	Warringah Development Control Plan 2011				
Co	entrol	Compliance	Comment		
Pa	rt B - Built Form Controls				
B1	Wall Heights				
7.	Walls are not to exceed 7.2 metres from ground level (existing) to the underside of the ceiling on the uppermost floor of the building (excluding habitable areas wholly located within a roof space).	N/A	This control does not apply to E4 zoned land.		
Ex	rceptions				
Th 20	is control may be varied on sites with slopes greater than 10% within the building footprint (measured at the base of e external walls), provided the building:				
	 does not exceed the 8.5 metre height development standard; is designed and located to minimise bulk and scale; and has a minimal visual impact when viewed from the 				
R2	downslope sides of the land. Number of Storeys				
52	Buildings on land shown coloured on the DCP Map Number of Storeys must comply with the maximum number of storeys identified on the DCP Map Number of Storeys.	N/A	Pursuant to the DCP maps the site is not subject to a maximum number of storeys control.		
В3	Side Boundary Envelope				
1.	Buildings on land shown coloured on the DCP Map Side Boundary Envelopes must be sited within a building envelope determined by projecting planes at 45 degrees from a height above ground level (existing) at the side boundaries of:	N/A	Pursuant to the DCP maps the site is not subject to a Side Boundary Envelope control.		

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4 metres, or5 metres		
2. On land within the R3 Medium Density Residential zone, above and below ground structures and private open space, carparking, vehicle access ramps, balconies, terraces, and the like shall not encroach the side boundary envelope.	N/A	Land is zoned E4 - General Industrial.
B4 Site Coverage		
1. Development on land shown coloured on the DCP Map Site Coverage shall not exceed the maximum site coverage shown on the map. Where shown on the map as: • 33.3% - the total building footprint(s) must not cover more than 33.3% of the site area, and • 20% = 3,500m² or 30% <3,500m² - the total building footprint(s) must not cover more than 20% of the site area except on allotments having an area of less than 3,500m² where the total building footprint/s must not cover more than 30% of the site area.	N/A	Pursuant to the DCP maps the site is not subject to a Site Coverage control.
B5 Site Boundary Setbacks		
Development on land shown coloured on the DCP Map Side Boundary Setbacks is to maintain a minimum setback from side boundaries as shown on the map.	N/A	See B6 below.
Side boundary setback areas are to be landscaped and free of any above or below ground structures, car parking or site facilities other than driveways and fences.	N/A	
3. On land within the R3 Medium Density Residential zone, above and below ground structures and private	N/A	

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open space, basement car parking, vehicle access ramps, balconies, terraces, and the like shall not encroach the side setback except as provided for under Exceptions below.				
Land Zoned E4 All development: Screens or sunblinds, light fittings, electricity or gas meters, or other services infrastructure and structure not more than 1 metre above ground level (existing) such as unroofed terraces, balconies, landings, steps or ramps may encroach beyond the minimum side setback.	N/A			
1. Side boundary setbacks will be determined on a merit basis and will have regard to: • streetscape; • amenity of surrounding properties; and • setbacks of neighbouring development	YES	The site is subject to merit assessment in relation to Side Boundary Setbacks. The proposed equipment is well setback back from both side boundaries with the closest point to a side boundary being a 35m setback to the eastern boundary. The extensive setbacks proposed achieve the requirements of this control.		
 Generally, side boundary setback areas are to be landscaped and free of any above or below ground structures, car parking or site facilities other than driveways and fences. 	Noted	All works are positioned outside the side boundary setbacks.		
B7 Front Boundary Setbacks				
 Development is to maintain a minimum setback to road frontages. 	YES	The equipment control requires a 4.5m setback. The closest building is set back 110m from the front boundary. This setback provides for the achievement of the objectives of this control.		
2. The front boundary setback area is to be landscaped and generally free of any structures, basements, carparking or site facilities other than driveways, letter boxes, garbage storage areas and fences.	Noted	No changes proposed to front boundary setback area.		

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3.	Where primary and secondary setbacks are specified, buildings and structures (such as carparks) are not to occupy more than 50% of the area between the primary and secondary setbacks. The area between the primary setback and the road boundary is only to be used for landscaping and driveways.	N/A	No change within the primary setback area.		
4.	For land zoned E3 and not having frontage to Kamber Road or Kimbriki Road the minimum front building setback area is to be densely landscaped using locally occurring species of canopy trees and shrubs and free of any structures, carparking or site facilities other than driveways, letterboxes and fences.	N/A	The subject site is zoned E4 - General Industrial		
В8	Merit assessment of front boundary setbacks				
7.	The appropriate alignment of buildings to road frontages will be determined on a merit basis and will have regard to the: • streetscape; • amenity of surrounding properties; and • setbacks of neighbouring development.	N/A	No change to building footprints of existing built form.		
В9	Rear Boundary Setbacks				
	 Development is to maintain a minimum setback to rear boundaries. 	N/A	See B10 below.		
	The rear setback area is to be landscaped and free of any above or below ground structures.				
	3. On land zoned R3 Medium Density where there is a 6m rear boundary setback, above and below ground structures and private open space, including basement carparking, vehicle access ramps, balconies, terraces, and the like shall not encroach the rear building setback.				

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5.	The rear building setback for land zoned IN2 Light Industrial at Tepko Road that adjoins land zoned R2 Low Density Residential is not to be used for industrial purposes or vehicle access. The rear building setback for land zoned IN2 Light Industrial in the vicinity of Campbell Parade, Manly Vale is not to be used for industrial purposes or		
-	vehicle access		
	rit assessment of rear boundary setbacks		
basi • •	or boundary setbacks will be determined on a merit is and will have regard to: streetscape; amenity of surrounding properties; and setbacks of neighbouring development	YES	The closest proposed equipment is setback 50m from the rear boundary. This setback provides for the achievement of the objectives of this control.
2. Deve Loca Buil will	relopment adjacent to Narrabeen Lagoon in the B2 al Centre zone is to address the water and parkland. Idings are not to dominate the parkland setting and incorporate generous setbacks where necessary to ieve this.	N/A	The subject site is zoned E4 - General Industrial.
B11 Fore	eshore Building Setback		
2.	Development is to be set back a minimum 15 metres from the property boundary which adjoins the waterway or waterfront reserve. The foreshore building setback area is to be a deep soil landscape area and free of any above or below ground structures.	N/A	Pursuant to the DCP maps the site is not subject to a Foreshore Building Setback.
Excepti	ions		
The follo building a)	owing may be carried out within the foreshore g setback area on land zoned E4 only: Alterations and additions to existing buildings, boatsheds and related structures, and where strict		

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Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment		
	compliance with the setback would require removal of tree cover or alteration of the existing landform. b) With respect to items which are identified as being of heritage significance, where the proposed development assists in maintaining the scale and character of such items.				
B1:	2 National Parks Setback				
7.	Development is to be set back a minimum of 20 metres from any National Park boundary.	N/A	The subject site does not adjoin a National Park.		
2.	The setback area is to be landscaped with locally indigenous species.				
B1:	3 Coastal Cliffs Setback				
7.	Development must not extend beyond the coastal cliffs building line. The location of the coastal cliffs building line is shown as a heavy black line on the following figure (not to scale).	N/A	The subject site is not located adjacent to any coastal cliffs.		
2.	The area between the coastal cliffs building line and the cliff is to be free of any buildings or structure and landscaped using predominately indigenous vegetation.				
B14	4 Main Roads Setback				
1.	Development is to be set back the minimum indicated on the DCP Map Main Road Setbacks. The measurement is to be made perpendicular to the property boundary to the main road.	N/A	The site is not subject to a Main Road Setback according to the DCP Map Main Road Setbacks.		
2.	On land where the main roads setback is 30 metres, the front setback area: a) must be densely landscaped using locally occurring species of canopy trees and shrubs; and				

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Control	Compliance	Comment		
 b) no signs are to be erected in the 30 metre front setback area. 				
PART C SITING FACTORS				
C2 Traffic, Access and Safety				
 Vehicular Access Applicants shall demonstrate that the location of vehicular and pedestrian access meets the objectives. Vehicle access is to be obtained from minor streets and lanes where available and practical. There will be no direct vehicle access to properties in the B7 zone from Mona Vale Road or Forest Way. Vehicle crossing approvals on public roads are to be in accordance with Council's Vehicle Crossing Policy (Special Crossings) LAP-PL413 and Vehicle Access to Roadside Development LAP-PL 315. Vehicle crossing construction and design is to be in accordance with Council's Minor works specification. 	N/A	No change to existing.		
On-site Loading and unloading 6. Facilities for the loading and unloading of service, delivery and emergency vehicles are to be: - appropriate to the size and nature of the development; - screened from public view; and - designed so that vehicles may enter and leave in a forward direction. C3 Parking Facilities	N/A	No change to existing.		
The following design principles shall be met:				

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 Garage doors and carports are to be integrated into the house design and to not dominate the façade. Parking is to be located within buildings or on site; Laneways are to be used to provide rear access to carparking areas where possible; Carparking is to be provided partly or fully underground for apartment buildings and other large scale developments; Parking is to be located so that views of the street from front windows are not obscured; and Where garages and carports face the street, ensure that the garage or carport opening does not exceed 6 metres or 50% of the building width, whichever is the lesser. 2. Off street parking is to be provided within the property demonstrating that the following matters have been taken into account: the land use; the hours of operation; the availability of public transport; the availability of alternative car parking; and the need for parking facilities for courier vehicles, delivery / service vehicles and bicycles. 3. Carparking, other than for individual dwellings, shall: Avoid the use of mechanical car stacking spaces; Not be readily apparent from public spaces; Provide safe and convenient pedestrian and traffic movement; Include adequate provision for manoeuvring and convenient access to individual spaces; 	N/A	No change to existing. There is no new GFA as a result of the proposed works.

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forward direction; Incorporate unobstr spaces; Be landscaped to sh them from public vie management and oplaces; Provide on site deter appropriate; and Minimum car parkin accordance with AS Carparking is to be prov Appendix 1 which detail various land uses. When specified in Appendix 1 be adequate for the de objectives and requirer specified in the Roads of			

	Warringah Development Control Plan 2011			
Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment	
5.	Adequate provision for staff, customer and courier parking, and parking and turning of vehicles with trailers must be provided if appropriate to the land use.			
6.	For bulky goods premises adequate on-site parking spaces for service/delivery vehicles at a convenient location, separated from customer parking must be provided.			
7.	Where appropriate, car parking which meets the needs of people with physical disabilities must be provided in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard.			
8.	For Forest Way Village car parking at ground level is to be provided for individual units.	N/A		
С3	(A) Bicycle Parking and End of Trip Facilities	l		
1.	Bicycle parking facilities must be provided for new buildings and for alterations or additions to existing buildings. In the case of alterations or additions to existing buildings bicycle parking facilities are required for the additional floor area only.	N/A	No change to existing. There is no new GFA as a result of the proposed works.	
2.				
3.	Bicycle parking facilities shall be designed to be an integral part of the development and where visible from public places or streets, will complement the visual quality of the public domain.			
4.	Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the generation rates in the following table and is determined by adding Column 1 and Column 2 requirements and rounding up.			

		Warringah [Development (Control Plan 2011
Control			Compliance	Comment
Land Use Office Premises	Column 1 High-Medium Security Level 1 per 200m ²	Column 2 High-Low Security Level Visitors: 1 per		
Light and General Industry	GFA 1 per 200m² GFA	750m² GFA over 1000m² 1 per 600m² GFA		
and for alteration the case of alteration the case of alteration area only. End controlly wholly in the case of th				
flooding and mo	1. Stormwater runoff must not cause downstream flooding and must have minimal environmental impact on any receiving stormwater infrastructure, watercourse, stream, lagoon, lake and waterway or the		N/A	No change to the existing building footprint or existing hard surface areas.
are to be desigr accordance wit	 The stormwater drainage systems for all developments are to be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with Council's Water Management for Development Policy. 			
		ucted Council Draina	ge Easement	
	 All development on land containing or adjacent to or proposing to reconstruct/relocate a public drainage 		N/A	

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Control	Compliance	Comment		
system, must comply with Council's Water Management Policy and Building Over or Adjacent to Constructed Council Drainage Systems and Easements technical specifications.				
 Any Council drainage line located within the property may require upgrading and easements created in favour of Council over the drainage line at the applicants expense 				
C7 Excavation and Landfill				
 All landfill must be clean and not contain any materials that are contaminated and must comply with the relevant legislation. Excavation and landfill works must not result in any adverse impact on adjoining land. Excavated and landfill areas shall be constructed to ensure the geological stability of the work. Excavation and landfill shall not create siltation or pollution of waterways and drainage lines, or degrade 	N/A	No excavation or landfill is proposed as part of the development.		
or destroy the natural environment. 5. Rehabilitation and revegetation techniques shall be applied to the fill.				
6. Where landfill is necessary, it is to be minimal and shall have no adverse effect on the visual and natural environment or adjoining and surrounding properties.				
C8 Demolition and Construction				
 All development that is, or includes, demolition and/or construction, must comply with the appropriate sections of the Waste Management Guidelines and all relevant Development Applications must be accompanied by a Waste Management Plan. 	YES	See Appendix 8 .		
C9 Waste Management				

	Warringah D	Development (Control Plan 2011
Co	entrol	Compliance	Comment
1.	All development that is, or includes, demolition and/or construction, must comply with the appropriate sections of the Waste Management Guidelines and all relevant Development Applications must be accompanied by a Waste Management Plan.	YES	See Appendix 8.
	art D - Design Landscaped Open Space and Bushland Setting		
7.	The required minimum area of landscaped open space is shown on DCP Map Landscaped Open Space and Bushland Setting. To measure the area of landscaped open space: a) Driveways, paved areas, roofed areas, tennis courts, car parking and stormwater structures, decks, etc, and any open space areas with a dimension of less than 2 metres are excluded from the calculation; b) The water surface of swimming pools and impervious surfaces which occur naturally such as rock outcrops are included in the calculation; c) Landscaped open space must be at ground level (finished); and d) The minimum soil depth of land that can be included as landscaped open space is 1 metre.	N/A	The site is not subject to a Landscape Open Space requirement according to the DCP Map.

	Warringah D	evelopment (Control Plan 2011
Control		Compliance	Comment
3. In Cottage Point the relations surrounding National Park a will be given top priority by e indigenous tree canopy and landscape including rock ou remnant bushland.	nd Cowan Creek waterway nhancing the spread of protecting the natural		
D3 Noise			
Noise from combined operate and equipment must not get exceed the ambient background 5dB(A) when measured in accordance in the residential and other noise sets. Development near existing in such as industry and roads, is	nerate noise levels that bund noise by more than scordance with the NSW receiving boundary of ensitive land uses. oise generating activities,	YES	There will be no change to the existing noise emitted from operations on the subject site.
mitigate the effect of that no			
3. <u>Waste</u> collection and delivery operate in the vicinity of resident and 6am.	vehicles are not to		
4. Where possible, locate noise bedrooms and private open sources. For example, locate closer to busy road frontages road frontages.	space away from noise kitchens or service areas		
5. Where possible, locate noise bedroom areas of adjoining a minimise impact.			
D4 Electromagnetic Radiation			
Radiation levels from mobile pho and transmitters which emit elec to comply with the following requ	ctromagnetic radiation are	N/A	

	Warringah D	evelopment (Control Plan 2011
Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment
Со	lecommunications Act 1997 Ide of Practice CMA		
D6	Access to Sunlight		
1. 2.	Development should avoid unreasonable overshadowing any public open space. At least 50% of the required area of private open space of each dwelling and at least 50% of the required area of private open space of adjoining dwellings are to receive a minimum of 3 hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on June 21.	YES	Having regard for the low scale nature of the proposed development, there will be no overshadowing impacts on any adjoining properties.
D7	Views		
7.	Development shall provide for the reasonable sharing of views.	YES	Having regard for the low scale nature of the proposed development, there will be no impact on views from adjoining properties.
D8	Privacy		
1.	Building layout should be designed to optimise privacy for occupants of the development and occupants of adjoining properties.	YES	Having regard for the low scale nature of the proposed development, there will be no impact on privacy from adjoining properties.
D9	Building Bulk		
1.	Side and rear setbacks are to be progressively increased as wall height increases.	YES	Having regard for the low scale nature of the proposed development and extensive side boundary setbacks, the bulk and
2.	Large areas of continuous wall planes are to be avoided by varying building setbacks and using appropriate techniques to provide visual relief.		scale of the proposed development is considered acceptable.
3.	On sloping land, the height and bulk of development (particularly on the downhill side) is to be minimised, and the need for cut and fill reduced by designs which minimise the building footprint and allow the building mass to step down the slope. In particular:		

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Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment
5. 6. 7. 8.	 The amount of fill is not to exceed one metre in depth. Fill is not to spread beyond the footprint of the building. Excavation of the landform is to be minimised. Building height and scale needs to relate to topography and site conditions. Orientate development to address the street. Use colour, materials and surface treatment to reduce building bulk. Landscape plantings are to be provided to reduce the visual bulk of new building and works. Articulate walls to reduce building mass. Dauilding Colours and Materials 		
2.	In highly visible areas, the visual impact of new development (including any structures required to retain land) is to be minimized through the use of appropriate colours and materials and landscaping. The colours and materials of development on sites adjoining, or in close proximity to, bushland areas, waterways or the beach must blend in to the natural landscape.	YES	Having regard for the extensive setbacks from all property boundaries, the proposed development has limited visibility from public spaces and the proposed colours and materials are considered acceptable in the context of the site and surrounding development.
3.	The colours and materials used for alterations and additions to an existing structure shall complement the existing external building façade.		
4.	The holiday/fisherman shack character of the waterfront of Cottage Point is to be enhanced by the use of building materials which are sympathetic to the small timber and fibro cottages currently in existence on the waterfront. All buildings visible from the water are to utilise materials such as weatherboard, fibre		

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Со	ntrol	Compliance	Comment
	cement, corrugated steel and timber. The use of masonry is discouraged		
D1	l Roofs		
<i>4. 5.</i>	are not to detract from the appearance of roofs. Roofs should complement the roof pitch and forms of the existing buildings in the streetscape. Articulate the roof with elements such as dormers, gables, balconies, verandahs and pergolas. Roofs shall incorporate eaves for shading.	N/A	
D 12	2 Glare and Reflection		
7.	The overspill from artificial illumination or sun reflection is to be minimised by utilising one or more of the following: Selecting an appropriate lighting height that is practical and responds to the building and its neighbours; • Minimising the lit area of signage; • Locating the light source away from adjoining properties or boundaries; and • Directing light spill within the site.	YES	No external lighting is proposed as part of the development.
2.		N/A	

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 3. Sunlight reflectivity that may impact on surrounding properties is to be minimised by utilising one or more of the following: Selecting materials for roofing, wall claddings and glazing that have less reflection eg medium to dark roof tones; Orienting reflective materials away from properties that may be impacted; Recessing glass into the façade; Utilising shading devices; Limiting the use of glazing on walls and glazed balustrades and avoiding the use of highly reflective glass; and Selecting windows and openings that have a vertical emphasis and are significantly less in proportion to solid massing in walls. D14 Site Facilities 	YES	Materials will minimise reflectivity and impacts to adjoining sites.
- 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2		
 Site facilities including garbage and recycling enclosures, mail boxes and clothes drying facilities are to be adequate and convenient for users and services and are to have minimal visual impact from public places. In particular: Waste and recycling bin enclosures are to be durable, integrated with the building design and site landscaping, suitably screened from public places or streets and located for convenient access for collection; All dwellings which are required to have landscaped open space are to be provided with adequate open air clothes drying facilities which are suitably screened from public places or streets; 	YES	The proposed development will rely on existing site facilities.

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	 Carbage areas are to be designed to avoid common problems such as smell, noise from collection vehicles and the visibility of containers; Landscaping is to be provided to reduce the impact of all garbage and recycling enclosures. They are to be located away from habitable rooms, bedrooms or living areas that may detract form the amenity of occupants; and Mail boxes are to be incorporated into the front fence or landscaping design. They are to be easily accessible and clearly identifiable. 		
DI	Accessibility and Adaptability		
1.	The design is to achieve a barrier free environment with consideration given to the design of door handles and switches, entrances and corridors. Steep, rough and slippery surfaces, steps and stairs and narrow paths should be avoided.	N/A	
2.	There are to be continuous, independent and barrier- free access ways incorporated into the design of buildings.		
3.	Pathways are to be reasonably level with minimal cross fall and sufficient width, comfortable seating and slipresistant floor surfaces.		
4.			
5.	There is to be effective signage and sufficient illumination for people with a disability.		
6.			

	Warringah D	Development (Control Plan 2011
Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment
D2	0 Safety and Security		
1. 2.	Buildings are to overlook streets as well as public and communal places to allow casual surveillance. Service areas and access ways are to be either secured	YES	The proposal will achieve appropriate safety and security requirements.
3.	or designed to allow casual surveillance. There is to be adequate lighting of entrances and pedestrian areas.		
	After hours land use activities are to be given priority along primary pedestrian routes to increase safety.		
5.	Entrances to buildings are to be from public streets wherever possible.		
6.	For larger developments, a site management plan and formal <u>risk</u> assessment, including the consideration of the 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' principles may be required. This is relevant where, in Council's opinion, the proposed development would present a crime, safety or security <u>risk</u> . See Crime Prevention and Assessment of Development Applications - Guidelines under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 prepared by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now Department of Planning).		
7.	 Buildings are to be designed to allow casual surveillance of the street, for example by: a) Maximising the glazed shop front on the ground level so that views in and out of the shop can be achieved; b) Providing openings of an adequate size in the upper levels to maximise opportunities for surveillance; c) Locating high use rooms to maximise casual surveillance; 		

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0	d) Clearly displaying the street number on the front of the building in pedestrian view; and e) Ensuring shop fronts are not obscured by planting, signage, awnings and roller shutters.		
8.	 Casual surveillance of loading areas is to be improved by: a) Providing side and rear openings from adjacent buildings that overlook service areas and clear sight lines; and b) Providing adequate day and night lighting which will reduce the <u>risk</u> of undesirable activity. 		
	Design entrances to buildings from public streets so that: a) Building entrances are clearly identifiable, defined, lit and visible; b) The residential component of a shop top housing development has a separate secure pedestrian entrance from the commercial component of the development; c) Main entrances are clearly identifiable; d) Pavement surfaces and signage direct pedestrian movements; and e) Potential conflict between pedestrians and vehicles is avoided.		
1. 2.	If a proposed development will involve a need for them, utility services must be provided, including provision of the supply of water, gas, telecommunications and electricity and the satisfactory management of sewage and drainage. Service structures, plant and equipment are to be	YES	The proposed development will rely on existing utility servicing for the wider site.

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Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment
	part of the development and suitably screened from public places or streets.		
3.	Where possible, underground utility services such as water, gas, telecommunications, electricity and gas are to be provided in a common trench. The main advantages for this are: a) A reduction in the number of trenches required; b) An accurate location of services for maintenance; c) Minimising the conflict between services; d) Minimising land required and cost;		
4.			
5.	Where natural features are disturbed the soil profile should be restored and landscaping and tree planting should be sited and selected to minimise impact on services, including existing overhead cables.		
6.			
7.	Habitable buildings must be connected to Sydney Water's sewerage system where the density is one dwelling per 1050 square metres or greater.		
8.	On land where the density is less than one dwelling per 1050 square metres, and where connection to Sydney Water is not possible, Council may consider the on-site disposal of effluent where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed sewerage systems or works are able to operate over the long term without causing unreasonable adverse effects.		

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Co	ntrol	Compliance	Comment
D2	2 Conservation of Energy and Water		
1.	The orientation, layout and landscaping of sites is to make the best use of natural ventilation, daylight and solar energy.	YES	The proposal is a small scale development that will have regard for the requirements to conserve energy and water as required.
2.	Site layout and structures are to allow for reasonable solar access for the purposes of water heating and electricity generation and maintain reasonable solar access to adjoining properties.		
3.	Buildings are to be designed to minimize energy and water consumption.		
4.	Landscape design is to assist in the conservation of energy and water.		
5.	Reuse of stormwater for on-site irrigation and domestic use is to be encouraged, subject to consideration of public health risks.		
6.	All development must comply with Council's Water Management Policy.		
D2	3 Signs		
1.	Signs are to be sited and designed so that they do not adversely impact on the amenity of the streetscape and the surrounding locality. In particular, signs are not to dominate or obscure other signs or result in visual clutter.	N/A	
2.	Signs are to be compatible with the design, scale and architectural character of the building or site on which they are to be placed.		
3.	Signs on heritage items or on buildings in conservation areas should not by their size, design or colour, detract from the character or significant qualities of individual buildings, the immediate context or the wider streetscape context of the area.		

Signs are not to obscure views of vehicles, pedestrians or potentially hazardous road features or reduce the safety of all users of any public road (including pedestrians and cyclists). Signs should not be capable of being confused with, or reduce the effectiveness of, traffic control devices. Signs are not to emit excessive glare or cause excessive reflection. Signs should not obscure or compromise important views. Signs displayed on dwellings are to be attached to the ground floor façade of the dwelling, unless the land is located on a main road or the dwelling is not visible from the street, in which case the sign may be attached to a front fence. For Land in the RU4 zone with frontage to both Mona Vale Road and Myoora Road: Only small, non obtrusive and non illuminated signs that identify the use of a site are to be visible from Mona Vale Road. Signs that are designed of such size, height or visual appearance so as to attract passing trade are not considered appropriate and are discouraged. All signs are to be in keeping with the colour and textures of the natural landscape. No more than one sign is to be located above the awning level for business uses. Tenancy boards and the like are encouraged to be in		Warringah D
potentially hazardous road features or reduce the safety of all users of any public road (including pedestrians and cyclists). Signs should not be capable of being confused with, or reduce the effectiveness of, traffic control devices. Signs are not to emit excessive glare or cause excessive reflection. Signs should not obscure or compromise important views. Signs displayed on dwellings are to be attached to the ground floor façade of the dwelling, unless the land is located on a main road or the dwelling is not visible from the street, in which case the sign may be attached to a front fence. For Land in the RU4 zone with frontage to both Mona Vale Road and Myoora Road: Only small, non obtrusive and non illuminated signs that identify the use of a site are to be visible from Mona Vale Road. Signs that are designed of such size, height or visual appearance so as to attract passing trade are not considered appropriate and are discouraged. All signs are to be in keeping with the colour and textures of the natural landscape. No more than one sign is to be located above the awning level for business uses. Tenancy boards and the like are encouraged to be in the form of consolidated signs.	Со	ntrol
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Vale Road and Myoora Road: Only small, non obtrusive and non illuminated signs that identify the use of a site are to be visible from Mona Vale Road. Signs that are designed of such size, height or visual appearance so as to attract passing trade are not considered appropriate and are discouraged. All signs are to be in keeping with the colour and textures of the natural landscape. No more than one sign is to be located above the awning level for business uses. Tenancy boards and the like are encouraged to be in the form of consolidated signs.	8.	Signs displayed on dwellings are to be attached to the ground floor façade of the dwelling, unless the land is located on a main road or the dwelling is not visible from the street, in which case the sign may be attached to a front fence.
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the form of consolidated signs.		No more than one sign is to be located above the awning level for business uses.
Signs shall meet the following criteria:		Tenancy boards and the like are encouraged to be in the form of consolidated signs.
n Criteria		

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Wall sign (painted wall of a building attached to the w building, not bein elsewhere listed in table)	or ⁄all of a g a sign	Shall not extend within 200mm of the top and sides of the wall. Shall not cover any window or architectural projections; Must be of a size and shape that relates to the architectural design of the building to which it is attached; Where illuminated, shall not be less than 2.7 metres above the existing natural ground level ground; and Shall not project more than 300mm from the wall.			
Part E - The Natural Environment E7 Development on land adjoining public open space					
Development on land adjoining public open space is to complement the landscape character and public use and enjoyment of the adjoining parks, bushland reserves and other public open spaces.		YES	The proposed building will be well set back from the open space area adjacent to the subject site's eastern boundary. This extensive setback and low scale built form ensure that the objectives of this controls will be achieved.		
 Public access to public open space is to be maximised. Buildings are to be located to provide an outlook to public open space, without appearing to privatise that space. 					

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4.	Development is to provide a visual transition between open space, bushland reserves or other public spaces and buildings, including avoiding abutting public open space with back fences.						
5.	Development is to protect views to and from public open space.						
6.	Development is to provide buffers for bushfire protection on private land, not on public land.						
7.	If the adjoining parks, bushland reserves or public open space contain bushland, development is not to threaten the protection or preservation of the bushland.						
8.							
9.	Development is to utilise landscaping or existing landscape elements to screen development.						
E10 Landslip Risk							
7.	 The applicant must demonstrate that: The proposed development is justified in terms of geotechnical stability; and The proposed development will be carried out in accordance with good engineering practice. 	N/A					
2.	Development must not cause detrimental impacts because of stormwater discharge from the land.						
3.	Development must not cause detrimental impact on the existing subsurface flow conditions including those of other properties.						

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4. To address Requirements 1 to 3:i) For land identified as being in Area A:						
Council may decide that a preliminary assessment of site conditions is required. If Council so decides, a preliminary assessment of site conditions must be prepared, in accordance with the Checklist for Council's assessment of site conditions (see Notes) by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer/ engineering geologist. The preliminary assessment must be submitted to Council before the granting of any development consent. If the preliminary assessment determines that a geotechnical report is required, the same provisions apply in Area A as those that apply in Area B and Area D.						
Exceptions	_					
 No preliminary assessment of site conditions will be required in Areas B and D and no geotechnical and hydrological reports will be required in Areas C and E if the proposed development does not involve any site, building or structural works. Council may determine that no geotechnical report is required for development situated in Areas C or E where this can be demonstrated by a preliminary 						
 assessment of site conditions, prepared by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer / engineering geologist, in accordance with the Checklist for Council's Assessment of site conditions (see Notes). 3. Council may determine that no hydrological assessment is required for development situated in Areas C or E where this can be demonstrated by a 						



Warringah Development Control Plan 2011						
Control	Compliance	Comment				
preliminary assessment of site conditions, prepared by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer/ engineering geologist, in accordance with the Checklist for Council's Assessment of site conditions (see Notes).						
E11 Flood Prone Land						
Development must comply with the prescriptive controls set out in the Matrix below. Where a property is affected by more than one Flood Risk Precinct, or has varying Flood Life Hazard Category across it, the assessment must consider the controls relevant at each location on the property.	YES	See Appendix 5.				
Development on flood prone land requires the preparation of a Flood Management Report by a suitably qualified professional.						