level for the various waterways involved. The only recourse is to base analysis on historical data and qualitative assessment. Unfortunately, historical flood information gives an incomplete picture of flood risk. The scant information often available does not provide an understanding of the range of potential flood risk, their likely frequency, nor a good understanding of the variation in hazard across the floodplain. Hence exposure to hazard and the cumulative impacts of development decisions would not be fully understood.

The Floodplain Management Manual provides the following advice:

Until a flood study is completed (providing a better understanding of flood behaviour and hazard) it is important that consideration and implementation of appropriate limits and controls for different scales of development are set. These could include:

- Small scale and infill development outside known significant flow areas. These may require minimum fill and floor levels based upon known historical flood levels and a freeboard allowance, typically 0.5m for residential development though a higher freeboard may be considered appropriate due to the degree of uncertainty. For infill development minimum fill levels may not be feasible and it may be more appropriate to require minimum floor level and structural certification of below floor components;

- Larger scale developments or developments in areas known or expected to have significant flood flows. The proponent may be required to submit a flood assessment to determine potential impacts on flood behaviour, set appropriate minimum floor and fill levels. No significant impacts on flood behaviour on other properties should be acceptable. Emergency management should be considered in relation to the local flood plan, with self-sufficient evacuation a requirement; and
- Additions and extensions to existing development should be considered in light of the philosophy of merit based decision making and the information available on flood risk.

Additional Information Required for Development Applications in Unmapped Areas where there is Potentially

Flood Liable Land

Depending on the circumstances, Council may require an applicant to provide a Flood Investigation Report by a suitably qualified and experienced professional to determine whether the proposed site for a development would be within the FPL in a 1% AEP flood event. If it would be, then the appropriate controls would be applied.

The appropriate controls for this section are the same as the general controls for the Bundarra Flood Planning Area, and the specific controls for Flood Control Area A at Bundarra.

11.9 Alternative Solutions and Design Suggestions:

Other forms of development

Any forms of development not covered by the acceptable solutions need to demonstrate consistency with the principles of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005 and the Aims, Objectives and Performance

Outcomes of this Chapter.

Note: An applicant may determine the category of hazard pertaining to a particular site by applying the methodology detailed in the NSW Government Floodplain Development Manual, 2005. Any such application and calculations shall be accompanied by certification from an appropriately qualified practising engineer that the principles of the Floodplain Development Manual, and this Chapter of the DCP have been adopted.

Variations to the DCP requirements

Council may give consideration to varying the requirements of this plan where these are considered unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case (such as where infill development or replacement of existing buildings is proposed) and where the Aims, Objectives and Performance Outcomes of this Chapter will not be compromised.

Any request for variation must be accompanied by sufficient calculations and documentation to allow Council's Director of Infrastructure & Development to give the proposed variation full consideration in deciding to recommend to Council approval or refusal of the variation.

Decision criteria for variations to the DCP

In assessing all such applications Council will have regard to:

- The relevant provisions of the *EP&A Act 1979* as applicable in the circumstances;
- The likely effect of the development on the depth, velocity and distribution of flood waters and flood behaviour;
- The potential for damage to the development and the likely damage to stock, machinery and equipment to be located in the development;
- The number of persons expected to be housed or employed in the development and the measures to be established for their evacuation and the social disruption and financial loss arising from such evacuation;
- The availability of alternative flood free sites and reasonable alternative uses for the land;

- The potential for cumulative adverse impact if the proposed variation sets, or is likely to set a precedent; and
- The relationship to adjoining development.

11.10 Flood Proofing Guidelines

Flood proofing refers to any combination of measures incorporated in the design, construction and alteration of individual buildings or structures subject to flooding, to reduce or eliminate flood damages.

Flood proofing by filling of the site is generally preferable where:

- practical;
- if below the GFPL, compensatory works are provided to ensure there is no net loss in flood storage at any flood level;
- if in a floodway, compensatory works are provided to ensure there is no increase in adjacent flood levels nor redistribution of flow; and
- otherwise permitted.

Retrofitting removable shutters and the like to doors and windows may be a viable option for existing development however this form of flood proofing is generally not viable for new development or extensions to development as it relies on ongoing maintenance of the equipment and timely intervention by the building occupiers. Notwithstanding, removable shutters and the like would be a valuable adjunct to the measures described below.

Therefore, when flood proofing is specified in this Plan and flood proofing by filling is not suitable, the following basic guidelines shall be complied with.

The guidelines in Table A.11.1 provide an outline of basic construction materials for development below the applicable Flood Planning Level. It should be noted that compliance with these guidelines does not guarantee the performance of a structure under flood conditions. Further structural details and certification may be required by Council for specific proposals.

Table A.11.1 Flood Compatible Materials

Component	Flood Compatible Material
Flooring and Sub-floor	Concrete slab-on-ground monolith construction Suspended reinforced concrete slab
Wall Structure	Solid brickwork, blockwork, reinforced, concrete or mass concrete
Wall and Ceiling Linings	Fibro-cement Brick, face or glazed Clay tile glazed in waterproof mortar Concrete Concrete block Steel with waterproof applications Stone, natural solid or veneer, waterproof grout Glass blocks Glass Plastic sheeting or wall with waterproof adhesive
Roof Structure	Reinforced concrete construction Galvanised metal construction
Doors	Solid panel with water proof adhesives Flush door with marine ply filled with closed cell foam Painted metal construction Aluminium or galvanised steel frame
Insulation	Closed cell solid insulation Plastic/polystyrene boards
Windows	Aluminium frame with stainless steel rollers or similar corrosion and water resistant material.
Nails, Bolts, Hinges and Fittings	Brass, nylon or stainless steel Removable pin hinges Hot dipped galvanised steel wire nails or similar
Main Power Supply	Subject to the approval of the relevant authority the incoming main commercial power service equipment, including all metering equipment, shall be located above the designated flood level. Means shall be available to easily disconnect the dwelling from the main power supply.
Wiring	All wiring, power outlets, switches, etc., should be located above the designated flood level. All electrical wiring installed below this level should be suitable for continuous underwater immersion and should contain no fibrous components. Earth leakage circuit-breakers (core balance relays) or Residual Current Devices (RCD) must be installed. Only submersible type splices should be used below maximum flood level. All conduits located below the relevant designated flood level should be so installed that they will be self-draining if subjected to flooding.
Electrical Equipment	All equipment installed below or partially below the designated flood level should be capable of disconnection by a single plug and socket assembly.
Heating and Air Conditioning Systems	Heating and air conditioning systems should be installed in areas and spaces of the house above the designated flood level.

Component	Flood Compatible Material
Fuel storage for heating purposes	Heating systems using gas or oil as a fuel should have a manually operated valve located in the fuel supply line to enable fuel cut-off. The heating equipment and related fuel storage tanks should be mounted on and securely anchored to a foundation pad of sufficient mass to overcome buoyancy and prevent movement that could damage the fuel supply line. The tanks should be vented to an elevation of 600 millimetres above the designated flood level.
Ducting for heating/cooling purposes	All ductwork located below the relevant flood level should be provided with openings for drainage and cleaning. Self-draining may be achieved by constructing the ductwork on a suitable grade. Where ductwork must pass through a water-tight wall or floor below the relevant flood level, a closure assembly operated from above relevant flood level should protect the ductwork.

12. REGULATION OF BROTHELS

12.1 About this Chapter

Brothels require development consent from Council before they can operate and must also comply with Council's planning controls. These controls are contained within the Uralla LEP and this chapter of the Development Control Plan.

The planning controls are designed to ensure that brothels operate in appropriate locations and in an appropriate manner so that their effects on the community are minimised and do not result in the loss of any community amenity.

12.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to any application for a brothel in the Uralla Shire.

12.3 General Advice to Applicants for Brothels

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide detailed planning controls and guidance for the operation of brothels.

Aims

This aims of this chapter are to:

- Provide guidelines and planning controls for the determination of development applications for brothels in the Uralla Shire; and
- Ensure that the operation of brothels meets community standards and does not adversely affect the amenity of land used for educational, recreational, residential, cultural, religious /community purposes, or neighbourhood businesses.

Objectives

The objectives of this chapter of the DCP are:

- To ensure that brothels are appropriately located to minimise offence to the community and mitigate any adverse social impacts;
- To ensure that the access to brothels is safe for patrons and staff;
- To ensure that brothels are designed to minimise the impact and presence of the development in the locality;
- To ensure that there is adequate provision for off street car parking;
- To ensure the safe and healthy operation of brothels;
- To ensure that brothels operate at times where they will have least impact on the community and surrounding neighbourhood; and
- To allow Council to monitor the operation of approved brothels in terms of compliance with conditions of consent and complaints from the general public.

Application of the Chapter

Council shall take the provisions of this chapter into consideration in determining applications for the operation of brothels. Compliance with the provisions of this Chapter does not necessarily mean that Council will consent to an application. Council must consider the full range of matters listed under Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act. Each application will be considered on its merits.

Note that Council may give consideration to a time-limited consent, in particular where Council is of the opinion that a limited period of operation is necessary to fully assess whether a brothel could operate in a compliant manner. Within this period the applicant shall be entitled to seek an amendment under Section 4.55 of the EP&A Act to allow an extension to the operation of the brothel. Council may then decide to either allow the brothel to operate for a further period or decline to amend the period of operation, in which case the brothel shall cease operation on the expiration of the consent.

Information to be supplied

The following information as a minimum must accompany any development application for a brothel:

- Plan Information:
 - i. A fully dimensioned location plan, drawn to scale, showing proximity and location to nearby churches, schools, community facilities, hospitals, bus stops, parks and recreation facilities used by children, such as amusement arcades, sporting fields etc and distance from any residential zone or from properties used or partly used or capable of being lawfully used for residential purposes (other than ancillary dwellings); and
 - Type of land uses carried out on adjacent and nearby properties; and
 - The location of any other brothel in the vicinity;
 - ii. A fully dimensioned site plan drawn to scale which locates the proposed brothel accurately in relation to the boundaries of the subject land;
 - iii. A floor plan and elevation plans of the building drawn to scale which indicates the proposed use of each room and shows compliance with the National Building Code and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*; and
 - Entrances to and exits from the site; and
 - Location, number and layout of off-street car parking; and
 - The exterior colour scheme of the proposed brothel; and
 - Details of the existing and proposed external lighting.
- Written Information:

The application shall include a Statement of Environmental Effects detailing the proposed use and indicating the following:

- › Name of occupier of the premises or contact person;
- › Number of employees, including the number of sex workers;
- › Proposed hours of operation;
- › Number of rooms in the premises proposed to be used for prostitution;
- › Car parking facilities;
- › Method of laundering linen/towels;
- › Sanitary facilities to be provided;
- › Health and hygiene control;
- › Ventilation and lighting; and
- › Security provisions.

The Statement of Environmental Effects submitted with the application shall also demonstrate how the proposal complies with Council's planning requirements and the matters to be assessed under Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act.

- (b) A Waste Management Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the NSW Health Department's guidelines.

Note: Failure to comply with this Plan or submit the information detailed above will usually mean that the application will be delayed or refused.

12.4 Establishment of Brothels

Introduction and General Provisions

Brothels are only to be located within the industrial zones (IN1 and IN2) as identified in the Uralla LEP.

Aims:

- To ensure brothels and associated activities remain discreet and dispersed; and
- To prevent safety problems for staff and patrons.

Performance outcomes

- Brothels are not located in such concentration (either alone or in combination with other sex-related businesses) as to result in the creation of a "red light" district;
- Access to or from a brothel is not near or within view from a church, hospital, bus stop, school or any place frequented by children for recreational or cultural activities;
- Patrons of brothels do not loiter outside the premises;
- Access to the premises is clearly illuminated in order to discourage loitering and to ensure the safety of patrons and staff;
- Brothel premises are designed to be compatible with the built form of adjacent premises; and
- Disabled persons are able to access the development (as per requirements of the National Building Code).

Acceptable solutions

- The brothel is not located within 100 metres (by pedestrian travel paths) of any other brothel;
- The brothel is not in a "shop front" premises;
- The brothel is not located within 150 metres (by pedestrian travel paths) of existing dwellings and hospitals;
- The brothel is not located within 200 metres (by pedestrian travel paths) from churches, schools, recreation areas and childcare centres;
- The brothel does not adjoin a residential flat, a residential flat building, an activity operated by a religious institution, a restaurant, a supermarket, a video shop, or amusement parlours and/or arcades;
- The brothel is not be located in or adjoining licensed premises, motels, boarding or guest houses;
- The brothel does not contain more than 4 separate rooms for the purposes of sex services;
- The brothel is provided with a waiting room of at least 20 square metres in size;
- The brothel is fitted with the necessary facilities and services for Class 6 buildings under the National Building Code;
- All windows are covered with blinds or curtains at all times;
- Outdoor lighting complies with Council's requirements; and
- Access for disabled persons is provided to the development in accordance with the *Disability Discrimination Act, 1992* and the National Building Code.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

N/A.

12.5 Operation of Brothels

Introduction and general provisions

The premises must be kept in a clean condition at all times. Cleaning is to be carried out by staff as required. Particular attention must be paid to showers, baths and toilets (which may harbour and spread fungi if inadequately disinfected and ventilated), linen, and swimming and spa pools.

Other general provisions:

- Hours of operation are to avoid times of peak community activity in the locality;
- Signs indicating that any premises are used for, are available for use, or that a person is available, for the purposes of sex services are not to be erected;
- No food or alcohol shall be served or consumed by clients on the premises; and
- In addition to emergency service providers, the brothel must allow entry to Police and authorised persons from Uralla Shire Council (planning, health and building sections) or the NSW Department of Health immediately upon request.

Aims

- To ensure the health and safety of patrons and staff; and
- To ensure the brothel and associated activities remain discreet.

Performance outcomes

- Adequate sanitary facilities are provided for staff and patrons;
- Showers, baths and toilets are kept clean and free of mould and fungus;
- Linen provided to patrons and staff is clean;
- Contaminated waste is appropriately managed and disposed of;
- Good levels of hygiene are maintained for swimming and spa pools;
- The use of the premises does not give rise to transmission of noise to any place of different occupancy or an offensive noise as defined in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*; and
- The brothel maintains a discreet profile.

Acceptable solutions

Sanitary facilities:

- Sanitary facilities are provided in accordance with the requirements of the National Building Code Part F. Separate toilet facilities are provided for staff;
- Each room contains its own sanitary facilities comprising shower, toilet and hand basin for the use of both sex workers and their clients. All required hand basins shall be provided with an adequate supply of potable water, at a temperature of at least 40°C, delivered through an approved mixing device which can be adjusted to enable hands to be washed under hot running water;
- The proprietor ensures that baths, toilets, and showers are cleaned and disinfected after each use with a hypochlorite based disinfectant; and
- Soap and single use towels are provided at all hand basins required in the premises.

Linen:

- The proprietor provides clean linen or clean cover; and clean towels for the use of individual clients and sex workers;
- All linen, including towelling, which comes into contact with sex workers or clients, is changed immediately after use;
- Two receptacles are provided for the separate storage of clean and used linen;
- Linen is washed by category in a hot water wash (water temperature a minimum of 70 degrees Celsius) using laundry detergent; and
- All linen items are thoroughly dried after washing.

Note: It is recommended that proprietors use private contractors to launder towels, sheets etc. When laundering is carried out on the premises, commercial/industrial equipment must be used.

Contaminated waste:

- Contaminated waste is disposed of by Environment Protection Authority licensed waste collectors. Used condoms must be double bagged in plastic and placed in a suitable waste receptacle on the premises.

Spa and swimming pools:

- Spa baths are drained after each use so they can be cleaned and refilled with fresh water. Note: Officers of Council and the NSW Health Department may carry out periodic tests to ensure the pool water is suitable for bathing purposes;
- The proprietor keeps on the premises an accurate kit used for the testing of pool water. The kit is able to determine the concentration of:
 - free chlorine, total chlorine, and combined chlorine; or
 - total bromine; or
 - baquacil;
 - pH; and
 - reserved alkalinity.
- Swimming and spa pools comply with the NSW Health Department Guidelines for Disinfecting Public Swimming Pools and Spa Pools; and
- All swimming or spa pools are disinfected by a method approved by the NSW Health Department.

Note: Approved methods include:

- chlorine, or
- bromine, or
- salt water chlorination, or
- ozone.
- Spa pools are drained each day so they can be cleaned and refilled with fresh water;
- Swimming or Spa pools are provided with a system of automatic analysis and dosage control equipment that will maintain the level of disinfectant;
- Tests are conducted on every swimming pool or spa pool before the pool or spa is opened each day, and every four (4) hours thereafter when the pool or spa is in use; and
 - A log book of the pool or spa water quality is kept by the proprietor and is available for inspection by Council's officers.

Note: The temperature of the water in the bathing area of a spa pool should not be allowed to exceed 40°C. The guidelines for disinfecting public swimming and spa pools can be obtained from Council's Infrastructure & Regulations Department.

Ventilation and Lighting:

- The premises are ventilated in accordance with the requirements of the National Building Code; and
- The premises are provided with adequate lighting in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1680.

Noise:

- The use of the premises does not give rise to sound levels at any point on the boundary of a site greater than 5dBA above the background levels specified in Australian Standard 1055, Acoustic Description and Measurement of Environment Noise.

Alternative approaches and design suggestions

N/A.

13. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

13.1 About this Chapter of the DCP

Outline

This Chapter of the DCP:

- Supplements the provisions of the Uralla LEP; and
- Provides policies and guidelines on the notification of Development Applications.

Purpose

This Chapter of the DCP outlines Council's policy for community notification in the assessment of development applications and the formulation of development guidelines and policies. The Chapter also outlines the necessary procedures involved in carrying out such notification.

Aims and Objectives

- Set out Council's requirements for the notification of development applications and formulation of guidelines and policy;
- Provide for public participation in the consideration of applications that may detrimentally affect the enjoyment of property or the public interest;
- Ensure the community is consulted during the formulation of guidelines and policies;
- Ensure that policy formulation is undertaken in a wider and more informed context;
- Allow for a reasonable time for inspection and making submissions on applications while recognising the obligations of the Council to determine applications within prescribed periods;
- Provide a direct avenue of access to the application process by affected residents and owners who wish to express their concerns about proposals to Council staff, Councillors or the relevant Council Committee;
- Set out matters for which the Council will have regard when forming its opinion as to whether or not the enjoyment of adjoining land may be detrimentally affected by a proposed development;
- Specify the circumstances when notification is not required; and
- Detail the form that notification will take and an applicant's responsibility to provide a notification plan.

13.2 Structure of this Chapter

This Chapter is divided into the following parts:

- About this Chapter - Outlines the purpose, principal aims and contents of this Section;
- Notification and Advertising Procedures and Guidelines - This sets out the level of public consultation required for various development applications. Detailed guidelines regarding public notification and advertising procedures are also provided;
- Integrated, Designated and other categories of Development - This deals specifically with the notification and advertising requirements of the above categories of development.

13.3 Notification Procedures and Guidelines for Applications

This section provides detailed guidelines on procedural processes that must be followed when notifying the community of applications. This plan provides for two levels of public consultation that an application may be subject to, these are notification and advertising.

13.4 Notification of Applications

Adjoining landowners will be given notice of an application if, in the opinion of Council, the enjoyment of land adjoining the development may be detrimentally affected by the proposed development.

The following issues will be considered in forming an opinion as to whether or not the enjoyment of land may be detrimentally affected by a proposed development:

- The views to and the views from the land;
- Overshadowing of the land;
- The privacy of the land;
- The likelihood of the land being detrimentally affected by the proposed use, such as noise, odour or other polluting emissions;
- Proposed hours of use for the development;
- The scale or bulk of the proposed development; and
- The siting of the development in relation to site boundaries.

Upon the lodgement of an Application, the Planning Manager will determine who may be detrimentally affected in terms of the matters to be considered.

Note: Council may also broaden the extent of notification following any inspection of the development site, or increase the length of notification.

13.5 Applications which will not be notified

The following Applications will not be notified as per the provisions of this document:

Exempt and Complying Development:

- Exempt or complying development as set out in [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Exempt and Complying Development Codes\) 2008](#) (the Codes SEPP).

Subdivisions:

- Minor boundary adjustments, which do not require physical works; and
- Strata subdivision proposals.

Commercial or Industrial Uses:

- The change of use of buildings (in a commercial and industrial zone), except at Council's discretion.

Houses and Extensions:

- Detached single-storey dwellings (other than second-hand dwellings);
- Ancillary structures associated with residential developments, including carports, pergolas, garden sheds and the like, which are sited 1m from any boundary, sited behind or in-line with the existing building line and comply with Council's building setbacks;
- Alterations to an existing residential building where the works will not result in any change to the height, external configuration or external façade of the existing building;
- Single rural dwellings on properties of greater than 10 hectares, where the proposed dwelling is located a minimum of 20m from the boundaries of the property;
- Alterations and extensions to rural dwellings on properties of greater than 10 hectares, where the proposed dwelling is located a minimum of 20m from the boundaries of the property; and
- Rural workers accommodation on properties greater than 100 hectares where the proposed accommodation is located a minimum of 20 m from the boundaries of the site.

Swimming Pools:

- Private swimming pools.

13.6 Persons to be Notified

Written notice of a Development Application will be sent to those persons who appear to the Council to own or occupy adjoining land and neighbouring land if, in the Council's opinion, the enjoyment of the land may be detrimentally affected by the development proposal. This could include land opposite or otherwise distanced from the application site.

13.7 Other Referrals

Certain Development Applications will attract a need for notification of other government authorities and the seeking of their comments.

Notice will also be given to relevant Councils listed below, if the proposed development is located in proximity to the Local Government Area boundaries of:

- Armidale Regional Council;
- Tamworth Regional Council;
- Walcha Shire Council; or
- Gwydir Shire Council;

In the case of an Integrated Development Application, the application is to be referred to the relevant authority in accordance with Clause 52A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. Notification of Amendments prior to determination & Modification Applications under S96

13.8 Amendments prior to Determination

An applicant may make amendments to an application at any time *before its determination*, subject to Council's acceptance of those amendments. In these circumstances, Council will re-notify:

- Those persons who made submissions on the original application; and
- Any persons who own adjoining or neighbouring land (including those persons who were previously notified of the application) who may in Council's opinion potentially be detrimentally affected by the proposal as amended.

NOTE: If re-notification is required, further sets of plans for this purpose must be provided by the applicant. Modification of an Approval (after Determination) under Section 96

An applicant may lodge an application to modify an approval (under Section 96 of the EP&A Act) if Council is satisfied that the development, as proposed to be modified, remains substantially the same development as that originally approved. Council will re-notify persons who made submission on the original application and any persons who own adjoining or neighbouring land only where in Council's opinion those persons could be detrimentally affected by the proposal as amended.

Submissions received in relation to the modified proposal will be considered in Council's assessment of the application.

13.9 Notification Period

A person may inspect a plan and make a submission within the notification period which will be a minimum of 14 days.

Note: For “advertised” and “designated development” the length of the notification period varies and will be in accordance with the advertising requirements of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations (2000), unless a longer period is determined by Council.

Form of Submissions from Persons Notified & the General Public

Submissions made in respect of applications must be in writing and addressed to the General Manager. Submissions must clearly indicate the name and address of the person making the submission and details of the proposal to which the submission relates. Should an objection be part of the submission, the reasons for the objection are to be provided. All submissions are to be accompanied by a form declaring any donations or gifts to an elected member of Council or a Council staff member (as set out in the form available for such declarations available from Council or Council’s website).

Note: Information regarding the making of a submission shall be provided with the notification letter.

13.10 Consideration of Submissions

Council will consider all submissions received within the specified time period before determining a Development Application. In making a determination the content of a submission must be balanced with the Council’s statutory obligations. Submissions form a part of the assessment of an application and each application will be assessed on its merits.

When determining a development application, Council will take into consideration any submissions it has received during the notification period. Delegated authority will not be used to determine a development application that has received a written objection to the proposal. Development applications that have had a written objection submitted will be referred to the relevant standing Council Committee for comment prior to being referred to Council for determination discussion.

Applicant to be advised of Objections

Written submissions cannot remain confidential as they may be used to assist in negotiations with the owner/applicant of the proposal or be included in Council business papers. The applicant, on request, will be advised of the terms of any objection and is entitled to read all submissions received. Where applications are amended in response to objections received, comments may be sought from previous objector/s.

Notification of Determination

Following determination of an application each person who made a submission will be advised in writing of Council’s decision in determining an application as soon as practical.

Advertising of Applications

Where Council considers a given development may have the potential to have a much wider impact than just on nearby property owners or have a community interest, Council may decide that the development application should be advertised in the local print media (i.e. newspapers). A person may inspect a plan and make a submission within the advertising period which will be a minimum of 14 days.

Advertising & Notification Costs

The applicant shall pay the Council a fee in accordance with Council’s adopted Schedule of Fees and Charges to cover the cost of advertising and notification of the application and any amendment or modification of it.

13.11 Integrated, Designated Development and other Categories of Development

Statutory notification requirements exist under the EP&A Act for certain categories of development such as:

- Integrated Development;
- Designated development; and

- Other types of Approvals, including assessment of “activities” under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

These must be advertised and exhibited in line with the requirements as outlined in the EP&A Act and the Regulations.

Note: The requirements of the EP&A Act and Regulations are mandatory.

Integrated Development

This is defined as a category of development (not being Exempt or Complying) that, in order for it to be carried out, requires development consent and one of more approvals set out in Clause 91 of the EP&A Act 1979.

Public Notification and Exhibition

The advertising and exhibition period is a minimum of 21 days. Written notice is to be provided to neighbouring owners surrounding the application site. The written notice shall contain all information as outlined in the Regulations to the Act. The relevant government authority is to be forwarded a written notice of application and notification plan within 2 days of receiving the application. The notice shall also clearly state that the application is an Integrated Development.

Designated Development

Designated Developments are developments, which have major impacts on the environment. Schedule 3 of the EP&A Regulations outlines what types of Development are classified as Designated Development.

Public Notification and Exhibition

The advertising and exhibition period is a minimum of 30 days. Written notice is to be given to neighbouring owners surrounding the application site. The written notice shall contain all information as outlined in the Regulations to the EP & A Act. The relevant government authority is to be forwarded a written notice and notification plan. The notice shall also clearly state that the application is a Designated Development. Notice must include:

- A minimum of 2 public notices in local newspaper circulated in the area; and
- A notification sign placed on the property (application site).

Other types of Approval

“Activities” under Part 5 of the EP&A Act must be notified and exhibited in accordance with the requirements of Section 113(1) of that act.

Public Notification and Exhibition

The advertising and exhibition period is a minimum of 30 days and advertising must include:

- A minimum of 2 public notices in a local newspaper circulated in the area.

14. CONTAMINATED LAND

14.1 About this Chapter

Development on land that is contaminated is a significant planning issue. At its worst, contamination can be a risk to the health of users of land and/or the environment, and this risk can be exacerbated when a change of land use occurs. All development is subject to controls contained in the following documents:

- Contaminated Land Management Act 1997;
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land; and
- Managing Land Contamination – Planning Guidelines, SEPP 55-Remediation of Land.

This Chapter provides a summary of the planning controls relating to development activity.

14.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to all land within the Uralla Shire.

14.3 General Advice to Applicants

There is a requirement that prior to issuing development consent for any development (including both Complying Development and Development Applications), Council is required to consider whether the land is (or might be) contaminated, and if it is to ensure that appropriate investigatory and/or remedial action is undertaken prior to consent being issued.

The onus is on the developer of the land to take the necessary steps to determine whether the land is actually or potentially contaminated prior to lodgement of an application. Among other things, this will entail consideration of whether any of the land uses identified in Table 14.11 have ever been undertaken on the subject land.

Table 14.1 Potential land contaminating activities

- acid/alkali plant and formulation
- agricultural/horticultural activities
- airports
- asbestos production and disposal
- chemicals manufacture and formulation
- defence works
- drum re-conditioning works
- dry cleaning establishments
- electrical manufacturing (transformers)
- electroplating and heat treatment premises
- engine works
- explosives industry
- gas works
- iron and steel works
- landfill sites
- metal treatment
- mining and extractive industries
- oil production and storage
- paint formulation and manufacture
- pesticide manufacture and formulation
- power stations

- railway yards
- scrap yards
- service stations
- sheep and cattle dips
- smelting and refining
- tanning and associated trades
- waste storage and treatment
- wood preservation
-

The above uses are those referred to in Table 1 of Managing Land Contamination-Planning Guidelines. The Guidelines make the following important note about this list:

It is not sufficient to rely solely on the contents of this Table to determine whether a site is likely to be contaminated or not. The Table is a guide only. A conclusive status can only be determined after a review of the site history and, if necessary, sampling and analysis.

14.4 Aims and Objectives

- To provide a consistent basis for Council in dealing with land use planning and development matters, as well as requests for information from the public, where land is, or may potentially be, contaminated as a result of existing or previous land use activities;
- To ensure that land use changes will not increase the risk to human health or to the environment;
- To minimise the potential for adverse social and economic consequences which may arise from a failure to identify and respond to issues of potential or actual contamination as part of the land use planning and development process;
- To avoid inappropriate restrictions on land use as a consequence of existing or previous land use activities;
- To ensure that Council fulfils its legal obligation of duty of care in relation to land contamination issues; and
- To provide effective risk management for Council and community by reference to the law, industry best practice literature and protocols, having regard in particular to the EP&A Act.

14.5 Performance Outcomes

- Contaminated lands are identified and remediated as required as part of the development process.

14.6 Acceptable Solutions

As noted above, Council is required to ensure that any contamination on land is appropriately addressed as part of any development process.

SEPP 55 Requirements for Development

The following is drawn directly from the relevant section of State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land:

1. Council will not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless:
 - a) it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and
 - b) if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
 - c) if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.

2. Before determining an application for consent to carry out development that would involve a change of use on any of the land specified in subclause (4), Council will consider a report specifying the findings of a preliminary investigation of the land concerned carried out in accordance with the contaminated land planning guidelines.
3. The applicant for development consent must carry out the investigation required by subclause (2) and must provide a report on it to Council. Council may require the applicant to carry out, and provide a report on, a detailed investigation (as referred to in the contaminated land planning guidelines) if it considers that the findings of the preliminary investigation warrant such an investigation.
4. The land concerned is:
 - d) land that is within an investigation area,
 - e) land on which development for a purpose referred to in Table 14.1 is being, or is known to have been, carried out,
 - f) to the extent to which it is proposed to carry out development on it for residential, educational, recreational or child care purposes, or for the purposes of a hospital—land:
 - i. in relation to which there is no knowledge (or incomplete knowledge) as to whether development for a purpose referred to in Table 14.1 has been carried out, and
 - ii. on which it would have been lawful to carry out such development during any period in respect of which there is no knowledge (or incomplete knowledge).

Other Planning Considerations for Contaminated Land

In addition to the specific requirements for a development, Council is also required to consider contaminated lands issues in a number of other situations including:

- Making of a Local Environmental Plan;
- Spot rezoning; and
- Making a Development Control Plan.

14.7 Alternative Solutions

Any alternative solutions must comply with the provision of:

- Contaminated Land Management Act 1997;
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land; and
- Managing Land Contamination – Planning Guidelines, SEPP 55-Remediation of Land.

14.8 Former Pole Treatment Plant

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) have given specific regulatory advice to Council regarding this land known as the former Koppers Timber Treatment Site Lot 385 DP 755846.

While the EPA considers that regulatory intervention on this former timber site is not warranted and that the site is suitable for industrial use in principle, this site is nevertheless a contaminated land. Council, as a development consent authority, is advised to observe State Environmental Planning Policy No.55 (SEPP 55) – Remediation of land. In this regard, the EPA offers the following specific advice:

1. Should any part of the land be redeveloped for a use more sensitive than commercial/industrial use, that specific area must be subject to a formal contaminated site assessment to confirm its suitability of the intended use.
2. There has been no groundwater assessment carried out on the site in the past. The EPA believes that the risk that the site will be subject to extensive groundwater contamination is relatively low. This potential risk should not predicate the in-principle suitability of the site for industrial use. However, we recommend that Council requires a preliminary groundwater assessment on the areas where the timber treatment facilities were located and were subsequently remediated to a soil standard suitable for industrial use. The general location of these areas can be found in the EES 1994 Validation Report.

The findings may assist Council in determining whether an environmental management plan (EMP) is required in managing any residual contamination left on the site, for example, whether onsite extraction of groundwater for a particular use is permitted. The EPA should be provided with a copy of the findings.

Letter to Council from the NSW Environment Protection Authority dated 14 February 2012.

15. OTHER MATTERS

15.1 About this Chapter

This chapter provides information about additional matters not covered elsewhere in this DCP.

15.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to all land within the Uralla Shire.

15.3 Temporary Dwellings

The following applies to the use of a building as a temporary dwelling while a permanent dwelling is being erected and where both dwellings are located on the same parcel of land.

Where it is proposed to reside in a moveable dwelling, such as a caravan, Council approval is required.

Occupation of a temporary dwelling cannot commence until:

- Development consent for the erection of the permanent dwelling and the use of a temporary dwelling has been granted;
- A construction certificate for the erection of the permanent dwelling has been issued, footing/slabs poured and inspected by Certifier; and
- A compliance certificate has been issued to confirm that washing, bathing, cooking and toilet facilities have been provided for the temporary dwelling.
-

If the temporary occupancy is undertaken without Council's approval, the dwelling must be vacated prior to consideration of the application.

The following criteria will be taken into account when Council's delegated officer determines whether to approve an application for temporary occupation:

- The circumstances of the case;
- The standard and type of temporary dwelling proposed and its location; and
- Matters relating to health and convenience.
-

The initial period of occupation of the temporary dwelling is to be no longer than twelve (12) months. Council will extend the period if:

1. Satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the permanent dwelling within the twelve (12) month period; and
2. The circumstances of the case justify an extension to the period.

Upon completion and occupation of the permanent dwelling, the use of the temporary dwelling for residential purposes must cease.

15.4 Relocation of Buildings

The following provisions apply to the relocation of a building to land within Uralla Shire. A proposal to relocate a building requires development consent from Council and a construction certificate.

The development application is to be supported by a detailed report of an inspection of the dwelling to be relocated, including photographs. The inspection is to be carried out by a suitably qualified person such as an architect, building surveyor, building consultant or engineer.

In determining whether to grant development consent Council must take into consideration:

- The condition and acceptability of the building;
- The purpose for which the building is to be used;
- Compliance with the National Building Code; and
- The suitability of the building for the proposed site and to adjacent development.

Within 12 months of the building being sited on the land, a compliance certificate must be applied for which confirms that the development has been completed and all conditions of the development consent have been satisfied. Where the development will not be completed within twelve (12) months, the applicant may apply, at least one month prior to the expiration of the 12 month period, for an extension of time to complete the development. The request is to be made in writing and give reasons for seeking the extension. Council will take these reasons into consideration in determining whether to extend the period for completion of the project.

Prior to the structure being relocated on the site a bond is to be lodged with Council. Lodgement of the bond is to ensure satisfactory completion of all external works within twelve (12) months, or later period if council has granted an extension, of the building being sited on the land. The bond can be a Deed, bank guarantee or joint account. The amount of the bond shall be determined as per Council's management plan.

A refund of the bond and occupation of the building cannot occur until a compliance certificate has been issued confirming that the development has been completed and all conditions of consent of the development have been satisfied.

15.5 Shipping Containers

Shipping containers are considered a 'building' under the EP&A Act and as such may require development consent unless the development is Exempt Development.

Exempt Development

The [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Exempt and Complying Development\) 2008](#) (the Code SEPP) has some exemptions from the requirement to obtain development consent for the placement of shipping containers. These exemptions relate to:

- Some farm buildings (see Subdivision 16 of the Code SEPP)
- Building site shed, office or associated structure (temporary).
-

If the proposed shipping container development meets the development standards of the SEPP then development consent is not required.

Shipping containers are not permitted on land zoned E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves or E2 Environmental Conservation.

If the proposal is not exempt development then development consent is required prior to the installation of any shipping and/or storage container on any land. In assessing a Development Application, the following controls are applicable.

General Standards (All zones)

- Containers must comply with the criteria specific to the zone of the property (below);
- Containers must not be located over water, wastewater or stormwater mains or dedicated drainage easements;
- Containers must not be located over effluent treatment disposal areas/systems;
- Containers must not be located over gas lines or underground power lines;
- Setbacks to overhead powerlines must comply with the requirements of the relevant electricity authority;

- Containers must be screened from the streetscape by suitable vegetation or other appropriate screening;
- Containers will not be permitted in flood liable areas;
- Containers must be painted a neutral colour to blend with the surrounding natural environment and built structures, with the proposed colour to be approved by Council;
- Containers must not be stacked;
- Containers will not be permitted in Heritage Conservation Areas or on lots containing a Heritage Item unless they are approved on a short-term basis (less than 2 years) in conjunction with an approved Development Application and Construction Certificate for specific works;
- Containers must not contain sanitary facilities or be used for the collection of rainwater;
- Containers must be placed on flat, solid ground. Any associated earthworks (cut and fill) must be in accordance with the [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Exempt and Complying Development\) 2008](#) (Subdivision 15 – Earthworks and retaining walls); and
- Containers must not be used to store contaminated or hazardous materials.

Residential, Village or Rural Residential zones:

(R1 General Residential Zone, R2 Low Density Residential, RU5 Village Zone, R5 Large Lot Residential Zone)

- A maximum of one (1) container with a maximum size of 12.2m x 2.2m (40 x 7 feet) per property;
- Containers must not be located within the front building setback (6m from the boundary facing a road). Note: This applies to both frontages for corner allotments;
- Containers must not be located forward of the building line on any parcel of land within the zone (building line being the setback associated with an existing dwelling erected on the property);
- Containers must not be located any closer than one (1) m from side and/or rear boundaries;
- Containers must be located within any building envelope associated with the lot; and
- Containers must be used for domestic storage purposes only.

Rural and Environmental zones:

(RU1 Primary Production Zone, RU2 Rural Landscape, E3 Environmental Management Zone, E4 Environmental Living)

- A maximum of one (1) container per allotment is permissible if it is in accordance with Subdivision 16 of the Code SEPP. Additional containers require Development Consent;
- Containers must not be located within 50 m of the front, side or rear boundaries of a property and must comply with setback standards that apply to the particular parcel of land and be within any specified building envelope for that parcel; and
- Containers must be used for domestic or agricultural storage purposes only.

Industrial zones:

(IN1 and IN2 Industrial Zone)

- Containers being stored on industrial land for the purpose of re-sale or hire will not be required to meet all setback requirements provided they are not being used for storage or other purposes. If used for storage or other purposes, approval is required and the requirements of the National Building Code (NBC) and Council will apply; and
- The placement and use of shipping containers in Industrial zones shall be assessed on a case-by-case merit basis following submission of a Development Application.

Business zones:

(B2 Local Centre Zone, B4 Mixed Use Zone, B6 Enterprise Corridor Zone)

- Containers will only be approved on a temporary basis, for a maximum of 12 months;
- Containers must not encroach upon any existing car-parking spaces; and
- Containers will be assessed as a NBC Class 7 building and as such will be assessed for fire rating and essential services.

Modification of shipping container:

- Any shipping container modified for residential purposes, ie, dwelling, dual occupancy, secondary dwelling and granny flat must be compliant with the provisions of the National Construction Code and BASIX.

15.6 Bed and Breakfast Accommodation

Bed and breakfast accommodation means an existing dwelling in which temporary or short-term accommodation is provided on a commercial basis by the permanent residents of the dwelling and where:

- meals are provided for guests only, and
- cooking facilities for the preparation of meals are not provided within guests' rooms, and
- dormitory-style accommodation is not provided.
-

The Codes SEPP provides that certain Bed and Breakfast Accommodation may be carried out as Complying Development, however, land based exclusions including bush fire prone land, critical habitat and certain heritage listings means that some development for Bed and Breakfast Accommodation will require a Development Application.

This section of the DCP provides controls for Bed and Breakfast Accommodation that requires a Development Application.

Bed and Breakfast Accommodation is permissible with consent in the following zones:

- RU1 Primary Production
- RU2 Rural Landscape
- RU5 Village
- R1 General Residential
- R2 Low Density Residential
- R5 Large Lot Residential
- B2 Local Centre
- B4 Mixed Use
- SP3 Tourist
- E3 Environmental Management
- E4 Environmental Living
- Clause 5.4 of the ULEP limits guest accommodation to no more than four (4) bedrooms.

Objectives

- To promote the use of dwellings for the purposes of providing small scale tourist accommodation;
- To ensure that Bed and Breakfast Accommodation does not adversely affect the character of the surrounding neighbourhood or rural area;
- To ensure that potential impacts to the amenity of neighbours is minimized; and
- To ensure that Bed and Breakfast Accommodation provides an acceptable level of amenity to guests, and maintains adequate health and safety standards.

Controls

- Bed and Breakfast accommodation must:
 - › Be operated by the permanent residents of the dwelling house,
 - › Be used for short term guests only,
 - › Have at least one (1) guest bathroom (separate to the bathroom serving the permanent occupants of the dwelling),
 - › Have a fire extinguisher and fire blanket in the kitchen,
 - › Have at least one (1) off-road car parking space per guest bedroom, and

- Not be carried out on Strata or Community Title dwelling houses without the prior approval of the owner's corporation or the neighbourhood association;
- Comply with the relevant provisions of the National Building Code, including fire safety, the provision of sanitary facilities and safety of swimming pools;
- Signage must not exceed a single sign with a maximum area of 1.2 m²;
- Signage must not be illuminated and the style and materials of the sign must be compatible with the character of the area;
- No stacked car parking will be permitted;
- Parking spaces must be provided to an all-weather, dust free standard and suitably drained to prevent drainage nuisance to an adjoining property;
- Parking spaces must be suitably screened and planting is to be provided between the car parking area/s and adjoining properties;
- In the case of proposals in rural areas, access must be provided to 2-wheel drive all weather standard; and
- Where reticulated sewerage is not available, the existing or proposed onsite sewerage disposal system is to be designed (or upgraded) to ensure that all effluent can be disposed of onsite having regards to any increase in expected effluent loadings and capacity of soils to accept wastewater.

16. KERBING AND GUTTERING

16.1 About this Chapter

This chapter provides details about various requirements for kerbing and guttering.

16.2 Where this Chapter Applies

This chapter applies to the following land use zones within Uralla Shire:

- R1 & R2
- IN1 & IN2
- B2, B4 & B6

16.3 Aims and Objectives

- To ensure that the 'user pays' principle is implemented in an appropriate manner; and
- To ensure that kerb and gutter infrastructure is provided for new developments.

16.4 Performance Outcomes

- Kerbing and guttering is provided as a routine component of subdivision developments.

16.5 Acceptable Solutions

The following are particular provisions in relation to the costs of kerbing and guttering:

- Where subdivision is not involved, owners are to contribute 50 percent of the total cost of the kerb and gutter when it is constructed as part of Council's Works Programme;
- Where a subdivision creates any new allotment, the applicant is to meet 100 percent of the costs of construction of all kerbing and guttering and all necessary associated stormwater drainage;
- Where a subdivision creates a drainage problem, the applicant is to pay 100 percent of the costs involved in rectifying that problem;
- Where Council requires as a condition of approval to a subdivision that kerb and gutter must be constructed in order to achieve any of the following:
 - overcome a drainage problem,
 - connect to existing nearby kerb and gutter,
 - prevent a drainage problem,
 - overcome or prevent a traffic problem,
 - improve the amenity of the allotments created,the applicant is to pay 100 percent of the cost of the kerbing and guttering involved;
- The subdivision of corner blocks can create confusion and the method of dealing with them needs to be clear. In such cases the need to construct kerb and gutter will be considered by Council for each of the road frontages as follows:
 - If the conditions in 4 above occur in either or both road frontages and Council consequently requires that kerb and gutter must be constructed, as a condition of approval to the subdivision, then the applicant is to contribute 100 percent of the cost of kerb and gutter in either or both frontages in which the need for the kerb and gutter is identified.
 - If the conditions in 4 above do not apply to both road frontages or only apply to one road frontage and Council does not require kerb and gutter to be constructed in one or both frontages, the applicant will contribute 50 percent to the cost of kerb and gutter when the work is included in Council's Works Programme, as per item 1 above.
 - Alternatively, if the applicant wishes kerb and gutter to be constructed in any case, then the conditions as per item 6 below apply;

- Where a subdivision is involved and Council does not require kerbing and guttering to be constructed but the applicant wishes kerbing and guttering to be constructed, then the applicant shall make a 100 percent contribution to the costs of doing so;
- Where a subdivision creates a situation which can best be solved by extending kerbing and guttering beyond the boundaries of the land to be subdivided, Council will consider meeting the cost of that extension in its works programme. If associated funds are not available to Council to solve the problem, the costs will need to be fully met by the applicant or the application may be refused;
- In the above clauses a reference to the cost of kerbing and guttering refers also to the cost of associated road pavement, shoulder and sealing works and footpath construction works required to be undertaken as part of the kerbing and guttering works; and
- Where an applicant is required to dedicate land to Council for public road or open space purposes, no special consideration is to be given in the matter of kerbing and guttering costs.

16.6 Exemptions

An applicant may be exempt from the requirement to construct kerbing and guttering if such construction is impractical because of site conditions. Any such exemption would be subject to Council approval.

16.7 Alternative Solutions

Nil.

17. BARLEYFIELDS

17.1 About this Chapter

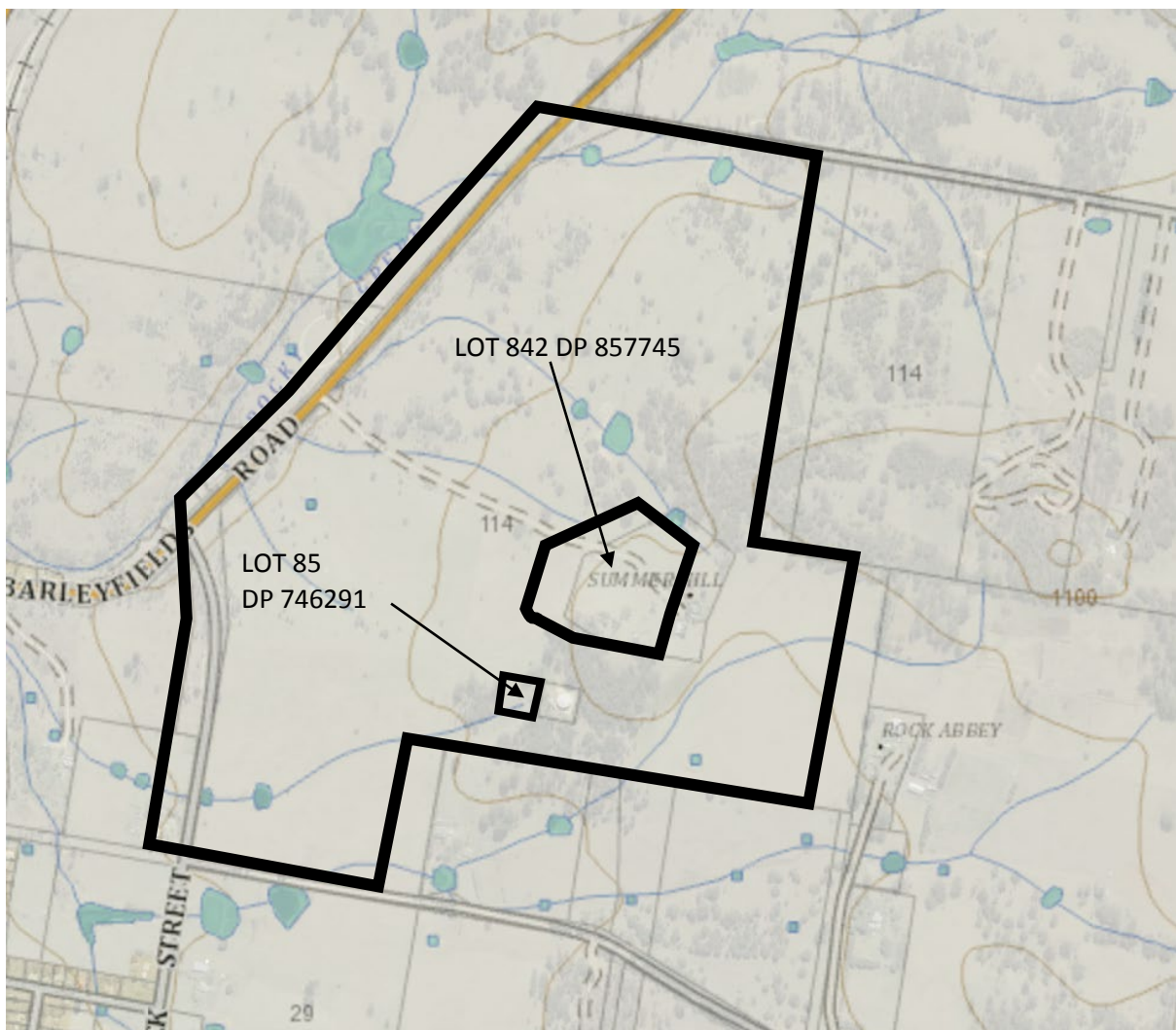
This chapter provides the development Masterplan, principles and site controls for development within the land known as 'Barleyfields'.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a logical, master planned framework for the efficient staged release of low density residential land in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner.

17.2 Where this Chapter applies

This Chapter applies to the land within the heavy black edging shown in *Figure 17.1*.

Figure 17.1 Land to which Chapter 17 applies



Lot 842 DP 857745 and Lot 85 DP 746291 are excluded from the land to which this Chapter applies.

17.3 Masterplan

A Masterplan has been prepared for Barleyfields that sets out a logical subdivision layout in consideration of the following key elements:

- Efficient staging of the subdivision
- Road network
- Stormwater and servicing strategy
- Urban design controls

The preferred subdivision layout Masterplan is shown in *Figure 17.2 - Barleyfields Masterplan*.

17.4 Development Lots

Development lots are also known as 'super lots'. Development lots can be further subdivided into smaller lots. The Barleyfields development lots are:

Lot 1	4.04 ha
Lot 2	4.28 ha
Lot 3	4.42 ha
Lot 4	4.13 ha
Lot 5	4.21 ha
Lot 6	5.07 ha
Lot 7	5.35 ha

These lots are shown on *Figure 17.3 - Development Lots*.

Objectives

- To maintain the semi-rural residential character of the area;
- To enable low density residential development;
- To maintain the integrity of the Barleyfields Masterplan low density subdivision layout; and
- To ensure that development does not compromise future development for low density residential purposes in accordance with the Barleyfields Masterplan.

Controls

- Future dwellings and buildings within the development lots:
 - Must be located within the lot boundaries of the Barleyfields Masterplan low density subdivision layout.
 - Be set out by a surveyor.
 - Serviced by an aerated rather than a transpiration wastewater system.
- Metal (colourbond) or paling fencing is not permitted as lot boundary fencing.
- Access driveways are to be constructed to a rural residential standard.
- All mature native canopy trees with a diameter at breast height (dbh) greater than 200 mm are to be retained.

Figure 17.2 Masterplan Subdivision Layout



Figure 17.3 Masterplan Development Lots



17.5 Low Density Residential Lots

The Barleyfields Masterplan provides for the creation of 41 low density residential lots over eight (8) stages. Development proposals are to be consistent with the Barleyfields Masterplan and the staging strategy shown in Figure 17.4.

Objectives

- Barleyfields will provide a variety of low density lot sizes to facilitate housing diversity and to meet the housing needs and choice for rural character living within a low density residential environment.
- Residential development is to be of a scale and character consistent with a low density residential environment.

Principles

- to create a road and lot layout suitable for low density detached residential housing;
- to retain and enhance existing stands of trees as remnant native vegetation;
- to integrate stormwater management into landscape approaches for the site;
- to create a landscape of a high visual amenity with a distinct landscape character;
- to consider the interface between future residential lots and the adjacent rural land; and
- to utilise plant species with a low water requirement and longevity.

17.6 Staging

Objectives

Development staging aims to:

1. Enable the gradual release of land to meet the low density housing needs of the Uralla area.
2. Enable the progressive provision of internal road, sewer and water reticulation connections.
3. Enable the progressive provision of stormwater detention measures.

Controls

1. Development is to occur in logical stages, generally as shown in Figure 17.4.

Figure 17.4 Masterplan Staging



17.7 Servicing

Objectives

- To incorporate best practice urban water management techniques relating to stormwater quality and quantity.
- Ensure that the provision and management of servicing is in accordance with “best practice” standards.

Controls

- Developers will be required to extend water and sewer infrastructure as identified in Figures 17.5 and 17.6.
- Stormwater infrastructure will be provided as shown in Figures 17.7A and 17.7B.
- Where services identified in Figures 17.5, 17.6 and 17.7(A & B) are not in place, it will be the developer’s responsibility to forward fund these services.
- Existing dams are to be retained for stormwater detention and water quality purposes.

17.8 Street Trees

Objective

- Street tree planting will comprise “New England’ species and will provide Autumn colour and reflect the character of Uralla streetscapes.

Controls

- One (1) street tree will be planted every 20 metres of road frontage.
- Street trees will be selected from the following species:
 - › *Acer x freemanii* ‘Celzam’ Celebration (Red Maple).
 - › *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* (Copper Beech).
 - › *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak).
 - › *Fraxinus* ‘pennsylvanica Wasky’ Skyward (Green Ash).
 - › *Pyrus calleryana* Chanticleer (Ornamental Pear)
 - › *Pistacia chinensis* (Pistacio)
 - › *Prunus cerasifera* ‘Nigra’ (Flowering Plum)
 - › *Acer negundo* ‘Sensation’ (Box Elder)

Figure 17.5 Water Servicing Plan

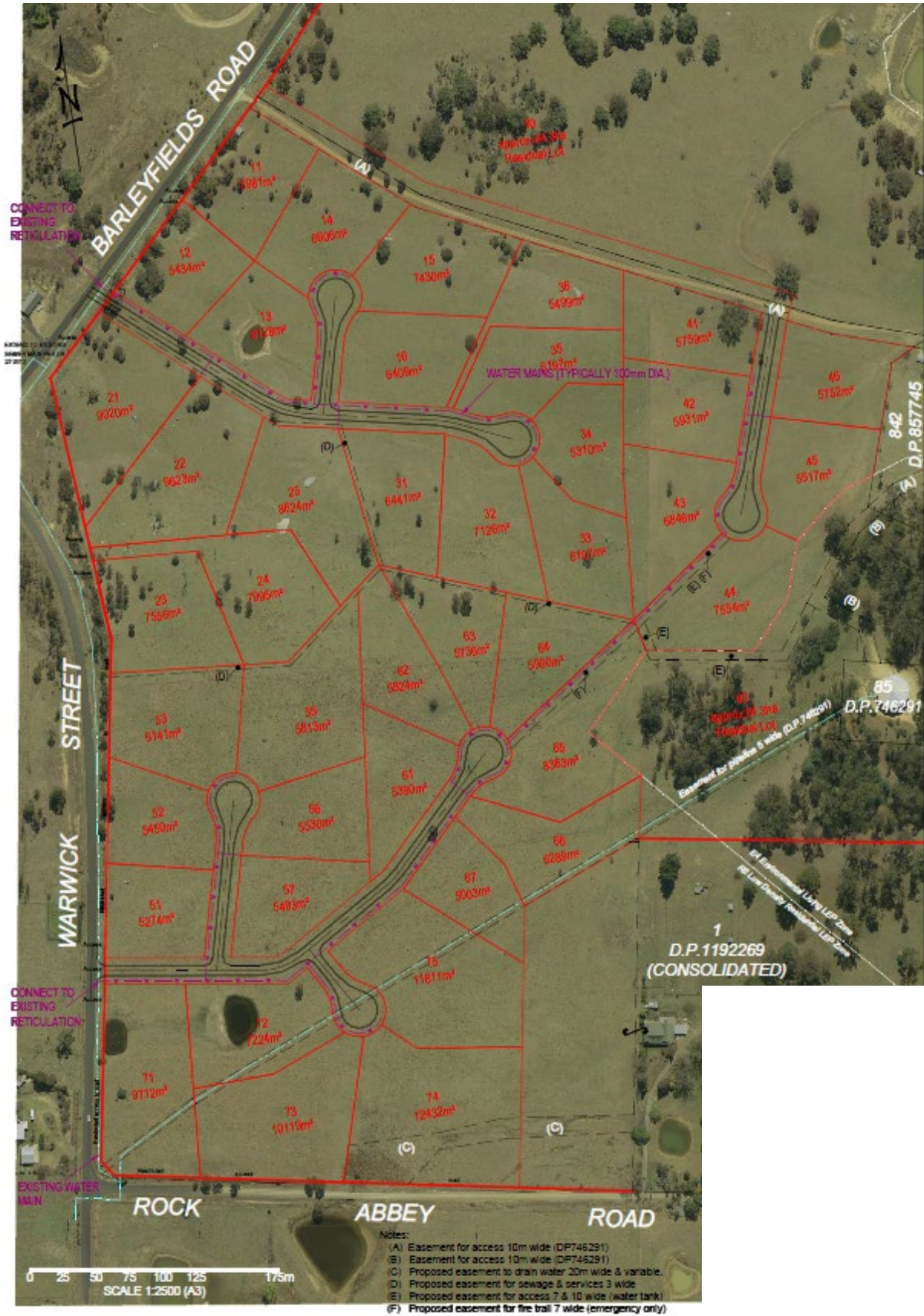


Figure 17.6 Sewer Servicing Plan



Figure 17.7A Stormwater Servicing Plan

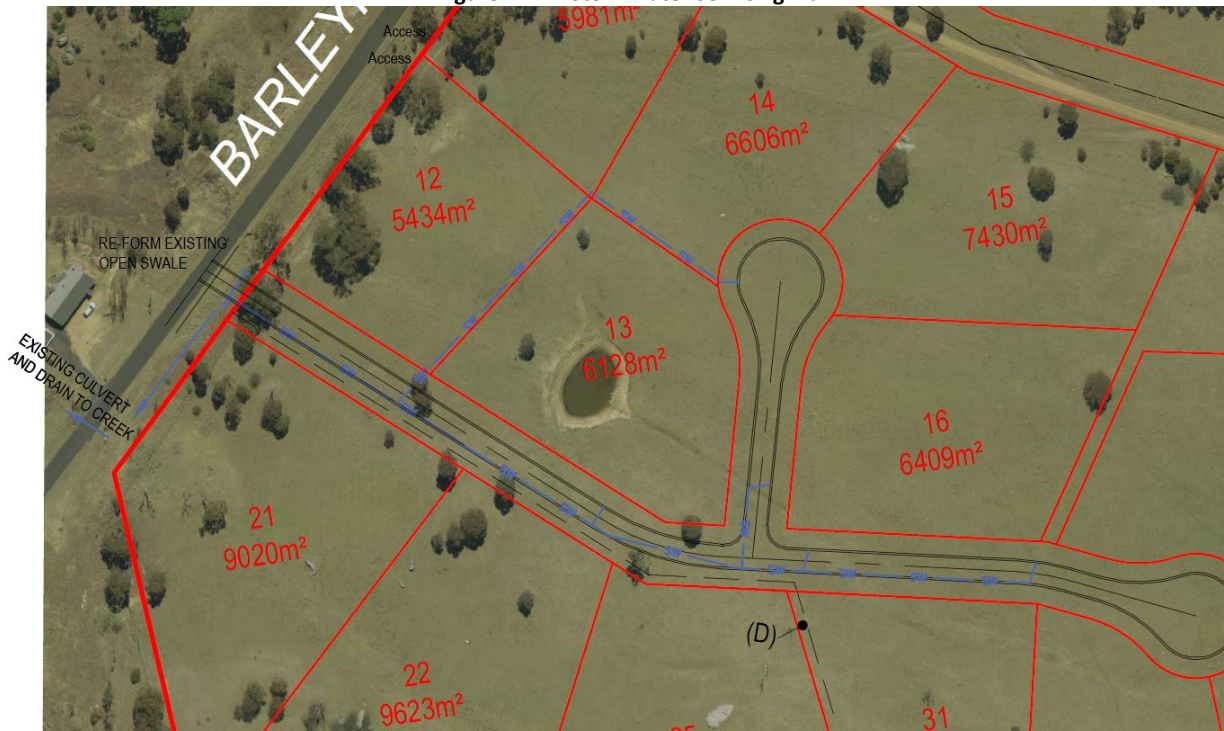


Figure 17.7B Stormwater Servicing Plan



17.9 Low Density Residential Development

'Dwellings' and 'dual occupancies' (attached and detached) are permissible with consent in the R2 Low Density Residential zone.

Objective

Residential development is to be of a scale and character consistent with a low density residential environment.

Controls

1. Density

Minimum site area per:	
Dwelling	2,500 m ²
Dual Occupancy – Detached	2,500 m ²
Dual Occupancy - Attached	2,500 m ²

2. Building Setbacks

STREET	SIDE/REAR
10 m to main frontage –if corner allotment 6 m to secondary frontage.	3 m

3. Height of buildings - must not exceed two storeys (8.5 m).

17.10 Boundary Fencing

Objectives

- To maintain the semi-rural character of the neighbourhood.
- To encourage permeable fencing to maintain view lines within the Barleyfields DCP area.

Controls

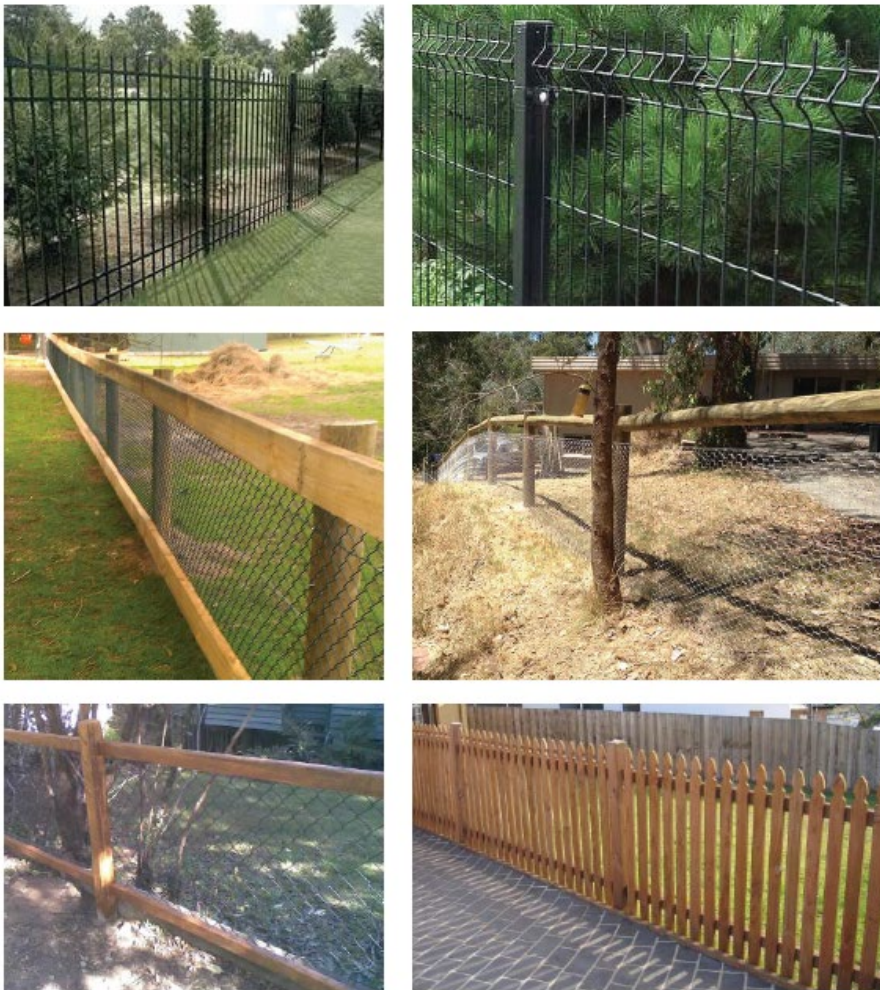
- These controls apply equally to the development lots and the low density residential lots.
 - Metal or paling fencing is not permitted within the Barleyfields DCP area.

17.11 Acceptable Solutions

The following types of fencing are considered suitable within the Barleyfields DCP area.



Street front fencing



Side and rear fencing

18. LARGE SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

18.1 About this Chapter

This chapter provides details about development standards for commercial renewable energy developments.

18.2 Where this Chapter Applies

This chapter applies to all RU1 Primary Production, RU2 Rural Landscape, E3 Environmental Management and E4 Environmental Living land within the Shire where renewable energy development with a generation capacity in excess of 100 kilowatts is proposed.

18.3 Aims and Objectives

- To minimise potential land use conflicts;
- To ensure that there is no unreasonable impacts on the amenity of adjoining land users, the broader community or the travelling public.

18.4 Acceptable Solutions

The following are particular provisions in relation to the development of renewable energy projects:

- The developer must assess the visual impact of the project including an assessment of the development on the scenic value and character of the locality. This assessment should consider how the proposal will maintain the unique local character of the area and all significant vistas;
- The siting of any infrastructure that forms part of the development must be informed by community consultation to establish key landscape features, areas of scenic quality and key public viewpoints valued by the community and information about the relative scenic value that may be impacted by the development. The proposal should seek to minimise impacts on key landscape features and key viewpoints and so minimise potential land-use and community conflicts. The infrastructure should not occupy more than 120 degrees of the 360 degrees of the viewshed from any dwelling not associated with the development, key public viewpoints, or state or regional roads;
- No development is permitted within 500m of a dwelling or business premises not associated with the project;
- Development must not be within 200m of the access to a dwelling or business premises not associated with the project;
- No development is permitted forward of the average building line setback of the nearest adjacent properties;
- For RU1 and RU2 zones the infrastructure is not permitted within 50m of any boundary of the holding. For E3 and E4 zones the infrastructure is not permitted within 25 m of any boundary.
- All road accesses not within the development site are to be constructed according to current AustRoads standards;
- All infrastructure, including cabling, must be fully dismantled and removed from the site within 24 months of decommissioning.

18.5 Exemptions

Where a proposed development is not State Significant Development, relaxations of the above development standards may be considered where site specific attributes of the development make imposition of a standard unwarranted in the view of Council.

18.6 Alternative Solutions

Variations to acceptable solutions must be supported by a comprehensive statement of environmental and social effects which addresses performance outcomes sought and which demonstrate that acceptable solutions are unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case and in the view of Council.

Uralla Shire Council Development Control Plan

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