

How to use this template:

Please address ALL relevant controls related to your proposed development.

Should your proposal be non-compliant with a control and you wish to seek a variation, please provide a justification for the variation at the end of the relevant section.

Note, some areas within the Tweed Shire have their own Site Specific Development Control Plans. These areas include (but are not limited to) Tweed City Centre, Casuarina, Kingscliff, and Terranora which include additional development controls for these areas.

Any development applications must consider <u>all</u> relevant Sections of the Tweed Development Control Plan 2008.

An extensive list of all Sections of the DCP can be found via Council's website: https://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/PlanningPolicies#

The purpose of this Part is to guide the planning and design of dwelling houses, secondary dwellings, dual occupancy, alterations and additions to these forms of housing and development ancillary to these forms of housing within Tweed Shire.

This Part applies to all single dwelling, secondary dwellings and dual occupancy residential and tourist development within the Tweed Shire, except to the extent of inconsistency with a site specific development provision contained in the Tweed LEP or adopted area specific locality development control plan in Part B.

This Part is broadly divided into the following design controls:

- Site Analysis, Streetscape, Views and Vistas;
- Site Design;
- Building Envelope Controls;
- Building Design; and
- Ancillary Development.

Each of the design themes contain a range of design principles, informing the objectives which underpin the design controls.

Operational requirements:

Any application for development that involves the demolition of existing structures is to provide a Demolition Work Plan in accordance with the provisions of AS2601 and Councils work plan requirements.

Excavation that will result in waste material having to be transported off-site must be minimised through the use of site responsive building design. Where practical, excavated material should be reused on-site.

Tweed Development Control Plan A1 Compliance Checklist	1
Site Analysis, Streetscape, Views & Vistas	3
Site Analysis Plan Streetscape Views & Vistas	3 3
Building Types	
Site Design	5
Topography, Cut and FillLandscaping, Deep Soil Zones and External Living Areas	
Building Envelope Controls	8
Setbacks Side Setbacks Canal Frontages Building Height Site Coverage	9 10 10
Building Design	12
Passive Design Solar Access and Natural Ventilation Building Form Visual and Acoustic Privacy Roofs, Dormers, Attics and Skylights Garages, Driveways and Car Parking	12 12 13
Ancillary Development	16
Fences and Walls Front & Return Fences Side Fences Outbuildings Swimming Pools & Spas	16 17 17

Site Analysis, Streetscape, Views & Vistas

Site Analysis Plan

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE			
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A		
Plan including details as relevant but not limited to the criteria in the Site Analysis Checklist (Appendix 7.2) is required for all dwelling development applications involving external building work, and is to demonstrate how the proposed development responds to the site analysis.					
Note - minor development (such as extensions, minor renovations) may only require a partial site analysis for the affected area of the site.					

Streetscape

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE			
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A		
All dwellings should address and offer passive surveillance over the street by ensuring important elements such as front doors, building entry areas and windows are prominent in the building facade (including secondary dwellings) with the entrance clearly identifiable from the street.					
Site design, building setbacks and the location and height of level changes are to consider and be compatible with other buildings and sites along the street, particularly those that are older and more established.					
Corner buildings are to address both street frontages.					
Building design is to consider the contribution of façade elements on the streetscape, including:					
i. Coordinating and integrating building services, such as drainage pipes, with the overall facade design;					
ii. Integrating the design of architectural features, including stairs and ramps, and garage/carport entries with the overall facade design, and by locating car parking structures on secondary streets where possible;					
iii. Ensuring entrance porticos and other articulation zone features are single storey or of a scale relative to the building; and					
iv. Include screening to exposed undercroft areas particularly those visible from the street.					

Views & Vistas

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A	
Building siting and height is, as far as it is practical, to be designed to minimise the impact on views from surrounding properties, and follow the Planning Principles of view sharing between properties.				
The location and height of new development is not to significantly diminish the public views to heritage items, dominant landmarks, public buildings from public places or unreasonably obscure public district views of major natural features such as the water, ridgelines or bushland.				

Building Types

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE			
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A		
Dwellings and development must be consistent with the scale and character of surrounding dwellings or as envisaged through an adopted concept plan, locality plan, design statement/covenant or the like.					
COMMENTS/ ILISTIFICATIONS					

C	DMMENTS/JUSTIFICATIONS

Site Design

Topography, Cut and Fill

CONT	BOI 6						COI	MPLIA	NCE
CONT	RULS						YES	NO	N/A
consist	tent wi	th the re	equirement	s in Table	1 of the DCP A1 - Pa	onstruction shall be generally art A shown below. f (including fascia and gutter) Indicative Diagram			
	0-60	0-10%	1.0m	1.0m	Single slab on ground Split slab Post and beam Hybrid slab post and beam				
	6-80	10-14%	2.0m within the footprint of the building*	1.0m	No single slab on ground Split slab Post and beam Hybrid slab post and beam				
	8-120	14- 21.5%	2.0m within the footprint of the building*	1.0m	No single slab on ground Split slab Post and beam Hybrid slab post and beam				
	12-180	21.5- 32.5%	3.0m within the footprint of the building*	1.0m	No single slab on ground Split slab Post and beam Hybrid slab post and beam				
	>180	>32.5%	1.0m	1.0m	No single slab on ground Downslope construct only Split slab Post and beam Hybrid slab post and beam				
naxim	um of	100sqm		sible to acl		up to 10% of the site or a ls, outdoor living areas, BBQ			
and ba	asemer	nt garag		ng the exc	cavations are adequa	allow for compliant driveways ately retained and drained in			
on all c evels,	develop all pro	oment poposed	lans and s batter and	ections ind retaining	cluding the existing an works and where a	al slope is to be documented nd proposed slope of the site ppropriate the interface with n Height Datum (AHD).			
		atters ar sual imp		g walls out	side of the building fo	ootprint are to be landscaped			

Cut	and fill batters shall not:		
i.	Exceed a slope of 1:2 (v:h) unless geotechnical reports result in Council being satisfied with the site stability. All batters are to be provided with both short term and long term stabilization to prevent soil erosion.		
ii.	Be located where the toe of any battered fill (or retaining wall) is closer than 900mm for cut and 1.5 metres for fill to any property boundary, where the overall height at any point exceeds 500mm.		
iii.	Be located where they will impact on the privacy of neighbours.		
iv.	Shall not extend onto Council's road reserve.		
Reta cons Timb struc			
	ere more than one retaining wall is required, this should be in the form of terracing with scaped areas between level changes to soften the visual impact of the retaining wall.		
	side sloping allotments where there are existing inter allotment retaining walls, further ining walls within the side setback will be limited to 600mm.		
	ere a property is burdened by stormwater or water and sewerage mains then Council generally preclude any excavation or filling within that easement.		

Landscaping, Deep Soil Zones and External Living Areas

01.0		CON	COMPLIANCE	
OLS		YES	NO	N/A
st include a total landscape Landscaping controls	ed area consistent with Table 2 DCP A1 Part A:			
Lot size	Landscaped area and deep soil zone (Areas less than 1.0m wide can not be included in the calculation)			
at least 200m² but less than 300m²	15% of the site including at least two deep soil zones measuring a minimum of 2m in any direction			
at least 300m² but less than 450m²	20% of the site including at least two deep soil zones measuring a minimum of 2.4m in any direction			
at least 450m² but less than 600m²	30% of the site including at least two deep soil zones measuring a minimum of 3m in any direction			
at least 600m² but less than 900m²	35% of the site including at least two deep soil zones measuring a minimum of 4m in any direction			
at least 900m² but less than 1500m²	40% of the site including at least two deep soil zones measuring a minimum of 5m in any direction			
more than 1500m ²	45% of the site including at least two deep soil zones measuring a minimum of 6m in any direction			
all urban lot sizes	at least 50% of the landscaped area is to be behind the building line of the primary road frontage.			
Non-urban (rural land) >1500m²	No specific requirement			

All new dwelling applications must provide a plan, which may be part of site analysis or on a site plan, identifying landscape area and deep soil locations and a schedule of the landscape area and site coverage calculations.		
A landscape Plan is required for dual occupancy development. A landscape plan may also be requested for dwelling houses where significant earthworks are proposed within the front yard or where a potential streetscape impact has been identified by the assessing officer. The landscaping plan is to include: i. Calculations of the landscaped area, deep soil zones and site coverage; ii. Demonstrate how the landscaping complements and integrates with the amenity of the dwelling, the streetscape and any topographical features; iii. Demonstrate how each dwelling achieves integration of the dwelling, landscaped areas, private open space and external living areas; iv. Demonstrate suitable privacy and solar access for each dwelling and its outdoor and landscaped spaces; and Detail of plant species to be used and their locations. Species are to comprise no less than 80% native species.		
Existing landscape elements on sites such as natural rock outcrops, watercourses, dune vegetation, indigenous vegetation and mature trees should be retained and integrated with the design of the buildings.		
On lots adjoining indigenous/native vegetation, protect and retain indigenous native vegetation and use native indigenous plant species for a distance of 10 metres from any lot boundaries adjoining bushland.		
Locate and design landscaping to increase privacy between neighbouring dwellings without excessive shadowing or blocking primary views or existing solar panels.		
Deep soil zones are to have soft landscaping and cannot be covered by impervious surfaces such as concrete, terraces, outbuildings, swimming pools, tennis courts or other structures or located on structures such as basement car parks or in planter boxes.		
Runoff is to be minimised, delayed in its passage and where possible accommodated within the landscape or site surface depressions of the development site unless this is inconsistent with the geotechnical stability of the site or adjacent/downstream land.		
The concentration, collection and piping of runoff to the street gutter or underground stormwater system shall be minimised unless this is inconsistent with the geotechnical stability of the site or adjacent/ downstream land.		
COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATIONS		

Building Envelope Controls

Setbacks

CONTROLS	ONTROL 6			CC	COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS					YES	NO	N/A
	Minimum front setback - New Areas (for established and existing areas refer C2 below)		Minimum rear setback where the building is up to 4.5 metres in height	Minimum rear setback where the building is 4.5 metres in height or greater	th		
less than 300m ²	3.5 metres	2 metres	3 metres	4.5 metres			
at least 300m² and less than 600m²	4.5 metres	2 metres	4.5 metres	6 metres			
at least 600m ² and less than 900m ²	6.0 metres	3 metres	4.5 metres	8 metres			
at least 900m ² and less than 1500m ²	6.0 metres	3 metres	5 metres	12 metres			
at least 1500m ²	8.0 metres	5 metres	10 metres	15 metres			
neighbouring dwellir	neighbouring buildi ngs within 40 metres e varied up to 1 metr	or a variation jus	stified under a st	reetscape analysi			
An articulation zone may permit some elements of a buildings front façade to intrude within the front setback to a maximum of 1.5 metres and not exceeding 25% of the frontage width. The following building elements may be permitted in an articulation zone: i. An entry feature or portico; ii. A balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah; iii. An upper level overhang or cantilever; iv. A window box treatment; v. A bay window or similar feature; vi. An awning or other feature over a window; and vii. A sun shading feature.							
	setback for a garages to allow off-street				et 🗆		
set back a minimudemonstrated how	rts, including semi-baum of 1 metre fron the design mitigates dicative diagrams wi	n the dwelling' s the dominanc	s front façade, e of the garage	unless it can be door to the stre	ре 🗀		

buildir allotm	cil may approve the erection of a garage which does not comply with the required front ing line setback where exceptional circumstances, such as the depth and shape of the ent, slope or grade, make it necessary and as supported by a site analysis that instrates:			
i.	No other suitable location is available behind the building line;			
ii.	There is no vehicular access to the rear or side of the allotment;			
iii.	The proposal will not affect the amenity of adjoining properties;		_	
iv.	The design of the garage is complimentary to the design, materials and roof form of the dwelling;		Ш	Ш
٧.	The proposal will not create an unwanted precedent to the vicinity;			
vi.	The proposal does not result in the creation of additional driveway access;			
vii.	The proposal will not impede on the required pedestrian and traffic sight lines;			
viii.	There are no valid objections are received from adjoining property owners;			
ix.	The structure is located a minimum of 900mm from the side boundary of the property.			
A car	port may be permitted to encroach within the front setback subject to the following criteria:			
i.	No other suitable location is available behind the building line;			
ii.	It is located a minimum of 900mm from the side boundary;			
iii.	Does not exceed 33% of the width of the allotment frontage or 6 metres measured between supporting posts whichever is the lesser;			
iv.	It is of an open design with two or more sides fully open;			
٧.	Frontage facing the street is to remain open and shall not be fitted with a door or enclosing device of any kind;			
vi.	Posts or columns do not obstruct vehicle manoeuvrability or visibility;			
vii.	The roof design is to complement the roofline of the existing house and not significantly impact the streetscape; and			
viii.	The roof is not trafficable.			
	es, outbuildings and carports may be located a minimum of 450mm from the rear lary where no greater than 4.5 metres in height.			
	les and carports accessed by a rear laneway are to be setback a minimum of 1.0 s from the laneway.			
	dary dwellings require a minimum setback from the rear boundary of 1.5 metres single storey and 3 metres where two storey.			
Roofe	d external living areas are to be setback a minimum of 3.0 metres from the rear lary.			

Side Setbacks

CONTROLS	COMPLIANC		NCE
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A
A single storey dwelling, or that part of a building containing only single storey, is to be setback a minimum of 900mm from the side boundary line to the wall of the building. Guttering, eaves, hoods and other similar structures may be constructed within the side setback but not closer than 450mm from the boundary.			
A two storey dwelling, or the second storey component of building, is to be setback a minimum of 1.5 metres from the side boundary line to the wall of the building. Guttering, eaves, hoods and other similar structures may be constructed within the side setback but not closer than 900mm from the boundary.			
On corner allotments primary and secondary streets are to be clearly nominated and comply with the appropriate primary and secondary street setbacks.			

On corner allotments are to nominate location of side and rear setbacks and comply with the appropriate setbacks.		
Garages, whether attached or detached, may be located a minimum of 450mm from a side boundary except where located within the front building setback.		
Carports may be located adjacent to a side boundary, except where located within the front building setback, subject to:		
i. The boundary wall remaining open;		
ii. The carport support is not attached to a fence; and		
The proposed carport complies with the Building Code of Australia.		
Where opening doors of living rooms face the side boundaries the living room is to be setback a minimum of 4 metres from the side boundary. This setback may be required to be appropriately screened to minimise overlooking and privacy impacts.		
External living areas adjoining side boundaries are to be setback a minimum of 900mm from the side boundary. This external living area may be required to be appropriately screened and/or the setback increased where there may be overlooking and/or privacy impacts.		
Where rainwater tanks, water heaters, air conditioning units, retaining walls and the like are located within a side passage, walkable access to and around these items is to be maintained.		

Canal Frontages

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A	
 The setback from a canal frontage is: 5.5 metres where the boundary is on the canal side of a revetment wall, or 3.4 metres from the revetment wall where the wall is on the boundary, except:				
No structures are to be built within the setback area other than fences to 1.2 metres high, swimming pools, retaining walls, suspended decks that do not exceed the level of the allotment at the top of the batter and boat ramps except: i. For those allotments with canal frontages and facing Gollan Drive and Jacaranda Avenue, Tweed Heads West where the setback line to the canal frontage shall be 2.5 metres; and Lots 1, 2 3 and 4 Crystal Waters Drive, Tweed Heads West where normal building setbacks shall apply along the canal frontage.				
The underside of any suspended deck fronting a canal is to be suitably screened, except in cases where giving effect to this control would result in adverse impact to flood waters.				

Building Height

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
	YES	NO	N/A	
The overall building height is 9 metres, except on slopes of greater than 12 degrees (21.25%) where the building height may be a maximum of 10 metres.				

The maximum height for a carport and detached garage is 3.5 metres where there is a flat roof or 4.8 metres where there is a pitched or skillion roof.		

Site Coverage

CONTROLS		COMPLIA		NCE		
CONTRO	DLS			YES	NO	N/A
	mum site coverage of a dwelling and a t with the Table 4 Site Coverage within I		lot must be			
	Allotment size	Maximum site coverage]			
	at least 200m2 but less than 250m2	65%	1			
	at least 250m² but less than 300m²	60%	1	П		
	at least 300m ² but less than 450m ²	55%]	_		
	at least 450m ² but less than 900m ²	50%]			
	at least 900m2 but less than 1500m2	40%]			
	greater than 1500m ²	30%	1			

С	OMMENTS/JUSTIFICATIONS	

Building Design

Passive Design

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE			
		NO	N/A		
The dwelling is to be sited to encourage a balance of solar access (during winter months) and shading (during summer months) to primary windows and doors of living space and external living areas. This is to be demonstrated on a site analysis.					
The plan layout, including the placement of openings, is to be designed to optimise access to prevailing breezes and to provide for cross-ventilation, demonstrated on a site analysis.					

Solar Access and Natural Ventilation

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A	
Two storey or greater development must prepare shadowing diagrams over the subject and adjoining sites for the summer solstice (21st December), winter solstice (21 June) at the times of 9am, 12pm and 3pm. Shadow cast by fences, roof overhangs and changes in level are to be considered and should be indicated on shadow diagrams submitted.				
Private open space of the subject dwelling is to receive at least two hours sunlight between 9am and 3pm on June 21.				
Windows to north-facing habitable rooms or external living spaces of the subject dwelling are to receive at least 3 hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June over a portion of their surface.				
For neighbouring properties ensure:				
 Sunlight to at least 50% of the principle area of private open space of adjacent properties is not reduced to less than 2 hours between 9am and 3pm on June 21, and 				
ii. Windows to living areas must receive at least 3 hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.		Ш		
iii. Where existing overshadowing by buildings is greater than this, sunlight is not to be further reduced by more than 20%.				

Building Form

CONTROLS	COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A
Building siting, height, scale, and roof form must to relate to the surrounding development, topography and the existing site conditions.			
Walls in excess of 15 metres in length and/or 4 metres in height must be articulated, landscaped, or otherwise treated in order to provide visual relief. Planning and design principle 4 (P4 in DCP A1 - Part A page 39) identifies various articulation techniques.			
Buildings on corner sites are to be designed and articulated to address both streets frontages.			

Visual and Acoustic Privacy

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A	
Terraces, balconies, living room and kitchen windows are to avoid a direct view into neighbouring dwellings or neighbouring private open space.				
Decks, verandahs, terraces, balconies and other external living areas within 4 metres from a side or rear boundary may require a privacy screen unless it can be demonstrated that there will be negligible overlooking and/or privacy impacts, as demonstrated on a site analysis.				
Side windows are to be offset by distances sufficient to avoid visual connection between windows of the subject dwelling and those of the neighbouring dwelling. Location of existing adjoining property windows are to be documented on a site analysis.				
The location of external living areas, swimming pools, spas and other potential sources of noise transfer shall consider the proximity to and potential impacts on habitable rooms of adjoining allotments.				
The noise of an air conditioner, pump, or other mechanical equipment must not exceed the background noise level by more than 5dB(A) when measured in or on any premises in the vicinity of the item. These items must be positioned away from neighbouring dwellings, particularly bedrooms, habitable rooms and external living spaces. These items may require a sound proofed enclosure.				
For new dwellings located on arterial roads, designated roads, classified roads or where exposed to aircraft noise, consideration is to be given to the need for acoustic treatment to mitigate noise impacts.				

Roofs, Dormers, Attics and Skylights

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A	
Roofs should incorporate at least 600mm deep eaves for shading of facades, particularly on west facing elevations. Alternate sun shading measures including external louvers, screens and window hoods are also acceptable solutions.				
Roof materials and skylights should not cause excessive glare and reflection and roof colour should be consistent with the existing locality.				
Attic spaces cannot be more than 50% of the floor below with the majority of the volume of an attic to be contained within the roof space.				
Minimum ceiling heights of 2.7 metres are encouraged for habitable rooms. For habitable rooms with a raking ceiling it is preferable to have at least 30% of the ceiling with a minimum 2.7 metre height.				

Garages, Driveways and Car Parking

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE			
		NO	N/A		
Car parking and driveways are to be in accordance with Section A2 of the Tweed Shire Development Control Plan and Council's Driveway Design Specification.					

Carports and garages visible from the public street are to: i. Be compatible with the building design, including roofs; and ii. Be treated with materials and colours and windows which ensure the garage or carport is less visibly intrusive to the streetscape.		
Car parking entries are encouraged to be located off secondary streets and laneways where these occur.		
Vehicular movement, driveways and parking areas are to be designed to minimise dimensions, to reduce hard surfaces on the lot, and increase the area available for landscaping. Permeable driveway surface treatments are encouraged.		
Allotments less than 450 sqm and with a street frontage less than 10 metres are encouraged to provide rear laneway access to garages. Garages to the primary street frontage will only be considered where either a single garage is provided or a two storey building form with projecting first floor balcony mitigates the visual impact of the double garage.		
Driveways may be located adjacent to the side boundaries only where front fences above 600mm have a 60% openness ratio for the first 2 metres along the boundary adjacent to the driveway to achieve pedestrian and traffic sight lines as set out in AS2890.		
Where vehicles would otherwise have to reverse more than 50 metres, where the site is steep, fronts a busy road or is in a high pedestrian area, driveways should be designed so that the vehicles can enter and leave the site in a forward direction.		
In stacked dual occupancy configurations, avoid double garages at the termination of the access handle for the rear allotment to minimise visual impact.		
Garage doors to a street frontage cannot be more than 50% of the street frontage or 6 metres, whichever is the lesser.		
Garage doors along a laneway may take up greater than 50% of the frontage. Providing a pedestrian access way directly from the laneway to the lot is provided.		
Where a garage entry faces the side boundary, articulation, windows and landscaping are to be provided to the street elevation of the garage.		
Carports cannot be wider than two car spaces width or 6 metres.		
A maximum of two carport spaces can be stacked down the site.		
Carports must not necessitate an extra driveway additional to the driveway for a garage or other parking structure.		
The carport must have at least two sides open and cannot be fitted with a door, fence or gate.		
Carports cannot have rooms within the roof.		
Basement car parking cannot extend more than 1 metre above natural ground level where it faces a public street or public space or 1.5 metres above natural ground level to the side and the rear of the lot where it does not face a public street or public space.		
A ramp entering off a public street must start behind the boundary. Ramps cannot be located on public land and the width of ramps is to be minimised.		
Basement car parking is not to extend outside the building footprint.		

CON	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATIONS							

Ancillary Development

This section applies if you are proposing any of the following:

- A fence;
- Outbuildings such as storage sheds, workshops and garden sheds;
- Swimming Pool and/or Spa.

If your proposal include **fences and/or walls on Greenbank Island**, please refer to Section A1 Part A, 6.1 of the Tweed DCP 2008.

If you proposal include a Tennis Court, please refer to Section A1 Part A, 6.1 of the Tweed DCP 2008.

Fences and Walls

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE			
		NO	N/A		
Fences and walls are not to impede the natural flow of stormwater runoff.					
If located in a bushfire prone area fences and walls are to comply with AS3959 and Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006, as amended from time to time.					
Fencing is not to obstruct water meter reading access.					

Front & Return Fences

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
		NO	N/A	
Front and return fences are to reflect the design character of the dwelling and be compatible with other fences and walls within the streetscape.				
Return fences (the side fence between the front boundary and front elevation of the house) are to be the same height and design as front fences.				
Front and return fences to a primary or secondary street frontage can be up to maximum height of 1.5 metres high with a maximum solid fence height of 600mm. Above the solid wall the fence is to have a minimum openness ratio of 60%. These height may be varied where topography necessitates a retaining wall as demonstrated on a site analysis.				
Front or return fences must not be timber paling or colourbond, except were integrated into a design theme that is consistent with the character of the dwelling and streetscape and incorporates appropriate articulation to allow for landscaping.				
The carport must have at least two sides open and cannot be fitted with a door, fence or gate.				
Front fences are not to obscure a 2.0 metre x 2.0 metre splay when adjacent to a driveway.				

Front and return fences may be solid up to 1.8 metre if:				
i.	Located on an arterial road or opposite an intersection where head lights shine into a dwelling; or			
ii.	Where a swimming pool is located forward of the front building line; or			
iii.	Where the allotment is oriented to the north, providing the most suitable location for			
	private open space and external living areas; and	Ш	Ш	
	 Are justified by a site analysis; 			
	Include articulation and landscaping to the street(s);			
	 Must not be a solid unbroken wall and the solid component cannot be more than 			
	50% of the street frontage; and			
	 Must not be colourbond or timber paling. 			

Side Fences

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
		NO	N/A	
Side fences are measured from behind the required building line to the rear boundary. The maximum side or rear fence height is 2.0 metres.				
May include timber paling, metal or Colourbond material. If metal must be of low reflective material.				
Chain wire fences, except to tennis courts, are not to exceed 1.2 metres in height.				
On corner allotments, fence and wall treatments on the secondary street frontage are to be of equal design quality and material as the primary street frontage for the length of the building.				

Outbuildings

CONTROLS		COMPLIANCE		
CONTROLS	YES	NO	N/A	
Outbuildings are to be single storey, except when located on either rural or agricultural land.				
Deep soil areas cannot be used for the siting of an outbuilding.				
An outbuilding may include a toilet, wash basin and/or shower but may not be used as a dwelling and may not contain a kitchen.				
The total area for outbuildings on a site (including carport) is: i. 50m² for lots up to 450m²; ii. 60m² for lots greater than 450m² and up to 900m²; iii. 100m² for lots greater than 900m²; These size restrictions do not apply on non-urban zoned land or rural living (large lot residential) land.				
Outbuildings are to have a maximum overall building height of 3.5 metres for a flat roof and 4.8 metres for a pitched roof. This control does not apply to land with either a rural living (large lot residential) or agricultural zoning.				
Outbuildings must be located a minimum of 1 metre behind the front building alignment.				
The design and materials are to be compatible with those of the dwelling house. Reflective and high glare surface finishes are to be avoided.				

Please provide setbacks for the outbuilding to the property boundaries in the table below:						
Setback	Metres or mm	Setback	Metres or mm			
North		South				
East		West				
NOTE! Setba	acks are in place to provide spac	e between boundaries to	limit amenity ir	npacts.		
Swimming Pools &	Spas					
CONTROLS					/IPLIAI	NCE
				YES	NO	N/A
The outer edge of the side or rear bou	the pool concourse or coping sha Indaries.	all setback a minimum of	1 metre from			
	nd spas must be surrounded with of the Swimming Pools Act and					
Swimming pools a overflow water.	nd spas are to have a suitable	e means for drainage an	d disposal of			
	are to be enclosed and located in ng properties and habitable room		cause a noise			
Adequate deep soil zone is to be retained.						
	ated between the front building igh a site analysis plan that:	line and the street who	ere it can be			
	est solar orientation for the pool,		•			
ii. That the impact on habitable rooms of the adjoining and opposite properties is minimised; and				Ш		
	he street is not timber paling or ticulation and landscaping.	colourbond and incorpor	ates a mix of			
COMMENTS/JUST	TIFICATIONS					