APPENDIX A – Reasons for refusal

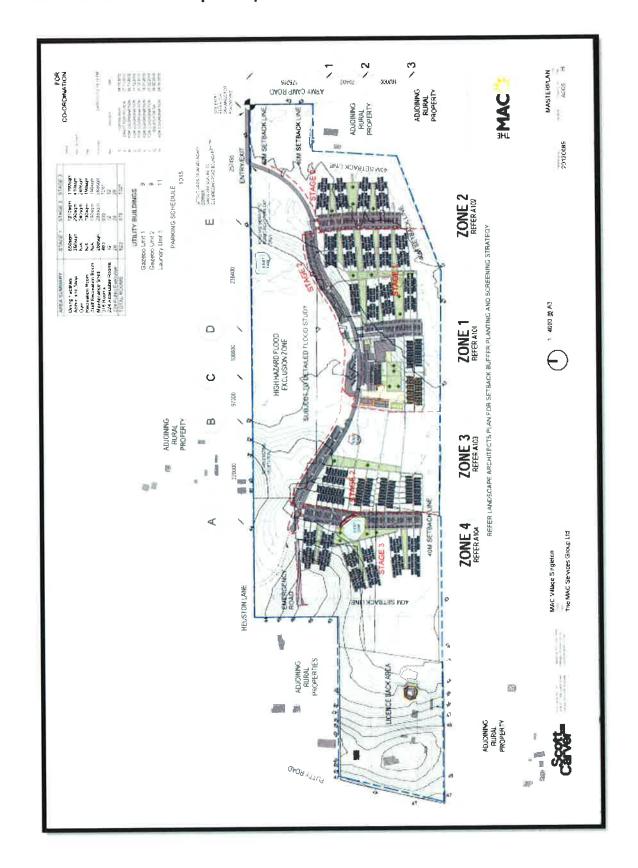
- 1. The proposed development is prohibited within the 1(a) (Rural Zone) of Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996 as it is characterised as a boarding house.
- 2. The proposed development is not consistent with the objectives of the 1(a)(Rural Zone) contained in *Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996*. In particular:
 - (a) The development has not demonstrated that it will protect and conserve agricultural land and encourage continuing viable and sustainable agricultural land use;
 - (b) The development does not promote the protection and preservation of natural ecological systems and processes;
 - (c) The development does not maintain the scenic amenity and landscape quality of the area;
 - (d) The development does not provide for the proper and co-ordinated use of rivers and water catchment areas.
- 3. The proposed development is prohibited within the RU1 Primary Production zone of *Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013* as it is characterised as a tourist and visitor accommodation.
- 4. The proposed development will have an adverse impact on the landscape and visual amenity of the locality and the proposed landscaping will not be effective in minimising those impacts.
- 5. The proposed landscaping will have an adverse impact on the landscape and visual amenity of the locality.
- 6. The proposed development does not have a suitable evacuation route in case of flooding.
- 7. The proposed development is not consistent with the aims of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008.* In particular:
 - (a) The proposed development does not facilitate the orderly and economic use and development of rural lands for rural and related purposes;
 - (b) The proposed development does not implement measures designed to reduce land use conflicts.
- 8. The proposed development is not consistent with the rural planning principals of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008*. In particular:
 - (a) The development does not promote and protect opportunities for current and potential productive and sustainable economic activities in rural areas;
 - (b) The development does not recognise the importance of rural lands and agriculture and the changing nature of agriculture and of trends, demands and issues in agriculture in the area, region or State;
 - (c) The development does not recognise the significance of rural land uses to the State and rural communities, including the social and economic benefits of rural land use and development;
 - (d) The development does not balance the social, economic and environmental interests of the community;
 - (e) The development does not maintain biodiversity, protection of native vegetation, recognise the importance of water resources and avoid constrained land;

- (f) The development does not recognise or preserve the existing opportunities for rural lifestyle, settlement and housing and the contributions it makes to the social and economic welfare of rural communities;
- (g) The development is not consistent with the Singleton Land Use Strategy 2008 ensuring consistency with any applicable regional strategy of the Department of Planning or any applicable local strategy endorsed by the Director-General.
- 9. The subject site is not suitable for the proposed development given in particular:
 - (a) The site is located within a low density rural area and the proposed development is not compatible with the surrounding landscape, traditional built form or density;
 - (b) The site is identified as flood prone land;
 - (c) A suitable evacuation route, in case of flooding, is not available
 - (d) The site has the potential to contain Aboriginal sites that could be impacted upon;
 - (e) The site is Class 3 agricultural land and the proposed development will sterilise the site and fragment the surrounding agricultural land;
 - (f) The site is visually constrained and has limited natural screening opportunities;
 - (g) The site's location in a rural locality away from the developed urban area will result in significant light spillage and sky glow.
 - (h) There is a lack of certainty presented in the application that appropriate provisions of water and sewer can be achieved given the reliance on obtaining easements or agreements with private land owners.
- The proposed development does not comply with the Singleton Development Control Plan 2012. In particular the development does not provide sufficient parking in accordance with the requirements of the parking and access provisions.
- 11. The applicant has submitted inadequate information in support of the development application. In particular:
 - (a) The applicant has not provided sufficient information to enable an assessment in accordance with the requirements of clause 7(1)(b)(c) and 7(3) of State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 Remediation of Land;
 - (b) The acoustic assessment is inadequate and does not demonstrate if the proposed development will have an acoustic impact in the locality and how the proposed development will mitigate these impacts:
 - (c) The acoustic assessment does not adequately address the noise impacts of the adjoining agricultural uses on the proposed development;
 - (d) The flood study is insufficient to enable Council to adequately determine the impacts that flooding will have on the proposed development;
 - (e) The flood study is insufficient to enable Council to adequately determine the impacts that the proposed development will have on flooding in the locality;
 - (f) The applicant has not demonstrated the likely impacts of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage:

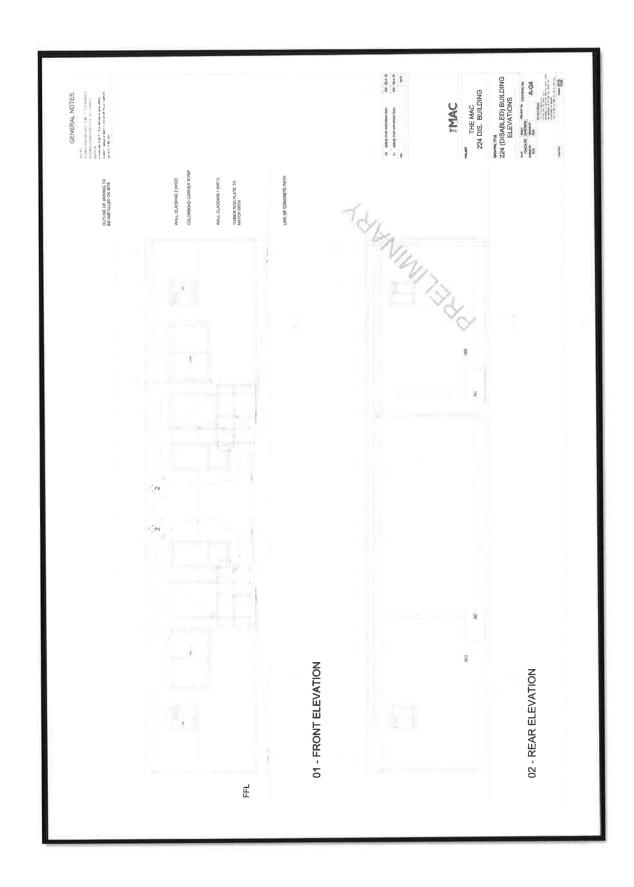
- (g) The traffic assessment is inadequate and has not considered in particular the impact of the proposed development on the local road network;
- (h) No information has been provided by the applicant as to how the proposed development will provide a dedicated fire fighting water supply;
- (i) The waste management plan does not provide detailed information about the storage locations of waste, how often the site will be serviced by a waste collection service or where garbage and recycling will be collected from on-site:
- (j) The information provided by the applicant is not sufficient to allow for an assessment of the proposed development's compliance with safety by design requirements of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Safer by Design.
- (k) The socio economic impact assessment makes a number of assumptions that are not substantiated and as a result the assessment is inadequate;
- (I) Inadequate detail with regards to an acceptable stormwater drainage solution has been provided;
- (m) Inadequate detail has been provided concerning the location and number of lights to be provided on the site.
- (n) Sufficient detail regarding the extent of earthworks proposed has not been provided;

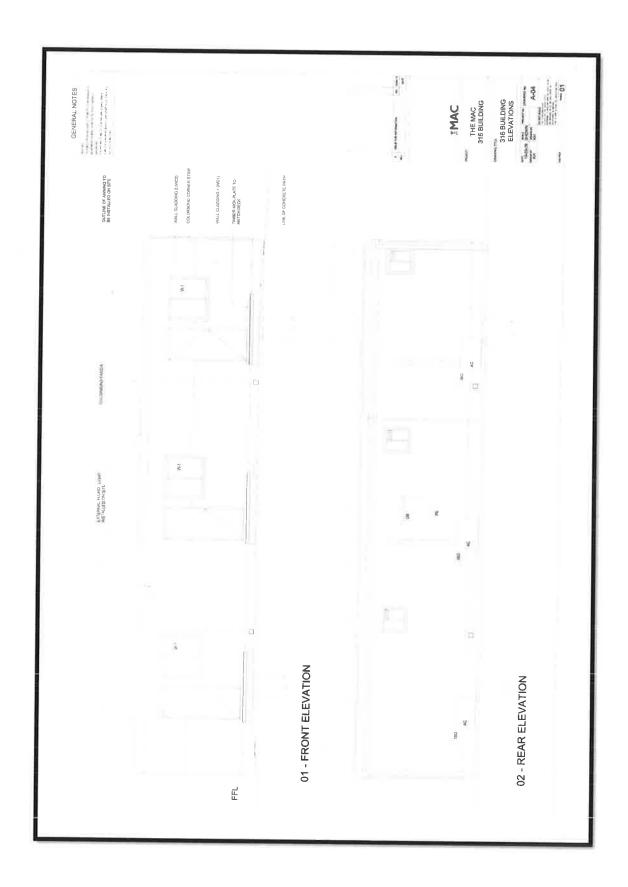
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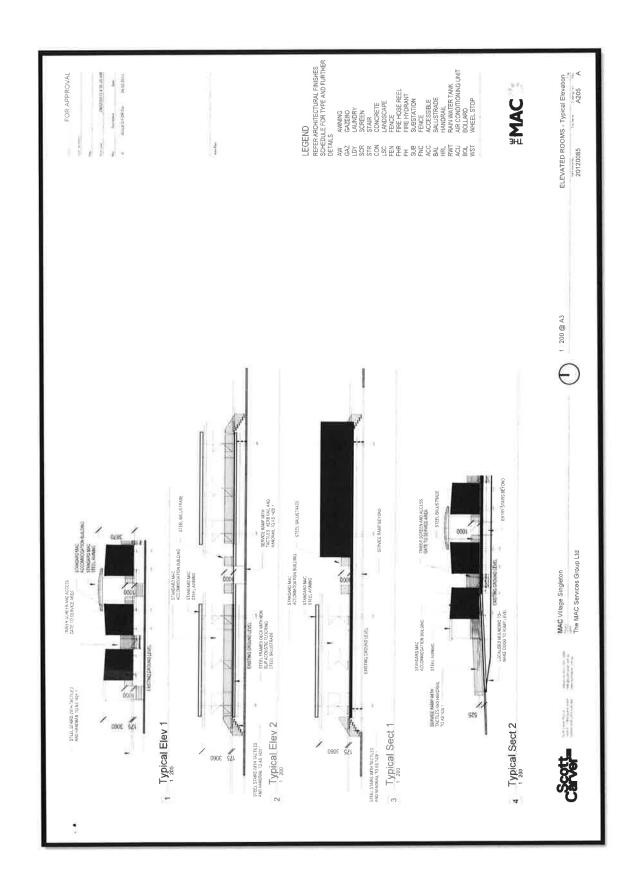
APPENDIX B – Development plans

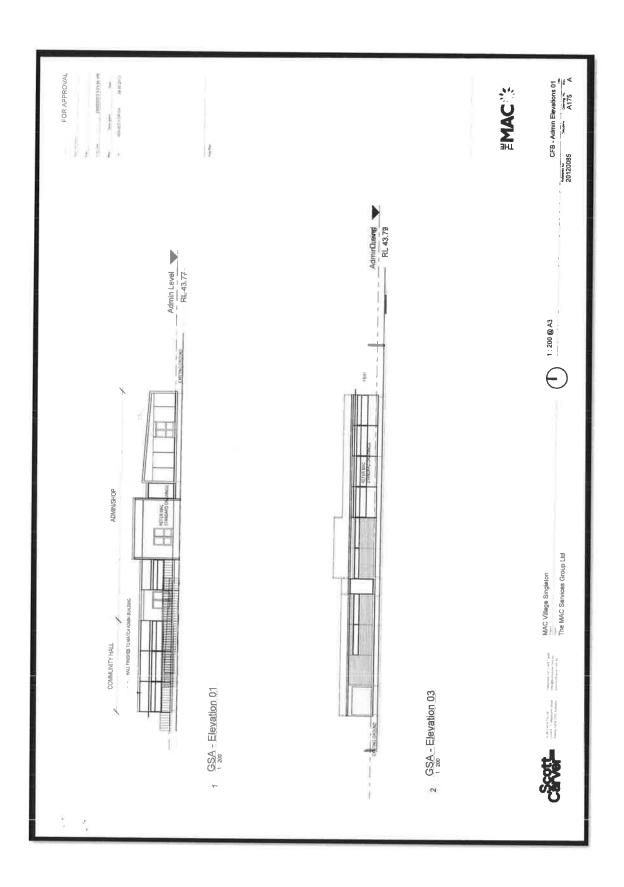


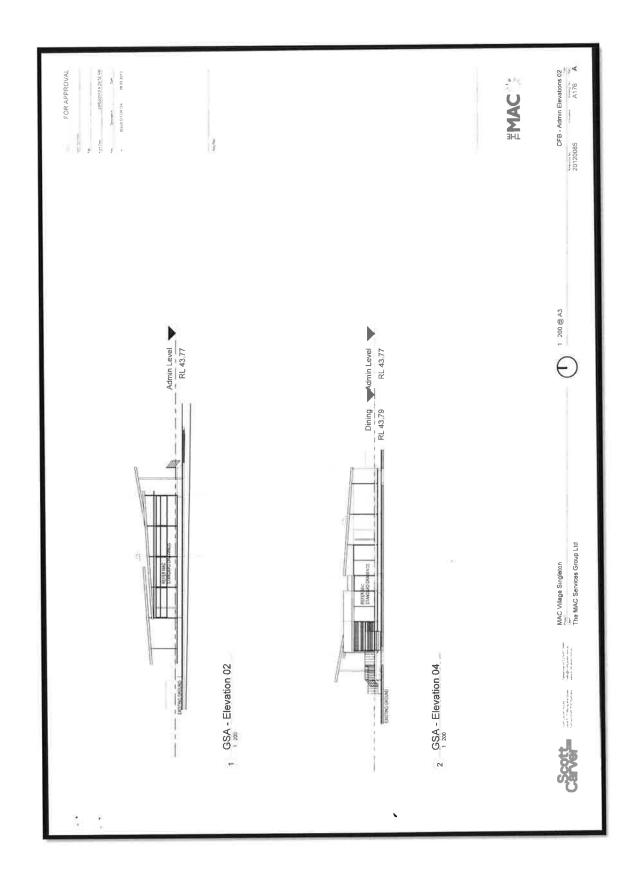


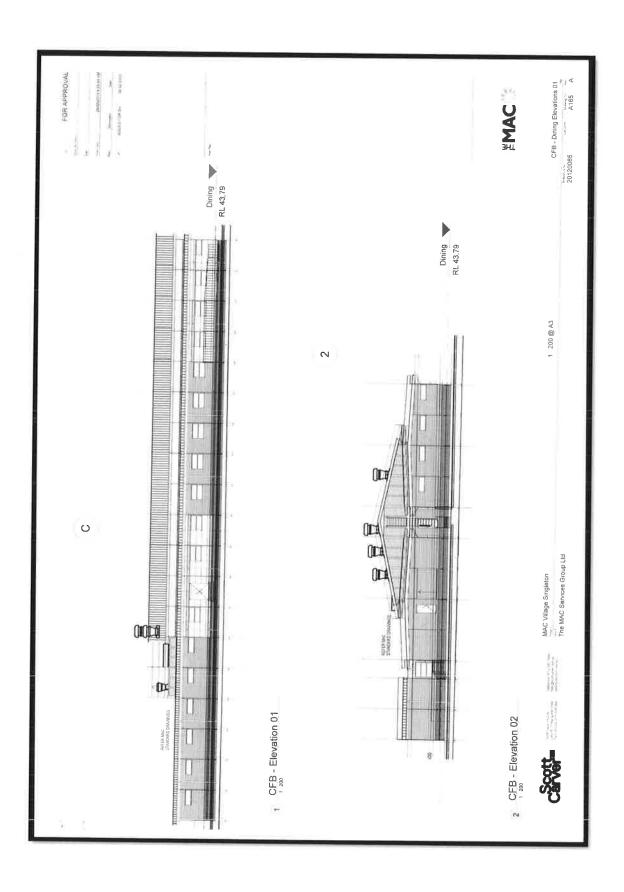


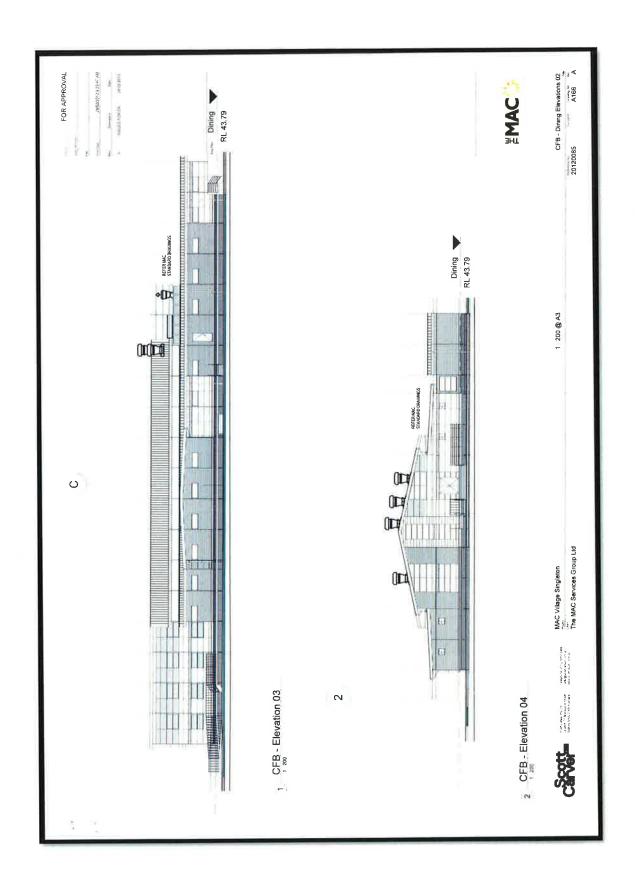


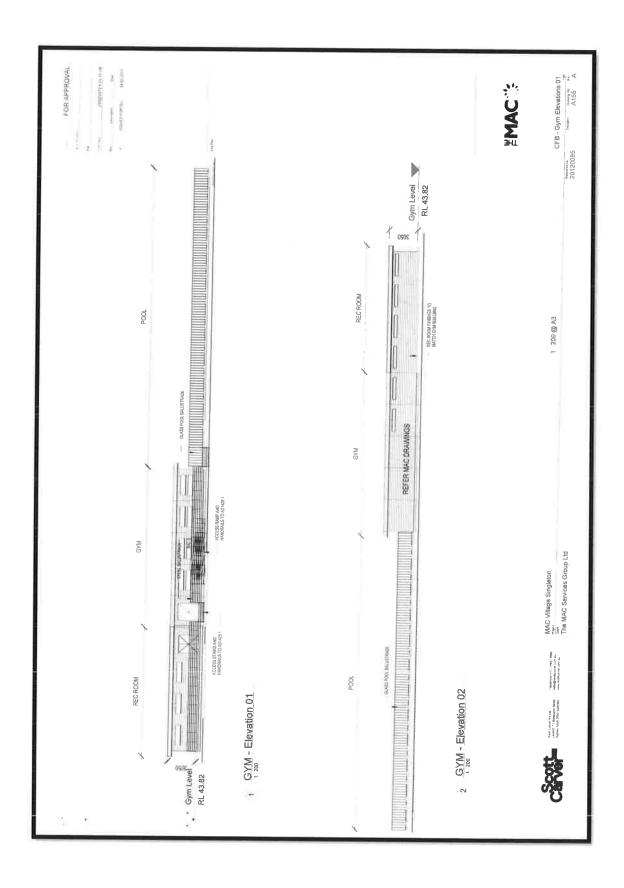


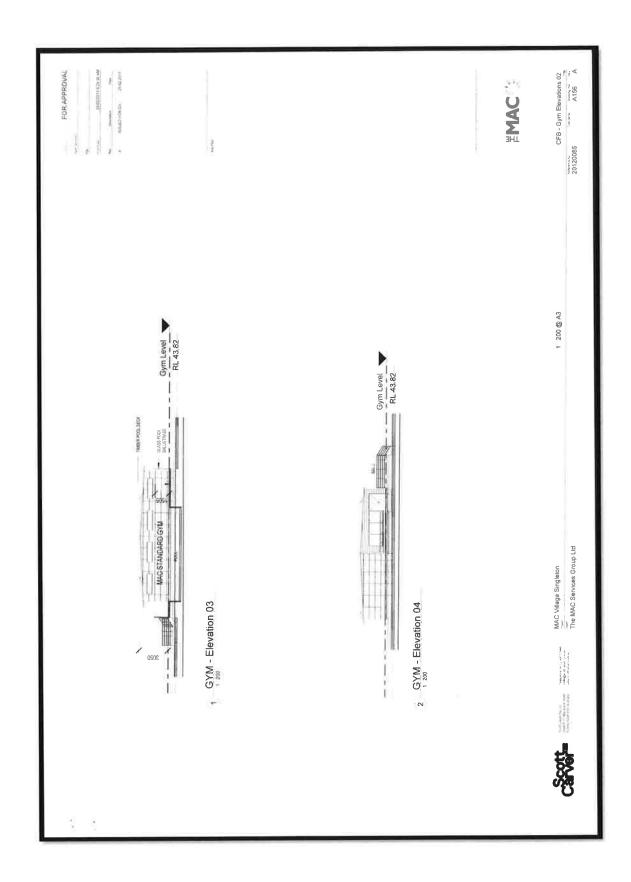


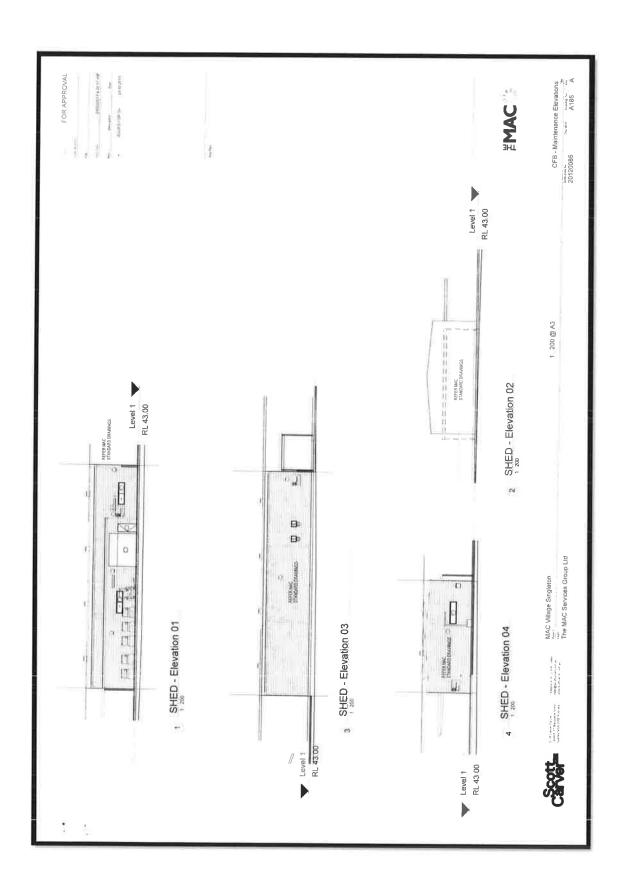












APPENDIX C - External referral comments



23 May 2013

SF2013/022829 CR2013/002057 MJ

General Manager Singleton Council DX 7063 SINGLETON

Attention: Ms Alison Clark

RECEIVED
2 4 MAY 2013

SINGLE FON COUNCIL

PUTTY ROAD (MR128): PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION VILLAGE AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS, LOT 60 DP 871167, 319 PUTTY ROAD, GLENRIDDING (DA 40/2013)

Dear Ms Clark

I refer to your letter dated 18 March 2013 regarding the subject development, forwarded to Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) for comment. Please accept my apologies for the delay in responding.

RMS Responsibilities and Obligations

Transport for NSW and RMS primary interests are in the road network, traffic and broader transport issues. In particular, the efficiency and safety of the classified road network, the security of property assets and the integration of land use and transport.

In accordance with the *Roads Act 1993*, RMS has powers in relation to road works, traffic control facilities, connections to roads and other works on the classified road network. Putty Road is a classified (Regional) road. RMS concurrence is required for connections to this road with Council consent, under Section 138 of the Act. Council is the roads authority for this road and all other public roads in the area.

In accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP) Clause 104, RMS is given the opportunity to review and provide comment on the subject development application as it meets the requirements under Schedule 3.

RMS Response and Requirements

RMS has reviewed the information provided and has no objections to the proposed development provided the following matters are addressed and included in Council's conditions of development consent:

Roads & Maritime Services

59 Darby Street, Newcastle NSW 2300 | Locked Bag 2030 Newcastle NSW 2300 DX7813 Newcastle T 02 4924 0688 | F 02 4924 0342 | E Ashish.Tamhane@rms.nsw.gov.au | 13 22 13

- A CHR / AUL Type intersection shall be provided at the intersection of the Putty Road and Carrington Street. The intersection shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Austroads Guide to Road Design 2009 (with RMS supplements) to the satisfaction of RMS and Council. The design plans shall be submitted to RMS for review and acceptance prior to the commencement of any works on site.
- All vehicular access to the site from the Putty Road shall be via the intersection of the Putty Road and Carrington Street.
- No vehicular access to the site from the Putty Road shall be permitted via Heuston Lane except in an emergency situation.
- Prior to the commencement of any works after Stage 1 (298 rooms), of the development, a
 revised Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) shall be undertaken to confirm the assumption that the
 transport of workers / groups between the village and works sites will be undertaken by bus
 transport. The TIA shall be submitted to RMS for review and acceptance prior to the
 commencement of any works after Stage 1 (298 rooms).
- A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) shall be prepared which details the
 management of light and heavy vehicle movements associated with the project during the
 construction phase of the development, including the transportation to the site of the building
 modules. The CTMP shall specifically address the movement of the building modules to the
 site, the management of construction traffic and any restrictions to the hours of heavy vehicle
 movements to avoid road use conflicts. The CTMP shall be submitted to RMS and Council for
 acceptance prior to commencement of any works.

Additionally, RMS would require a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) to be prepared which details the management of light and heavy vehicle movements associated with the decommissioning of the proposed village at the end of its lifespan prior to any decommissioning occurring. The CTMP would be submitted to RMS and Council for acceptance prior to commencement of any decommissioning works.

Advice to Council

- · RMS has no proposal that requires any part of the property.
- All matters relating to local road upgrades, the internal arrangements on-site such as car / bus
 parking, traffic / cyclist / pedestrian management, manoeuvring of service vehicles and
 provision for people with disabilities are matters for Council to determine.
- Council should ensure that the applicant is aware of the potential for road traffic noise to impact
 on development on the site. In this regard, the developer, not RMS, is responsible for providing
 noise attenuation measures in accordance with the Department of Environment, Climate
 Change and Water's NSW Road Noise Policy 2011, should the applicant seek assistance at a
 later date.

Where the Office of Environment and Heritage external noise criteria would not feasibly or reasonably be met RMS recommends that Council apply internal noise objectives for all habitable rooms under ventilated conditions that comply with the Building Code of Australia.

On Council's determination of this matter, it would be appreciated if a copy of the Notice of Determination is forwarded to RMS for record and / or action purposes.

Should you require further advice please contact me on (02) 4924 0688. Yours sincerely, Ash Tamhane A/Manager Land Use Hunter Region





Singleton Council PO Box 314 Singleton . NSW 2330

Attention: Alison Clarke Town Planner.

RE: Development Application No. DA40/2013 - Temporary Accomodation Village and Ancillary Buildings.

Property: Lot 60 DP: 871167 ~ 319 Putty Road, Glenridding.

Dear Alison,

A copy of the D. A. plans and a statement of environmental effects were forwarded to Hunter Valley Police for comment on the proposed development.

In April, 2001 the NSW Minister for Planning introduced Crime Prevention Guidelines to Section 79C of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. These guidelines require consent authorities to ensure that development provides safety and security to users and the community. 'If a development presents a crime risk, the guidelines can be used to justify modification of the development to minimise crime risk, or, refusal of the development on the grounds that crime risk cannot be appropriately minimised.'

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a crime prevention strategy that focuses on the planning, design and structure of cities and neighbourhoods. It reduces opportunities for crime by using design and place management principles that reduce the likelihood of essential crime ingredients from intersecting in time and space.

Hunter Valley Local Area Command

Muswellbrook Police Station

26 William Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2553

prince 07 0542 6910. Faciannie 02 6542 6911. EAct 61910. EFax 61911. FTV 02-9211 3776 https://doi.org/10.1001/

NSW POLICE FORCE RECRUITING NOW 1800 222 122

Predatory offenders often make cost-benefit assessments of potential victims and locations before committing crime. CPTED aims to create the reality (or perception) that the costs of committing crime are greater than the likely benefits. This is achieved by creating environmental and social conditions that:

- Maximize risk to offenders (increasing the likelihood of detection, challenge and apprehension).
- Maximise the effort required to commit crime (increasing the time, energy and resources required to commit crime)
- Minimise the actual and perceived benefits of crime (removing, minimizing or concealing crime attractors and rewards) and
- Minimise excuse making opportunities (removing conditions that encourage/facilitate rationalization of inappropriate behaviour)

The proposed development is to establish a relocatable home hostel site in comprising of up to 1,501 units. This will occur through developing the site and constructing the buildings in a proposed 5 stages. Depending on the demand for the accommodation will dictate how each stage progresses. The units are to be utilised by shift workers at local mine sites and the industrial businesses. The construction of recreational buildings, swimming pool and other facilities are proposed.

The proposed site is approx. 43 hectares of currently rural, undeveloped land on the Putty Road, Glendenning, approximately 3 kilometres south of Singleton.

Access to and from the development is via Heuston Lane from Army Camp Road or Putty Road. This lane is a dirt road and it is proposed to upgrade. It is proposed that all vehicle movement will be via Army Camp Road and not Putty Road.

I have perused the plans and documents supplied by Muswellbrook Shire Council. I have addressed a number of categories as follows:-

Surveillance

Natural surveillance is achieved when normal space users can see and be seen by others. This highlights the importance of building layout, orientation and location; the strategic use of design; landscaping and lighting. Natural surveillance is a by-product of well-planned, well-designed and well-used space. Technical/mechanical Surveillance is achieved through mechanical/electronic measures such as CCTV, help points and mirrored building panels. Technical/mechanical surveillance is commonly used as a 'patch' to supervise isolated, higher risk locations. Formal (or Organised) Surveillance is achieved through the tactical positioning of guardians. An example would be the use of on-site supervisors at higher risk locations.

General Comments in Design for Surveillance:

- The placement of car parks in between the units will be provide natural surveillance with people moving through them to get to the facilities, however the car parks on the boundaries will not benefit with this movement as much. This may be enhanced by CCTV surveillance if a problem is identified with stealing from motor vehicles.
- There is some natural surveillance provided from the units into the car parks, and gardens/vegetation should be of a type that does not restrict a clear view.
 The thicker the vegetation is this provides hiding or concealments spots, which adds to the comfort of potential offenders.
- The car parks are orientated towards the units allowing for good site lines.
- The plans show organised activities which will increase the natural surveillance and movement in and around the site.

Recommended Conditions of consent;

- As a safety consideration the vegetation such as shrubs should not provide
 easy concealment and on matures trees the lower limb should be about the
 average head height. If an offender feels that they can be seen it may reduce
 the likelihood of crime being committed. Gardens should strike a balance
 between aesthetics and safety.
- Keep vegetation around car park low and maintained, to preserve good site lines of vehicles parked there.
- CCTV should be of high resolution for any chance of identifying offenders and placed where natural or supervised surveillance is absent.
- As stated in the plans the use of security patrols, if required.

Lighting

There is a proven correlation between poor lighting, fear of crime, the avoidance of public places and crime opportunity (Painter, 1997). Good lighting can assist in increasing the usage of an area. There is no information with the plans, which were reviewed to indicate the lighting proposals for the development.

General Comments in Design for Lighting:

 Lighting should be designed to the Australian and New Zealand Lighting Standards. Australia and New Zealand Lighting Standard 1158.1 – Pedestrian, requires lighting engineers and designers to consider crime risk and fear when selecting lamps and lighting levels.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

• It is recommended that further information be obtained in regards to the use of lighting, both internally and externally to ensure lighting meets required standards to enhance surveillance opportunities during hours of darkness and the safety of staff and clients.

NB: Consider installing sensor lighting, which is cost effective as it only, activates when movement is detected within the zone.

Territorial Re-enforcement

Criminals rarely commit crime in areas where the risk of detection and challenge are high. People who have guardianship or ownership of areas are more likely to provide effective supervision and to intervene in crime than passing strangers. Effective guardians are often ordinary people who are spatially 'connected' to a place and feel an association with, or responsibility for it. *Territorial Re-enforcement* uses actual and symbolic boundary markers, spatial legibility and environmental cues to 'connect' people with space, to encourage communal responsibility for public areas and facilities, and to communicate to people where they should/not be and what activities are appropriate.

General Comments

Environment maintenance

- Clean and well maintained areas send clear message to define space use.
- · Vandalism and graffiti removal plan should be in place
- Well placed garbage bins though out the centre encourages patrons not to litter. Cleaners moving though out the centre provide good surveillance and guardianship of areas.
- Effective signage and directions will provide guidance to visitors/customers in locating main areas and keep them away from restricted areas.
- Signs can also assist in controlling activities and movements throughout the premises
- There is a statement about using a single, clearly identifiable point of entry in
 the information provided but little other information to indicate other signage,
 which might be used in and around the development. Clear universal signs
 will remove confusion that may result in legitimise exploration, trespassing
 and excuse making by opportunistic criminals.
- Signage also needs to be provided at entry/exit points and throughout the
 development to assist users and warn intruders they will be prosecuted.

Access Control

Access control treatments restrict, channel and encourage people and vehicles into, out of and around the development. Way-finding, desire-lines and formal/informal routes are important crime prevention considerations.

Access control is used to increase the time and effort required to commit crime and to increase the risk to criminals. *Natural access control* includes the tactical use of landforms and waterways features, design measures including building configuration; formal and informal pathways, landscaping, fencing and gardens. *Technical/Mechanical access control* includes the employment of security hardware and *Formal (or Organised) access control* includes on-site guardians such as employed security officers.

General Comments in Design for Access Control:

 There is little information supplied to indicate the access control treatments in and around the development.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- The main entry/exit points should be fitted with Australia and New Zealand Standards – Locksets, which comply with the Building Code of Australia.
- The windows should also be fitted with key operated locksets (Australia and New Zealand Standard – Lock Sets) to restrict unauthorized access to the development.
- Clear prominent signs advising conditions of entry.

General comments regarding the application.

Waste Management -

On the plans provided there is no area identified near the kitchen/dining room or on the site for large waste bins. These should be located near a supervised area and be fitted with a lock to prevent unauthorised access to bin.

Public Transport

Currently there is **no** bus service to the proposed site. There is limited public transport available for clients using the proposed development. During closing times from local license premises there are delays in meeting the demands from patrons. The taxis service currently does not meet the demand during these times. Consideration should be given, if the need is evident, that The MAC Village runs a courtesy bus for clients wishing to access the licensed premises.

External inquiries.

In completing this report, Police have contacted Police from Narrabri, where a Mac Village is already operational. Police at Narrabri stated they very rarely have to attend

the village and that Management runs a good operation. It was stated that The MAC has a strong emphasis on the residence as well as visitors to the site, complying with their code of conduct policy.

Conclusion

The New South Wales Police have a vital interest in ensuring the safety of members of the community and their property. By using the recommendations contained in this evaluation, any person who does so acknowledges that:

- It is not possible to make areas evaluated by the NSWP absolutely safe for members of the community or their property
- 2. It is based upon the information provided to the NSWP at the time the evaluation was made,
- The evaluation is a confidential document and is for use by the consent authority or organizations referred to on page 1 only,
- The contents of this evaluation are not to be copied or circulated otherwise that for the purposes of the consent authority or organization.

The NSW Police hopes that by using the recommendations contained in this document, criminal activity will be reduced and the safety of members of the community and their property will be increased. However, it does not guarantee that all risks have been identified, or that the area evaluated will be free from criminal activity if its recommendations are followed.

We would like to thank you for the opportunity of inspecting the plans for this development and should you require further information on the subjects mentioned within this report feel free to contact Senior Constable Sheree Gray, Crime Prevention Officer, Hunter Valley LAC, Phone 6542-6999.

Senior Constable Crime Management Unit Hunter Valley LAC

S. Gray



ID_EP_ELP_OUT_2013_AF13597419

Ms Alison Clark Town Planner Singleton Council PO Box 314 SINGLETON NSW 2330



Dear Ms Clark

RE: DA40/2013 - Temporary Accommodation Village and Ancillary Buildings - Lot 60 DP871167, 319 Putty Road Glenridding

Thank you for referring the above application to the Department of Defence for comment. Defence understands that this application is to construct a temporary accommodation village comprising a total of 1501 rooms and associated infrastructure on a 43 hectare site that is located to the north of the Singleton Military Area (SMA).

The SMA is a significant Defence asset that supports the training of Australian Defence Force personnel and units. A wide range of activities are conducted by day and night within the SMA including training in small arms weapons and large calibre indirect fire weapon systems such as rifles, machine gun, grenade and artillery. The SMA is also designed, managed and operated to support RAAF bombing training. As such, the facility is heavily booked and is utilised in excess of 300 days per year for training activities.

Defence is duly concerned to ensure that the long-term viability of SMA is not compromised through inappropriate development on surrounding land and that the assessment of development proposals in the vicinity of the SMA adequately consider and address the presence and impact of Defence activities.

The subject site is located well outside the area affected by Community Annoyance Level (CAL) 115. Should Singleton City Council approve the development application for the temporary accommodation village, Defence requests that the proponent be made aware that the land may be subject to noise and vibration generated by activities at SMA.

The application indicates that proposed access to the site will be from Army Camp Road and works will involve upgrading of the intersection of Army Camp Road and Hueston Lane to enable vehicles to safely enter the site. Army Camp Road is important to Defence as it provides access to the SMA and is a key route-to-work for Defence staff, including for many

Defending Australia and its National Interests

pedestrians and cyclists accessing SMA. Any upgrade to Army Camp Road will need to consider the nature of Defence traffic, including safety needs and the potential use by heavy vehicles.

Should you wish to discuss the content of this submission further, please contact Mr Tim Hogan, on (02) 6266 8540, or by email at lpsi.directorate@defence.gov.au.

Please also note that I have recently been appointed as the Director of External Land Planning and my contact details are provided in the signature block below.

Yours sincerely

Simone Murray Director External Land Planning

Department of Defence

BP26-1-A052

Brindbella Park

CANBERRA ACT 2602

15 April 2013

DS NNSW CC SADO SMA

Defending Australia and its National Interests



ID_EP_ELP_OUT_2013_AF13793687

Ms Alison Clark Town Planner Singleton Council PO Box 314 SINGLETON NSW 2330



Dear Ms Clark

RE: DA40/2013 – Temporary Accommodation Village and Ancillary Buildings – Lot 60 DP871167, 319 Putty Road Glenridding

Thank you for referring the above application to the Department of Defence for comment. Defence wishes to provide supplementary advice in addition to previous comments provided on 15 April 2013.

Defence is concerned that the proposed temporary accommodation village site is subject to flooding and the proponent has articulated that they intend to seek access through the Singleton Military Area (SMA) in cases where flooding impacts on the town side of Army Camp Road. Under emergency Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) situations, where major flooding occurs this arrangement would be acceptable to Defence.

However, under minor flooding, which anecdotal evidence suggests is a routine occurrence along Army Camp Road and in and around the Doughboy Creek area, Defence would not be prepared to grant access through the SMA. The key concern for Defence is that in granting public access through Defence land, Defence accepts the transfer of risk to pedestrians / eyelists to on base, with an added risk to soldiers under physical and military training. In addition it would also raise security concerns.

In this instance, Defence will support access through the base for Emergency evacuation needs, but routine ingress and egress in cases of minor flooding would not be supported.

Should you wish to discuss the content of this submission further, please contact Mr Tim Hogan, on (02) 6266 8540, or by email at lpsi.directorate@defence.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Simone Murray

Director External Land Planning

Department of Defence BP26-1-A052

Brindbella Park CANBERRA ACT 2602

30April 2013

CC DS NNSW

SADFO SMA

Defending Australia and its National Interests



29 March 2013

The General Manager Singleton Council PO Box 314 SINGLETON NSW 2330 (Sent by fax: 6572 4197)

Attention:

Alison Clark - Town Planner

Dear Sir

RE:

DA-40/2013 – TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION VILLIAGE AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS – LOT 60 DP871167 – 319 PUTTY ROAD, GLENRIDDING

Thank you for your letter dated 18 March 2013 with the above application and relevant

accompanying documentation.

It is a very great concern that there does not appear to have been an Aboriginal Archaeological Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken over this property as one of a necessary report for assessment by the Council and the Office of Environment and Conservation (OEH). This is considering that it is proposed to construct an invasive development on moderately disturbed and previously unsurveyed rural land within a known

sensitive Aboriginal cultural landscape.

We would appreciate it if you would discuss this issue with your development applicant and advise the Wanaruah LALC who and when the AACHIA will be undertaken and which archaeologist will be carrying out the work.

Should you wish to discuss this issue, please do not hesitate to contact Suzie Worth or Noel Downs (CEO) at the Land Council on 02 6543 1288.

Kind regards,

Suzie Worth

Indigenous Archaeologist for the Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council

(Mobile: 0427 102 116)



