



Goulburn Mulwaree Council

**Planning Proposal to rezone and amend Minimum Lot Size on Lots
at 'Allfarthing', 2 Brisbane Grove Road, Goulburn**

REZ_0003_2121

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October 2022

Gateway Version

(Includes Water NSW Pre- gateway referral responses)

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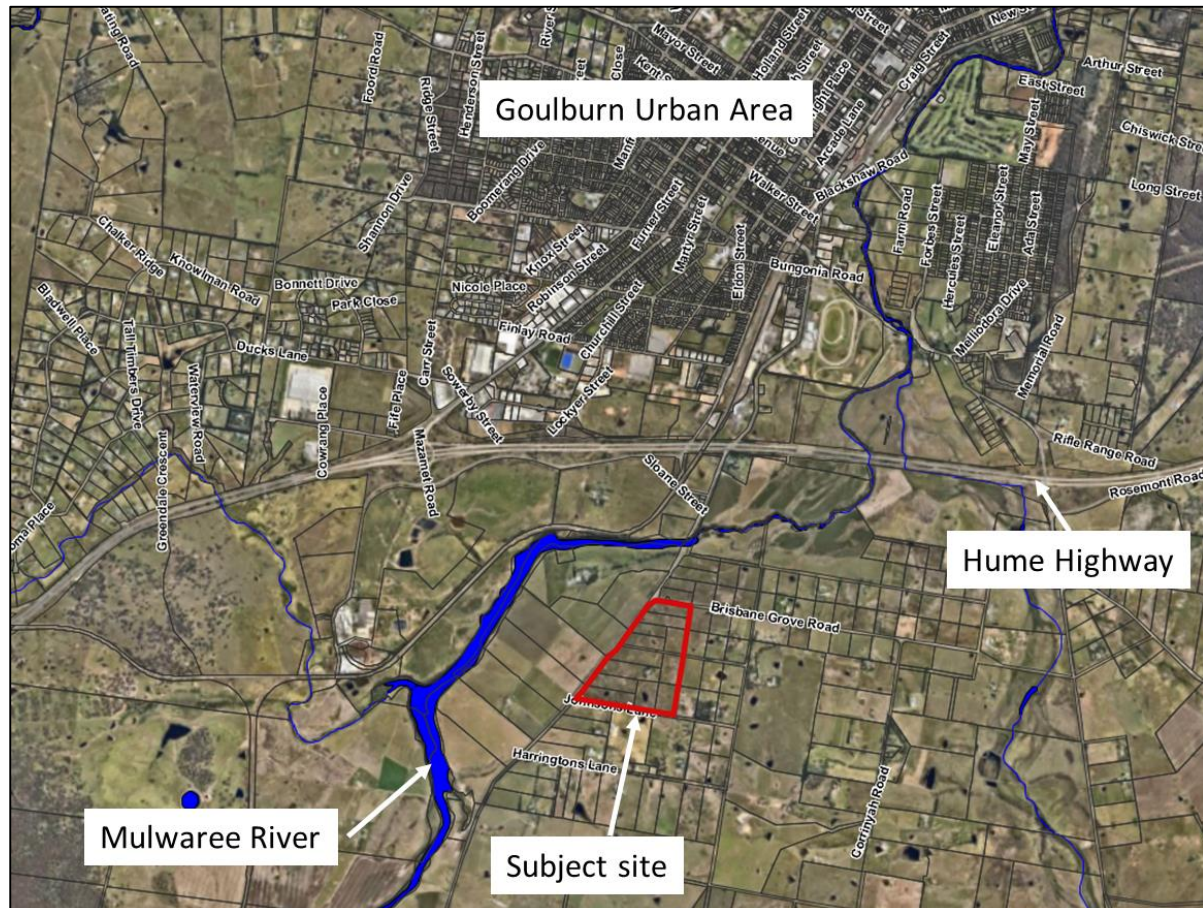
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Introduction

This planning proposal seeks to rezone an area of 34.8 hectares of rural land situated to the south of the Hume Highway, approximately 3km from the southern edge of the Goulburn urban area, and 800 metres west of the Mulwaree River. A site location plan is illustrated in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1: Site location plan



The site comprises 12 existing lots (Lot 60, DP 1090981, Lots 61 to 64 and 71 to 77, DP 976708) and is bounded on three sides by roads, Braidwood Road along the western boundary, Johnson's Lane along the southern boundary and Brisbane Grove Road along the northern boundary, as illustrated in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Existing lot subdivision

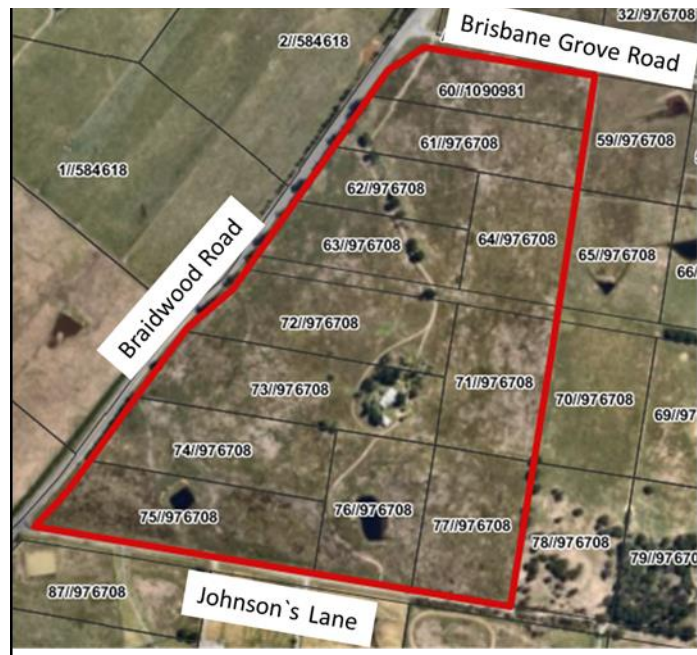
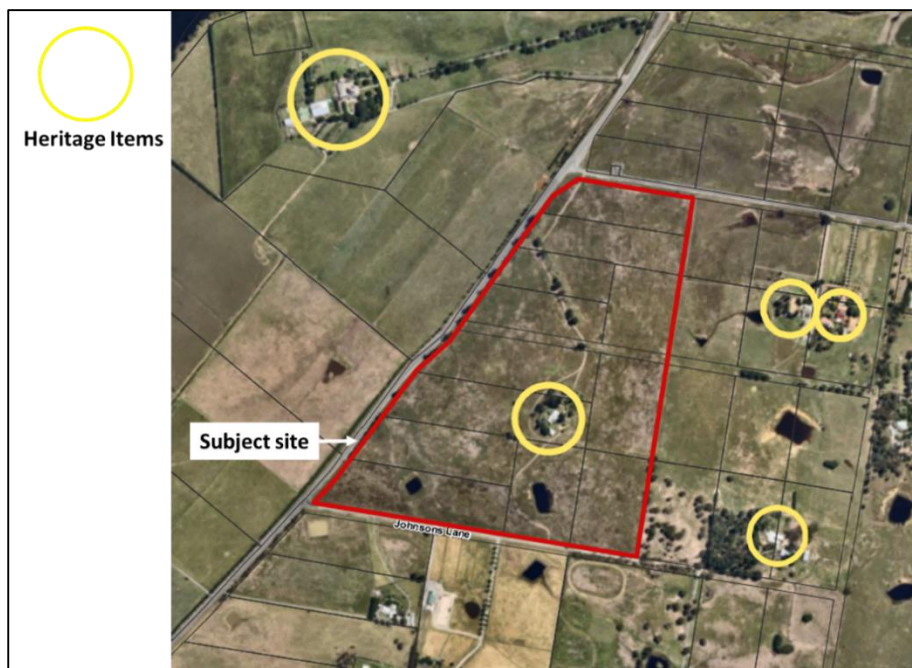


Figure 3: Location of Heritage Items



The planning proposal is proponent-led and seeks to rezone land identified in the Brisbane Grove precinct of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* from RU6 Transition to R5 Large Lot Residential. The proposal also seeks to amend the minimum lot size from 10 hectares to 2 hectares. A copy of the submitted planning proposal document is available to view in **Appendix 2**.

The planning proposal includes a concept subdivision layout (**Appendix 3**) which identifies a potential 16 lot subdivision of the site including the existing "Allfarthing" homestead. All lots have a separate access from either Johnson's Lane or via a new internal access road.

The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* identifies that areas of the Brisbane Grove precinct are subject to flooding and recommends that an environmental zone be applied to flood prone land. The south western corner of the site is subject to overland flow impacts highlighted through overland flow modelling undertaken in conjunction with the development of the [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) which identifies the particularly constrained areas unsuitable for most types of development. The areas of the overland flow corridor with the most frequent and severe impacts have been identified for a C2 Environmental Conservation Zone. This serves to reduce development potential in flood prone areas and improve water quality outcomes. The proposed zoning of the subject site is illustrated in **Figure 4** and **Section This planning proposal** is consistent with Direction 3.3 in that the planning proposal has:

- Demonstrated consistency with Chapter 8 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP
- has given consideration to the Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment
- has consulted with the Water NSW with further engagement to be undertaken through the planning proposal process, and
- included information received to date from the Water NSW.

3.6.7 Direction 4.1 Flooding provides further detail on flooding.

The C2 Environmental Conservation zoning may impact on the final layout of a subsequent development application for subdivision *i.e. it may not reflect the submitted concept subdivision plan*. However, the overall size of the subject site provides flexibility in the arrangement of lot boundaries, dwelling pads and effluent management areas.

Part 1- Objectives

1.1 Intended Outcomes

The objective of this planning proposal is to enable the subdivision of land identified in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* for large lot residential development.

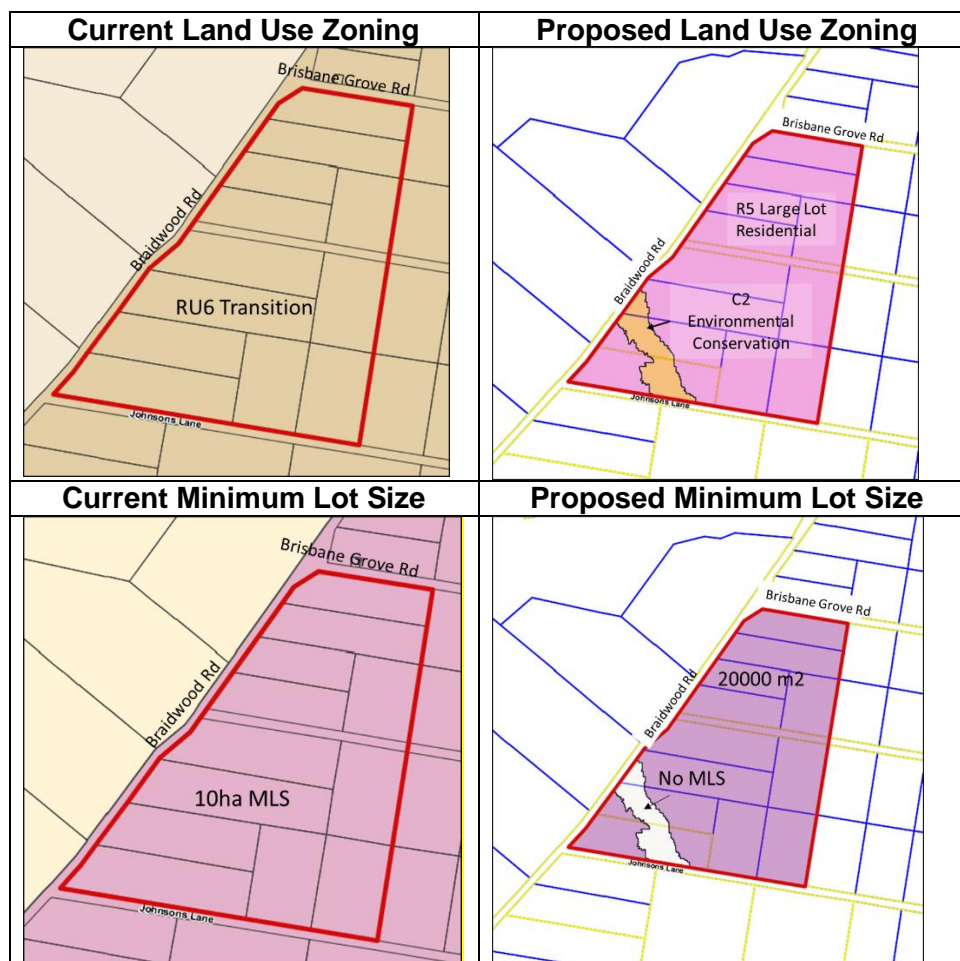
Part 2- Explanation of Provisions

2.1 The *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009* (GM LEP) will be amended by:

- Amending the land use zoning map of the GM LEP 2009 for Lots 73 to 75, DP 976708 from RU6 Transition to part R5 Large Lot Residential and part C2 Environmental Conservation;
- Amending the land use zoning of the GM LEP 2009 for Lots 60 to 64, 71 & 72 and 76 & 77, DP 976708 from RU6 Transition to R5 Large Lot Residential;
- Amending the Minimum Lot Size map of the GM LEP 2009 for Lots 73 to 75, DP 976708 from 10 hectares to part 2 hectares with no minimum lot size for the C2 zoned land, and
- Amending the Minimum Lot Size map of the GM LEP 2009 for Lots 60 to 64, 71 & 72 and 76 & 77, DP 976708 from 10 hectares to 2 hectares.

Figure 4 illustrates the current and proposed zoning and minimum lot size amendments to the GM LEP 2009.

Figure 4: Current & Proposed Land Use Zoning and Minimum Lot Size



In support of these proposed amendments to the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan, 2009 (GM LEP), additions are proposed to Part 8: Site Specific Provisions of the Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan 2009 which applies to the entire Brisbane Grove Road and Mountain Ash Road Precincts. The draft Brisbane Grove and Mountain Ash Precinct-specific development control chapter is presented in **Appendix 1**.

Part 3- Justification

Section A- Need for a planning proposal

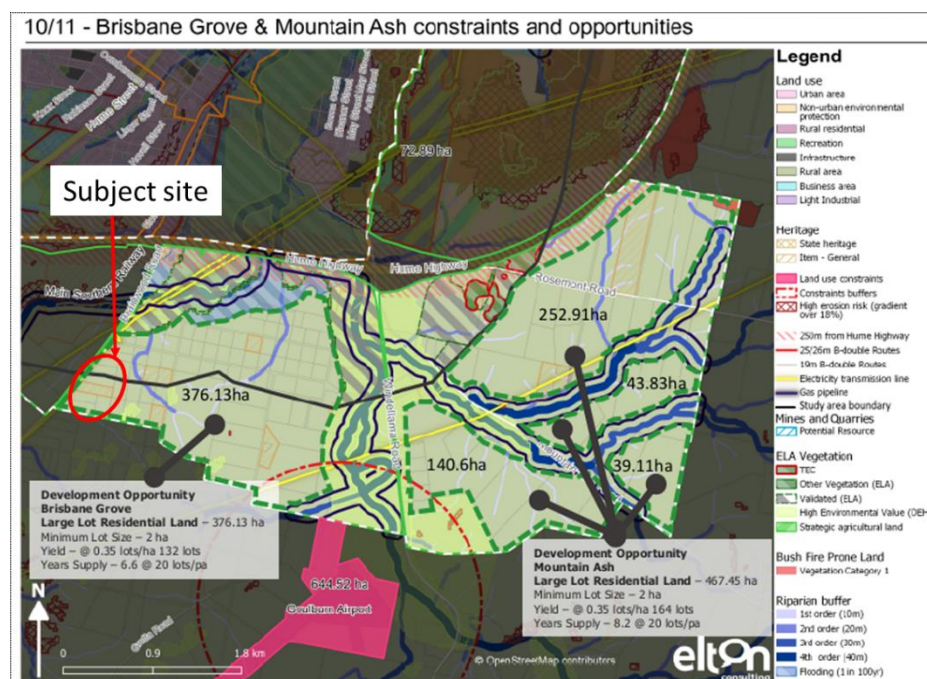
3.1 Is the planning proposal a result of any strategic study or report?

The subject site stands on the southern edge of Precinct 11: Brisbane Grove of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*, as illustrated in **Figure 5**. Precinct 11 is identified as a rural and rural transition area south of the Hume Highway, west of Mountain Ash Road. The strategy recommends land in the precinct which is least constrained by topography and environmental constraints be rezoned to large lot residential with a minimum lot size of 2 hectares. The strategy identifies the lots are to be un-serviced by Goulburn's reticulated water and sewer system and recommends consideration of a suitable environmental zone for flood affected land.

This planning proposal is seeking R5 Large Lot Residential rezoning with a 2 hectare minimum lot size accompanied by a C2 Environmental Conservation Zone for areas subject to the most constrained overland flow affected land. The planning proposal is consistent with the Goulburn Mulwaree *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*.

Goulburn Mulwaree Council resolved to proceed with a planning proposal to amend *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009* (GM LEP) following the consideration of a report on this matter presented to Council on 15 March 2022 a copy of the Council Report and Resolution are available in **Appendix 4a**.

Figure 5: Extract from *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*



3.2 Is the planning proposal the best means of achieving the objectives or intended outcome, or is there a better way?

The planning proposal to amend the RU6 Transition zoning to large lot residential with a minimum lot size of 2 hectares is the best means of achieving the objectives of the planning proposal and the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*. The large lot zoning provides the rural character, the ability to accommodate effluent management areas and ensure areas of flooding can be avoided. The planning proposal also seeks to apply a C2 Environmental Conservation Zone along the drainage corridor and related areas which experience severe and frequent instances of flooding. This approach seeks to maintain buffer distances between development and watercourses, maintain water quality, improve biodiversity and reduce soil erosion.

The C2 zone land was initially proposed to be accompanied by a 100 hectare minimum lot size as reported to Council on 15 March 2022 (**Appendix 4a**). Further assessment and application of this approach identified some unintended consequences such as irregular and unmanageable lot arrangements, difficulties in access provision and reduced maintenance of drainage channels. As a result the approach was reconsidered through a report to Council on removing minimum lot sizes for C2 zoned land within the Brisbane Grove and Mountain Ash Precincts on 20 September 2022 (**Appendix 4b**). Council endorsed this alternative approach to remove the 100ha MLS from the C2 zoned land to provide additional flexibility, overcome many of the identified issues and result in a better planning and water quality outcome than the previously proposed approach.

Section B- Relationship to Strategic Planning Framework

3.3 Is the planning proposal consistent with the objectives and actions contained within the applicable regional or sub-regional strategy?

3.3.1 South East and Tablelands Regional Plan

This planning proposal is consistent with the South East and Tablelands Regional Plan with particular regard to Directions 16, 23 and 28 as detailed below:

Direction 16: Protect the coast and increase resilience to natural hazards

The rural area of the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area primarily comprises a grassland landscape which is nearly entirely affected by bushfire prone land and, as such, cannot be avoided when providing rural residential lots. The subject site stands within a category 3 (medium bushfire risk) landscape but this proposal forms one of the first parts of a wider rural residential precinct and the proposal includes suitable bushfire prone land measures to mitigate potential impacts and increase resilience.

An overland flow flooding hazard is proposed to be rezoned as C2 Environmental Conservation to limit development and ensure the impacts of the most severe and frequent overland flow events are avoided. The identification of the most frequent and severe overland flow areas is derived from overland flow modelling undertaken in conjunction with the [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) which implements the requirements of the *NSW Floodplain Development Manual*. This approach seeks to incorporate the best available hazard information into the zoning of the Local Environmental Plan which is consistent with current flood studies and

floodplain risk management plans. The C2 Environmental Conservation zoning seeks to manage the overland flow risk associated with the growth of the Brisbane Grove Precinct.

This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 16 and related actions 16.1, 16.2, 16.4 and 16.6 by:

- Locating development away from known hazards wherever possible and mitigating against hazards where avoidance is not possible or practical.
- Implementing the requirements of the *NSW Floodplain Development Manual* through the [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) and overland flow modelling and incorporate this available hazard information into the Local Environmental Plan as the C2 Environmental Conservation Zone. This seeks to manage the risks of future residential growth in flood prone areas.

Direction 23: Protect the region's heritage

Direction 23 of the *South East and Tablelands Regional Plan* seeks to protect the regions heritage with particular regard to consulting with Aboriginal people to identify heritage values and to conserve heritage assets during the strategic planning stage.

The planning proposal site stands within a Potential Aboriginal Artefacts layer and within an area identified as places of Aboriginal significance, identified in consultation with the Aboriginal community. In response, the proponent has submitted an Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (**Appendix 5a**) and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 5b**). The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment has sought to identify potential heritage values on the site and has been prepared with engagement from the local Aboriginal Community. In addition, the locally listed "Allfarthing" heritage item stands centrally on the site with three other locally listed heritage items standing in relatively close proximity. The proponent has submitted a Heritage Impact Statement (**Appendix 6a**) which has assessed the heritage values of the heritage items and its surrounds and proposes a series of recommendations to conserve these heritage items and their rural context. These recommendations have been reinforced through an accompanying precinct-specific development control chapter in **Appendix 1**.

This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 23 and related actions 23.1, 23.2 and 23.3 by:

- Undertaking and implementing heritage studies including Aboriginal Cultural heritage studies;
- Consulting with Aboriginal people to identify heritage values at the strategic planning stage, and
- Conserving heritage assets during strategic planning and development.

Direction 28: Manage rural lifestyles

Direction 28 of the *South East and Tablelands Regional Plan* seeks to manage rural lifestyles and ensure a consistent planning approach to identify suitable locations for new rural residential development.

The planning proposal seeks R5 Large Lot Residential which will result in the subdivision of land for rural lifestyle lots. The subject site stands within the Brisbane

Grove Precinct identified in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* and located approximately 3km from the edge of the Goulburn urban area. The subject site is located as close to the urban area as practical whilst also facilitating a site size large enough to accommodate the 2ha minimum lot size prescribed in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*.

The subject site is accessible through the existing road network which has capacity for additional traffic and the proposal is not expected to require additional social or community infrastructure due to the small number of additional proposed lots. The relatively low density of the proposal, large lot sizes and the relatively contained nature of the site between three existing roads is considered to reduce potential land use conflict with other rural land uses. In addition, the entire Brisbane Grove Precinct is identified as a R5 Large Lot Residential opportunity area with agricultural activities likely to diminish as land in the precinct is rezoned and further reduce any consequential rural impacts.

The site does not stand within a state significant agricultural area or an area of high environmental significance. The site is not of high biodiversity significance, outstanding biodiversity value or include a declared critical habitat. A limited area of the site is affected by an overland flow corridor but its potential impact on life and property has been mitigated through the application of a C2 Environmental Conservation zone to the most severe and constrained areas of inundation. The Brisbane Grove Precinct is bushfire prone but the planning proposal includes a series of suitable bushfire mitigations.

This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 28 and related actions 28.1 and 28.2 by:

- Enabling rural residential development which is identified in the local housing strategy;
- Locating rural residential development as close as practical to an existing urban settlement to maximise the use of existing infrastructure, and
- Minimising land use conflicts and avoid areas of high significance, important agricultural land and natural hazards where possible.

3.3.2 The Goulburn Mulwaree Community Strategic Plan 2042

The *Goulburn Mulwaree Community Strategic Plan 2024* identifies priorities in order to achieve the future vision for the region. These include:

- A. Our Community
- B. Our Economy
- C. Our Environment
- D. Our Infrastructure
- E. Our Civic Leadership

The following strategic priorities are consider relevant to this planning proposal:

- ***Our Environment C.1- Protect and enhance the existing natural environment, including flora and fauna native to the region;***
- ***Our Environment C.3- Protect and rehabilitate waterways and catchments;***
- ***Our Environment C.11- Maintain a balance between growth, development, environmental protection and agriculture through sensible planning,***

- **Our Environment C.13-** *Implement planning and development policies and plans that protect our built, cultural and natural heritage.*
- **Our Infrastructure D.8-** *Protection and preservation of historic and heritage buildings.*

The subject site is not of high biodiversity significance, outstanding biodiversity value or include a declared critical habitat. The Biodiversity Assessment (**Appendix 8a**) submitted with the planning proposal identifies that site has been significantly modified due to clearing, grazing and cropping, is highly disturbed with limited native vegetation and concludes the proposal would be unlikely to have a significant impact on biodiversity values in the locality.

The subject site stands within the Sydney drinking water catchment where development is required to achieve a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality. This planning proposal has sought to protect waterways and catchments by prescribing a 2 hectare minimum lot size to reduce the intensity of potential uses, siting effluent management areas suitable distances from watercourses and drainage paths and rezoning overland flow corridors as C2 Environmental Conservation to reduce development potential and improve water quality outcomes. This planning proposal is consistent with Our Environment Strategy C.1 and C.3.

This planning proposal has sought a balance between residential development and environmental protection through large lot sizes to accommodate on-site effluent management systems and ensure water quality. It has adequately demonstrated there would be no significant impact on biodiversity values, includes recommendations to preserve on-site and nearby heritage items and has no identified impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Overland flow impacts have been identified and the most frequent and severe impacts have been avoided through the proposed C2 Environmental Conservation zone. In addition, the site's location stands in accordance with the recommendations of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*. The site stands in an area suitable to provide lifestyle lots within relatively close proximity to Goulburn's concentration of employment services and facilities. This planning proposal is consistent with Our Environment Strategy C.11.

The planning proposal recognises and seeks to protect areas of built and cultural heritage through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 5b**) and Heritage Impact Assessment (**Appendix 6a**). No impacts have been identified regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and the heritage values of the "Allfarthing" heritage item on-site and nearby heritage items have been safeguarded through a series of recommendations incorporated into a precinct-specific Development Control Plan chapter. This planning proposal is consistent with Our Environment Strategy C.13 and Our Infrastructure Strategy D.8.

3.4 Is the planning proposal consistent with a Council's local strategy or other local strategic plan

3.4.1 Goulburn Mulwaree Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) (Adopted 18 August 2020)

The *Local Strategic Planning Statement* (LSPS) seeks to direct how future growth and change will be managed up to 2040 and beyond and sets out key issues and opportunities for managing urban, rural and natural environments across the local government area.

The LSPS includes **Planning Priority 4- Housing** which establishes the principle that Goulburn should continue to be the focus of housing growth in the region supported by relevant infrastructure. It also highlights that a key land use challenge is to meet the housing supply and type required for a growing population. A primary action in meeting this challenge is the implementation of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* which sets out housing growth areas.

This planning proposal seeks the rezoning of an area of RU6 Transition zone land identified in Precinct 11 of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* for R5 Large Lot Residential development. This area is situated approximately 3 kilometres from the Goulburn urban area. This precinct forms one of 20 precincts identified for residential growth focused in and around the Goulburn urban area. This proposal ensures Goulburn remains the focus of housing growth and seeks to implement recommendations in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*. This planning proposal is consistent with Planning Priority 4- Housing.

The LSPS includes **Planning Priority 8: Natural Hazards** with a vision to identify, plan for and mitigate natural hazards where possible. The two central natural hazards potentially affecting the subject site are bushfire and overland flow flooding.

The subject site stands within a category 3 (medium bushfire risk) landscape but this proposal forms one of the first parts of a wider rural residential precinct and the proposal includes suitable bushfire prone land measures to mitigate potential impacts and increase resilience. The Development Control Plan (DCP) also includes provisions relating to bushfire controls. Areas of flood inundation have been identified through the [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) and related overland flow modelling and planned for through appropriate zoning of the most frequently and severely affected areas of overland flow. This planning proposal is consistent with Planning Priority 8: Natural Hazards.

The LSPS includes **Planning Priority 9: Heritage** which has a vision that cultural heritage is conserved, actively adapted for use and celebrated. It also includes planning principles to protect and conserve heritage items and ensure the preservation of Aboriginal heritage and culture both at the strategic and development assessment stages.

The site includes the locally listed “Allfarthing” heritage item with three other locally listed heritage items standing in relatively close proximity (**Figure 3**). The planning proposal includes large 2 hectare lots for subdivision throughout the Brisbane Grove precinct assisting in maintaining the rural setting and context of heritage items in the locality. Additional provisions are provided through the precinct-specific Development Control Plan chapter (**Appendix 1**) which seeks to limit the impact of the proposal on the wider landscape setting. The proponent also establishes through their planning proposal submission (**Appendix 2**) their intention to renovate and enhance the “Allfarthing” heritage item. The proponent’s Heritage Impact Statement proposes improvements which seek to make the “Allfarthing” heritage item the *‘centre piece of the proposed subdivision’* by removing detracting structures, renewing the current dwelling roof and including additional landscaping, alongside complementary provisions relating to new dwellings on site. This planning proposal actively seeks to conserve the “Allfarthing” heritage item and adapt it to modern standards whilst maintaining a rural context for the precinct.

The planning proposal is consistent with Planning Priority 9: Heritage.

Planning Priority 10: Natural Environments of the LSPS sets a vision for the protection and enhancement of natural environments and systems. It also includes Action 10.8 to locate, design, construct and manage new developments to minimise impacts on water catchments.

As previously noted, the subject site is not of high biodiversity significance, outstanding biodiversity value or include a declared critical habitat. The Biodiversity Assessment (**Appendix 8a**) submitted with the planning proposal identifies that site has been significantly modified due to clearing, grazing and cropping. The site is highly disturbed with limited native vegetation and concludes the proposal be would unlikely to have a significant impact on biodiversity values in the locality.

The site stands within the Sydney drinking water catchment where development is required to achieve a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality. This planning proposal has sought to protect waterways and catchments by prescribing a 2 hectare minimum lot size to reduce the intensity of potential uses, siting effluent management areas suitable distances from watercourses and drainage paths and rezoning overland flow corridors as C2 Environmental Conservation to reduce development potential and improve water quality outcomes. Further provisions on the appropriate design and management of developments to minimise impacts on the water catchment are provided in the Development Control Plan and will be applied at the development application stage.

The planning proposal is consistent with Planning Priority 8: Natural Hazards.

Overall this planning proposal is consistent with the planning priorities, vision, principles and actions of the *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Strategic Planning Statement*, specifically planning priorities 4, 8, 9 and 10.

3.4.2 Goulburn Mulwaree Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy (Adopted July 2020)

The subject site is directly identified in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* (UFHS) as an urban release area in the Brisbane Grove Precinct, as illustrated in [Figure 5](#).

The recommendations for this precinct are:

- Rezone land that is least constrained by topography and environmental constraints to large lot residential zone (un-serviced);
- A comprehensive Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment is required;
- Consider suitable Environmental Zone for flood affected land;
- Any development within the Sydney drinking water catchment must have a neutral or beneficial effect (NorBE) on water quality, and
- High priority.

The Strategy also defines the area as a development opportunity for un-serviced residential lots with a minimum lot size of 2 hectares.

The UFHS therefore identifies the precinct as suitable for immediate release into 2 hectare residential lots subject to relevant site specific environmental assessments and approval processes.

This planning proposal to rezone and amend the minimum lot size for a portion of the Brisbane Grove urban release area is consistent with the recommendations of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*.

3.5 Is the planning proposal consistent with the applicable State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP)?

3.5.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021- Chapter 8: Sydney Drinking Water Catchment

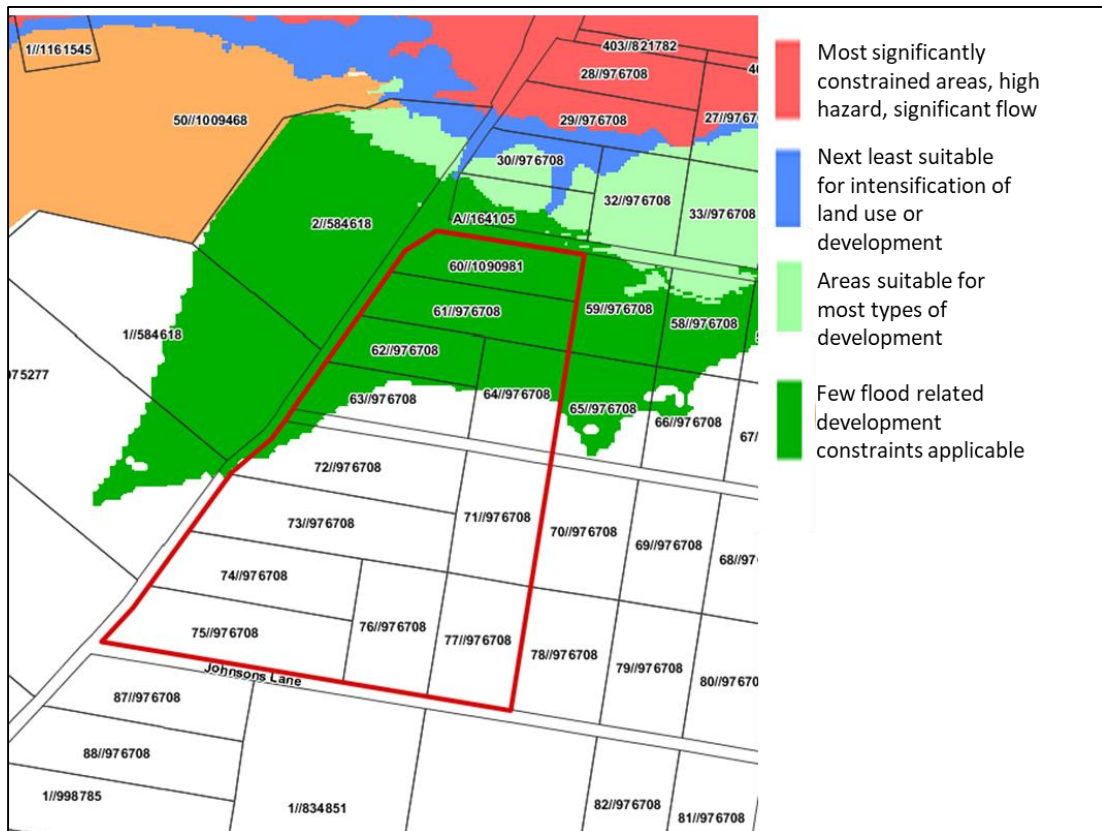
Chapter 8 of this this State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) applies to land within the Sydney drinking water catchment which includes the Wollondilly River water catchment, as such this SEPP applies. This SEPP requires that development consent cannot be granted unless there is a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality. It identifies the aims of the SEPP as follows:

- To provide for healthy water catchments that will deliver high quality water while permitting development that is compatible with that goal, and
- To provide that a consent authority must not grant consent to a proposed development unless it is satisfied that the proposal will have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality, and
- To support the maintenance or achievement of the water quality objectives for the Sydney drinking water catchment.

Comment: The subject site stands within the Sydney drinking water catchment, located approximately 3km south of the Goulburn urban area which is un-serviced by the town's reticulated water and sewage system.

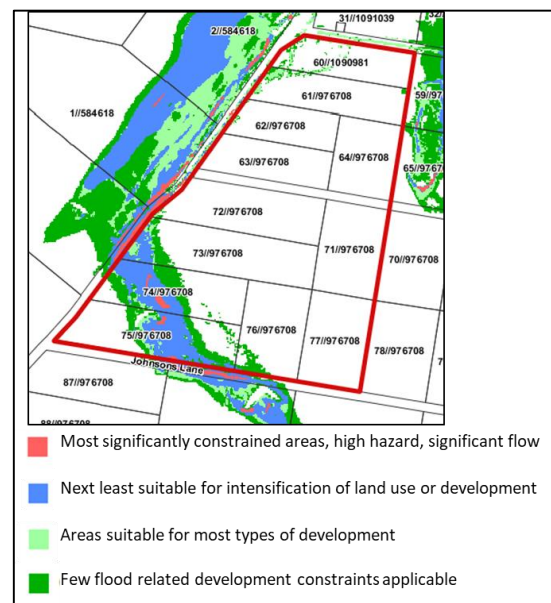
The site does not stand within the 1 in 100 year riverine flood event and only the north western corner stands within the probable maximum flood extent as illustrated in dark green in [Figure 6](#).

Figure 6: Extent of Riverine Flooding Map- sourced from the Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan



No defined drainage paths run through the site but the south western corner of the site experiences overland flow impacts, as identified through the Council's overland flow modelling undertaken in conjunction with the [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) and illustrated in [Figure 7](#). Further detail on flooding and overland flow is provided in **3.6.7 Direction 4.1 Flooding** of this report. The most constrained areas of the overland flow corridor (red and blues areas) are proposed to be rezoned as C2 Environmental Conservation. The proposed R5 Large Lot Residential lots are proposed to have minimum lot sizes of 2 hectares. These provisions serve to make clear from a water quality perspective that effluent management can be sited away from areas of inundation.

Figure 7: Overland Flow Corridor



The proponent has submitted a Water Cycle Management Study (**Appendix 7a**) alongside a Wastewater Management Plan (**Appendix 7b**), Stormwater Management Site Plan (**Appendix 7c**) and a Stormwater Drainage and Flood Impact Site Plan (**Appendix 7d**) which collectively seek to demonstrate the proposals ability to achieve a neutral or beneficial impact on water quality outcomes.

The submitted Water Cycle Management Study and associated plans illustrate an indicative subdivision layout plan and the approximate location of new dams, dwelling envelopes and effluent management areas. Some reorientation of these maybe required to avoid the most constrained areas of the overland flow corridor at the development application stage. However, the large overall site size at 34.8 hectares and the large 2 hectare minimum lot size, distance from water bodies and drainage paths, alongside the relatively small area affected by overland flow all indicate the ability of the proposal to achieve a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality outcomes.

An assessment on water quality to determine neutral or beneficial effect will be undertaken as part of a future development application which will require Water NSW concurrence. In addition the development should ensure Water NSW's current recommend practice are incorporated.

Water NSW provided an initial pre-gateway referral response on 5 May 2022 which stated the planning proposal gives due consideration to the statutory requirements that apply to the Sydney drinking water catchment. It responds to the requirements of the SEPP by discussing riverine flooding risks, the overland flow corridor and the submitted Water Cycle Management Study.

A copy of the Water NSW pre-gateway referral response is available in **Appendix 7e**.

A further second pre-gateway referral response from Water NSW was received on 26 September 2022 which stated:

'The planning proposal provides a detailed and well-considered response to the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment provisions of chapter 8 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP.'

A copy of the second Water NSW pre-gateway referral response is available in **Appendix 7f**.

Further information on safeguarding water quality is provided in **Section 3.6.6 Direction 3.3 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments** of this report.

3.5.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021

The aims of this State Environmental Planning Policy are to:

- (a) facilitate the orderly economic use and development of lands for primary production,
- (b) reduce land use conflict and sterilisation of rural land by balancing primary production, residential development and the protection of native vegetation, biodiversity and water resources,
- (c) identify State significant agricultural land for the purpose of ensuring the ongoing viability of agriculture on that land, having regard to social, economic and environmental considerations,
- (d) simplify the regulatory process for smaller-scale low risk artificial water bodies, and routine maintenance of artificial water supply or drainage, in irrigation areas and districts, and for routine and emergency work in irrigation areas and districts,
- (e) encourage sustainable agriculture, including sustainable aquaculture,

- (f) require consideration of the effects of all proposed development in the State on oyster aquaculture,
- (g) identify aquaculture that is to be treated as designated development using a well-defined and concise development assessment regime based on environment risks associated with site and operational factors.

Comment: The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* considered the significance of primary production when determining suitable opportunity areas for housing growth in the local government area. The Strategy focuses more than 80% of the anticipated housing growth up to 2036 in and directly adjacent to the urban areas of Marulan and Goulburn with most lots prescribed a 700 sq.m minimum lot size. This seeks to concentrate the majority of growth in existing service centres with only a relatively small volume of growth planned as larger lot rural residential developments. This strategy facilitates the orderly development of rural land; minimising sterilisation of rural land for primary production to those areas closest to urban service centres whilst enabling a variety of residential development types to meet demand.

The subject site has limited coverage of native vegetation, is considered highly disturbed and has low biodiversity value. Whilst the subject site will not be served by Goulburn's reticulated water and sewage system, the proposal includes suitable provisions for water storage, effluent management and demonstrates the ability to achieve a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.

The subject site is not impacted by State Significant Agricultural land as illustrated in [Figure 15](#).

The proposal only seeks large lot residential development on the site and does not encourage sustainable agriculture, aquaculture or oyster aquaculture.

This planning proposal is not inconsistent with the aims of this SEPP.

3.5.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Chapter 4: Remediation of Land

The object of this policy is:

1. To provide for a State-wide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land.
2. In particular, this policy aims to promote the remediation of contaminated land for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment-
 - a. By specifying when consent is required, and when it is not required, for remediation work, and
 - b. By specifying certain considerations that are relevant in rezoning land and in determining development applications in general and development applications for consent to carry out a remediation work in particular, and
 - c. By requiring that a remediation work meet certain standards and notification requirements

Comment: The subject site is not identified on the Council's local contaminated land register or identified as significantly contaminated land. However, past agricultural activities on a site are listed as a potentially contaminating use within Table 1 of the contaminated land planning guidelines.

The planning proposal has been supported by a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) (contamination) report, presented in **Appendix 9**.

The PSI identified two potential sources of contamination on site and associated contaminants of potential concern (COPC), namely:

- S1- Fill associated with current buildings on the site, driveways and dam wall with associated COPC's which include metals, total recoverable hydrocarbons, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, organochlorine pesticides, phenols and asbestos.
- S2- Current site buildings with associated COPC's which include asbestos containing materials, synthetic mineral fibres, lead (in paint) and PCB. The potential for these contaminants is highlighted due to the age of the "Allfarthing" heritage item, raising potential for hazardous building materials.

It was noted however that these potential sources are relatively minor and are likely limited to small areas of the site, particularly around the residential building and driveways.

The PSI presented the following two recommendations:

- A Construction Management Plan incorporating an unexpected finds protocol be prepared and implemented during any future construction works at the site, and
- A Hazardous Building Materials Survey be undertaken if any buildings are to be demolished or altered.

The *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan* addresses contamination in relation to water quality but further precinct-specific guidance has been included within the precinct-specific development control plan chapter to ensure the above recommendations are included within a subsequent development application at subdivision stage.

This planning proposal has assessed the potential for contamination on the subject site and no remediation requirements have been identified. Suitable provisions are in place to ensure any potential risk to human health or the environment, as a result of contamination, are adequately reduced via the development application stage.

This planning proposal is consistent with Chapter 4: Remediation of Land within State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021.

Further information on contamination is available in **Section 3.6.9 Direction 4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Land** of this report.

3.6 Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable Ministerial Directions (s9.1 Directions)?

3.6.1 Direction 1.1 Implementation of Regional Plans

The objective of this direction is to give legal effect to the vision, land use strategy, goals, directions and actions contained in regional plans with planning proposals required to be consistent with a Regional Plan.

Comment: The *South East and Tablelands Regional Plan* is applicable to this planning proposal and this has been considered in **Section 3.3.1 South East and Tablelands Regional Plan** of this report. This planning proposal is consistent with this regional plan.

3.6.2 Direction 1.3 Approval and Referral Requirements

This direction applies to relevant planning authorities when preparing a planning proposal. The objective of this direction is to ensure that LEP provisions encourage the efficient and appropriate assessment of development.

When this direction applies a planning proposal must:

- a. Minimise the inclusion of provisions that require the concurrence, consultation or referral of development applications to a Minister or public authority, and
- b. Not contain provisions requiring concurrence, consultation or referral to a minister or public authority unless the relevant planning authority has obtained the approval of:
 - I. The appropriate Minister or public authority, and
 - II. The Planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) , prior to undertaking community consultation in satisfaction of Schedule 1 to the EP & A Act, and
- c. Not identify development as designated development unless the relevant planning authority:
 - I. Can satisfy the Planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) that the class of development is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, and
 - II. Has obtained the approval of the planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) prior to undertaking community consultation in satisfaction of Schedule 1 to the EP & A Act.

Comment: This planning proposal does not introduce additional concurrence, consultation or referral requirements beyond those in place in the applicable environmental planning instruments and would not compromise this objective.

This planning proposal does not include development identified as designated development.

This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 1.4 Approval and Referral Requirements.

3.6.3 Direction 1.4 Site Specific Provisions

This direction applies to relevant planning authorities when preparing a planning proposal. The objective of this direction is to discourage unnecessarily restrictive site specific planning controls.

1. When this direction applies a planning proposal that will amend another environmental planning instrument in order to allow particular development to be carried out must either:
 - a. allow that land use to be carried out in the zone the land is situated on, or
 - b. rezone the site to an existing zone already in the environmental planning instrument that allows that land use without imposing any development

- standards or requirements in addition to those already contained in that zone, or
 - c. allow that land use on the relevant land without imposing any development standards or requirements in addition to those already contained in the principal environmental planning instrument being amended.
2. A planning proposal must not contain or refer to drawings that show details of the proposed development.

Comment: This planning proposal seeks the rezoning and minimum lot size amendment of the subject site to R5 Large Lot Residential to enable dwelling entitlements in an area identified for development in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*. Dwellings are a permissible use within the R5 Large Lot Residential zone and no development standards or requirements are proposed in addition to those already contained in the zone and in the *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan, 2009*.

3.6.4 Direction 3.1 Biodiversity and Conservation

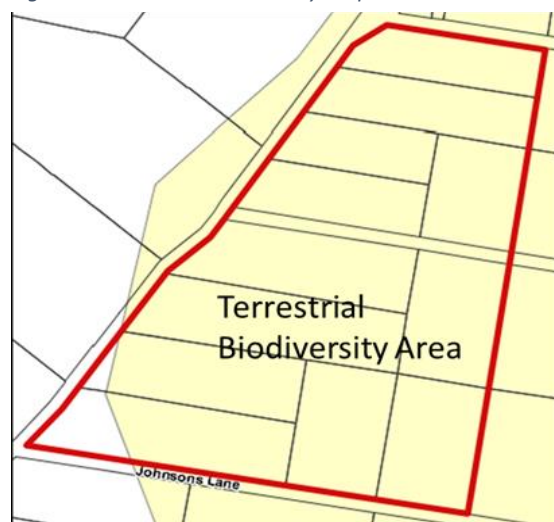
The objective of this direction is to protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas. This Direction applies to all relevant planning authorities when preparing a planning proposal.

This Direction requires:

1. A planning proposal to include provisions that facilitate the protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas.
2. A planning proposal that applies to land within a conservation zone or land otherwise identified for environment conservation/protection purposes in a LEP must not reduce the conservation standards that apply to the land (including by modifying development standards that apply to the land). This requirement does not apply to a change to a development standard for minimum lot size for a dwelling in accordance with Direction 9.2 "Rural Lands".

Comment: The majority of the subject site stands in an area identified under the Terrestrial Biodiversity mapping layer in the *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan* as illustrated in **Figure 8**. This layer indicates the potential for biodiversity values within the site and may indicate the land to be an environmentally sensitive area, as defined in the *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan*. The Mulwaree River which lies approximately 800 metres from the sites western boundary is identified on the Biodiversity Values map as illustrated in **Figure 9**.

Figure 8: Terrestrial Biodiversity Map



The planning proposal has been accompanied by a Biodiversity Assessment (**Appendix 8a**) which involved a field and database assessment to identify the sites biodiversity values and highlight potential constraints to any future rezoning or development.

A site inspection and field work were undertaken on 4th June 2021 by Greg Stone of Woodlands Environmental Management following a previous vegetation and habitat survey undertaken with Pandora Holliday on 13th February 2019.

The survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Planning and Environment's survey requirements.

The Assessment presents the following findings in relation to Flora and Fauna on site:

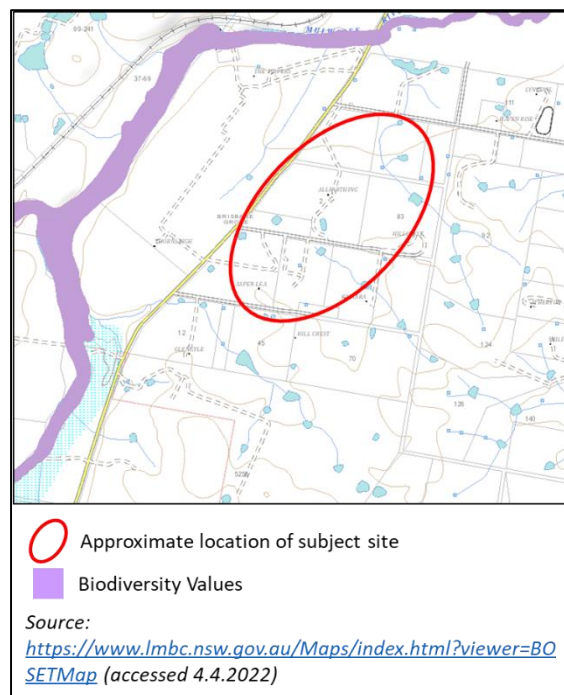
- Pre-1750 native vegetation has been highly modified as a consequence of historic clearing, grazing, cropping and the introduction of exotic species;
- Vegetation mapping does not identify any native vegetation community;
- The remnant overstorey is limited to two senescent Snow Gum with no regeneration of the overstorey occurring due to grazing. The snow gums include hollows which provide potential roosting, nesting or breeding habitat for a range of birds and bats. The value of these hollows is reduced due to the lack of associated native mid-stratum and groundcover and the absence of connectivity to larger areas of habitat;
- Rows of senescent exotic Radiata Pine are present along the access road and site boundary;
- No native mid-stratum is present;
- Groundcover is dominated by African Lovegrass and other exotic species;
- Three native grass species were identified but groundcover stands at less than 10%;
- Habitat value to threatened species of fauna is likely to be limited to bird species able to forage within open grassy areas including modified agricultural land, and
- No threatened ecological communities present.

The overall conclusion of the Biodiversity Assessment is summarised below:

- The site is significantly modified as a consequence of historic clearing, grazing, cropping and the introduction of exotic weeds;
- Site may be classified as 'highly disturbed areas with no or limited native vegetation' and is of low biodiversity value, and
- Rezoning or future development is unlikely to have a significant impact on biodiversity values within the locality.

Council's Biodiversity Officer, Brian Faulkner has reviewed the Biodiversity Assessment and conducted a site visit on 29 November 2021. The Biodiversity Officer

Figure 9: Biodiversity Values Map



confirmed the findings of the Biodiversity Assessment and confirmed the land had been historically cleared, cultivated and cropped. Groundcover was found to be dominated by exotic pasture and weed species with a lack of significant nesting, breeding and foraging habitats. The findings of the Biodiversity Assessment have been broadly supported by Council's Biodiversity Officer with no significant impacts on biodiversity as a result of the proposal considered likely.

Comments from Council's Biodiversity Officer are available in **Appendix 8b**.

The Biodiversity Assessment alongside the site assessment undertaken by Council's Biodiversity Officer have clearly illustrated that the subject site cannot be considered of high biodiversity significance, outstanding biodiversity value or a declared critical habitat.

In addition to the above, the subject site does not include any other potential environmentally sensitive areas, as defined in the *Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan*, as follows:

- Site is inland and does not relate to the coast
- Is not an aquatic reserve or marine park
- Is not a Ramsar site or World Heritage Area
- Not identified as high Aboriginal cultural significance within an Environmental Planning Instrument
- Does not relate to land reserved or acquired under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- Does not relate to land reserved or dedicated under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* for environmental protection purposes
- Has not been declared an area of outstanding biodiversity value or declared critical habitat.

This planning proposal does not include any environmentally sensitive areas or identify any impact on any such areas and is therefore consistent with Direction 3.1 Biodiversity and Conservation.

3.6.5 Direction 3.2 Heritage Conservation

The objective of this direction is to conserve items, areas, objects and places of environmental significance and indigenous heritage significance. This Direction applies to all relevant planning authorities when preparing a planning proposal.

A planning proposal must contain provisions that facilitate the conservation of:

- a. Items, places, building, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts of environmental heritage significance to an area, in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item, area, object or place, identified in a study of the environmental heritage of the area.
- b. Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places that are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, and
- c. Aboriginal areas, Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places or landscapes identified by an Aboriginal heritage survey prepared by or on behalf of an Aboriginal Land Council, Aboriginal body or public authority and provided to the relevant planning authority, which identifies the areas, object, place or landscape as being of heritage significance to Aboriginal culture and people.

European Cultural Heritage

Comment: The “Allfarthing” locally listed heritage cottage is located centrally within the subject site on Lot 73, DP 976708 with three other locally listed heritage items standing in relatively close proximity, namely:

- “Wyadra” and outbuildings at 54 Brisbane Grove Road;
- “Brigadoon” at 56 Brisbane Grove Road, and
- “Yattalunga” Homestead at 83 Johnson’s Lane

Figure 3 illustrates the location of these heritage items in relation to the subject site.

This proposal is seeking the subdivision of the 12 existing RU6 Transition lots into 16 R5 Large Residential lots at 2 hectares in area. This will reduce “Allfarthing’s” curtilage and change its rural setting through the introduction of additional dwellings. This will change the landscape character of the area through additional bulk and scale of development.

Due to the potential impact of the proposal on the context and setting of “Allfarthing” and other nearby heritage items, the proponent submitted a Heritage Impact Statement (**Appendix 6a**). The Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Burra Charter and the *NSW Heritage Manual* with the objective of determining the suitability of the proposal and its heritage impact.

The Heritage Impact Statement identifies “Allfarthing” as one of E.C Manfred’s (prominent local architect) earlier designs in Goulburn. It is sited on a hillcrest which is ringed by remnants of a pine windbreak but despite its location on a hill the property does not have a line of sight to any other locally listed properties in the locality. The Statement presents an extract from the NSW State Heritage Inventory’s Statement of Significance in relation to “Allfarthing” as follows:

“The heritage significance of “Allfarthing” is in its landscape relationship to the extant historical rural residential properties in the Gundry Plain. It forms a group with other rural residential properties in the Brisbane Grove locality. Brick and iron roof dwelling situated on an elevated corner site with substantial evidence of large gardens. House and garden need maintenance and restoration.”

Due to the potential impacts of the proposed subdivision on the rural setting of the locality, the Heritage Impact Statement has presented a number of recommended mitigations as follows:

- Completing work to the heritage item prior to the issue of the subdivision certificate for the heritage block. These works include demolition of visually detracting ancillary structures, provision of rural style fences along boundaries, re-roofing the dwelling, donation of related historical documents and retention of an established oak tree.
- Inclusion of a covenant (88b Instrument) to accompany the subdivision certificate to provide a suitable context for the heritage item. The recommendations for the covenant are:
 - Open rural style fencing along lot boundaries;
 - Rural style timber gate to each new driveway entrance;
 - Plant and maintain a continuous tree/hedgerow along lot boundaries;
 - Single and one and a half storey dwellings only (upper level contained with a sloping roof line);

- Minimum 30-degree pitch for dwelling roofs;
- Roof to be corrugated or standing seam profiles in a prescribed colour palette, and
- Walls to be rendered or weatherboard paint finished in a prescribed colour palette.

The overall recommendation of the Heritage Impact Statement is *“the proposal will have an acceptable heritage impact and will be consistent with the heritage requirements and guidelines of Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009, Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan 2009, and the NSW Heritage Council guideline Statements of Heritage Impact.”*

The Heritage Impact Statement has been reviewed by Council's Heritage Consultant (**Appendix 6b**) in which the proposed mitigation measures and design guidelines were generally supported. However, the Heritage Consultant made some additional recommendations including:

- Restrictions on site coverage to limit the extent of huge outbuildings;
- Generous setbacks of structures from block boundaries;
- New dwellings should be traditional Australian rural homestead style with double pitched roofs and typical attached verandah's, and
- Consideration of closer planting intervals for the proposed conifer windbreaks.

The mitigations proposed by the proponent's and Council's heritage consultants are integral to ensuring that the proposed subdivision reflects an open rural character which draws upon the heritage significance of nearby heritage items.

The *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan* currently includes provisions relating to development in the vicinity of heritage items, materials, colours, rural fencing, landscaping and rural subdivision. These provisions serve as general controls and are not site specific.

To ensure tailored, site-specific controls which can be incorporated into the assessment of a subsequent development application, the recommendations from both the proponents and council's heritage consultants have been included in a precinct-based Development Control Chapter presented in **Appendix 1**.

This approach will ensure the conservation of European heritage significance in the Brisbane Grove Precinct.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

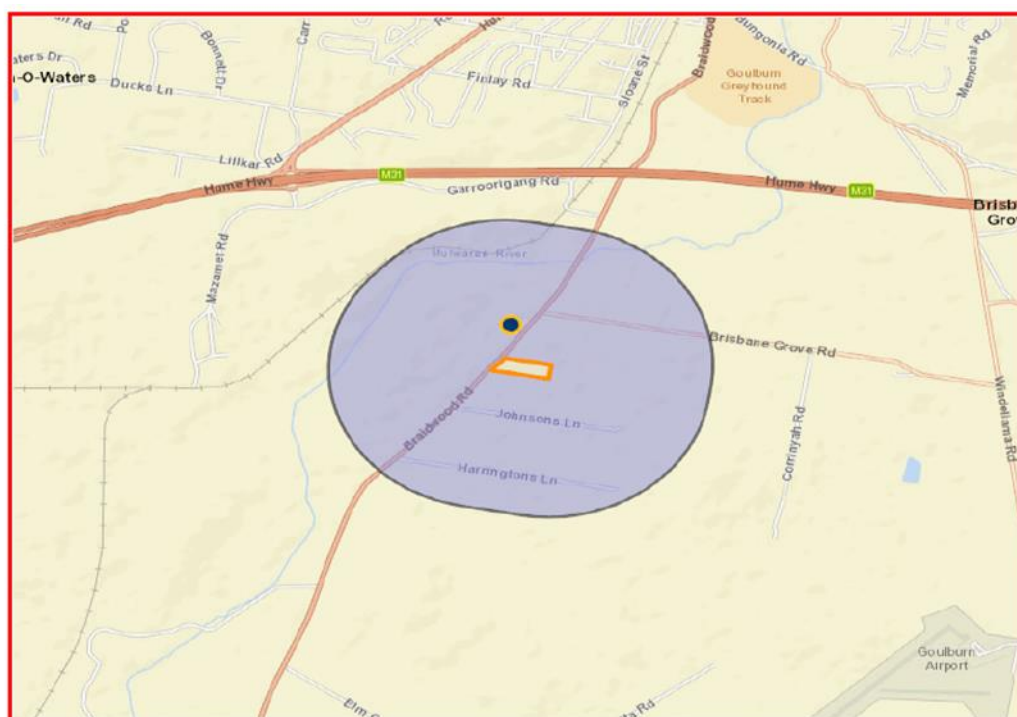
The subject site stands approximately 800 metres east of the Mulwaree River and stands within an area mapped as a place of Aboriginal significance within the Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan. This map, illustrated in **Figure 10**, was produced in consultation with the Pejar Land Aboriginal Land Council and highlights areas with potential for Aboriginal sites and/or objects.

The map displays the Llanelli Urban Area, highlighting various locations and infrastructure. Key features include:

- Places of Aboriginal Significance:** Indicated by pink shaded regions across the urban area.
- Settlements:**
 - City:** Gwent (marked with a red dot).
 - Town:** Gwent and Llanelli (marked with yellow dots).
 - Village:** Gwent, Llanelli, and Llanelli (marked with orange dots).
- Infrastructure:**
 - Rail line:** Represented by a dashed line.
 - Highway:** Represented by a thick solid line.
 - Main road:** Represented by a thin solid line.
 - Drainage:** Represented by blue lines.
- Boundaries:** The Llanelli Urban Area boundary is shown as a green outline.
- Scale and Orientation:** A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances from 0 to 20 km. A north arrow is located in the top left corner.

A basic Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIM's) search was undertaken by Council on 10 January 2022. This search did not identify any Aboriginal sites or objects on the subject site. The search did however identify a recorded Aboriginal site within 1000m of the site, located to the west of Braidwood Road, as illustrated in **Figure 11**.

Figure 11: NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System findings- accessed 10.1.2022



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

1	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* identifies, in relation to the Brisbane Grove precinct, the requirement for a comprehensive Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This is reflective of the areas identification as a place of Aboriginal significance where further, more detailed investigation is warranted.

In addition, Heritage NSW provided some initial advice in relation to the planning proposal and submitted Due Diligence Assessment and confirmed that the planning proposal must be accompanied by a full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This requirement was stipulated within resolution 3 of the 15 March 2022 council report (**Appendix 4a**) which required submission of a full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment before the proposal is able to proceed to a gateway determination.

The full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) was provided to council on 8 July 2022 and is available in **Appendix 5b**. The ACHA listed the policies and guidelines considered in the preparation of the report as:

- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (2010)*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (2010)*
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (2010)*
- *Guide to investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW (2011)*

The ACHA included a site visit with a Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council representative on 16 March 2022 accompanied by an archaeologist. On site discussion with the Pejar representative did not raise any objections to the proposal.

Overall the survey did not locate any objects or sites within the development area and no specific areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) were identified or discernible.

The planning proposal has considered Aboriginal cultural heritage through both the Due Diligence Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment with no impacts identified. The planning proposal is consistent with Direction 3.2 Heritage Conservation.

3.6.6 Direction 3.3 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments

The objective of this direction is to protect water quality in the Sydney drinking water catchment. This direction applies to land located in the Sydney drinking water catchment which includes Goulburn Mulwaree.

This Direction requires:

1. A planning proposal must be prepared in accordance with the general principle that water quality within the Sydney drinking water catchment must be protected, and in accordance with the following specific principles:
 - a. New development within the Sydney drinking water catchment must have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality, and
 - b. Future land use in the Sydney drinking water catchment should be matched to land and water capability, and
 - c. The ecological values of land within a Special Area that is:
 - i. Reserved as national park, nature reserve or state conservation area under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, or
 - ii. Declared as a wilderness area under the Wilderness Act 1987, or
 - iii. Owned or under the care, control and management of the Sydney Catchment Authority, should be maintained.
2. When preparing a planning proposal that applies to land within the Sydney drinking water catchment, the relevant planning authority must:
 - a. Ensure that the proposal is consistent with Chapter 8 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, and
 - b. Give consideration to the outcomes of the Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment prepared by Water NSW, and
 - c. Zone land within the Special Areas owned or under the care control and management of Water NSW generally in accordance with the following:

Land	Zone under Standard Instrument (Local Environment Plans) Order 2006
Land reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves
Land in the ownership or under the care, control and management of the Sydney Catchment Authority located above the full water supply level	C2 Environmental Conservation
Land below the full water supply level (including water storage at dams and weirs) and operational land at dams, weirs, pumping stations etc.	SP2 Infrastructure (and marked "Water Supply Systems" on the Land Zoning Map)

and,

- d. Consult with the Water NSW, describing the means by which the planning proposal gives effect to the water quality protection principles set out in paragraph (1) of this direction, and
- e. Include a copy of any information received from Water NSW as result of the consultation process in its planning proposal prior to the issuing of a gateway determination under section 3.34 of the EP & A Act.

Comment: The subject site stands within the Sydney drinking water catchment, as such this Direction applies.

The subject site stands approximately 3km to the south of the Goulburn Urban Area and approximately 800 metres west of the Mulwaree River. The site stands in a location which is not serviced by Goulburn's reticulated water and sewage system. There are no plans to extend the town's water and sewer network to this area.

The proposal is seeking the rezoning of an area of 34.8ha from RU6 Transition to R5 Large Lot Residential on 2 hectare lots. The lots will be serviced by on-site water and effluent management systems.

The site does not stand within the 1 in 100 year flood event and only the north western corner stands within the probable maximum flood extent, illustrated in dark green **Figure 6**.

The proponent submitted a Water Cycle Management Study (WCMS) (**Appendix 7a**) in support of the proposal which is based on the indicative layout plan, presented in **Appendix 3** of this proposal. The WCMS has included:

- a stormwater quality assessment for the civil works associated with the proposal and satisfying the Neutral or Beneficial Effect requirements;
- an assessment of the potential or likelihood for overland stormwater drainage and flood impacts to affect the proposed subdivision;
- a wastewater management assessment for each of the proposed lots, and
- a conceptual subdivision plan- Waste Water Management Plan (**Appendix 7b**) illustrating the indicative location of the new dwelling pads, the approximate location of on-site effluent management systems and the location of new and existing dams.

In addition the Water Cycle Management Study includes a waste effluent model with plume map summaries. The plume map summaries indicate the approximate proposed location of effluent management areas after subdivision but these have been illustrated using existing lot boundaries. **Table 1** below correlates the newly proposed lot numbers presented on the plume maps with the current lot and DP number references.

Table 1: Correlation between Plume Maps and current lot and DP number references

Proposed lot number (<i>correlates between indicative layout plan and plume summary maps</i>)	Existing Lot and DP numbers
Lot 1	Lot 60, DP 1090981
Lot 2	Lot 64, DP 976708
Lots 3 & 4	Lot 71, DP 976708
Lots 5 & 6	Lot 77, DP 976708
Lot 7	Lot 76, DP 976708
Lots 8 & 9	Lot 74, DP 976708

Lot 10	Lot 75, DP 976708
Lots 11 & 12	Lot 73, DP 976708
Lot 13	Lot 72, DP 976708
Lot 14	Lot 62, DP 976708
Lot 15	Lot 61, DP 976708

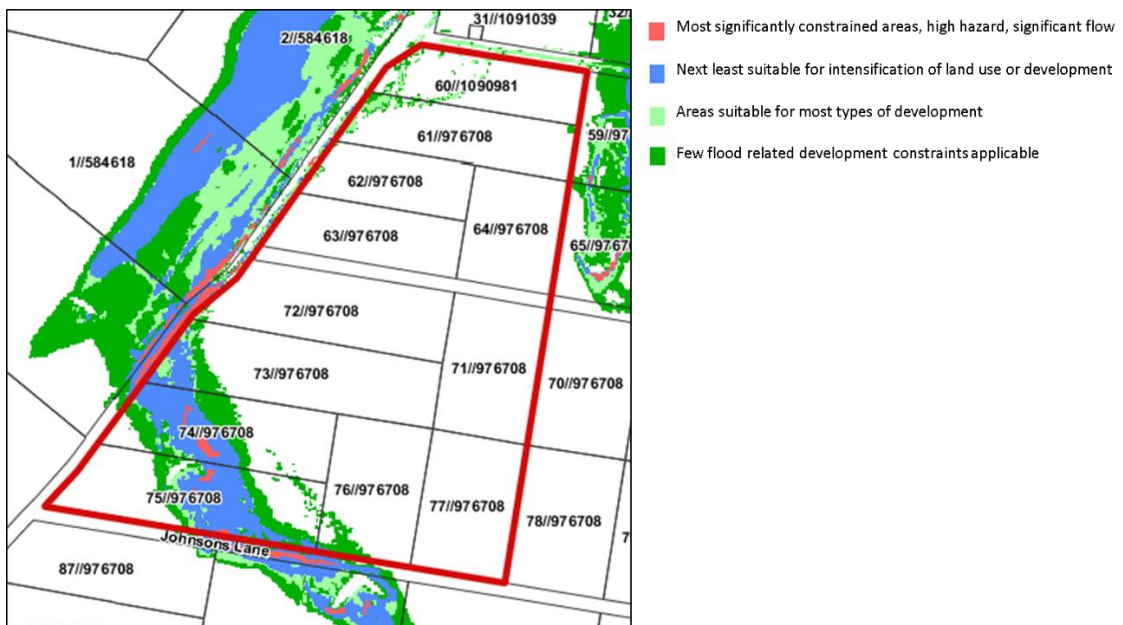
The Study highlights that the lower southern and western portions of the site are subject to periodic inundation during large rain and storm events, particularly the southern aspect where external sources of water enter the site. Surface water run-off from the site and surrounding area forms part of the drainage and overflow network that contributes to the flooding of the river system during these events.

This finding is mirrored through the overland flow modelling undertaken concurrently with [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) which identifies an overland flow corridor crossing the south east corner of the site, illustrated in **Figure 12: Overland Flow Corridor**. The areas marked red and blue are the areas which are most constrained by flooding and the least suitable for most development types, further information on flooding is provided in **Section This planning proposal** is consistent with Direction 3.3 in that the planning proposal has:

- Demonstrated consistency with Chapter 8 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP
- has given consideration to the Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment
- has consulted with the Water NSW with further engagement to be undertaken through the planning proposal process, and
- included information received to date from the Water NSW.

3.6.7 Direction 4.1 Flooding.

Figure 12: Overland Flow Corridor- sourced from overland flow modelling and maps



The proponent's Water Cycle Management Study (**Appendix 7a**) alongside the Wastewater Management Site Plan (**Appendix 7b**) highlight the approximate locations of new dams, dwelling envelopes and effluent management areas. The significant majority of these would stand outside the most constrained areas of the overland flow corridor, with the exception of proposed Lots 8 to 11 which include dams, dwelling

envelopes and/or effluent management areas which would likely fall within the red or blue overland flow areas. It is noted that the lots illustrated in [Figure 12](#) represent the existing lot arrangement which is reflective of council's current cadastre mapping layers. Whilst an overlay of the overland flow mapping onto a proposed indicative layout would be ideal to illustrate how a future subdivision development application would respond to the overland flow constraint, the current mapping arrangement adequately demonstrates subdivision would be possible given the available site area. This is considered adequate detail at the planning proposal stage.

The proposed 2 hectare lots and the size of the overall site, coupled with the relatively limited coverage of the overland flow corridor ensures that dams, dwellings and effluent management areas and other associated structures can be sited away from areas of concern.

In addition, to ensure the areas of the site which experience the most severe and frequent overland flow events (red & blue areas) are prevented from being developed, these areas are proposed to be zoned C2 Environmental Conservation as illustrated in [Figure 4](#).

The C2 zone prohibits residential development with effluent management areas and wastewater systems considered ancillary to residential development and also prohibited from the zone. In addition the draft precinct-specific development control plan chapter in **Appendix 1** establishes policy provisions which explicitly prevent the siting of effluent management areas and other ancillary residential structures within the C2 Environmental Conservation Zone. The draft DCP also requires the C2 zone to be separately fenced from the remainder of the lot to safeguard against encroachment.

The proposed C2 Environmental Conservation zone encompasses the most frequent and severe overland flow areas and serves to make it clear from a water quality perspective that effluent disposal can be sited on the subject site and away from areas of inundation. It also provides for improved water quality outcomes.

The identification of the overland flow corridor and the C2 Environmental Conservation zoning, is likely to require a rearrangement of lot boundaries, alongside dams, dwelling pads and effluent management areas in the south eastern section of the site, prior to the lodgement of a development application. However, as noted above, the overall site size and limited area of the most frequent and constrained overland flow areas ensures associated structures can be suitably sited to avoid adverse impacts on water quality.

The proponents Water Cycle Management Study concluded that:

‘The conceptual subdivision as proposed in the accompanying plans meets the Neutral or Beneficial Effect (NorBE) criteria, and each of the new lots seeking new residential building entitlements are deemed suitable to support a residential development incorporating an on-site wastewater management facility’.

Water NSW's initial pre-gateway referral response was received on 5 May 2022 which stated:

“The Planning Proposal gives due consideration to Direction 3.3 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments, listing the objectives and requirements of the Direction. It provides a comprehensive response to this direction referring to the Water Cycle Management Study and flooding risk to the site.”

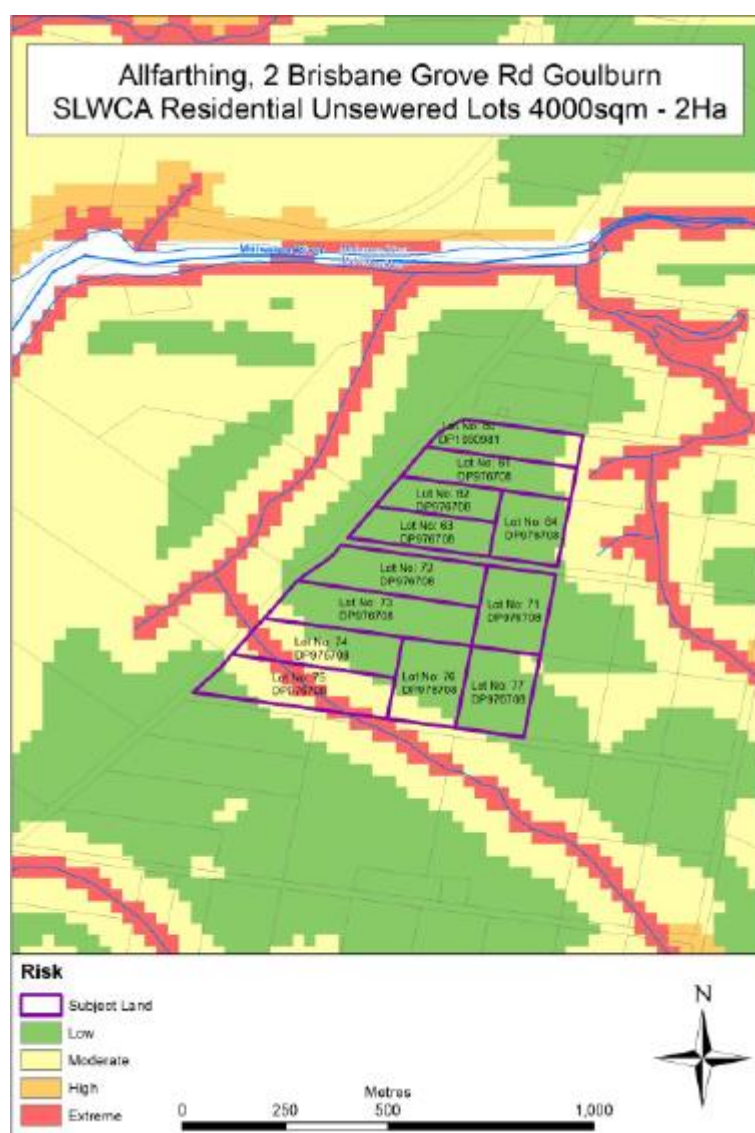
A copy of the Water NSW pre-gateway referral response is available in **Appendix 7e**.

Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment

The pre-referral gateway referral response (5 May 2022) included a Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment (SLWCA) for unsewered residential lots between 4,000sq.m and 2ha, illustrated in **Figure 13**.

The SLWCA illustrates that water quality risk varies from low to extreme with extreme risk areas having very low capability for development. The south west corner of the site, including parts of existing Lots 74 and 75 are identified as extreme risk where unsewered development should be avoided. This area follows the current drainage channel where a C2 Environmental Conservation Zone is proposed. This would prevent the establishment of a dwelling or associated structures within areas identified as extreme risk. The SLWCA illustrates the reminder of the site to be within low to moderate risk areas where unsewered residential development is considered suitable in terms of land and water capability.

Figure 13: Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment



Water NSW's second pre-gateway referral response was received on 26 September 2022 (**Appendix 7f**). The response confirmed Water NSW have no objection to the

planning proposal proceeding. In addition the referral stated in relation to the SLWCA provided in the initial May 2022 response:

'The response includes the outcomes of the SLWCA that we provided in our correspondence of 5 May 2022. The proposal responds to the SLWCA noting that current Lots 74 and 75 in the south-west corner are subject to areas of EXTREME risk where unsewered development should be avoided. The proposal identifies that the EXTREME risk area follows the drainage channel where the C2 Environmental Conservation zone is proposed, thereby preventing dwelling development in that area. The proposal also emphasises unsewered residential development is most suited to LOW to MODERATE risk areas. We agree with the inclusion of this information and the statements made.'

This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 3.3 in that the planning proposal has:

- Demonstrated consistency with Chapter 8 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP
- has given consideration to the Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment
- has consulted with the Water NSW with further engagement to be undertaken through the planning proposal process, and
- included information received to date from the Water NSW.

3.6.7 Direction 4.1 Flooding

The objectives of this Direction are to:

- a. Ensure that development of flood prone land is consistent with the NSW governments' Flood Prone Land Policy and the principles of the *Floodplain Development Manual 2005*, and
- b. Ensure the provisions of an LEP that apply to flood prone land are commensurate with flood hazard and includes consideration of the potential flood impacts both on and off the subject land.

This Direction applies to all relevant planning authorities that are responsible for flood prone land when preparing a planning proposal that creates, removes or alters a zone or a provision that affects flood prone land.

1. This Direction requires a planning proposal to include provisions that give effect to and are consistent with:
 - a. The NSW Flood Prone Land Policy,
 - b. The principles of the Floodplain Development Manual 2005,
 - c. The Considering flooding in land use planning guideline 2021, and
 - d. Any adopted flood study and/or floodplain risk management plan prepared in accordance with the principles of the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 and adopted by the relevant council.
2. A planning proposal must not rezone land within the flood planning area from Recreation, Rural, Special Purpose or Conservation Zones to a Residential, Business, Industrial or Special Purpose Zones.
3. A planning proposal must not contain provisions that apply to the flood planning area which:
 - a. Permit development in floodway areas,
 - b. Permit development that will result in significant flood impacts to other properties,
 - c. Permit development for the purposes of residential accommodation in high hazard areas

- d. Permit development for the purpose of centre-based childcare facilities, hostels, boarding houses, group homes, hospitals, residential care facilities, respite care centres and seniors housing in areas where the occupants of the development cannot effectively evacuate.
 - e. Permit development to be carried out without development consent except for the purposes of exempt development or agriculture. Dams, drainage canals, levees, still require development consent.
 - f. Are likely to result in a significantly increased requirement for government spending on emergency management services, flood mitigation and emergency response measures, which can include but are not limited to the provision of road infrastructure, flood mitigation infrastructure and utilities, or
 - g. Permit hazardous industries or hazardous storage establishments where hazardous materials cannot be effectively contained during the occurrence of a flood event.
4. A planning proposal must not contain provisions that apply to areas between the flood planning area and probable maximum flood to which Special Flood Considerations apply which:
- a. Permit development in floodway areas
 - b. Permit development that will result in significant flood impacts to other properties,
 - c. Permit a significant increase in the dwelling density of that land
 - d. Permit the development of centre-based childcare facilities, hostels, boarding houses, group homes, hospitals, residential care facilities, respite day care centres and seniors housing in areas where the occupants of the development cannot effectively evacuate,
 - e. Are likely to affect the safe occupation of and efficient evacuation of the lot, or
 - f. Are likely to result in a significantly increased requirement for government spending on emergency management services, and flood mitigation and emergency response measures, which can include but not limited to road infrastructure, flood mitigation infrastructure and utilities.
5. For the purpose of preparing a planning proposal, the flood planning area must be consistent with the principles of the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 or as otherwise determined by a Floodplain Risk Management Study or Plan adopted by the relevant council.

Comment: The subject site stands approximately 800 metres to the east of the Mulwaree River but outside of the 1 in 100 year flood event for riverine flooding. **Figure 6** illustrates part of the north western corner of the site stands within the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) extent (dark green area). The site also experiences some overland flow impacts in the south western corner where external sources of water enter the site, as illustrated through Council's overland flow modelling, illustrated in **Figure 12**.

The presence of the PMF and overland flow within the site triggers the necessity for the planning proposal to meet the requirements of this Direction.

The planning proposal has been accompanied by a *Water Cycle Management Study (Appendix 7a)*. *Section 3- stormwater drainage and flood impacts* provides an assessment of the potential or likelihood for overland stormwater drainage and flood impacts to affect the proposed subdivision.

The *Water Cycle Management Study* identifies that the southern and western portions of the site are subject to periodic inundation during large rain and storm events,

particularly to the south where external sources of water enter the site. It includes a preliminary (pre-development) stormwater drainage and flood impact model to understand the impacts of overland flows and surface water drainage and estimate the 1% AEP rain event, as presented in Figure 3.1 of the *Water Cycle Management Study*.

To assess the potential for stormwater drainage impacts created on or by the proposed subdivision a post-development model was also undertaken. This model included modified road works and drainage upgrades on the recently improved Braidwood Road, alongside:

- The removal of some existing dams;
- Construction of new dams;
- Interconnecting swales, and
- Alignment and construction details for the new internal access road.

The Braidwood Road improvements included road resurfacing and raising the finished level of the road to reduce the occurrence of stormwater laying across the surface. In addition, the works included stormwater drainage infrastructure adjacent the western boundary of the site. This included:

- Several new junction pits;
- Entrance and outfall headwalls;
- Concrete pipes, and
- Realignment and deepening of roadside drainage swales.

The updated, post-development model, illustrated in Figure 3.2 of the *Water Cycle Management Study* (**Appendix 7a**), illustrates drainage improvements within the southern portion of the site. It also illustrates where development and access provisions would be unsuitable which has directly influenced the conceptual subdivision and placement of dwelling envelopes and effluent management areas, which seek to avoid identified areas of inundation, illustrated in **Appendix 7b**.

The subject site stands in close proximity to the river and the overland flow path travels across the south western corner of the subject site, over Braidwood Road and flows north along three agricultural lots (with no built development) into the Mulwaree River. Two of the lots closest to the river are already flood affected by riverine flooding. The improvements to Braidwood Road and its associated drainage, alongside the limited path of travel of potential overland flow, limited built development proposed and the placement of built development outside of the overland flow corridor (**Appendix 7b**) all indicate the proposal would not result in significant flood impacts to other properties. It also highlights that increased government spending on emergency management services, flood mitigation and emergency response measures would not be required.

The post-development stormwater and flood model mapping, to some extent, reflects the findings of the [Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) and the overland flow modelling undertaken concurrently.

The Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan

[The Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan](#) (The Flood Study) was adopted by Council on 16 August 2022 and has been developed in collaboration with the Department of Planning and Environment- Environment, Energy and Science. The Flood Study has been prepared in accordance with and is consistent with:

- The NSW Flood Prone Land Policy;
- The principles of the Floodplain Development Manual 2005, and
- Considering flooding in land use planning guideline 2021.

The study area includes the subject site and models the extent of both riverine flooding, alongside setting out a Development Control Policy (**Appendix 10**).

The Flood Study and DCP flood policy implements Flood Planning Constraint Categories (FPCC) which groups similar types and scales of flood related constraints. Four FPCC's have been established to separate areas of the floodplain from the most constrained and least suitable areas for intensification of land use. The FPCC's are presented in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Flood Planning Constraint Categories

Category	Summary
FPCC1	FPCC1 identifies the most significantly constrained areas, with high hazard or significant flood flows present. Intensification of use in FPCC1 is generally very limited except where uses are compatible with flood function and hazard.
FPCC2	FPCC2 areas are the next least suitable for intensification of land use or development because of the effects of flooding on the land, and the consequences to any development and its users.
FPCC3	FPCC3 areas are suitable for most types of development. This is the area of the floodplain where more traditional flood-related development constraints, based on minimum floor and minimum fill levels, will apply.
FPCC4	FPCC4 is the area inundated by the PMF (extent of flood prone land) but outside FPCC1-3. Few flood-related development constraints would be applicable in this area for most development types. Constraints may apply to key community facilities and developments where there are significant consequences to the community if failed evacuations occur.

The draft flood policy applies different flood planning controls depending on the proposed land use category to ensure that new development does not increase flood risk.

The Flood Study focuses on the modelling of riverine flooding and presents tailored controls to address the relative impacts on life and property from inundation. The study recommends that an *Overland Flow Flood and Floodplain Risk Management Study* be undertaken subsequent to the Flood Study upon which specific overland flow development controls can be established. In light of this recommendation and the emerging planning proposals to the south of Goulburn, overland flow modelling has been undertaken for the Brisbane Grove and Mountain Ash UFHS precincts. This modelling has utilised the same data and methodology as the riverine flood modelling and mapping. This has resulted in a mapping layer which illustrates the location and likely extent of overland flow flooding and the relative risk to life and property. This modelling will directly inform the *Overland Flow Flood and Floodplain Risk Management Study* and the updated overland flow development controls within the *Goulburn Development Control Plan*.

The Overland Flow Flood and Floodplain Risk Management Study will be subject to public exhibition in 2023 which will include development controls as they pertain to identified flood planning constraint categories for overland flow. The overland flow model maps are available to view on [Council's website](#).

It should be highlighted that due to the application of the C2 Environmental Conservation zoning to the most constrained areas of overland flow affected land and the reduced permissibility's for development in this zone, the necessity to apply flood related development controls on the subject site will be limited.

The Flood Study mapping of the Flood Planning Constraint Categories, as they apply to the subject site, illustrate that FPCC4 relating to riverine flooding (extent of the PMF) covers all of existing lots 60, DP 1090981, 61 & 62, DP 976708 and part of lots 63, 64 and 72, DP 976708, illustrated in [Figure 6](#).

This planning proposal seeks the rezoning and accompanying minimum lot size amendment to enable the subdivision of the site to provide 16 R5 Large Residential lots at 2 hectares in area or greater. The proposal does not include land uses which are difficult to evacuate during an emergency such as hospitals, residential care facilities etc. This proposal would not therefore include development in which occupant's cannot effectively evacuate.

The overland flow modelling also identifies an overland flow corridor running through the south western corner of the subject site and affecting existing Lots 73 to 75, DP 976708, illustrated in [Figure 12](#). This overland flow corridor includes land within all four of the flood planning constraint categories, including the most severely constrained FPCC 1 and 2 (areas marked red and blue). These most constrained areas are proposed to be rezoned as C2 Environmental Conservation, where development potential is limited which ensures residential accommodation is prevented from being located in the floodway or high hazard areas.

This overland flow modelling, alongside the proponents post-development stormwater mapping illustrate the greatest impacts of flooding on the site are derived from an overland flow corridor over the south western corner of the subject site.

As noted above, the most severely constrained land areas within the site (FPCC 1 & 2) are to be rezoned C2 Environmental Conservation, where, firstly the range of permissible uses are very limited and secondly where the Local Environmental Plan does not permit any development without consent. Areas of the site within the less constrained FPCC areas will be subject to the flood planning controls in the emerging Development Control Policy ([Appendix 10](#)).

The proposed R5 Large Lot Residential zone and C2 Environmental Conservation Zone do not permit hazardous industries or hazardous storage establishments.

In summary:

- the planning proposal does not seek to permit development in floodway areas;
- is not considered to result in significant flood impacts to other properties;
- would not permit residential accommodation in high hazard areas;
- would not permit development which is difficult to evacuate;
- only permits development to be carried out with development consent (except exempt development & agriculture);
- does not result in a significantly increased requirement for government spending, and
- does not permit hazardous industries or storage establishments.

The planning proposal is considered to be consistent with the NSW Flood Prone Land policy, principles of the *Floodplain Development Manual 2005*, *Considering flooding in land use planning guideline 2021*, and the *Goulburn Floodplain Risk Management*

Study and Plan. The proposed amendments (zoning and minimum lot size) of the Local Environmental Plan as they apply to the subject site are commensurate with the identified flood hazard and includes consideration of potential flood impacts both on and off the subject site.

The planning proposal is consistent with Direction 4.1- Flooding.

3.6.8 Direction 4.3 Planning for Bushfire Protection

The objectives of this direction are to:

- a. Protect life, property and the environment from bush fire hazards, by discouraging the establishment of incompatible land uses in bush fire prone areas, and
- b. Encourage sound management of bushfire prone areas.

This Direction applies to all local government areas where a relevant planning authority prepares a planning proposal that will affect, or is in close proximity to, land mapped as bushfire prone land.

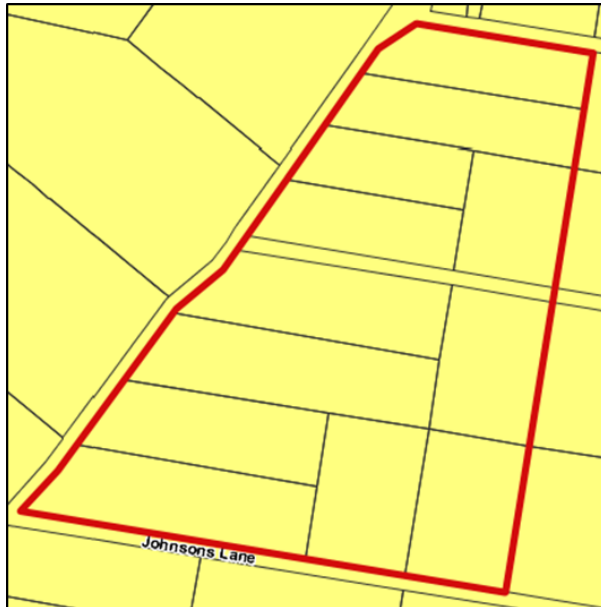
Where this Direction applies:

1. A relevant planning authority when preparing a planning proposal must consult with the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service following receipt of a Gateway determination under section 3.34 of the Act, and prior to undertaking community consultation in satisfaction of clause 4, Schedule 1 to the EP&A Act, and take into account any comments so made.
2. A planning proposal must:
 - a. Have regard to *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019*,
 - b. Introduce controls that avoid placing inappropriate developments in hazardous areas , and
 - c. Ensure that bushfire hazard reduction is not prohibited within the Asset Protection Zone.
3. A planning proposal must, where development is proposed, comply with the following provisions, as appropriate:
 - a. Provide an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) incorporating at a minimum:
 - i. An Inner Protection Area bounded by a perimeter road or reserve which circumscribes the hazard side of the land intended for development and has a building line consistent with the incorporation of an APZ, with the property, and
 - ii. An Outer Protection Area managed for hazard reduction and located on the bushland side of the permitter road.
 - b. For infill development (that is development within an already subdivided area) where an appropriate APZ cannot be achieved, provide for an appropriate performance standard, in consultation with the NSW Rural Fire Service. If the provisions of the planning proposal permit Special Fire Protection Purposes (as defined under section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997), the APZ provisions must be complied with,
 - c. Contain provisions for two-way access roads which links to perimeter roads and/or to fire trail networks,
 - d. Contain provisions for adequate water supply for firefighting purposes,
 - e. Minimise the perimeter of the area of land interfacing the hazard which may be developed,

- f. Introduce controls on the placement of combustible materials in the Inner Protection Area

Comment: The subject site stands in the rural area in land currently zoned RU6 Transition which is identified as Category 3 vegetation with a medium bushfire risk as illustrated in [Figure 14](#). The subject site is therefore bush fire prone land and this direction applies.

Figure 14: Category 3 Bush fire prone Land Map



The 16 large residential lots proposed on the subject site stand approximately 3km from the Goulburn Urban Area and will not be serviced by Goulburn's reticulated water system. The lots will therefore rely on on-site provisions for water supply.

The proponent has submitted a Strategic Bushfire Study (**Appendix 11a**) to provide an independent assessment of the proposal's suitability for large lot residential development in regards to bushfire risk. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with NSW Rural Fire Service guidance document '*Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019*.'

The Study has identified the requirements of the NSW Rural Fire Service guidance and sets out how the proposal seeks to meet them and also includes a strategic bush fire study site plan, with development setbacks to provide appropriate Asset Protection Zones, as illustrated in **Appendix 11b**.

The Study includes the following bushfire protection measures:

- Lots large enough, at 2 hectares, to provide suitable Asset Protection Zones within individual lot boundaries to ensure no dwelling site would be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding BAL-12.5 (low Bush Fire Attack Level), as illustrated in **Appendix 11b**;
- Availability of two-way existing perimeter roads which are sealed and all-weather on three of the four site boundaries which have minimum corridor widths of 20 metres, namely:
 - Braidwood Road (classified road) along the western boundary;
 - Brisbane Grove Road (local road) on the northern boundary, and

- Johnson's Lane (local road) along the southern boundary to provide access to 6 of the 16 lots;
- Provision of a new internal access road off Brisbane Grove Road through the centre of the site to provide access to 10 of the 16 lots;
- Provision of 12 farm dams to provide static water supplies for firefighting purposes, located in the front portion of the new lots, and
- No slopes which exceed 10 degrees.

It is noted in the Study that a perimeter road, as required by Table 5.3b of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*, has not been included and instead proposes that a variation to this requirement be considered. The Study considers that the existing three roads which border the site with the addition of the new internal road would be sufficient for the purposes of bush fire protection. The creation of an additional perimeter road to the east of the site is considered to have potential traffic management issues with road users using the perimeter road as a 'rat-run' to avoid the Braidwood Road/ Brisbane Grove Road intersection with consequential safety and amenity issues.

In addition, the *Traffic and Parking Assessment Report (Appendix 12)* submitted with this planning proposal concludes that traffic generation would be low with no adverse impact on the current road network.

The subdivision is proposing two separate access and egress options which reduces the potential for traffic congestion in an emergency situation and allows multiple locations and fronts for emergency services to access properties. This combined with the sites proximity to the Goulburn urban area (3km) and multiple travel routes would suggest occupants would not become isolated. Access from Braidwood Road is not considered suitable due to the 100kph speed limit on the road with access unlikely to be supported by Transport for NSW.

The proposal includes the creation of an additional 15 lots (a total of 16 lots within the existing heritage item) which is considered minor and would not warrant an increase in the provision of existing emergency service facilities or capabilities, even when considering additional similar lot size rezoning's in the precinct.

Overall, the creation of the proposed large lot residential lots is considered to reduce bushfire risk due to an increased number of residential properties with managed landscapes within defined curtilages which include Asset Protection Zones.

In addition, the *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan* includes *Chapter 3.17 Bush Fire Risk Management* which requires development on bush fire prone land to be developed in accordance with NSW Rural Fire Service Guidelines. This existing chapter is sufficiently detailed to ensure the required bushfire protection measures can be implemented through a subsequent development application. However, amendments and updates to this chapter can be made to meet any additional guidance and requirements sought by NSW Rural Fire Service.

This planning proposal has had regard to *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*, introduces controls to avoid placing inappropriate developments in hazardous areas and is able to ensure hazard reduction is not prohibited within the Asset Protection Zone.

The proposal indicates suitable Asset Protection Zones, contains provisions for two-way access roads (although not connecting to a perimeter road to the east or west), includes provisions for adequate water supplies and minimises the interface between

the hazard and dwellings. A subsequent development application will also be required to submit a Plan of Management in accordance with the *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan* which will introduce controls on the placement of combustible materials.

NSW Rural Fire Service will be consulted as part of the planning proposal process prior to community consultation and any comments made will be incorporated into subsequent versions of this planning proposal.

Overall, this planning proposal is consistent with Ministerial Direction 4.3 Bushfire Protection.

3.6.9 Direction 4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Land

The objective of this Direction is to reduce the risk of harm to human health and the environment by ensuring that contamination and remediation are considered by planning proposal authorities.

This direction applies when a planning proposal authority prepares a planning proposal that applies to:

- a. Land which is within an investigation area within the meaning of the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997
- b. Land on which development for a purpose referred to in Table 1 of the contaminated land planning guidelines is being, or is known to have been, carried out,
- c. The extent to which it is proposed to carry out development on it for residential, educational, recreational or childcare purposes, or for the purposes of a hospital- land:
 - i. In relation to which there is no knowledge (or incomplete knowledge) as to whether development for a purpose referred to in Table 1 to the contaminated land planning guidelines has been carried out, and
 - ii. On which it would have been lawful to carry out such development during any period in respect of which there is no knowledge (or incomplete knowledge).

When this Direction applies:

1. A planning proposal authority must not include in a particular zone (within the meaning of the Local Environmental Plan) any land to which this direction applies if the inclusion of the land in that zone would permit a change of use of the land, unless:
 - a. The planning proposal authority has considered whether the land is contaminated, and
 - b. If the land is contaminated, the planning proposal authority is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for all the purposes for which land in the zone concerned is permitted to be used.
 - c. If the land requires remediation to be made suitable for any purpose for which land in that zone is permitted to be used, the planning proposal authority is satisfied that the land will be so remediated before the land is used for that purpose. In order to satisfy itself as to paragraph 1(c), the planning proposal authority may need to include certain provisions in the local environmental plan.
2. Before including any land to which this direction applies in a particular zone, the planning proposal authority is to obtain and have regard to a report specifying the

findings of a preliminary investigation of the land carried out in accordance with the contaminated land planning guidelines.

Comment: The subject site is not identified on the Council's local contaminated land register or identified as significantly contaminated land. However, past agricultural activities on a site are listed as a potentially contaminating use within Table 1 of the contaminated land planning guidelines. This direction would therefore apply to this planning proposal.

The planning proposal has been supported by a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) (contamination) report, presented in **Appendix 9** which seeks to address the requirements of this direction.

The PSI assessed the potential for contamination based on past and present land uses and makes recommendations on the need for further investigation.

In relation to current and previous land uses on the site, the PSI identified the site had likely been used for agricultural use and as a residential dwelling since at least 1975 based on a review of historical aerial photographs. No previous contamination assessments undertaken for the site were identified.

The PSI included information sourced from desktop site information and through a site walkover undertaken by an environmental scientist on 15 April 2021.

The PSI identified two potential sources of contamination on site and associated contaminants of potential concern (COPC), namely:

- S1- Fill associated with current buildings on the site, driveways and dam wall with associated COPC's which include metals, total recoverable hydrocarbons, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, organochlorine pesticides, phenols and asbestos.
- S2- Current site buildings with associated COPC's which include asbestos containing materials, synthetic mineral fibres, lead (in paint) and PCB. The potential for these contaminants is highlighted due to the age of the "Allfarthing" heritage item, raising potential for hazardous building materials.

It was noted however that these potential sources are relatively minor and are likely limited to small areas of the site, particularly around the residential building and driveways.

The PSI identifies potential transport pathways, receptors and establishes risk management actions. Two risk management actions are presented as recommendations to the PSI to address the potential for the limited quantity of fill and small amount of hazardous building materials. These risk management actions are:

- A Construction Management Plan incorporating an unexpected finds protocol be prepared and implemented during any future construction works at the site, and
- A Hazardous Building Materials Survey be undertaken if any buildings are to be demolished or altered.

The PSI concludes with the following statement:

“Whilst there is a risk of contamination associated with the fill, DP (*Douglas Partners*) considers due to the limited likely quantity of fill and the likely small amount of HBM (*Hazardous Building Material*) potentially present, an intrusive investigation is not considered necessary at this stage. Nevertheless, it is recommended that a Hazardous Building Material Assessment and Construction Environment Management Plan incorporating an unexpected finds protocol be prepared and implemented during any future construction works at the site.

Should fill material be required to be disposed off-site, it must first be assessed in accordance with NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste*.

It is considered that the site would be suitable for the proposed residential subdivision following implementation of the above recommendations.”

Water NSW pre-gateway referral response received on 5 May 2022 (**Appendix 7e**) confirmed their support for the above recommendations and considers that these matters can be addressed at development application stage. No additional comment was made on this direction through Water NSW’s second referral response received on 26 September 2022 (**Appendix 7f**).

The *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan* addresses contamination in relation to water quality but further precinct-specific guidance has been included within the precinct-specific development control plan chapter (**Appendix 1**) to ensure the above recommendations are included within a subsequent development application.

This planning proposal includes a report specifying the findings of a preliminary investigation carried out in accordance with the contaminated land planning guidelines. The council have considered whether the land is contaminated and the minor presence and scope of potential contaminants, alongside the recommendations would ensure the land is or can be made suitable for the proposed rezoning to R5 Large Lot Residential.

This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 4.4 Remediating Contaminated Land.

3.6.10 Direction 5.1 Integrating Land Use and Transport

The objective of this Direction is to ensure that urban structures, building forms, land use locations, development designs, subdivision and street layouts achieve the following planning objectives:

- a. Improving access to housing, jobs and services by walking, cycling and public transport, and
- b. Increasing the choice of available transport and reducing dependence on cars, and
- c. Reducing travel demand including the number of trips generated by development and the distances travelled, especially by car, and
- d. Supporting the efficient and viable operation of public transport services, and
- e. Providing for the efficient movement of freight.

This Direction applies to all relevant planning authorities when preparing a planning proposal that will create, alter or remove a zone or a provision relating to urban land, including land zoned for residential, business, industrial, village or tourist purposes.

When this direction applies a planning proposal must locate zones for urban purposes and include provisions that give effect to and are consistent with the aims, objectives and principles of:

- a. *Improving Transport Choice- Guidelines for planning and development* (DUAP 2001), and
- b. *The Right Place for Business and Services- Planning Policy* (DUAP 2001)

Consistency

A planning proposal may be inconsistent with the terms of this direction only if the relevant planning authority can satisfy the Planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) that the provisions of the planning proposal that are inconsistent are:

- (a) Justified by a strategy approved by the Planning Secretary which:
 - i. Gives consideration to the objective of this direction, and
 - ii. Identifies the land which is the subject of the planning proposal (if the planning proposal relates to a particular site or sites), or
- (b) Justified by a study prepared in support of the planning proposal which gives consideration to the objective of this direction, or
- (c) In accordance with the relevant Regional Strategy, Regional Plan or District Plan prepared by the Department of Planning and Environment which gives consideration to the objective of this Direction, or
- (d) Is of minor significance.

Comment: This planning proposal is seeking the rezoning of rural land to R5 Large Lot Residential and this direction would therefore apply.

The proposal is seeking to rezone an area of 34.8 hectares from RU6 Transition to provide 16 R5 Large Lot Residential lots. The site is situated approximately 3km south of the Goulburn urban area but separated by the Hume Highway and the Mulwaree River. There are currently no bus services to the subject site and no footpaths or demarcated cycle lanes which would connect the site along the main roads of Brisbane Grove Road and Braidwood Road to the Goulburn urban area.

The location of the site outside the Goulburn urban area and lack of potential active travel or public transport options will create a reliance on the private motor vehicle with nearly all trips expected to be undertaken via this method.

Whilst the site is situated on the opposing side of the highway and river to the Goulburn urban area, the distance travelled for new residents to the commercial core of employment and service provision, located in the CBD, is an approximate 8 minute drive. The subject site is located relatively close to the urban area whilst also facilitating a site size large enough to accommodate the 2ha minimum lot size prescribed in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*.

The proposed density of the Brisbane Grove precinct is unlikely to support the efficient and viable operation of public transport services.

There is no indication that the proposal would affect the efficient movement of freight.

Due to the location of the subject site, the proposal will increase the dependence on the private car and the proposed density with 2ha lots would not support the efficient and viable operation of public transport services. This planning proposal is inconsistent with Direction 5.1- Integrating Land Use and Transport.

A planning proposal can be inconsistent with this direction if it is justified by a strategy approved by the Planning Secretary which has given consideration to the objective of this direction and identifies the land to which the proposal applies.

As previously detailed in **Section 3.4.2 Goulburn Mulwaree Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy (Adopted July 2020)**, the subject site stands within the northern limit of the Brisbane Grove Precinct, identified in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*. The Strategy recommends a minimum lot size of 2 hectares. The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* has been adopted by Council and endorsed by the Department of Planning and Environment in 2020 (i.e. approved by the Planning Secretary). The R5 Large Lot Residential recommended in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* forms only one part of a larger housing strategy which seeks to focus the majority of housing growth within or directly adjacent the Goulburn urban area. The vast majority of growth proposed in the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is focused in sustainable locations with good connections to active travel options or in areas where such connections can be established or extended. The provision of R5 Large Lot Residential at 2ha serves to balance out the majority of smaller lot provision elsewhere in Goulburn with large lot opportunities to provide a greater diversity in housing choice when considered on an LGA-wide basis.

This planning proposal's inconsistency with this Direction is therefore justified by a strategy approved by the Planning Secretary, the strategy has given consideration to the objective of this direction and identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal.

3.6.11 Direction 6.1 Residential Zones

The objectives of this direction are to:

- a. Encourage a variety and choice of housing types to provide for existing and future housing needs,
- b. Make efficient use of existing infrastructure and services and ensure that new housing has appropriate access to infrastructure and services, and
- c. Minimise the impact of residential development on the environment and resource lands.

This Direction applies to all relevant planning authorities when preparing a planning proposal that will affect land within an existing or proposed residential zone (including the alteration of any existing residential zone boundary), or any other zone in which significant residential development is permitted or proposed to be permitted.

When this direction applies:

1. A planning proposal must include provisions that encourage the provision of housing that will:
 - a. Broaden the choice of building types and locations available in the housing market, and
 - b. Make more efficient use of existing infrastructure and services, and
 - c. Reduce the consumption of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe, and
 - d. Be of good design.

2. A planning proposal must, in relation to land which this direction applies:
 - a. Contain a requirement that residential development is not permitted until land is adequately serviced (or arrangements satisfactory to the council, or other appropriate authority, have been made to service it), and
 - b. Not contain provisions which will reduce the permissible residential density of land.

Consistency

A planning proposal may be inconsistent with terms of this direction only if the relevant planning authority can satisfy the Planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) that the provisions of the planning proposal that are inconsistent are:

- (a) Justified by a strategy approved by the Planning Secretary which:
 - i. Gives consideration to the objective of this direction, and
 - ii. Identifies the land which is the subject of the planning proposal (if the planning proposal relates to a particular site or sites), or
- (b) Justified by a study prepared in support of the planning proposal which gives consideration to the objective of this direction, or
- (c) In accordance with the relevant Regional Strategy, Regional Plan or District Plan prepared by the Department of Planning and Environment which gives consideration to the objective of this direction, or
- (d) Of minor significance.

Comment: This planning proposal is seeking the rezoning of a rural RU6 Transition Zone to R5 Large Lot Residential, and as such this Direction applies.

The Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy identifies areas suitable for the provision of additional housing to meet housing demand generated by population growth, expected to increase the residential population of the LGA by an additional 5000 to 7000 residents. The Strategy identifies opportunities for the provision of 3500 additional dwellings up to 2036, primarily focused on the urban areas of Goulburn and Marulan.

The Strategy identifies opportunities for a range of dwelling types including:

- Urban infill in existing residential areas which is anticipated to make up approximately 7% of the expected growth which provides opportunities for urban intensification and renewal;
- Serviced general and low density residential lots at 700sqm on the Greenfield edges of the Goulburn and Marulan urban areas. These dwelling types are anticipated to make up the significant majority of housing growth in the LGA at approximately 80% (including Marulan). These dwellings are largely single family dwellings but also provides opportunities for secondary dwellings, multi-dwelling units and dual occupancies;
- Higher density housing through a R3 Medium Density residential zone in close proximity to Goulburn CBD to provide for more compact housing opportunities such as apartments and seniors housing, and
- Un-serviced large lot residential development through a R5 Large Lot Residential zone on the fringes of the Goulburn urban area to provide lifestyle lots. These dwelling types are anticipated to make up approximately 10% of housing growth in the LGA.

As highlighted above, the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* provides for a broad range of dwelling types and locations to meet the anticipated population growth of the

local government area. The planning proposal is seeking the rezoning of land identified in the Strategy to fulfil a small part of the 10% large lot urban fringe opportunity. This is one element of the wider housing strategy to broaden the choice of building types and locations in the housing market.

The planning proposal is situated between three existing roads, namely, Braidwood Road, Brisbane Grove Road and Johnson's Lane. The Traffic and Parking Assessment Report submitted with the planning proposal (**Appendix 12**) identifies that these roads, particularly Braidwood and Brisbane Grove Roads have significant spare capacity to accommodate the limited additional traffic generated by the eventual subdivision. The development of this area for residential uses is considered to make more efficient use of the adjacent road network. The limited number of additional dwellings proposed (16) and the sites relatively close proximity and easy access to the Goulburn urban area would not result in an additional requirement for fire, police or education services or facilities beyond Goulburn's existing provision.

The R5 Large Lot Residential zone proposed on the subject site has a prescribed 2 hectare minimum lot size to comfortably accommodate on-site water and effluent management areas, ensure local water quality and maintain a rural context to the precinct. However, the zoning and minimum lot size requirements (as stipulated in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy*) result in a relatively land-hungry proposal on the urban fringe of Goulburn. The planning proposal is not considered to reduce the consumption of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. This inconsistency with this direction is justified by the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* which has been approved by the Planning Secretary, the strategy has given consideration to the objective of this direction and identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal.

The planning proposal only proposes a rezoning and minimum lot size change and doesn't include detailed design guidance. The detailed design phase will occur at the development application stage in which the provisions of the Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan (GM DCP) will apply. The DCP includes a range of controls relating to rural residential dwellings including:

- Setbacks
- Orientation,
- Materials and colours
- Access provision
- Fencing

Additional design considerations have been presented by both the proponent's heritage consultant and the Council's heritage consultant to ensure the development is sympathetic to its rural context. These proposed controls are included within the tailored precinct-specific controls presented in **Appendix 1**. The precinct-specific chapter and existing DCP controls are considered to result in a development of good design.

The proposed 2 hectare R5 Large Lot Residential lots will not be serviced by Goulburn's reticulated water and sewer system and will be required to have on-site water and effluent management systems. The provision of and standards associated with water supply, effluent disposal and electricity supply for rural dwellings are established in the *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan* (DCP) (Section 5.3.1.2-4). The DCP requires appropriate water storage facilities on-site, requires the

provision of a wastewater management assessment report to be submitted with an application, alongside notification from the electricity supplier that satisfactory arrangements for connection have been undertaken. Adequate servicing arrangements for the subsequent subdivision will be in place prior to occupation of the site.

The land sought for rezoning through this planning proposal is currently zoned RU6 Transition with a minimum lot size of 10 hectares. This proposal is seeking a rezone to R5 Large Lot Residential with a minimum lot size of 2 hectares. This would increase the permissible residential density in the area.

As noted in **Sections 3.6.4 Direction 3.1 Biodiversity and Conservation** and This planning proposal is consistent with Direction 3.3 in that the planning proposal has:

- Demonstrated consistency with Chapter 8 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP
- has given consideration to the Strategic Land and Water Capability Assessment
- has consulted with the Water NSW with further engagement to be undertaken through the planning proposal process, and
- included information received to date from the Water NSW.

3.6.7 Direction 4.1 Flooding of this planning proposal report, the subject site is not identified as of particular biodiversity value and areas identified as most severely affected by flood events are proposed to be zoned as C2 Environmental Conservation. The impact of the proposal on the environment is considered minimal.

Overall, this planning proposal is considered generally consistent with this direction however an inconsistency has been identified in the requirement to reduce the consumption of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. This is considered a minor inconsistency which is justified by the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* which has been approved by the Planning Secretary, the strategy has given consideration to the objective of this direction and identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal.

3.6.12 Direction 9.1 Rural Zones

The objective of this direction is to protect the agricultural production value of rural land.

This direction applies when a relevant planning authority prepares a planning proposal that will affect land within an existing or proposed rural zone (including the alteration of any existing rural zone boundary).

When this Direction applies a planning proposal must:

- a. Not rezone land from a rural zone to a residential, business, industrial, village or tourist zone.

A planning proposal may be inconsistent with the terms of this direction only if the relevant planning authority can satisfy the Planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) that the provisions of the planning proposal that are inconsistent are:

- a. Justified by a strategy approved by the Planning Secretary which:
 - i. Gives consideration to the objectives of this direction, and

- ii. Identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal (if the planning proposal relates to a particular site or sites), or
- b. Justified by a study prepared in support of the planning proposal which gives consideration to the objectives of this direction, or
- c. In accordance with the relevant Regional Strategy, Regional Plan or District Plan prepared by the Department of Planning and Environment which gives consideration to the objective of this direction, or
- d. Is of minor significance.

Comment: The planning proposal subject site is currently zoned RU6 Transition which is a rural zone. The site is proposed to be rezoned R5 Large Lot Residential and would therefore affect land within an existing rural zone, as such this direction applies.

The objective of this direction is to protect the agricultural production value of rural land and requires that rural zoned land is not rezoned to a residential use.

The subject site is current pastureland zoned RU6 Transition in which this proposal seeks to rezone to a R5 Large Lot Residential zone. Whilst the subject site currently experiences little agricultural activity, the rezoning, subdivision and provision of building entitlements would remove 34.8 hectares of agricultural land and would be inconsistent with this Direction.

This planning proposal is inconsistent with Direction 9.1 Rural Zones but the inconsistency is justified by the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* which identifies the rural land within the Brisbane Grove Precinct for R5 Large Lot Residential. The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* has been approved by the Planning Secretary, the strategy has given consideration to the objective of this direction and identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal.

The inconsistency with Direction 9.1 Rural Zones is justified.

3.6.13 Direction 9.2 Rural Lands

The objectives of this direction are to:

- a) Protect agricultural production value of rural land,
- b) Facilitate the orderly and economic use and development of rural lands for rural and related purposes,
- c) Assist in the proper management, development and protection of rural lands to promote the social, economic and environmental welfare of the state,
- d) Minimise the potential for land fragmentation and land use conflict in rural areas, particularly between residential and other rural land uses,
- e) Encourage sustainable land use practices and ensure the ongoing viability of agriculture on rural land,
- f) Support the delivery of the actions outlined in the NSW Right to Farm Policy.

This Direction applies when a relevant planning authority prepares a planning proposal outside the local government areas of Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Wollongong and LGA's in the Greater Sydney Region other than Wollondilly and Hawkesbury, that:

- a) Will affect land within an existing or proposed rural or Conservation Zone (including the alteration of any existing rural or conservation zone boundary)
- or

- b) Changes the existing minimum lot size on land within a rural or conservation zone.

When this Direction applies:

1. A planning proposal must:
 - a. Be consistent with any applicable strategic plan, including regional and district plans endorsed by the Planning Secretary, and any applicable local strategic planning statement
 - b. Consider the significance of agriculture and primary production to the State and rural communities
 - c. Identify and protect environmental values, including but not limited to, maintaining biodiversity, the protection of native vegetation, cultural heritage, and the importance of water resources
 - d. Consider the natural and physical constraints of the land, including but not limited to, topography, size, location, water availability and ground and soil conditions
 - e. Promote opportunities for investment in productive, diversified, innovative and sustainable rural economic activities
 - f. Support farmers in exercising their right to farm
 - g. Prioritise efforts and consider measures to minimise the fragmentation of rural land and reduce the risk of land use conflict, particularly between residential land uses and other rural land use
 - h. Consider State significant agricultural land identified in Chapter 2 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021 for the purpose of ensuring the ongoing viability of this land
 - i. Consider the social, economic and environmental interests of the community
2. A planning proposal that changes the existing minimum lot size on land within a rural or conservation zone must demonstrate that it:
 - a. Is consistent with the priority of minimising rural land fragmentation and land use conflict, particularly between residential and other rural land uses
 - b. Will not adversely affect the operation and viability of existing and future rural land uses and related enterprises, including supporting infrastructure and facilities that are essential to rural industries or supply chains
 - c. Where it is for rural residential purposes:
 - i. Is appropriately located taking into account the availability of human services, utility infrastructure, transport and proximity to existing centres
 - ii. Is necessary taking account of existing and future demand and supply of rural residential land

A planning proposal may be inconsistent with the terms of this direction only if the relevant planning authority can satisfy the Planning Secretary (or an officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary) that the provisions of the planning proposal that are inconsistent are:

- a) Justified by a strategy approved by the Planning Secretary and is in force which:
 - i. Gives consideration to the objectives of this direction, and

- ii. Identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal (if the planning proposal relates to a particular site or sites), or
- b) Is of minor significance

Comment: This planning proposal is seeking to rezone the subject site from RU6 Transition and amend the minimum lot size, as such this direction would apply.

As identified in **Sections 3.3.1 South East and Tablelands Regional Plan and 3.4.1 Goulburn Mulwaree Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) (Adopted 18 August 2020)** of this report this planning proposal is consistent with the *South East and Tablelands Regional Plan* and the *Local Strategic Planning Statement*. In particular, the *Local Strategic Planning Statement* requires the recommendations of the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* to be implemented.

The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* considered the significance of agriculture and primary production when determining suitable opportunity areas for housing growth in the local government area. In particular, the Strategy specifically considered the Department of Primary Industries policies around preserving the best productive land, minimising land use conflict and maintaining and improving the economic viability of agricultural operations.

This planning proposal has identified environmental values including consideration of biodiversity, native vegetation, cultural heritage and the importance of water resources.

Section 3.6.4 Direction 3.1 Biodiversity and Conservation of this report explores the biodiversity values of the site and the presence of native vegetation, both of which are determined to be limited, as demonstrated through the proponents Biodiversity Assessment (**Appendix 8a**) and Council's Biodiversity Officer comments (**Appendix 8b**).

Section 3.6.5 Direction 3.2 Heritage Conservation of this report explores potential impacts on European cultural heritage, particularly locally listed heritage item "Allfathing" within the subject site but also the nearby heritage items of 'Wyadra', 'Brigadoon' and 'Yattalunga'. The proponents Heritage Impact Statement (**Appendix 6a**), alongside advice from Council's heritage advisor (**Appendix 6b**) and the draft precinct-specific development control chapter (**Appendix 1**) all seek to minimise the proposals potential impacts on European cultural heritage values.

Section 3.6.5 Direction 3.2 Heritage Conservation also provides consideration for potential Aboriginal cultural heritage values through the proponents Due Diligence Assessment (**Appendix 5a**) with further information provided through a full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 5b**).

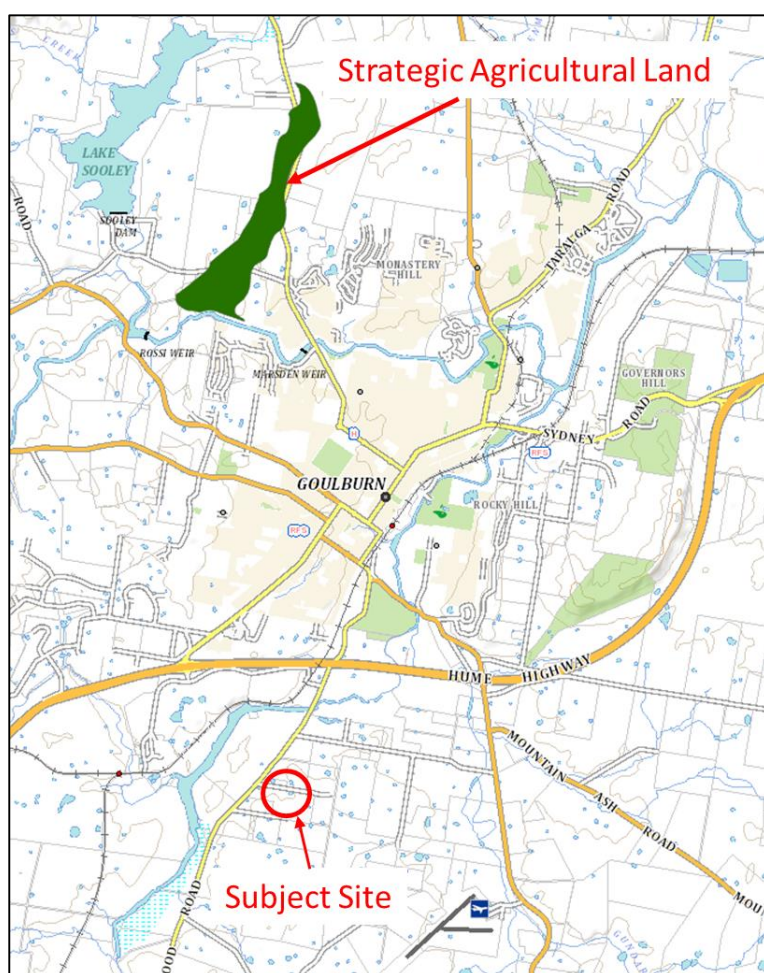
Sections 3.5.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021- Chapter 8: Sydney Drinking Water Catchment and 3.6.6 Direction 3.3 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments considers impacts on and the importance of water resources with particular consideration to water quality impacts, as demonstrated through the proponent's Water Cycle Management Plan (**Appendix 7a**).

The planning proposal seeks a R5 large lot residential rezoning and does not promote opportunities for investment in productive, diversified, innovative and sustainable rural economic activities.

This planning proposal seeks to facilitate the ultimate subdivision of the subject site from 12 existing RU6 Transition zoned lots to 16 2 hectare R5 large residential lots which would result in fragmentation of rural land. The relatively low density of the proposal, large lot sizes and the relatively contained nature of the site between three existing roads is considered to reduce potential land use conflict with other rural land uses. In addition, the entire Brisbane Grove Precinct is identified as a R5 Large Lot Residential opportunity area with agricultural activities likely to diminish as land in the precinct is rezoned and further reduce any consequential rural impacts. The proposal is not considered to adversely affect the operation and viability of existing rural land uses, related enterprises or supporting infrastructure and facilities essential to rural industries or supply chains.

The subject site is not included as state significant agricultural land as illustrated on the ePlanning Spatial Viewer presented in [Figure 15](#).

Figure 15: Strategic Agricultural Land



The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* when determining the most suitable locations for housing to meet the needs of the LGA's growing population has considered the availability of human services, utility infrastructure, transport and proximity to existing centres. As highlighted in **Section 3.6.11 Direction 6.1 Residential Zones**, the R5 Large Lot Residential opportunities are only one small part of the wider housing strategy to meet the existing and future demand for housing. The Brisbane Grove Precinct, whilst not serviced by water and sewer, does stand in relatively close proximity to the Goulburn urban area and the broad range of services it provides. The

proposal will utilise existing road infrastructure which has additional capacity and enables a short, relatively direct drive into Goulburn CBD.

This planning proposal is inconsistent with Direction 9.2 Rural Lands but the inconsistency is justified by the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* which identifies the rural land within the Brisbane Grove Precinct for R5 Large Lot Residential. The *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* has been approved by the Planning Secretary, the strategy has given consideration to the objective of this direction and identifies the land which is subject of the planning proposal.

The inconsistency with Direction 9.2 Rural Lands is justified.

Section C- Environmental, Social and Economic Impact

3.7 Is there any likelihood that critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats will be adversely affected as a result of the proposal?

The planning proposal has been accompanied by a Biodiversity Assessment (**Appendix 8a**) which involved a field and database assessment to identify the sites biodiversity values and highlight potential constraints to any future rezoning or development.

The biodiversity assessment did not identify any critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities or their habitats which would be adversely affect as a result of this proposal. Further detail is provided in **Section 3.6.4 Direction 3.1 Biodiversity and Conservation** of this report.

3.8 Are there other likely environmental effects as a result of the planning proposal and how are they proposed to be managed?

The subject site stands in proximity to four possible noise sources with potential to adversely affect residential amenity, these include:

- The railway line which stands approximately 1km to the south west of the site on the opposing side of the Mulwaree River;
- The Hume Highway which stands between 0.5km and 1km to the north of the site;
- Goulburn Airport which stands approximately 2.7km to the south east of the site, and
- Wakefield Park Raceway which stands approximately 5.5km to the south west of the site.

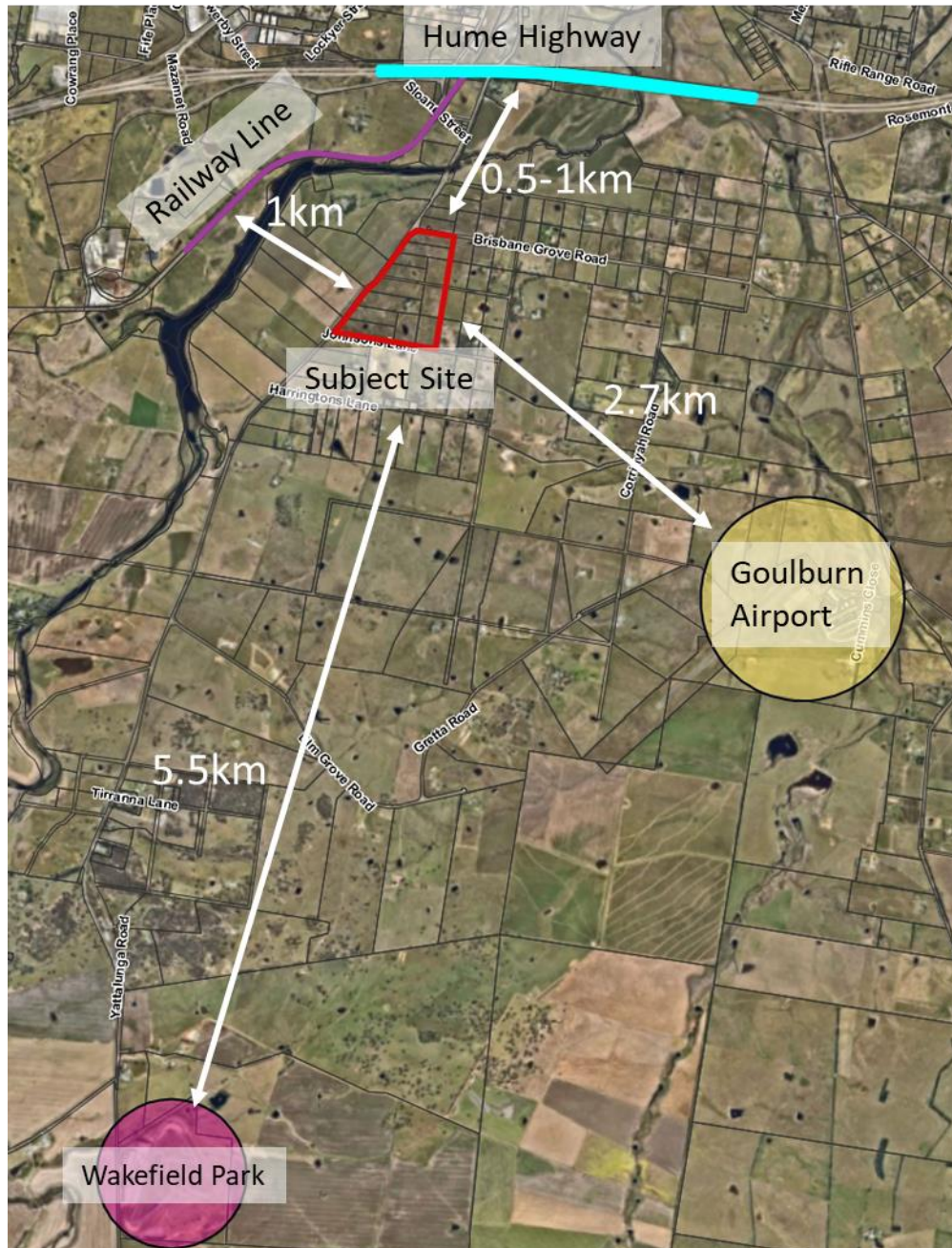
These multiple noise sources derived from all directions (**Figure 16**) raises the potential for adverse impacts on residential amenity. Two of these noise sources, namely the airport and Wakefield Park, are identified in the *Urban and Fringe Housing Strategy* as the following potential constraints:

- Proximity to Goulburn Airport could limit density of residential development, and

- Proximity to Wakefield Park imposes a noise constraint on this precinct.

These noise impacts have been addressed through the Precinct-specific Development Control Plan chapter which requires an internal noise limit of 35dbL, as illustrated in **Appendix 1**. This can be achieved via a number of methods including through design, orientation, landscaping and earthworks or built solutions.

Figure 16: Proximity of Potential Noise Sources



3.9 Has the planning proposal adequately addressed any social and economic effects?

There are no known social or economic effects as a result this planning proposal.

Section D- State and Commonwealth Interests

3.10 Is there adequate public infrastructure for the planning proposal?

The subject site is bounded on three sides by existing roads with two of these roads, namely Brisbane Grove Road and Johnson's Lane, proposed to be utilised for site and dwelling access. An additional internal road from Brisbane Grove Road is proposed to access 10 of the 16 proposed lots. The Traffic and Parking Assessment Report (**Appendix 12**) highlights significant spare capacity on the existing road network with limited to no impact on the existing junction between Brisbane Grove Road and Braidwood Road. No additional upgrades to existing road infrastructure has been identified.

The subject site is not connected to the Goulburn reticulated water and sewer network and the 16 proposed lots will require on-site water storage and wastewater and effluent disposal to meet the needs of residents.

An overhead electricity power line (low voltage) runs through the site, aligned with the proposed internal access road. This line currently provides a power connection to the existing "Allfarthing" heritage item and will also enable ready connections to the newly created lots.

An optical fibre cable runs parallel to the sites western boundary with Braidwood Road which provides opportunity for connection to the new lots.

The proposal is not considered to require additional state or locally provided infrastructure.

3.11 What are the views of State and Commonwealth public authorities' consultation in accordance with the Gateway determination?

No pre Gateway consultation has been undertaken with Commonwealth public authorities.

In accordance with the Ministerial Direction for the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment, further consultation with Water NSW will be undertaken at the gateway stage and during the exhibition stage.

Further consultation will be undertaken in accordance with the directions of the Gateway determination.

Part 4- Mapping

The maps included within **Figure 4** illustrate the area to which this proposal relates and includes the proposed amendment from the RU6 Transition Zone to R5 Large Lot Residential and the amendment of the minimum lot size from 10 hectares to 2 hectares.

Part 5- Community Consultation

As part of the Gateway assessment appropriate public exhibition of the proposal will be applied for the prescribed period. Furthermore, written notification will be provided to the landowner and adjoining landowners.

The proposal will be advertised in the prescribed manner under the gateway procedures.

Part 6- Project Timeline

It is envisaged that the gateway process will take approximately 9-11 months for a project of this scale.

Gateway Determination	November 2022
Timeframe for completion of technical studies	No further studies identified
Timeframe for agency consultation	November 2022 to February 2023
Public Exhibition	February to April 2023
Public Hearing	No hearing identified
Consideration of submissions	April 2023
Date of submission of LEP to DPIE	May 2023
Anticipated date of plan made	June 2023
Anticipated date plan forwarded to DPIE for notification	June 2023

Part 7- Appendices

Appendices included within this planning proposal are listed in the table below:

Appendix 1	Draft Brisbane Grove & Mountain Ash Precinct-Specific Development Control Chapter
Appendix 2	Proponents Submitted Planning Proposal
Appendix 3	Concept Subdivision Layout Plan
Appendix 4a	Council Report & Resolution- 15 March 2022
Appendix 4b	C2 MLS Council Report & Resolution- 20 September 2022
Appendix 5a	Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment
Appendix 5b	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Appendix 6a	Heritage Impact Statement
Appendix 6b	Council's Heritage Consultant Advice
Appendix 7a	Water Cycle Management Study
Appendix 7b	Waste Water Management Site Plan
Appendix 7c	Stormwater Management Site Plan
Appendix 7d	Stormwater Drainage and Flood Impact Site Plan
Appendix 7e	Water NSW Initial Pre-gateway Referral Response- 5 May 2022
Appendix 7f	2 nd Water NSW Pre-gateway Referral Response- 26 September 2022
Appendix 8a	Biodiversity Assessment
Appendix 8b	Council's Biodiversity Officer referral comments
Appendix 9	Preliminary Site Investigation (Contamination)
Appendix 10	Development Control Plan Flood Policy
Appendix 11a	Strategic Bush Fire Study
Appendix 11b	Strategic Bush Fire Study Site Plan
Appendix 12	Traffic and Parking Assessment Report