

05/12/2013  
C66**SCHEDULE 6 TO THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **DPO6**.

**KORUMBURRA RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREAS****1.0**05/12/2013  
C66**Requirement before a permit is granted**

A permit may be granted before a development plan has been prepared to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority for the following:

- A minor extension, minor addition or minor modification to an existing development that does not prejudice the future orderly development of the general area affected by the Development Plan Overlay to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
- The use and development of land for agriculture provided it is minor in nature and does not prejudice the future residential use and development of the land, or the residential amenity of surrounding areas.
- The use, development & subdivision of land by a public authority or utility provider.

**2.0**05/12/2013  
C66**Conditions and requirements for permits**

Before deciding on an application to subdivide land, construct buildings, or carry out works, the Responsible Authority must consider, as appropriate:

- Whether the development of the land is occurring in an efficient and orderly manner having regard to essential services, community facilities, open space and roads.
- The potential for future re-subdivision.
- The interface between proposed and existing nearby developments, to reduce the chance of conflicting developments, especially in relation to the industrial zoned land north of Bena Road.
- The need to minimise access points to Jumbunna Road.
- The design of any proposed buildings to enhance and reinforce the character of the area.
- The timing and staging of the development of the land.
- The consistency of the proposed development with the approved development plan.
- The consistency of the proposed development with the adopted Korumburra Structure Plan, where relevant.
- Any other matter, as deemed appropriate by the Responsible Authority, which the development plan should take account of based on the specific character of the land.
- The requirement for building envelopes, agreements or covenants to be registered on newly created titles to achieve the lot development restrictions set out in the development plan.
- An assessment against the requirements of Clause 56 of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme.

**Development and community infrastructure**

Prior to the issuing of a Statement of Compliance (or otherwise agreed to in writing by the Responsible Authority), the landowners may enter into an agreement with the Responsible Authority pursuant to section 173 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* or other mechanisms approved by Council. Any such agreement should make provision for contributions to be made by the owners towards the provision of development and community infrastructure on public land (including the provision of land and/or the payment of financial levies) required as a consequence of the subdivision of the land.

### **Fencing Requirement**

Fencing on sensitive interfaces (existing residential zoned land bordering DPO6) is to be a minimum 1.8m high solid fence to be provided at the developer's expense prior to the issue of Statement of Compliance on the subdivision of the land. The location and type of fencing may be varied subject to the approval of the Responsible Authority.

## **3.0**

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### **Requirements for development plan**

The development plan must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

The development plan may be approved in stages. Each development plan stage must represent a logical land development unit bounded by roads, natural features or the boundaries of the Development Plan Overlay map area.

The development plan must show / provide:

#### **Land use and subdivision layout**

- The proposed boundaries of the development area, and provide the strategic justification for those boundaries.
- The overall subdivision of the area, including where possible, the proposed size and density of allotments which provide opportunities for a diverse range of housing types.
- The provision of a sensitive residential interface with adjoining residential land. Lots directly adjoining the Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ) must include a rear setback of a minimum of 7 metres from the zone boundary to any new structure, with a minimum of a 3 metre wide landscape buffer along the zone boundary, or alternative, determined to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
- Street network that:
  - Limits the creation of new road access points onto Jumbunna Road and support building frontages with two way surveillance.
- The overall pattern of development of the area, including any proposed re-zoning of land and proposed land uses.
- A staging plan that demonstrates an efficient and orderly provision of infrastructure and services
- An accessible and integrated network of walking and cycling routes for safe and convenient travel to adjoining communities (including existing and future areas included in the DPO), local destinations or points of local interest, activity centres, community hubs, open spaces and public transport.
- The provision of any commercial facilities and the extent to which these can be co-located with community and public transport facilities to provide centres with a mix of land uses and develop vibrant, active, clustered and more walkable neighbourhood destinations.

#### **Industrial Zone interface**

For subdivision and development north of Foster Creek an interface management plan is to be provided which specifies a design response and specific building and lot controls including, where required, controls to address amenity concerns related to noise, odour, vibration and lighting arising from legally occurring industrial activities within the Industrial 1 and Industrial 3 Zones. This may be executed via a Section 173 Agreement.

### **Earthworks and Land Form**

- Where steeply sloping land exists on the site, the development plan shall detail how the proposed design responds to the topography and contours of the land, and whether significant earthworks are likely to be required for subdivisions to ensure good development design outcomes are achieved. Where land exceeds a slope of 20% a geotechnical report must be prepared by an appropriately qualified person demonstrating the suitability of the land for development. The report must provide sufficient detail to ensure environmental, access and amenity issues are appropriately addressed. The report should detail whether building envelopes or other controls are likely to be required at the subdivision stage.

### **Infrastructure Services**

- An integrated stormwater and flood management plan that incorporates water sensitive urban design techniques which provides for the protection of natural systems, integration of stormwater treatment into the landscape, improved water quality, and reduction and mitigation of run-off and peak flows, including consideration of downstream impacts.
- A comprehensive Traffic Impact Assessment prepared to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority in consultation with the Roads Corporation that identifies existing and post development traffic generation, distribution and associated analysis and the pattern and location of the major arterial road network of the area including existing roads and the location and details of any required:
  - road widening
  - signalised/unsignalised intersections
  - access points
  - pedestrian crossings or safe refuges
  - cycle lanes
  - bus lanes and stops
- The pattern and location of any internal road system based on a safe and practical hierarchy of roads including safe pedestrian and bicycle connections and crossing points in accordance with South Gippsland Paths and Trails Strategy 2010 (as amended) and South Gippsland Open Space Strategy 2007 (as amended). The internal road network must specifically provide for the potential for internal road connectivity to the existing dwelling lots that have potential for further subdivision.
- In consultation with relevant agencies and authorities, provision of public transport stops where appropriate within easy walking distance to residential dwellings and key destinations. Stops should also be located near active areas where possible.
- Identification of costs for infrastructure provision both onsite and offsite

### **Open Space and Landscaping**

- The location and size of the proposed open spaces that cater for a range of user groups and provide a variety of functions that perform both an active and passive role for recreation, as appropriate.
- Public open spaces designed to provide:
  - The inclusion of pedestrian and cycle paths and play equipment, that encourage active recreational opportunities.
  - Opportunities for visual surveillance to promote safety of users, through encouraging active frontages, using buildings to frame public spaces and locating open spaces within or adjacent to activity centres where possible.

- A landscaping plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, identifying all proposed landscaping with particular regard to the interface with surrounding residential and industrial developments, open space and roads. The landscape plan must include canopy tree plantings within both the internal and external road network to soften the visual impact of new development when viewed from within and outside the development area. The landscape plan must provide a high level of detail where new development is adjoining Jumbunna Road, Bena Road and new Connector Street – Level 1 roads, especially in areas where new development is inward facing and not addressing the road.

#### **Community Infrastructure and Meeting Places**

- Provision for access and social interaction, particularly where this encourages physical activity. For example:
  - Consider the need for public amenities, including toilets and bicycle parking at key destinations in accordance with Path and Trails Strategy 2010 (as amended).
  - The pattern and location of pedestrian and bicycle paths should provide safe and practical access to and from community facilities and meeting places.
  - Spaces should be designed to accommodate community events.
  - Consider the need for onsite community facilities or where required, upgrades and contribution to offsite community infrastructure.

#### **Flora and Fauna**

- In consultation with the Department of Sustainability and Environment, a flora and fauna survey, prepared by a suitably qualified expert, which includes but is not limited to species surveys for Gippsland Giant Earthworm, and measures required to protect the identified species.
- An assessment of any native vegetation to be removed having regard to Victoria's Native Vegetation Management: A Framework for Action, including how it is proposed to protect and manage any appropriate native vegetation, including the provision of any offsets if required.
- Regard must be had to the West Gippsland Native Vegetation Plan 2003. (as amended)

#### **Cultural Heritage**

- A cultural heritage assessment including how cultural heritage values will be managed.

#### **Land Contamination**

An investigation by an appropriately qualified person of the potential location and forms of land contamination resulting from previous land uses, as well as measures to address contamination in areas where sensitive land uses are proposed. The investigation must consider, but not be limited to, agricultural chemical use, informal land dumping, industrial & mining activities.

#### **Process and Outcomes**

The development plan should be prepared with an appropriate level of community participation as determined by the Responsible Authority.

An implementation plan must be submitted as part of the development plan, indicating the proposed staging of the development and timing of infrastructure provision.

The approved development plan may be amended to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

#### **Decision guidelines for development plan**

Before deciding on a development plan, the Responsible Authority must be satisfied that the plan has regard to the following information:

- Victoria's Native Vegetation Management: A Framework for Action 2002

## SOUTH GIPPSLAND PLANNING SCHEME

- National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division) 2004, Healthy by Design: a planners' guide to environments for active living®, National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division) or as amended;
- South Gippsland Path and Trails Strategy 2010 (as amended).
- South Gippsland Open Space Strategy 2007 (as amended).
- Korumburra Structure Plan 2010 (as amended)