

C Development Types

C1 Subdivision	60
This Part applies to development that is defined as subdivision	
C2 Commercial	67
This Part applies to development defined as commercial premises	
This Part also provides additional requirements for specialised retail premises	
C3 Industrial	75
This Part applies to development defined as industry and/or development within the zone E3 Productivity Support	
C4 Dwelling House, Secondary Dwelling, or Dual Occupancy	80
This Part applies to development that is defined as a dwelling house, secondary dwelling, or dual occupancy	
C5 Multi Dwelling Housing or Seniors Housing	87
This Part applies to development that is defined as multi dwelling housing or seniors housing	
C6 Home Business or Home Industry	97
This Part applies to development that is defined as home business or home industry	
C7 Restricted or Sex Services Premises	99
This Part applies to development that is defined as restricted premises or sex services premises	
C8 Ancillary Structures	101
This Part applies to development that is defined as ancillary structures , including sheds, carports, swimming pools, fencing, retaining walls and shipping containers	

C1 Subdivision

Application

This Part applies to **development** that is defined as **subdivision**

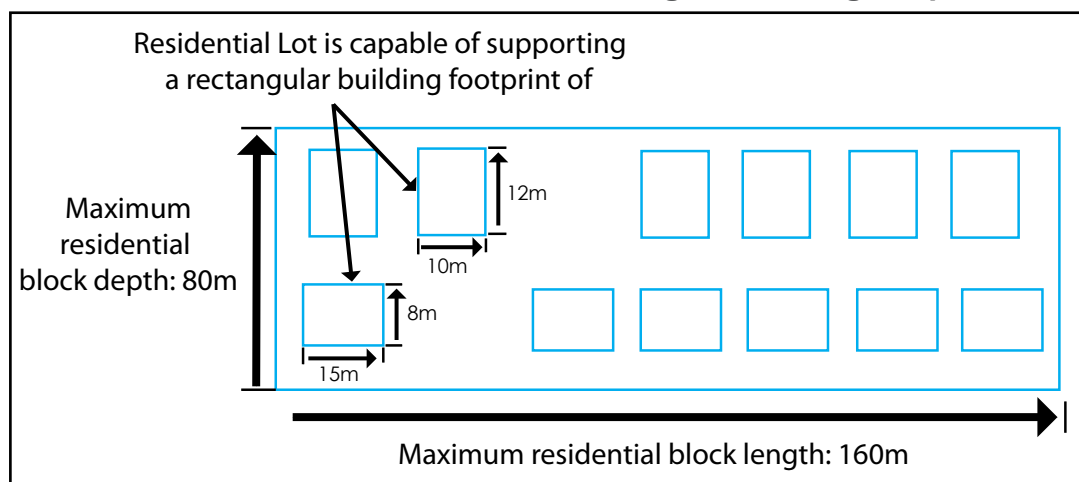
C1.A All subdivision - lot size and dimensions

Objective

To ensure all new lots have a size and shape appropriate to their proposed use, and to allow for the provisions of necessary services and other requirements

Development controls	
Lot size	
C1.1	Subdivision adheres with Local Environmental Plan Part 4
Rectangular footprint	
C1.2	A residential lot is capable of supporting a rectangular building footprint of 15m x 8m or 10m x 12m as illustrated by Figure CA

Figure CA: Residential block dimensions and rectangular building footprint



Development controls	
Battle-axe lots	
C1.3	<p>All lots provide direct street frontage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle-axe lots are only considered when there is no practical way to provide direct street frontage • Right of carriageway is constructed prior to the issuing of a subdivision certificate and is provided in accordance with Figure CB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative solutions are to be considered for lots created prior to the Local Environmental Plan, but only where safety is not impeded

Figure CB: Battle-axe lot requirements

	Entry width	Max length	Misc.	Torrens
Dwelling house Dual occupancy	3.6m	30m	Max 2 dwellings	Max 3
Multi dwelling housing Residential flat building	6m	50m	-	-
Business Industrial	10m	-	-	Max 3
Rural - 2 lots or less	6.5m	200m	-	Max 2
Rural - 3 lots	10m	200m	-	Max 3

Development controls

Splay corners

C1.4 **Splay corners** are provided for corner lots and must be a minimum of:

- 4m x 4m for residential zones
- 8m x 8m for commercial and industrial zones
- 6m x 6m or **merit-based approach** for other zones

C1.B All subdivision - street trees

Objective

To ensure street tree planting is of an appropriate species and undertaken in accordance with Council's guidelines

Development controls

Street tree requirements

C1.5 Street trees are required as a component of the road reserve for the following:

- residential **subdivisions**
- commercial **subdivisions**
- industrial **subdivision** creating 10 or more lots
 - Street trees are provided in accordance with the **tree technical specification¹**
 - Tree Planting Guidelines of the **tree technical specification¹** provides guidance to the application of the **tree technical specification¹** to determine the total number of trees to be provided

Street tree replacement

C1.6 Where street trees are required to be removed to facilitate development, they must be replaced in a practical location, in accordance with Section 4.6 of the **tree technical specification¹**

C1.C All subdivision - solar access

Objective

To maximise **solar access** for residential **dwelling**s

Development controls	
Solar access	
C1.7	Residential subdivision addresses the following guidelines for solar access . Any inconsistency clearly justifies how alternative energy efficiency is achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, lots should be oriented to provide one axis within 30 degrees east and 20 west of true solar north • Where a northern orientation of the long axis is not possible, lots should be wider to allow private open space on the northern side of the dwelling • Topography and landform should inform the subdivision layout in order to maximise solar access opportunities

C1.D All subdivision - public scale drainage

Objective

To ensure further guidance is provided for subdivision that is consistent with B4 Drainage and Water Quality and the Infrastructure Specification¹² (where relevant)

Development controls	
Inter-allotment drainage	
C1.8	Each lot must be able to be gravity drained through the drainage system to public drainage
C1.9	Inter-allotment drainage may be required for subdivision where a lot does not drain directly to the road kerb
Drainage reserves	
C1.10	An overland flow path is provided for the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) storm event and is a drainage reserve dedicated to Council as operational land

C1.E Major subdivision - block and street layout

Objectives

- To ensure **local streets** are well-connected to the street network with obvious pedestrian and cycle links to higher order streets
- To ensure priority is provided to residents' needs when designing **local streets** to encourage usability
- To ensure pathways follow **desire lines**

Development controls

Block dimensions

C1.11 A block seeks to achieve the dimensions identified in Figure CC

Figure CC: Block dimensions

Zone	Maximum depth	Maximum length
Residential	80m	160m
Commercial	50m	80m
Industrial	120m	200m

Development controls

Technical specifications

C1.12 Street layout complies with the road network specifications in the Infrastructure Specification¹²

Street layout attributes

C1.13 The street layout addresses the following:

- All street components are integrated, such as kerbing, pavement type, width, street tree planting, footpaths, on road cycleway, **shared paths**, lighting and seating are provided as specified in infrastructure specific - design¹¹
- Road widths accommodate the necessary movements of service and emergency vehicles
- **Driveways** and footpaths are provided at **subdivision** as a part of the **subdivision** works
- Footpaths and **shared paths** follow **desire lines**
- Street layout is interconnected to provide a grid-like structure
- Street layout is informed by street connections for future **subdivisions** on adjacent lands
- Street layout enables each lot to front a street and for corner lots to face both streets
- Street layout seeks to provide a perimeter road between residential **dwelling**s and;
 - **bush fire prone land**
 - **open space** defined as a **regional park, district park** or **local park**
- Street layout ensures public access to **public open space** is maintained and encouraged
- Street layout responds to the topographical features of the site, such as:
 - where land slopes at a grade of 6% or more the predominant street alignment is perpendicular to the contours
 - straight or gently curved to frame **vistas**

Note: **Development** should have consideration for the Port Stephens Pathways Plan

Development controls

Cul-de-sacs

- C1.14 Cul-de-sacs are generally only supported where:
- the existing street layout does not permit a through street
 - connectivity to an adjoining street is not required
 - the cul-de-sac has a maximum length of 75m
 - access is provided to no more than 10 allotments
 - clear line of sight is provided from the nearest intersection

C1.F Major subdivision - public open space

Objectives

- To provide a hierarchy of **public open space** in accordance with **public open space** hierarchy
- To provide parks that are **multi-functional**
- To ensure parks achieve **centrality** by being located near transport **nodes**, public buildings, waterfronts, libraries or places of public worship
- To ensure **public open space** meets the demands of the local community to encourage usability and **critical mass**

Development controls

Open space hierarchy

- C1.15 Council may require the provision of **public open space** in accordance with Figure CD

Figure CD: Public open space hierarchy

	Category	Area	Catchment
A	regional park	merit-based approach	merit-based approach
B	district park	1-2ha	500-800m
C	local park	0.5ha	150-400m
D	corridor open space	merit-based approach	-

Development controls

Open space reduction

- C1.16 The quantity of **public open space** may be reduced if:
- accessibility is improved through such measures as providing extended connections to the wider pedestrian network; or
 - value of **open space** is improved through such measures as an increased amount and/or quality of park furniture, amenities, play equipment, sports infrastructure.

Development controls

Open space attributes

C1.17	<p>Public open space for the purpose of a local park, district park or regional park must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be of regular shape (rectangle/square) to maximise recreation opportunities; Note: Long narrow open spaces are not acceptable unless used for linkages. • be generally flat and centrally located near transport nodes, public buildings, waterfronts, libraries or places of public worship to maximise accessibility for all members of the public; • provide for safe and convenient access by being located on pedestrian and cycle routes; • clearly demonstrate that it is a public space and be bounded by a street and faced by lots zoned or used for residential or commercial purposes; • be designed with consideration to crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles; and • include access for services (eg garbage collection, maintenance, water, sewerage and electricity) <p>Note: The provision of playgrounds is assessed on a case by case basis by primarily considering proximity to other community and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Note: Further attributes specific to a local park, district park and regional park are provided in Part E1 of the DCP.</p>
C1.18	<p>Land that may be deemed unsuitable as public open space for the purposes of a local park, district park or regional park includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contaminated land; • land primarily used for stormwater management or drainage control purposes; • land containing sites or items of cultural significance; or • land identified as an asset protection zone (APZ).
C1.19	<p>Corridor open spaces are drainage reserves classified as operational land under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i></p>

C1.G Major subdivision - infrastructure

Objective

To ensure detailed consideration is provided to the provision of integrated and quality **public infrastructure**

Development controls

Technical specifications

C1.20	<p>Infrastructure in accordance with the Infrastructure Specification¹² is identified on the concept utility plans or more detailed preliminary engineering plans</p>
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Development controls

Public infrastructure

C1.21 **Subdivision** provides **public infrastructure** within the adjoining road or public land, including kerb/gutter, stormwater drainage, footpaths, street lighting, street trees and bus shelters, excluding:

- **Public** utilities, such as water and electricity, are kept within private lot boundaries and are not located within the **road reserve**

Lifecycle and maintenance

C1.22 Lifecycle and maintenance costs are a key determinant when considering alternative methods, products and manufacturers to those specification in the Infrastructure Specification¹²

- Council will request life cycle costing and maintenance manual details for infrastructure to assist in ongoing maintenance

C2 Commercial

Application

This Part applies to **development** defined as **commercial premises**

- This Part also provides additional requirements for **specialised retail premises**

C2.A Height

Objectives

- To ensure **development** is of an appropriate height that minimises privacy loss and over-shadowing
- To ensure that floor to ceiling height allows for flexible uses over time

Development controls	
Building height	
C2.1	Building height is provided in accordance with the <i>Local Environmental Plan</i> clauses 4.3 and 5.6
Floor to ceiling height	
C2.2	Minimum ground floor to ceiling height for all new development within a commercial zone is 3.5m
C2.3	Minimum first floor and above floor to ceiling height for commercial premises is 3m
C2.4	Minimum first floor and above floor to ceiling height for residential accommodation is 2.7m
C2.5	Ground level (finished) must be between 100-500mm above adjacent footpath levels

C2.B Site frontage and setbacks

Objective

To ensure **development** provides continuity and consistency to the **public domain**

Development controls	
Site frontage for buildings higher than 10.5m	
C2.6	Minimum 20m site frontage where development is proposed to be more than 10.5m in height
Front setback and facade articulation	
C2.7	Development is built to the front property line for the ground and first floor
C2.8	Minimum 3m front setback from the front property line for the second floor and above
C2.9	Minimum 3.5m front setback from the front property line for mixed use development for second floor and above

Development controls

C2.10 Parts of a building may give variation in setback to provide design articulation

Side setback

C2.11 **Development** should be built to the **side boundary** to maximise continuous **active street frontage**, except where side access is provided

Rear setback

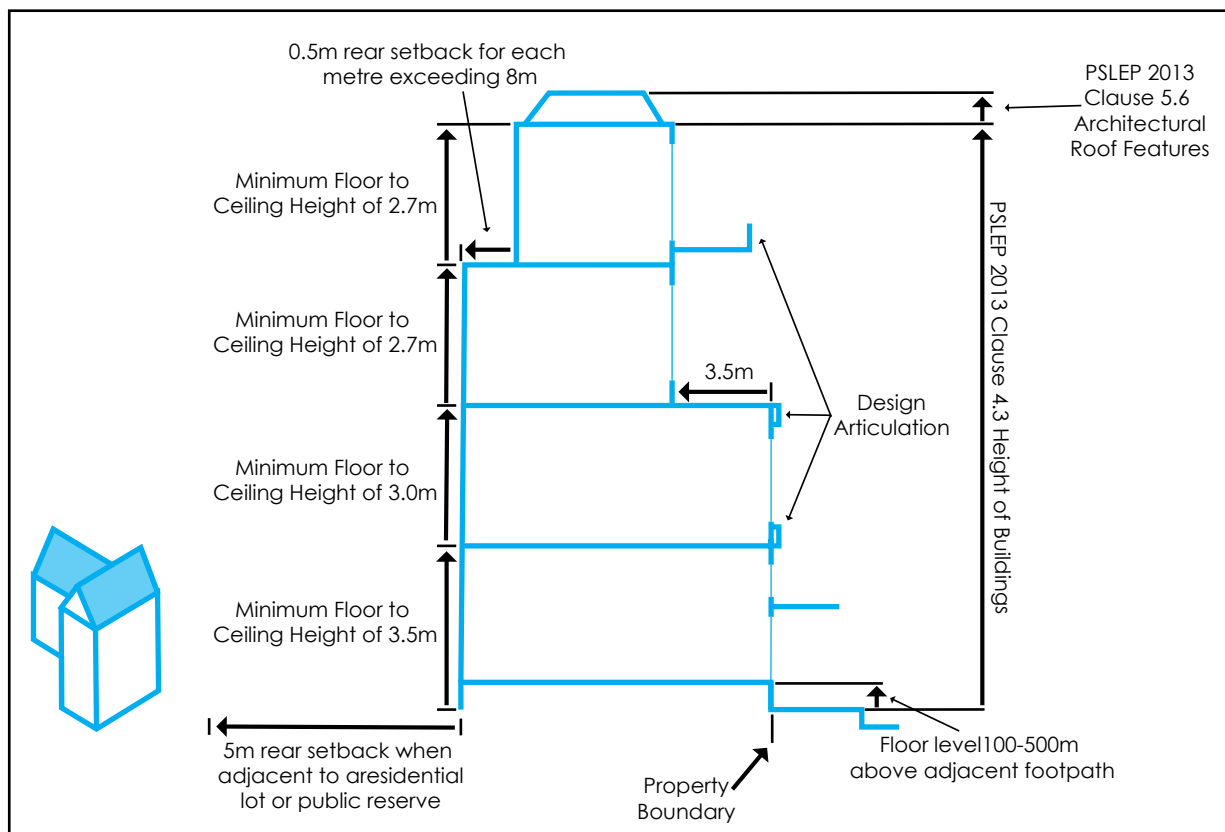
C2.12 **Commercial premises** adjacent to a lot that is zoned or used for residential purposes or a public reserve is to provide a minimum rear setback of 5m, plus an additional 0.5m for each metre of the height of the building that exceeds 8m

C2.13 **Rear setback** is built for purpose and informed by a **site analysis plan**

Longitudinal gradient

C2.14 Where there is a level of change in excess of 500mm at the **front property boundary** the floor plate and rooflines of **development** steps with the longitudinal grade of street

Figure CE: Illustration of commercial building envelope



C2.C Building form and massing

Objective

To ensure **development** reinforces, compliments and enhances the visual character of the street

Development controls	
Amenity	
C2.15	Building mass does not result in unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent properties or the public domain
Proportions	
C2.16	Building proportion is complimentary to the form, proportions and massing of existing building patterns

C2.D Facades

Objectives

- To ensure street activation and passive surveillance through **active street frontage**
- To facilitate **development** that is safe and secure for pedestrians and contributes to **public domain** safety by incorporating principles of **crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)**, such as:
 - Territorial re-enforcement
 - Surveillance
 - Access control
 - Space/activity management
- To ensure the bulk of large floor plate **development** is concealed by a sleeve of smaller buildings fronting the street

Development controls	
Materials	
C2.17	Building facades use materials, colours and architectural elements to reduce bulk and scale that are complimentary to existing built-form and natural setting
Active street frontage	
C2.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development provides continuity of an active street frontage for localities where business premises or retail premises predominately face the street and have direct pedestrian access from the street, which may be identified in Part D Specific Areas • An active street frontage provides the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum unarticulated wall is 2m in length - Minimum 50% of ground floor front is windows, which does not include false windows <p>Note: C1.13 requires that the street layout enable each lot to front a street or corner lots to face both streets</p>

Development controls	
C2.19	A big box development may achieve an active street frontage by providing a sleeve of smaller buildings that conceal its bulk to the street frontage Note: C2.K provides additional requirements for specialised retail premises
C2.20	Development incorporates crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles by providing passive surveillance to public spaces through building design and orientation
Public footpath	
C2.21	Development provides paving to the public footpath for the entire length of the development street frontage

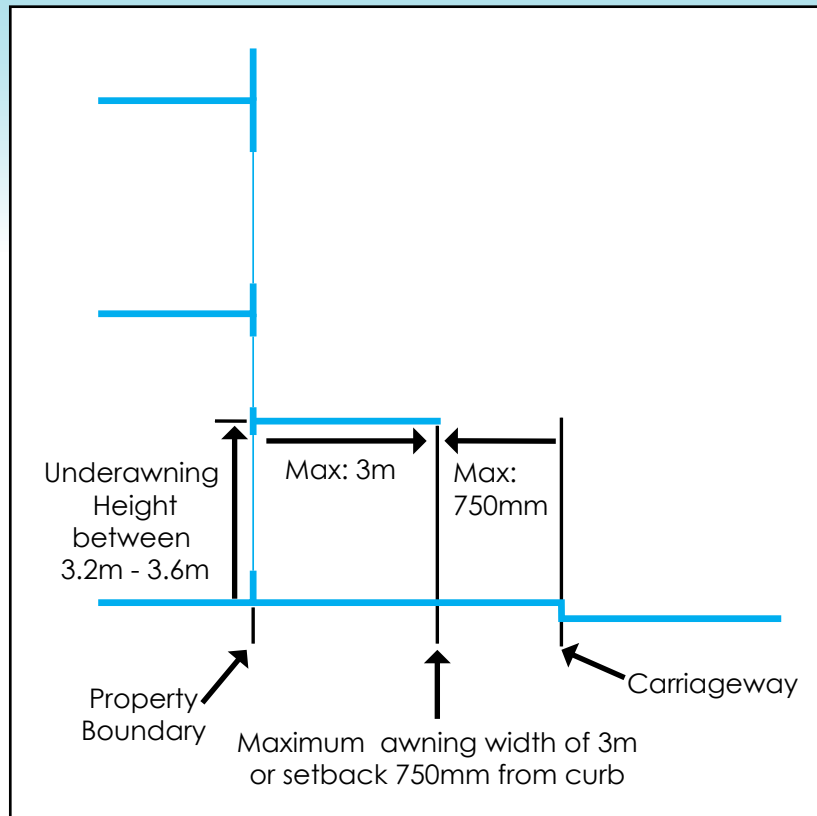
C2.E Awnings

Objectives

- To ensure continuous awnings along pathways to provide shelter where most pedestrian activity occurs
- To ensure awning design is integrated with the building façade to integrate with adjoining buildings

Development controls	
Awnings	
C2.22	Awnings must be provided over pedestrian pathways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New awnings must maintain the same dimensions, alignment and materials of existing awnings along the street • A continuous or stepped solid box awning should be provided for the full extent of the building frontage with awnings 3m in width or setback 750mm from the curb, whichever is less • Under awning height will be between 3.2m and 3.6m • Awnings on sloping sites should be a cantilevered steel box section that steps with street slope • Awnings are varied when there is a need to highlight the location of a major building entrance

Figure CF: Illustration of commercial awning dimensions



C2.F Building entries

Objective

To provide clear direction to access points

Development controls

Access points

- C2.23 Provide a recognisable entry from the primary street
- Entries on corner sites address both streets by providing a splayed entry on that corner
 - A separate and secure access point that provides a clear sense of building address is provided for the residential component of **mixed-use development**

Entry structures

- C2.24 Entry structures, such as access ramps, are located within the site behind the property boundary so as not to obstruct pedestrian footpaths in the **public domain**

C2.G Building facilities and services

Objective

To appropriately locate building facilities and services that do not **adversely impact** on the **public domain**

Development controls

Location of building facilities and services

C2.25	Plant, equipment, storage areas, communication structures and servicing areas are located at the rear of a building and not be visible from streets, parks and other public spaces, except for service lanes
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Public toilets

C2.26	Commercial development with a capital investment value over \$2 million shall provide toilets that are accessible to the public
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C2.H Public art

Objective

To ensure that features of the **public domain** contribute to identity, character, safety, amenity and accessibility

Development controls

Public art

C2.27	Commercial development with a capital investment value over \$2 million and that provides frontage to the public domain shall incorporate public art in accordance with Council's Public Art Policy and Guidelines for the approval and installation of public art in Port Stephens
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Note: Evidence must be provided with a commercial **development application** value over \$2 million demonstrating that the developer has obtained public art approval from Council.

C2.I Shipping container stacks

Objective

To ensure **development** that proposes the use of shipping containers does not impact upon the amenity of the area

Development controls

Scale and height

C2.28	The scale and height of shipping container stacks shall have regard to the scale and height of nearby buildings.
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Siting

C2.29	Shipping container stacks shall be located at the rear of the site where possible, unless the rear of the site abuts a sensitive use.
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Formation

C2.30	Shipping containers stacked adjacent to landscaped areas or along property boundaries shall be stacked in a tier or pyramid formation to reduce their visual bulk.
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C2.J Landscaping

Objectives

- To enhance the appearance and amenity of **developments** through the retention and/or planting of large and medium sized trees.
- To encourage landscaping between buildings for screening.
- To ensure landscaped areas are consolidated and maintainable spaces that contribute to the **open space** structure of the area.
- To improve the aesthetics of commercial areas, especially major commercial road corridors, through landscape works and co-ordination of architectural and **signage** elements
- To reduce hydrocarbon emission by providing shading of untendered vehicles
- To reduce energy consumption through microclimate regulation
- To reduce air borne pollution by reducing the heat island effect
- To intercept stormwater to reduce stormwater runoff

Development controls	
Landscaping coverage	
C2.31	<p>Landscaping is provided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of the site area consisting of deep soil planting • 30% shading over car park areas <p>Note: The canopy coverage of specimen trees can be used to calculate deep soil landscaping</p>
Landscaping dimensions	
C2.32	To be counted as part of the total landscaping coverage the landscaped area must be at least 1.5m wide and 3m long.
Landscaping qualities	
C2.33	<p>Landscaping is in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape works incorporate adequate screening from the street and adjacent neighbours; • Corner lots provide landscaping to both street frontages; • Tree and landscape planting shall be of a scale and extent that reflects the scale of the proposed development's buildings and pavement areas • Structural soil and/or structural cells should be used to reduce competition between specimen trees and infrastructure • Street trees are to be within the footpath, verge or in the parking lane and be consistent with the Port Stephens Council tree technical specification¹
Rear setback	
C2.34	<p>The rear setback area is to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a deep soil landscape planting area where the development adjoins a residential zone or land used for residential purposes; or

Development controls

- assessed by a **merit-based approach** where the **development** does not adjoin a residential zone or land used for residential purposes

Species selection

C2.35 Landscape species are to be selected in accordance with the **landscape technical specification**⁴

C2.K Specialised retail premises

Objectives

- Establish requirements for **specialised retail premises**
- Ensure the design of **specialised retail premises** contributes positively to the streetscape and **public domain** through quality architecture, materials and finishes

Development controls

Specialised retail premises principles

C2.36 **Specialised retail** premises are to be designed to:

- incorporate detail and architectural interest
- avoid creating ambiguous external spaces with poor pedestrian amenity and security
- provide a clearly identifiable and dedicated pedestrian access to the building and across the site from the primary street frontage
- provide pick-up areas next to the entrance to reduce unnecessary movement of heavy objects across the site

C2.L Signage

Objective

To ensure **signage** is complementary to its surroundings

Development controls

Types of signage

C2.37 The following types of **signage** are generally not supported:

- Flashing signs

Note: Flashing signs may be permitted in the **road reserve** if the text is a road safety message

- Roof signs
- Vehicular signs where the **primary use** of the vehicle is for advertising.
- Above awning signs
- Anchored balloons or airborne signs
- Inflatable signs
- Hoarding signs
- A-frame signs

C3 Industrial

Application

This Part applies to **development** defined as **industry** and/or **development** within the zone E3 Productivity Support

C3.A Height

Objectives

- To ensure the height of buildings is appropriate for the context and character of the area
- To ensure **building heights** reflect the hierarchy of centres and land use structure

Development controls

Building height

C3.1	Maximum height limit of 15m or a merit-based approach is taken where no height limit is specified under the Local Environmental Plan clause 4.3
------	---

C3.B Building siting and design

Objective

To ensure **development** is situated within an appropriate building envelope

Development controls

Front setback

C3.2	Maximum 6m front setback from the front property line or in line with the existing average building line
C3.3	Single storey offices and display rooms within the front setback must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not exceed 50% of the front setback area • ensure sightlines are maintained for pedestrian and vehicle movement

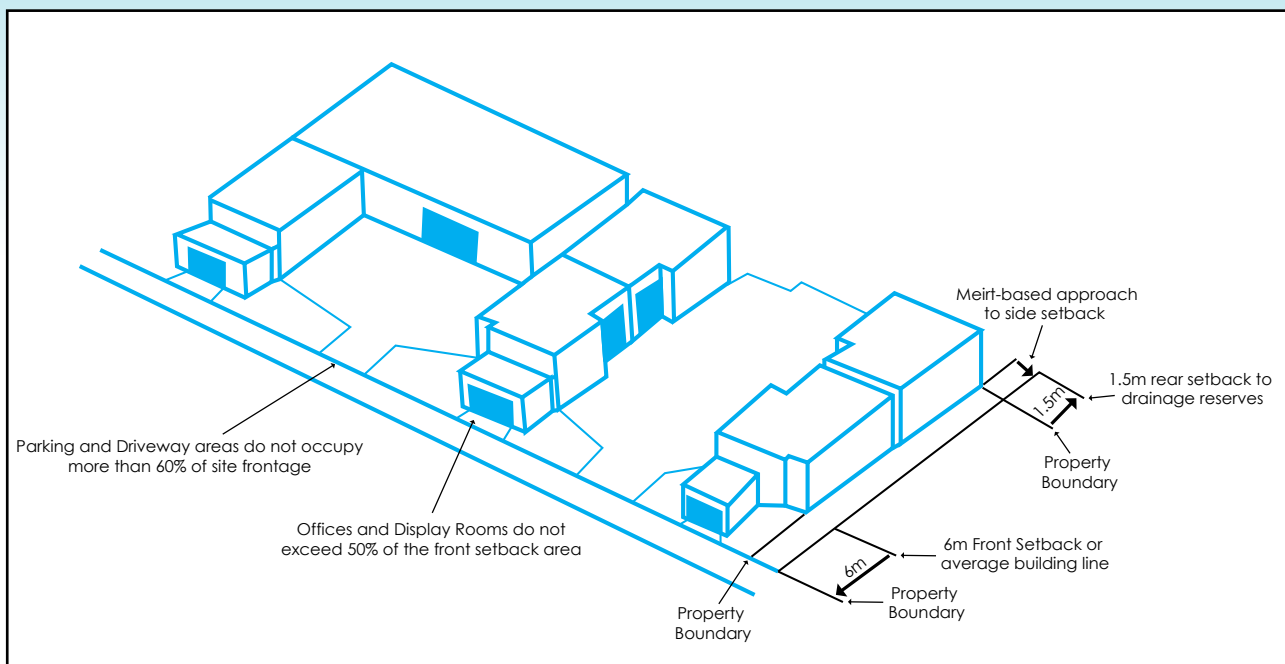
Side setback

C3.4	Side boundary setbacks are to be in accordance with the Building Code of Australia (BCA)
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Rear setback

C3.5	Merit-based approach to rear setback with a 1.5m buffer zone provided to drainage reserves
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Figure CG: Illustration of industrial building principles



C3.C Shipping container stacks

Objective

To ensure **development** that proposes the use of shipping containers does not impact upon the amenity of the area

Development controls	
Scale and height	
C3.6	The scale and height of shipping container stacks shall have regard to the scale and height of nearby buildings.
Siting	
C3.7	Shipping container stacks shall be located at the rear of the site where possible, unless the rear of the site abuts a sensitive use.
Formation	
C3.8	Shipping containers stacked adjacent to landscaped areas or along property boundaries shall be stacked in a tier or pyramid formation to reduce their visual bulk.

C3.D Fencing

Objective

To avoid the dominance of fences on the streetscape and similar hostile design, and to soften the built environment in industrial areas

Development controls	
Fencing height	
C3.9	Fencing forward of the building line must not exceed a height of 1.2m.
Fencing materials	
C3.10	Fencing forward of the building line must be constructed of masonry or dark coloured picket in combination with vegetation
Security fencing	
C3.11	Security gates and other fencing may be utilised behind the setback, provided that it does not exceed a height of 2m

C3.E Facades and articulation

Objectives

- To ensure facades consist of appropriate materials and colours that contribute to streetscape amenity
- To ensure weather protection is provided at building entrances

Development controls	
Colours and materials	
C3.12	Building colours and materials are sympathetic to the natural environment and existing site context
Awnings	
C3.13	Weather protection awnings are provided for building entrances
Building access	
C3.14	The building access point provides a clear sense of building address for residents and their visitors
Building frontage	
C3.15	Offices, showrooms and customer service areas are located towards the front of the development
C3.16	Parking and driveway areas do not occupy more than 60% of the site frontage
C3.17	Buildings face the street and provide clear entry points
Blank walls	
C3.18	Blank walls are minimised by incorporating an opening or change in the wall's articulation. This should include a combination of change in materials, setback variation, architectural details or landscaping
Screening	
C3.19	Screening of poorly designed buildings with vegetation is not an acceptable streetscape treatment. A combination of quality building design and landscaping is to be used to provide a positive contribution to the streetscape

C3.F Landscaping

Objectives

- To enhance the appearance and amenity of **developments** through the retention and/or planting of large and medium sized trees.
- To encourage landscaping between buildings for screening.
- To ensure landscaped areas are consolidated and maintainable spaces that contribute to the **open space** structure of the area.
- To minimise the visual impact and noise pollution generated by **development** on nearby residential areas and road corridors
- To use land efficiently and minimise disturbance to the local natural environment
- To integrate existing landscape features and/or architecture into **development**
- To reduce energy consumption through microclimate regulation
- To reduce air borne pollution by reducing the heat island effect
- To intercept stormwater to reduce stormwater runoff

Development controls

Landscaping coverage

C3.20 Landscaping is provided as follows:

- 20% of the **site area** consisting of deep soil planting
- 30% shading over car park areas

Note: The canopy coverage of specimen trees can be used to calculate deep soil landscaping

Landscaping dimensions

C3.21 To be counted as part of the total landscaping coverage the landscaped area must be at least 1.5m wide and 3m long.

Landscaping qualities

C3.22 Landscaping is in accordance with the following:

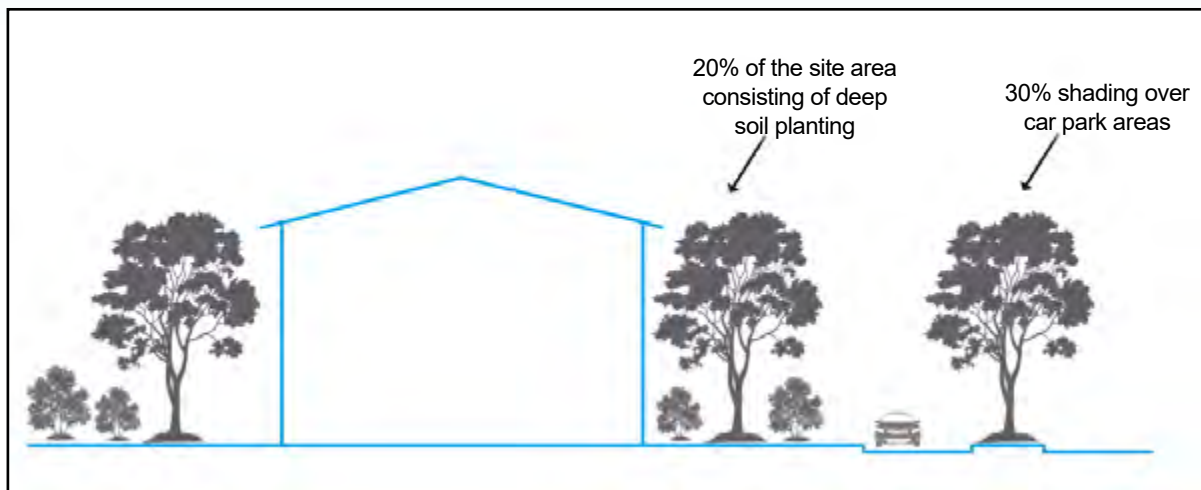
- Landscape works incorporate adequate screening from the street and adjacent neighbours;
- Corner lots provide landscaping to both street frontages;
- Landscape planting must provide adequate shading to the eastern and western elevations of poorly insulated buildings
- Tree and landscape planting shall be of a scale and extent that reflects the scale of the proposed **development's** buildings and pavement areas
- Remnant trees are retained and protected where possible
- Structural soil and/or structural cells should be used to reduce competition between specimen trees and infrastructure
- Street trees are to be within the footpath, verge or in the parking lane and be consistent with the Port Stephens Council **tree technical specification**¹

Development controls

Species selection

C3.23 Landscape species are to be selected in accordance with the landscape technical specification⁴

Figure CH: Landscape design requirements for industry development



C3.G Signage

Objective

To ensure **signage** is complementary to its surroundings

Development controls

Types of **signage**

C3.24 The following types of **signage** are generally not supported:

- Flashing signs
 - Note: Flashing signs may be permitted in the **road reserve** if the text is a road safety message
- Roof signs
- Vehicular signs where the **primary use** of the vehicle is for advertising.
- Above awning signs
- Anchored balloons or airborne signs
- Inflatable signs
- Hoarding signs
- A-frame signs

C4 Dwelling House, Secondary Dwelling, or Dual Occupancy

Application

This Part applies to **development** that is defined as a **dwelling house**, **secondary dwelling**, or **dual occupancy**

C4.A Height

Objectives

- To ensure the height of buildings is appropriate for the context and character of the area
- To ensure **building height** reflects the hierarchy of centres and land use structure

Development controls

Building height

C4.1	Maximum height limit of 8m or a merit-based approach is taken where no height limit is specified under the <i>Local Environmental Plan</i> clause 4.3 Note: C2.4 requires a minimum first floor and above ceiling height for residential accommodation in a commercial zone of 2.7m
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C4.B Setbacks

Objectives

- To ensure **development** provides continuity and consistency to the **public domain**
- To ensure **development** contributes to the streetscape and does not detract from the amenity of the area

Development controls

Setback requirements

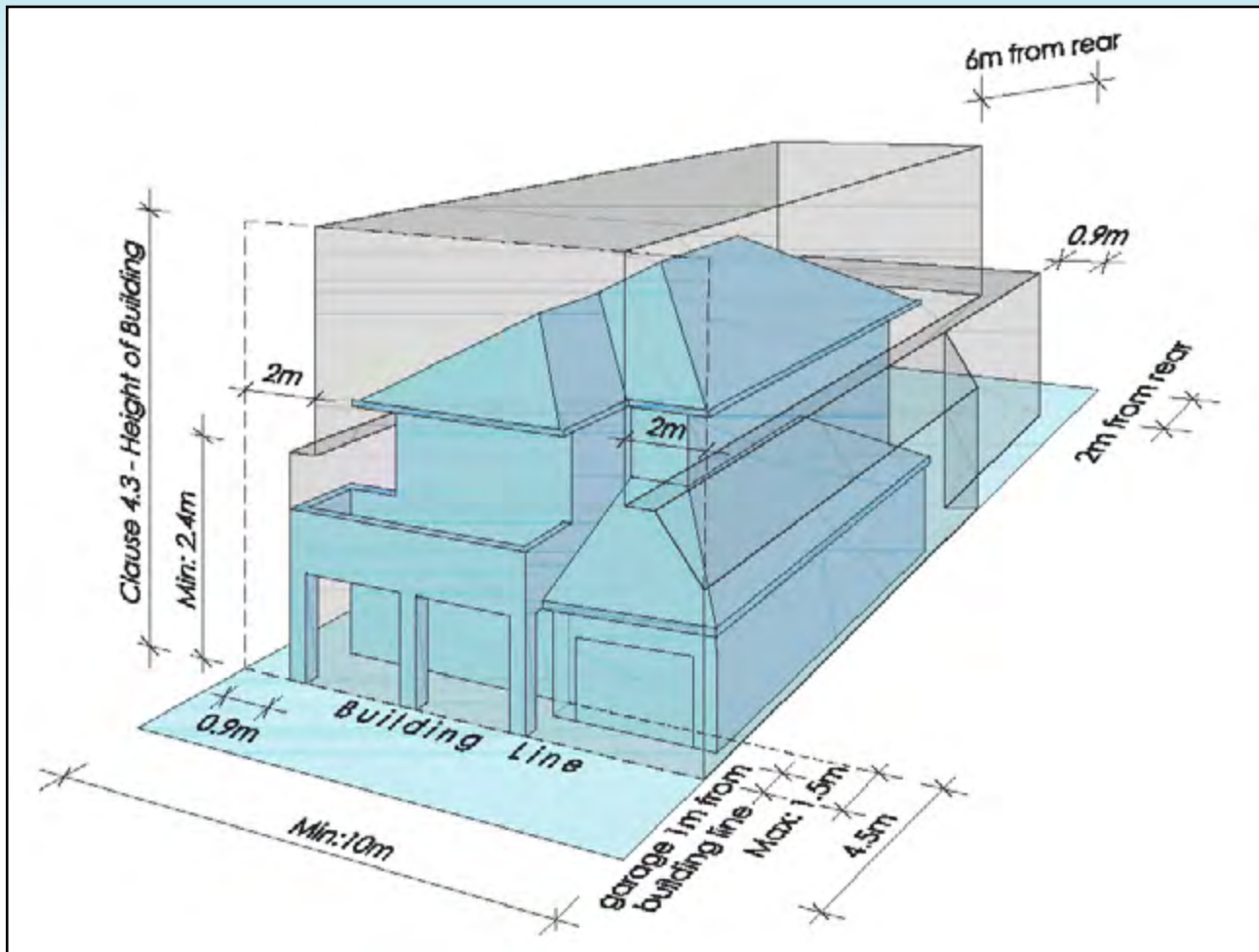
C4.2	Development is to be setback from the subject property boundary, in accordance with the provisions outlined in Figure C1
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Figure C1: Setbacks for dwellings, dual occupancies and secondary dwellings

	Residential or RU5 (Village) zone	Rural, Environmental or R5 (Large Lot Residential) zone
Front setback	greenfield - 4.5m	10m
	infill - 4.5m or the average building line (whichever is less)	
Secondary setback (corner lots)	2m	10m
Side setback – ground level (finished)	0.9m	5m
Side setback – upper storey	2m	5m
Rear setback – ground level (finished)	2m	5m
Rear setback – upper storey	6m	5m

Development controls	
Front setback encroachment	
C4.3	Maximum 1.5m encroachment of front setback for architectural features, such as an entry porch or deck
Secondary dwelling setback	
C4.4	Development for a secondary dwelling must be located behind the building line of the principal dwelling it is in conjunction with
Secondary setback encroachment	
C4.5	Maximum 1m encroachment to secondary setback for architectural features, such as an entry porch or deck
Garage setback	
C4.6	Garage setback minimum 1m behind the building line or setback
Public reserve and waterfront setback	
C4.7	Minimum 3m setback from a public reserve boundary
C4.8	Minimum 4.5m setback from a waterfront reserve boundary
C4.9	Minimum 1m setback from waterfront land from the access boundary
Battle-axe lot handle	
C4.10	Minimum 1m setback from a battle-axe lot handle, access corridor or easement that is required for access Note: C1.3 details when battle-axe lots are provided
Adjoining agricultural buffers	
C4.11	An agricultural buffer of 150m or greater should be provided between a rural dwelling house , secondary dwelling or an ancillary structure for habitable purposes to adjoining land in separate ownership that is used or capable of being used for agricultural purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the 150m buffer or greater cannot be achieved the planting of a 30m wide native vegetation strip is to be provided between the proposed development building envelope and the adjacent agricultural land <p>Note: B2.1 requires a suitable buffer on the land which is the subject of development to items of environmental significance</p>

Figure CJ: Dwelling house building envelope



C4.C Streetscape and privacy

Objective

To ensure development activates the streetscape to provide passive surveillance and privacy.

Development controls

Passive surveillance

C4.12 **Development** is to address the street by having at least one **habitable room** front the street and/or adjoining public spaces

C4.13 **Development** on corner lots is to address both street frontages by having **habitable rooms** face both streets

Streetscape character

C4.14 To be sympathetic to the existing landscape character and built-form with regard to design, bulk, scale, form, materials and roof configuration

Privacy and two-storey development

C4.15 Two storey **development** is to include a balcony or deck facing the street on the upper floor at least 1.5m deep across 25% of the **dwelling** frontage

Development controls	
C4.16	Balconies are to be located to minimise overlooking of adjoining properties
C4.17	Privacy screens are required for balconies and patios, which result in unreasonable privacy impacts to properties
C4.18	Privacy screens , high-light windows or opaque glass is to be used for windows of habitable rooms (other than bedrooms) which overlook adjoining properties

C4.D Private open space

Objective

To ensure **private open space** with **solar access** is provided to allow opportunity for passive and active outdoor recreation

Development controls	
Private open space dimensions	
C4.19	Minimum of 50m ² of ground floor private open space comprising a minimum of 35m ² that is usable. Private open space is considered usable if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has minimum dimensions of 4m x 4m; • has direct access from internal living areas; • is not located within a front setback; and • has a northerly aspect.
C4.20	Where development cannot provide private open space on the ground floor, provisions shall be made for a balcony of not less than 20m ² with a minimum width of 3m for the use as private open space
Solar access	
C4.21	Minimum of 2 hours sunlight to the principal private open space area between the hours of 9am-3pm midwinter
C4.22	Minimum of 30% of private open space of adjoining dwellings must remain unaffected by any shadow for a minimum of 3 hours between 9am-3pm midwinter

C4.E Car parking and garages

Objective

To ensure car parking caters for anticipated vehicle movements to and from the **development** and does not **adversely impact** on building articulation

Development controls	
Driveway width	
C4.23	A driveway should have a minimum width of 3m Note: B8.12 requires ingress/egress widths to provide the listed dimensions
Garage dimensions	
C4.24	Maximum garage door width of 6m for residential lots or 50% of the building frontage, whichever is less
C4.25	Maximum garage width of 9m for lots exceeding 1,500m ²

C4.F Landscaping

Objectives

- To enhance the appearance and amenity of **developments** through the retention and/or planting of large and medium sized trees
- To encourage landscaping between buildings for screening
- To ensure landscaped areas are consolidated and maintainable spaces that contribute to the **open space** structure of the area
- To add value and quality of life for residents and occupants within a **development** in terms of privacy, outlook, views and recreational opportunities
- To create and enhance vegetation links between natural areas and reduce weed potential to **environmentally sensitive areas**
- To reduce energy consumption through microclimate regulation
- To reduce air borne pollution by reducing the heat island effect
- To intercept stormwater to reduce stormwater runoff

Development controls

Dwelling house

- C4.26 **Development** located on land that slopes at more than 18 degrees to the horizontal or that is within 50m of land that contains:
- a Coastal Wetland identified in **SEPP** (*Biodiversity and Conservation*) 2021; or
 - **koala habitat**; or
 - species or communities listed within the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
- must provide landscaping that:
- will enhance the environmental constraints of the site;
 - retains trees within the outer protection area of the **APZ** identified by a bushfire report; and
 - constrains turf areas within the inner protection area of the **APZ** identified by a bushfire report.

Dual occupancy landscaping coverage

- C4.27 Landscaping is provided as follows:
- 20% of the **site area**; or
 - 40% of the **site area** where development is located within 50m of:
 - a Coastal Wetland identified in **SEPP** (*Biodiversity and Conservation*) 2021; or
 - **koala habitat**; or
 - species or communities listed within the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;
 - a public reserve; and
 - 30% shading over uncovered car park areas

Development controls

Dual occupancy landscaping dimensions

C4.28 To be counted as part of the total landscaping coverage, the landscaped area must be at least 1.5m wide and 3m long.

Dual occupancy landscaping qualities

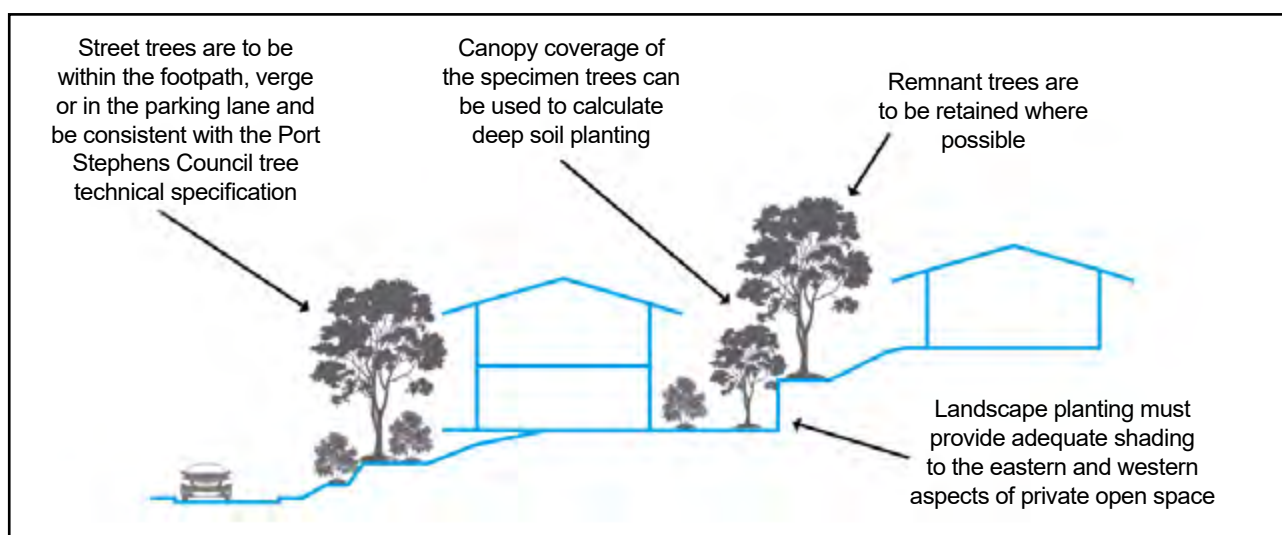
- C4.29 Landscaping is in accordance with the following:
- Landscape works incorporate adequate screening from the street and adjacent neighbours.
 - Corner lots provide landscaping to both street frontages.
 - Front boundary structures (e.g. fencing and retaining walls) provide visual relief with the use of landscape planting.
 - Street trees are to be within the footpath, verge or in the parking lane and be consistent with the Port Stephens Council **tree technical specification¹**
 - Landscape planting must provide adequate shading to the eastern and western aspects of **private open space**
 - Structural soil and/or structural cells should be used to reduce competition between specimen trees and infrastructure

Note: The canopy coverage of specimen trees can be used to calculate deep soil landscaping

Species selection

C4.30 Landscape species are to be selected in accordance with the landscape technical specification⁴

Figure CK: Landscape design requirements for dual occupancy development



C4.G Site facilities and services

Objective

To ensure **development** provides appropriate facilities and services in the most appropriate site location

Development controls	
Waste storage	
C4.31	An adequately screened waste storage and recycling area is to be provided behind the building line
Clothes drying	
C4.32	A suitable open-air area for clothes drying is to be provided for each dwelling behind the building line with a northerly aspect

C5 Multi Dwelling Housing or Seniors Housing

Application

This Part applies to development that is defined as **multi dwelling housing** or **seniors housing**

Note: **Development** defined as a **residential flat building** should refer to *SEPP No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development* and the Apartment Design Guide¹⁴

C5.A Landscaping

Objectives

- To enhance the appearance and amenity of **developments** through the retention and/or planting of large and medium sized trees
- To encourage landscaping between buildings for screening
- To ensure landscaped areas are consolidated and maintainable spaces that contribute to the **open space** structure of the area
- To add value and quality of life for residents and occupants within a **development** in terms of privacy, outlook, views and recreational opportunities
- To reduce energy consumption through microclimate regulation
- To reduce air borne pollution by reducing the heat island effect
- To intercept stormwater to reduce stormwater runoff

Development controls

Landscaping coverage

C5.1	<p>Landscape area is provided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% of the site area consisting of deep soil planting where the lot is equal to or less than 250m² and zoned R1 General Residential or R2 Low Density Residential; or • 20% of the site area consisting of deep soil planting where the lot is greater than 250m² and zoned R1 General Residential or R2 Low Density Residential; or • 10% of the site area consisting of deep soil planting when the site is zoned R3 Medium Density Residential or B4 Mixed Use; and <p>Note: The canopy coverage of specimen trees can be used to calculate deep soil landscaping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of the landscaped area must be located behind the building line to the primary road; and • 30% shading over uncovered car park areas
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Development controls	
Landscaping dimensions	
C5.2	To be counted as part of the total landscaping coverage the landscaped area must be at least 1.5m wide and 3m long.
Landscaping qualities	
C5.3	<p>Landscaping is in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape works incorporate adequate screening from the street and adjacent neighbours. • Corner lots provide landscaping to both street frontages. • Front boundary structures (e.g. fencing and retaining walls) provide visual relief with the use of landscape planting. • Structural soil and/or structural cells should be used to reduce competition between specimen trees and infrastructure • Street trees are to be within the footpath, verge or in the parking lane and be consistent with the Port Stephens Council tree technical specification¹

C5.B Height

Objectives

- To ensure **building height** is appropriate for the context and character of the area
- To ensure **building heights** reflect the hierarchy of centres and land use structure
- To ensure ceiling heights achieve sufficient ventilation and daylight access
- To ensure ceiling heights increase the sense of space and provides for well-proportioned rooms
- To ensure ceiling heights contribute to the flexibility of building use over the life of the building

Development controls	
Building height	
C5.4	<p>Maximum height limit of 8m or a merit-based approach is taken where no height limit is specified under the Local Environmental Plan clause 4.3</p> <p>Note: C2.4 requires a minimum first floor and above ceiling height for residential accommodation in a commercial zone of 2.7m</p>
Floor to ceiling height	
C5.5	Minimum floor to ceiling heights of 2.4m

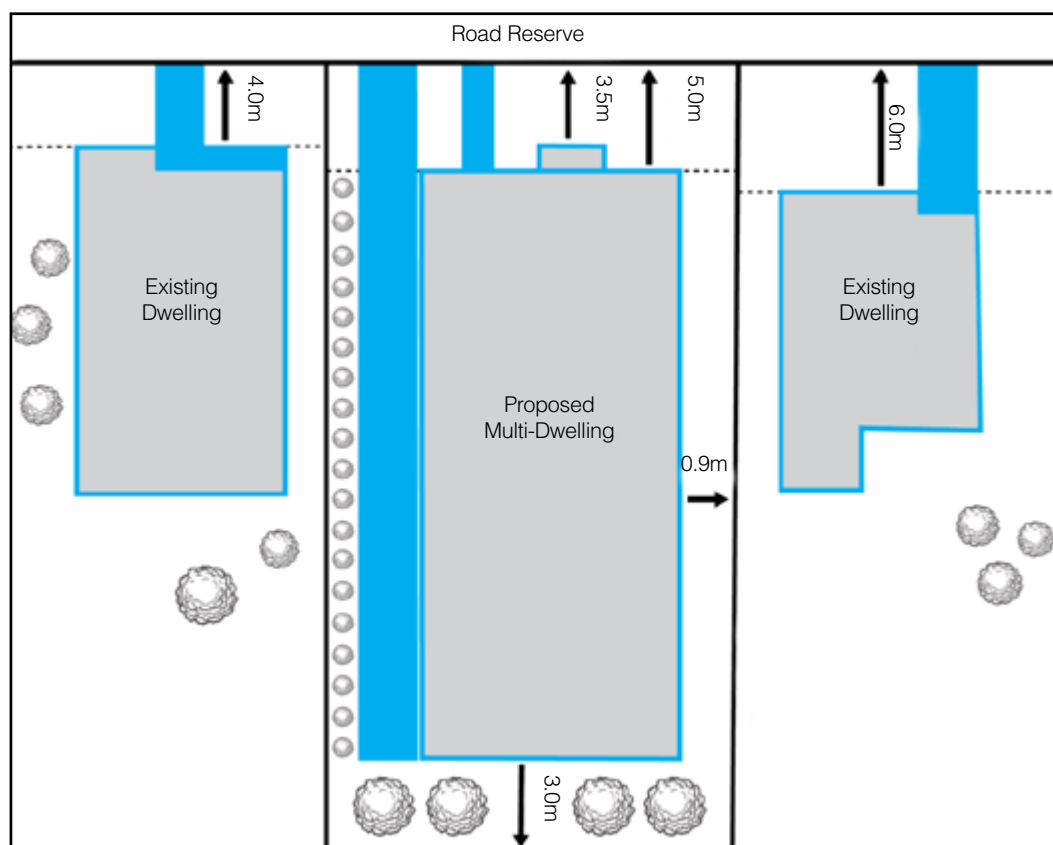
C5.C Setbacks

Objectives

- To ensure **development** provides continuity and consistency to the **public domain**
- To ensure adequate space between buildings to enable effective landscaping
- To alleviate impacts on amenity including privacy, **solar access**, acoustic control and natural ventilation
- To reduce the visual bulk of buildings from the street
- To maintain the rhythm and built form on the street

Development controls	
Front setback	
C5.6	Minimum 4.5m front setback from the front property line or the existing average building line (whichever is less)
C5.7	Podium structures and basement car parks are not to be within the front setback area
C5.8	Setback areas are not to be used for at grade parking.
C5.9	Minimum 5.5m front setback from the front property line for a garage to enable a parked car to be situated in front of the garage.
Front setback encroachment	
C5.10	Maximum 1.5m encroachment of front setback for architectural features, such as an entry porch or deck

Figure CL: Ground level (finished) setbacks for the existing average building line



Development controls	
Secondary setback (corner lots)	
C5.11	Minimum 3m secondary setback , except for an open veranda, porch or deck which must be setback a minimum of 2m
Side setbacks	
C5.12	Minimum 0.9m side boundary setback for any part of a building at or below 5.5m in height
C5.13	Minimum 3m side boundary setback for any part of a building above 5.5m in height
C5.14	Despite the above requirements, a dwelling may be built to a side boundary if within a commercial zone or the zone R3 Medium Density Residential, if the following is achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum wall height is 6m and the maximum wall length is 6m and there will be no impact on privacy, use of private open space and solar access for adjoining properties unless these properties have approval/are proposed for medium density residential. • Wall openings comply with the fire resistance levels of the BCA. • The wall height and length match a similarly constructed wall on the adjoining site.
Rear setbacks	
C5.15	For the ground level (finished) , rear setback must not exceed whichever of the following is greater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 3m from the rear boundary, or • 25% of the average of the length of the side boundaries.
C5.16	Minimum 4m rear setback for the upper levels.
C5.17	Despite the above requirements, development may be built to the rear boundary on lots that have rear lane access.
C5.18	Podium structures and basement car parks are not to be placed in the rear setback
Driveway setback	
C5.19	Minimum 0.9m side boundary setback to provide for landscaping, which can be included in calculations.

C5.D Natural Ventilation

Objectives

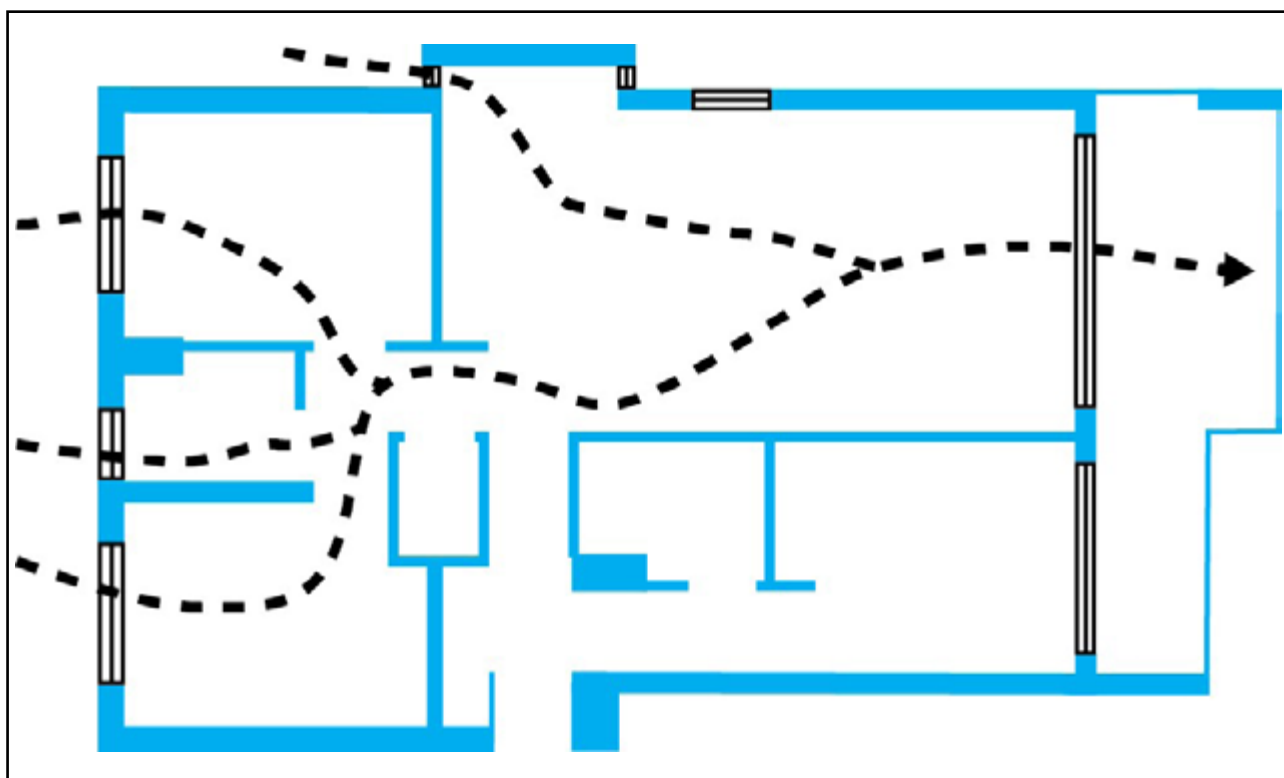
- To ensure all **habitable rooms** are naturally ventilated.
- To ensure a comfortable indoor environment is created for residents.

Development controls	
Natural ventilation	
C5.20	The buildings orientation maximises capture and use of prevailing breezes for natural ventilation in habitable rooms .
C5.21	Depths of habitable rooms support natural ventilation.

Development controls

- C5.22 Doors and openable windows maximise natural ventilation opportunities by using the following design solutions:
- Adjustable windows with large effective openable areas;
 - A variety of window types that provide safety and flexibility such as awnings and louvres; and
 - Windows which the occupants can reconfigure to funnel breezes into the dwelling such as vertical louvres, casement windows and externally opening doors.

Figure CM: Cross-ventilation



C5.E Streetscape and privacy

Objective

To ensure **development** activates streetscape to provide passive surveillance and privacy

Development controls

Access

- C5.23 **Dwellings** that have street frontage provide direct and legible pedestrian access from the street to the front entry.

Note: **Development** should have consideration for the Port Stephens Pathways Plan

Openings

- C5.24 The front door entrance of each **dwelling** must be sheltered and be located forward of the designated car parking space.

Development controls	
C5.25	Windows and walls are located to avoid noise sources from adjacent lots and streets.
C5.26	Windows on the second floor considers impacts on the privacy or amenity of neighbouring buildings.
C5.27	Privacy screens , high-light windows or opaque glass is to be used for windows of habitable rooms (other than bedrooms) which overlook adjoining properties.
Colour schemes	
C5.28	Building colours should adopt a colour scheme to express building massing, articulation and detailed facade elements.
Corner lots	
C5.29	Development on a corner lot has one or more dwelling s facing each street frontage.
Facade	
C5.30	The facade of each dwelling within a building should be identifiable as such to indicate that the building consists of separate dwelling s. Subtle changes provide individuality between the proposed dwelling s while seeking to maintain pattern continuity of the overall building.
C5.31	Unbroken roof ridgelines should not exceed 10m in length and blank walls without a window should not exceed 5m in length.
C5.32	The dwelling with street frontage provides a recognisable pedestrian entry point from the street.
Privacy	
C5.33	Balconies, terraces and decks must include privacy screens where they face onto side boundaries or are orientated to avoid direct overlooking onto adjoining lots.

C5.F Noise

Objectives

- To minimise noise transfer through the siting of buildings and building layout
- To ensure noise impacts are mitigated within units through layout and acoustic treatments

Development controls	
Noise	
C5.34	Window and door openings are generally oriented away from noise sources
C5.35	Noisy areas within buildings including building entries and corridors should be located next to or above each other and quieter areas next to or above quieter areas
C5.36	Storage, circulation areas and non-habitable rooms should be located to buffer noise from external sources
C5.37	The number of party walls (a common wall shared with another dwelling) are limited and are appropriately insulated

C5.G Car parking and garages

Objectives

- To ensure car parking caters for anticipated vehicle movements to and from the **development** and does not adversely impact on building articulation
- To ensure vehicular access has minimal impacts on neighbouring **dwelling**s
- To ensure that vehicular access points and parking is safe and convenient for residents, visitors and service providers

Development controls	
Driveway width and access	
C5.38	Where a common driveway is to be provided it is to have a minimum width of 3.6m
C5.39	Where a common driveway is not provided and individual driveways connect to the street, the garage is to be setback 5.5m to allow for a parked car to be situated in front of the driveway door.
C5.40	Visual impact of long driveways should be minimised through changing alignments and screen planting
C5.41	Traffic calming devices, such as changes in paving material or textures, should be used where appropriate.
C5.42	Pedestrian and vehicle access should be separated and distinguishable. Design solutions may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in surface materials; • level changes; • the use of landscaping for separation.

C5.H Private open space

Objective

To ensure **private open space** with **solar access** is provided to allow the opportunity for passive and active outdoor recreation

Development controls	
Private open space dimensions	
C5.43	Minimum of 16m ² of ground floor private open space for each dwelling containing one or two bedrooms that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has minimum dimensions of 4m x 4m; • has direct access from internal living areas; • is not located within a front setback; and • has a northerly aspect.
C5.44	Minimum area of 25m ² of ground floor private open space for each dwelling containing three or more bedrooms that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has minimum dimensions of 4m x 4m; • has direct access from internal living areas;

Development controls

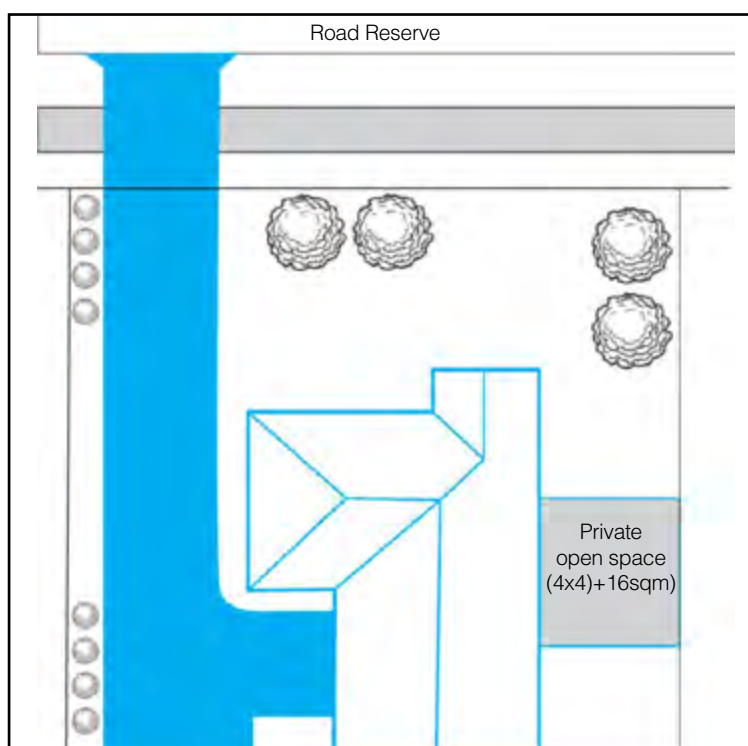
- is not located within a front setback; and
- has a northerly aspect.

C5.45 Where **development** cannot provide **private open space** on the ground floor, provisions shall be made for a balcony of not less than 16m² with a minimum width of 2.4m and minimum depth of 1.5m for the use as **private open space**

Private open space dimensions for seniors housing

C5.46 Despite the above requirements, ground floor **private open space** for each **dwelling in development for seniors housing** may be reduced to a minimum area of 9m² and minimum dimensions of 3m x 3m

Figure CN: Private open space requirements for one or two bedroom dwellings.



Note: **Dwellings** containing three or more bedrooms must provide a minimum **private open space** area of 25m²

Development controls

Solar access

C5.47 Minimum of two hours sunlight to the **private open space** area between the hours of 9am-3pm midwinter

C5.48 Minimum of 50% of **private open space** of adjoining **dwellings** is not affected by any shadow for a minimum of three hours between 9am-3pm mid-winter

C5.I Site facilities and services

Objective

To ensure **development** provides appropriate facilities and services in the most appropriate site location

Development controls	
Equipment	
C5.49	Equipment, such as water tanks, pool pumps and air conditioners, are to be located and shielded to minimise the impact of noise on adjoining dwelling s
Waste storage	
C5.50	Adequately screened waste storage and recycling areas are to be provided behind the building line or setback of a dwelling
Mail boxes	
C5.51	Mail boxes are adjacent to the major entrance
Street numbers	
C5.52	Street/unit numbers are identifiable from the street
Clothes drying	
C5.53	A suitable open-air area for clothes drying is to be provided for each dwelling behind the building line or setback with a northerly aspect
Site facilities and services	
C5.54	The provision of electricity and gas for new dwelling s should be provided underground.
Storage	
C5.55	In addition to storage in kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms, the following storage is to be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6m³ for one bedroom units • 8m³ for two bedroom units • 10m³ for three or more bedroom units

C5.J Additional requirements for seniors housing

Objectives

- To establish additional requirements for **seniors housing development**
- To ensure **development** for **seniors housing** provides adequate area for communal **open space**
- To provide communal **open space** within **seniors housing development** that is accessible from **dwelling**s and promotes interaction between residents
- To allow a merits based assessment of communal **open space** dependant on the quality of facilities, accessibility, furniture, and landscaping and feature elements
- To ensure adequate community facilities are provided for residents in **seniors housing development**

Development controls

Communal open space

- C5.56 **Development** for **seniors housing** must provide communal **open space** that:
- has a minimum area equal to 25% of the site or a **merit-based approach**;
 - is clearly identifiable and easily accessible to all residents;
 - is overlooked by windows of **habitable rooms**;
 - incorporates a landscaped area between 10% and 25% of the total communal **open space** area. Landscaped areas should be vegetated with native species;
 - provides seating areas connected to **dwellings** by a continuous sealed pathway according with AS 1428.1 - Design for access and mobility;
 - contains ornamental features such as sculptures, ponds, water features, art work and the like; and
 - provides a barbeque area for **development** of 20 or more **dwellings**.

Community facilities

- C5.57 Community facilities such as common rooms, libraries, gyms and the like are to facilitate use by on-site residents and should comply with the following:
- A minimum floor to ceiling height of 3m;
 - Be accessible from common areas;
 - Be serviced by a minimum of three on-site car parking spaces or spaces provided at a rate of one space per twenty **dwellings**, whichever is the greater; and
 - Meet enhanced access and mobility requirements of AS 1428.2 - Design for access and mobility.
- C5.58 Outdoor community or common facilities/spaces are to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 and are to include accessible access options such as ramps or lifts into **swimming pools**.
- C5.59 Where **dwellings** are serviced by contractors such as cleaners, rubbish collectors or the like, storage and support structures may be centralised.

C6 Home Business or Home Industry

Application

This Part applies to **development** that is defined as **home business** or **home industry**

C6.A Operational requirements

Objective

To ensure operating hours do not **adversely impact** on residential amenity

Development controls	
Hours of operation	
C6.1	Hours of operation merit-based or considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monday to Friday, 8am-6pm Saturday, 9am-12pm Sunday or Public Holidays, not allowed to operate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hours of operation may be further restricted depending on the location and nature of the development
Goods storage	
C6.2	Storage of goods or equipment must be contained within the confines of the building

C6.B Vehicle repair and trucking operations

Objective

To ensure adequate consideration is given to the impacts of vehicle repair operations on neighbourhood amenity

Development controls	
Vehicles and trailers	
C6.3	A maximum of two vehicles or trucks associated with the operation of the home business or home industry may be kept on the site at any one time
C6.4	Only one trailer per truck is permitted
Vehicle storage	
C6.5	Vehicle storage areas are located behind the building line

C6.C Signage

Objective

To ensure **signage** is complementary to its surroundings

Development controls

Types of **signage**

C6.6 The following types of **signage** are generally not supported:

- Flashing signs
Note: Flashing signs may be permitted in the **road reserve** if the text is a road safety message
- Roof signs
- Vehicular signs where the **primary use** of the vehicle is for advertising.
- Above awning signs
- Anchored balloons or airborne signs
- Inflatable signs
- Hoarding signs
- A-frame signs

C7 Restricted or Sex Services Premises

Application

This Part applies to **development** that is defined as **restricted premises** or **sex services premises**

C7.A Building entries - restricted premises

Objective

To provide clear direction to access points and ensure they are appropriately located

Development controls

Restricted premises building entries

C7.1	The building entrance should be located 400m from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a dwelling on land zoned residential; • a child care centre, community facility, education establishment, hospital or place of public worship; and • another restricted premises
C7.2	Building entrance must be discrete and unobtrusive

C7.B Design of premises - sex services

Objectives

- To provide clear direction to access points and ensure they are most appropriately located
- To ensure the privacy and comfort of patrons
- To protect children from risk of harm
- To maximise the safety and security of staff, clients and the general public by upholding principles of **crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)**

Development controls

Sex services building entries

C7.3	The building entrance should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • located 150m from a dwelling on land zoned residential; • located 200m from a child care centre, community facility, educational establishment or recreational area; and • designed so that there is only one entrance to the premises located at the front of the building <p>Note: The Local Environmental Plan may also provide higher order guidance as to the location of sex services premises</p>
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Development controls	
Sex services duress alarm	
C7.4	All premises are to have either an intercom or a duress alarm in each working room that is used for sexual activity. Alarms are to connect back to a central base, such as reception, that is to be monitored at all times
Sex services reception area	
C7.5	The premises is to be provided with an adequate reception area/waiting room with a minimum area of 20m ² to prevent clients from loitering outside
Sex services maximum rooms	
C7.6	No more than five rooms are to be provided in which acts of prostitution are to take place
Sex services staff facilities	
C7.7	Staff facilities must include a communal lounge or rest area and a bathroom for staff use only
Sex services toilet and bathroom facilities	
C7.8	Toilet and bathroom facilities must be provided within the premises and not be shared with any other premises within the building
Sex services noise	
C7.9	Sex services premises must be designed to minimise noise transmission, measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grouping room uses according to the noise level generated • Using storage or circulation zones within the premises to buffer noise from adjacent apartments, mechanical equipment or corridors and lobby areas • Incorporating appropriate noise shielding or attenuation techniques into the design of the building where appropriate

C7.C Signage

Objective

To ensure **signage** provides identification to a premises in a manner that is discrete and complimentary to the streetscape

Development controls	
Offensive content	
C7.10	The business identification sign is to be devoid of sexually explicit images, language or objects

C8 Ancillary Structures

Application

This Part applies to **development** that is defined as **ancillary structures**, including sheds, carports, swimming pools, fencing, retaining walls and shipping containers

C8.A Ancillary structures

Objectives

- To provide further guidance for **ancillary structures** to ensure consistent and desired amenity is attained
- To ensure **ancillary structures** do not **adversely impact** upon the amenity of the surrounding area
- To ensure **ancillary structures** are consistent in terms of height, bulk and scale with the surrounding area

Development controls

Sheds (residential)

C8.1	<p>Except as provided for in C8.2, development in a residential zone (except R5 Large Lot Residential) adheres to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximum gross floor area of 72m²; • maximum height of 3.6m; • minimum side and rear setback of 0.9m; and • minimum 1m behind the building line or setback <p>Note: SEPP (<i>Exempt and Complying Development Codes</i>) 2008, Subdivision 9 Cabanas, cubby house, ferneries, garden sheds, gazebos and greenhouses generally classifies a shed to a maximum floor area of 20m² in a residential zone to be exempt development</p>
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Exceptions for residential sheds (except on land zoned R5 Large Lot Residential)

C8.2	<p>Development for the purposes of a shed in a residential zone (except R5 Large Lot Residential) may exceed the limits in C8.1 where the following can be demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shed does not unreasonably impact the amenity of an adjoining property, such as by reason of bulk and scale, privacy or overshadowing • The shed is not located within 1.8m of a dwelling on an adjacent lot; • The shed does not exceed 5% site coverage of the lot; • The shed height considers the change in topography from neighbouring allotments; • The shed is located so that it does not detract from the dwelling being the primary use of the land;
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Development controls

- The shed uses colours and materials consistent with the dwelling on the land;
- The shed is of a similar bulk and scale to surrounding sheds;
- The shed is consistent with the context and character of the area;
- Must not be a shipping container.

Sheds (R5 Large Lot Residential)

C8.3 Except as provided for in C8.4, development in the R5 Large Lot Residential zone, adheres to Figure CO.

Figure CO: Shed controls R5 Large Lot Residential

R5 Large Lot Residential	Site < 4,000m ²	Site ≥ 4,000m ²
Maximum floor area	120m ²	200m ²
Maximum eave height	4.8m	
Minimum front setback	Behind the front building line of the dwelling	15m
Minimum side boundary and rear setback	5m	
Colour scheme	Consistent with the existing character of the area.	

Note: **SEPP** (*Exempt and Complying Development Codes*) 2008, Subdivision 9 Cabanas, cubby house, ferneries, garden sheds, gazebos and greenhouses generally classifies a shed to a maximum floor area of 50m² in a RU1, RU2, RU3, RU4, RU6 or R5 zone to be **exempt development**

Development controls

Exceptions for sheds (R5 Large Lot Residential)

C8.4 **Development** for the purposes of a shed on land zoned R5 Large Lot Residential may exceed the limits in C8.3 where the following can be demonstrated:

- The shed does not unreasonably impact the amenity of an adjoining property, such as by reason of bulk and scale, privacy or overshadowing
- The shed is not located within 10m of a dwelling on an adjacent lot
- The shed does not exceed 5% site coverage of the lot
- The shed does not result in the combined site coverage of all ancillary structures on the land exceeding 7.5% site coverage
- The shed is located so that it does not detract from the dwelling being the primary use of the land
- The shed uses colours and materials consistent with the dwelling on the land
- The shed is of a similar bulk and scale to surrounding sheds
- The shed is consistent with the context and character of the area
- Must not be a shipping container

Development controls

Sheds (Rural)

C8.5	<p>Development in a rural zone adheres to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum 10m side boundary and rear setback; • minimum 5m setback from another building; and • colour scheme consistent with the existing character of the area. <p>Note: SEPP (<i>Exempt and Complying Development Codes</i>) 2008, Subdivision 9 Cabanas, cubby house, ferneries, garden sheds, gazebos and greenhouses generally classifies a shed to a maximum floor area of 50m² in a RU1, RU2, RU3, RU4, RU6 or R5 zone to be exempt development</p>
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Carpports

C8.6	Except as provided for in C8.12, carpports should be located a minimum of 1m behind the building line
C8.7	<p>Minimum side and rear setback of 0.9m</p> <p>Note: Carpports may be located within 0.9m of the boundary where they do not unreasonably impact the amenity of an adjoining property, such as by reason of bulk and scale or overshadowing</p>
C8.8	Maximum height of 3.6m, or if attached to a single storey dwelling , be no higher than the roof gutter line
C8.9	If the carpport fronts the street, the opening must not exceed more than 6m or 50% of the building frontage, whichever is less
C8.10	The design of carpport must be integrated with the existing dwelling
C8.11	Carpports are to have at least two open sides and not less than one-third of its perimeter open
C8.12	<p>Carpports may be located in the front setback where the following can be demonstrated:</p> <p>The carpport cannot be reasonably located behind the building line</p> <p>The carpport is set back 2m from the front boundary</p> <p>The design of carpport is consistent with the existing dwelling</p> <p>The carpport is connected to a driveway</p> <p>The carpport does not impact sight lines for pedestrians or other vehicles, does not obscure any view from a habitable room to the street, and has at least 3 open sides</p>

Swimming pools

C8.13	The water edge must be setback at least 1m from the side and rear boundaries
C8.14	Maximum decking height of 1.4m in height if the pool is located more than 600mm above the ground level (finished)

Front fences (including forward of the building line)

C8.15	Maximum height of 1.2m and is not of solid infill construction
C8.16	Maximum height of 1.5m along main roads and secondary street frontages
C8.17	Compatible with street facilities, such as mailboxes, and allow easy access to public utilities

Development controls	
Side and rear fences	
C8.18	Maximum height of 1.8m
C8.19	Side fences must not encroach on the front setback area of any dwelling
C8.20	Fencing materials should reflect context and character of the area
C8.21	Fences within the root zone of an existing tree must be constructed of light weight suspended panels supported by posts with pier footings
Retaining walls	
C8.22	Maximum height of 1m
C8.23	Masonry construction within 0.9m of the property boundary when greater than 0.6m in height
C8.24	Retaining walls are wholly contained within the site
Shipping containers	
C8.25	Shipping containers are to be sited behind existing buildings, not be located in front of the established or proposed building line and be screened from view from any adjoining property
C8.26	The total number of shipping containers ancillary to residential development must not exceed more than 2 per lot.
C8.27	Shipping containers are to be placed at ground level only and may not be stacked on top of another shipping container