

CLAYTON UTZ

Planning Agreement

Penrith City Council

Council

University of Western Sydney

Landowner

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Table of contents

1.	Definitions and Interpretation	1
1.1	Definitions	1
1.2	Interpretation.....	3
2.	Planning Agreement under the Act.....	4
3.	Application of the Planning Agreement	4
4.	Gazettal of the New LEP	4
5.	Development Contribution	4
6.	Council Acknowledgements.....	4
7.	Application of s94, s94A and s94EF of the Act to the Development	4
8.	Interests in the Project Land	5
8.1	Ownership.....	5
8.2	Release and discharge of this deed	5
9.	Security	5
10.	Review or Replacement of this deed	5
11.	Dispute Resolution.....	5
12.	GST	5
12.1	Interpretation.....	5
12.2	Reimbursements.....	5
12.3	Additional amount of GST payable	5
12.4	Variation.....	6
12.5	Exchange of non-monetary consideration	6
12.6	No merger	6
13.	Overdue payments	6
14.	Explanatory Note	7
15.	Effect of Schedulised terms and conditions.....	7
16.	General provisions	7
	Schedule 1 - Section 93F Requirements	8
	Schedule 2 - Land.....	9
	Schedule 3 - Development Contribution Schedule	10
	Schedule 4 - Release and Discharge Terms	11
	Schedule 5 - Review or Replacement Procedures	12

CLAYTON UTZ

Schedule 6 - Dispute resolution.....	13
Schedule 7 - Costs	17
Schedule 8 - General terms	18
Annexure A - Draft LEP.....	21
Annexure B - Explanatory Note	22
Executed as a deed	23

Planning Agreement made at PENRITH on 16 September 2008

- Parties**
- University of Western Sydney ABN 53 014 069 881** of Administration Building, University of Western Sydney, Great Western Highway, Werrington NSW 2747
- ("Landowner")
- Penrith City Council ABN 43 794 422 563** of 601 High Street, Penrith, NSW 2750
- ("Council")

Background

- A. The Landowner owns the University Land which forms part of the Land.
- B. The Land is within the Council's local government area.
- C. The Landowner seeks the gazettal of the Draft LEP to carry out Development on the University Land.
- D. The Landowner agrees to enter into this planning agreement to make the Development Contribution.

Operative provisions

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

The meaning of capitalised terms in this deed is as follows (unless otherwise specified):

Act means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (NSW).

Affordable Housing Contribution means the contribution made by the Landowner under Item 1 of the table in Schedule 3.

Authority means any governmental, semi-governmental, administrative, fiscal or judicial body, department, commission, authority, tribunal, agency or entity and includes an accredited certifier accredited under section 109T of the Act.

Bank Bill Rate means, the average bid rate for Bills having a tenor of 90 days as displayed on the "BBSY" page of the Reuters Monitor System on the day the relevant payment is due (**Due Date**). However, if the average bid rate is not displayed by 10:30 am on the Due Date or if it is displayed but there is an obvious error in that rate, **Bank Bill Rate** means:

- (a) the rate the payee calculates as the average of the bid rates quoted at approximately 10:30 am on that day by each of five or more institutions chosen by the payee which provide rates for display on the "BBSW" page of the Reuters Monitor System for Bills of a 90 day tenor which are accepted by that institution (after excluding the highest and the lowest, or in the case of equality, one of the highest and one of the lowest bid rates); or
- (b) where the payee is unable to calculate a rate under paragraph (a) because it is unable to obtain the necessary number of quotes, the rate set by the payee in good

faith at approximately 10:30 am on that day, having regard, to the extent possible, to the rates otherwise bid for Bills of a 90 day tenor at or around that time.

The rate calculated or set must be expressed as a percentage rate per annum and be rounded up to the nearest fourth decimal place.

The payee may calculate a rate under paragraph (a) or (b) before 11:00 am on the Due Date, but if the average bid rate appears on the "BBSY" page by 11:00 am and there is no obvious error in it, the "BBSY" page rate applies as the **Bank Bill Rate** under this deed despite any calculation by the payee under paragraph (a) or (b).

Business Day means any day except for Saturday or Sunday or a day which is a public holiday in Sydney.

Consent Authority means, in relation to an Application, the Authority having the function to determine the Application.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cwlth).

Costs includes costs, charges and expenses, including those incurred in connection with advisers.

Costs Schedule means Schedule 7 of this deed.

Council means the Penrith City Council.

Development means the process of designing, obtaining all necessary approvals, construction and selling all or any part of the Land including without limitation, the carrying out of subdivision, infrastructure works and improvements to the Land.

Development Contribution means the contribution referred to in the Development Contribution Schedule.

Development Contribution Schedule means the Development Contribution set out in the table of Schedule 3 of this deed.

Dispute Resolution Procedures means the procedures imposed on the relevant Parties under Schedule 6.

Draft LEP means the draft Penrith Local Environment Plan 2008 (South Werrington Urban Village) which is Annexure A to this deed.

Explanatory Note means the explanatory note which is Annexure B to this deed.

Gazettal Date means the date of gazettal of the New LEP.

Land means the University Land and the land described in Schedule 2.

Law means:

- (a) the common law including principles of equity; and
- (b) the requirements of all statutes, rules, ordinances, codes, regulations, proclamations, by-laws or consents by an Authority,

presently applying or as they may apply in the future.

LEADR means Lawyers Engaged in Alternative Dispute Resolution or, if no such organisation exists, a similar organisation reasonably selected by the Parties to a dispute.

Legislation means any statute, rule, ordinance, code, regulation, proclamation, by-law or consent by an Authority.

New LEP means the local environment plan to be made substantially on the basis of the Draft LEP.

Party means a party to this deed, including their respective successors and assigns.

Planning Agreement means this deed.

Real Property Act means the *Real Property Act* 1900.

Regulation means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

Release and Discharge Terms means the obligations imposed on the relevant Parties under, and by virtue of, Schedule 4.

Review or Replacement Procedures means the procedures set out in Schedule 5.

Sale Date means the date of completion of a contract for sale of land entered into by the Landowner with a third party for the sale of the University Land.

State means the State of New South Wales.

University Land means that part of the Land comprising proposed Lot 102 in the subdivision of Lot 1 in DP 791299.

1.2 Interpretation

In this deed:

(a) headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation;

and unless the context indicates a contrary intention:

(b) "person" includes an individual, the estate of an individual, a corporation, an authority, an association or a joint venture (whether incorporated or unincorporated), a partnership and a trust;

(c) a reference to a party includes that party's executors, administrators, successors and permitted assigns, including persons taking by way of novation;

(d) a reference to a document (including this deed) is to that document as varied, novated, ratified or replaced from time to time;

(e) a reference to a statute includes its delegated legislation and a reference to a statute or delegated legislation or a provision of either includes consolidations, amendments, re-enactments and replacements;

(f) a word importing the singular includes the plural (and vice versa), and a word indicating a gender includes every other gender;

(g) a reference to a party, clause, schedule, exhibit, attachment or annexure is a reference to a party, clause, schedule, exhibit, attachment or annexure to or of this

deed, and a reference to this deed includes all schedules, exhibits, attachments and annexures to it;

- (h) if a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- (i) "includes" in any form is not a word of limitation;
- (j) a reference to "\$" or "dollar" is to Australian currency; and
- (k) the Schedules, Exhibits and Annexures form part of this deed.

2. Planning Agreement under the Act

The Planning Agreement constitutes a planning agreement within the meaning of section 93F of the Act.

3. Application of the Planning Agreement

The Planning Agreement applies to:

- (a) the Land; and
- (b) the Development.

4. Gazettal of the New LEP

The Planning Agreement operates only if the New LEP is gazetted.

5. Development Contribution

The Landowner will provide the Development Contribution in accordance with the Development Contribution Schedule and otherwise on the terms of this Planning Agreement.

6. Council Acknowledgements

- (a) The Council agrees that it will not require the registration of this Planning Agreement under the Real Property Act in the relevant folios of the register for the Land.
- (b) The Council acknowledges that the Affordable Housing Contribution must be used for the sole purpose of providing long-term permanent rental accommodation for low-income households in the Council's local government area.

7. Application of s94, s94A and s94EF of the Act to the Development

The application of sections 94, 94A and 94EF of the Act are excluded to the extent stated in Schedule 1.

8. Interests in the Project Land

8.1 Ownership

The Landowner represents and warrants to the Council that as at the date of this deed, it is the legal and beneficial owner of the University Land.

8.2 Release and discharge of this deed

The Council agrees to release and discharge the Planning Agreement on the Release and Discharge Terms.

9. Security

The Landowner has agreed to personally pay the Development Contribution in accordance with this deed and the Council is satisfied on the basis of the financial substance and credit standing of the Landowner that it has sufficient security to satisfy Council that the Landowner will perform all of its obligations under this deed.

10. Review or Replacement of this deed

The Parties agree that this deed will be reviewed or modified in the circumstances, and in accordance with, the Review or Replacement Procedures.

11. Dispute Resolution

The Parties agree that any disputes under or in relation to this deed will be resolved in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Procedures.

12. GST

12.1 Interpretation

- (a) Except where the context suggests otherwise, terms used in this clause 12 have the meanings given to those terms by the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (as amended from time to time).
- (b) Any part of a supply that is treated as a separate supply for GST purposes (including attributing GST payable to tax periods) will be treated as a separate supply for the purposes of this clause 12.
- (c) A reference to something done (including a supply made) by a party includes a reference to something done by any entity through which that party acts.

12.2 Reimbursements

Any payment or reimbursement required to be made under this deed that is calculated by reference to a cost, expense, or other amount paid or incurred will be limited to the total cost, expense or amount less the amount of any input tax credit to which an entity is entitled for the acquisition to which the cost, expense or amount relates.

12.3 Additional amount of GST payable

Subject to clause 12.5, if GST becomes payable on any supply made by a party ("Supplier") under or in connection with this deed:

- (a) any amount payable or consideration to be provided under any provision of this deed (other than this clause 12), for that supply is exclusive of GST;
- (b) any party ("**Recipient**") that is required to provide consideration to the Supplier for that supply must pay an additional amount to the Supplier equal to the amount of the GST payable on that supply ("**GST Amount**"), at the same time as any other consideration is to be first provided for that supply; and
- (c) the Supplier must provide a tax invoice to the Recipient for that supply, no later than the time at which the GST Amount for that supply is to be paid in accordance with 12.3(b).

12.4 Variation

- (a) If the GST Amount properly payable in relation to a supply (as determined in accordance with clause 12.3 and clause 12.5), varies from the additional amount paid by the Recipient under clause 12.3, then the Supplier will provide a corresponding refund or credit to, or will be entitled to receive the amount of that variation from, the Recipient. Any payment, credit or refund under this clause 12.4(a) is deemed to be a payment, credit or refund of the GST Amount payable under clause 12.3.
- (b) The Supplier must issue an adjustment note to the Recipient in respect of any adjustment event occurring in relation to a supply made under or in connection with this deed as soon as reasonably practicable after the Supplier becomes aware of the adjustment event.

12.5 Exchange of non-monetary consideration

- (a) To the extent that the consideration provided for the Supplier's taxable supply to which clause 12.3 applies is a taxable supply made by the Recipient (the "**Recipient Supply**"), the GST Amount that would otherwise be payable by the Recipient to the Supplier in accordance with clause 12.3 shall be reduced by the amount of GST payable by the Recipient on the Recipient Supply.
- (b) The Recipient must issue to the Supplier an invoice for any Recipient Supply on or before the time at which the Recipient must pay the GST Amount in accordance with clause 12.3 (or the time at which such GST Amount would have been payable in accordance with clause 12.3 but for the operation of clause 12.5(a)).

12.6 No merger

This clause will not merge on completion or termination of the deed.

13. Overdue payments

- (a) Each party agrees to pay ("**the payer**") interest to the other ("**the payee**") on any amount payable by it under this deed from when it becomes due for payment, during the period that it remains unpaid, on demand or at times determined by the payee, calculated on daily balances. The rate to be applied to each daily balance is the Bank Bill Rate.
- (b) Interest which is not paid when due for payment may be capitalised by the payee at intervals which the payee determines from time to time or, if no determination is made, then on the first day of each month. Interest is payable on capitalised interest at the rate and in the manner referred to in this clause 13.

- (c) The payer's obligation to pay the outstanding amount on the date it becomes due for payment is not affected by any other provision of this deed.
- (d) If a liability under this deed becomes merged in a judgment or order, then the payer agrees to pay interest to the payee on the amount of that liability as an independent obligation. This interest accrues from the date the liability becomes due for payment both before and after the judgment or order until it is paid, at a rate that is the higher of the rate payable under the judgment or order and the rate referred to in this clause 13.

14. Explanatory Note

The Explanatory Note must not be used to assist in construing this deed.

15. Effect of Scheduled terms and conditions

The Parties agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in the Schedules as if those rights and obligations were expressly set out in full in the operative parts of this deed.

16. General provisions

The Parties agree to the miscellaneous and general provisions set out in Schedule 8.

Executed as a deed.

Schedule 1 - Section 93F Requirements

SUBJECT and SUB-SECTION OF THE ACT	THE PLANNING AGREEMENT
<p>Planning instrument and/or development application - (Section 93F(1))</p> <p>The Landowners have:</p> <p>(a) sought a change to an environmental planning instrument.</p> <p>(b) made, or proposes to make, a development application.</p> <p>(c) entered into an agreement with, or is otherwise associated with, a person, to whom paragraph (a) or (b) applies.</p>	<p>(a) Yes</p> <p>(b) No</p> <p>(c) No</p>
<p>Description of the land to which this deed applies- (Section 93F(3)(a))</p>	<p>The whole of the land described in Schedule 2.</p>
<p>Description of change to the environmental planning instrument to which this deed applies- (Section 93F(3)(b))</p>	<p>The gazettal of the New LEP relating to the Land.</p>
<p>The scope, timing and manner of delivery of contribution required by the Planning Agreement - (Section 93F(3)(c))</p>	<p>See Schedule 3.</p>
<p>Applicability of Section 94 of the Act - (Section 93F(3)(d))</p>	<p>The application of section 94 of the Act is not excluded.</p>
<p>Applicability of Section 94A of the Act - (Section 93F(3)(d))</p>	<p>The application of section 94A of the Act is not excluded.</p>
<p>Applicability of Section 94EF of the Act - (Section 93F(3)(d))</p>	<p>The application of section 94EF of the Act is not excluded.</p>
<p>Mechanism for Dispute resolution - (Section 93F(3)(f))</p>	<p>See clause 11 and Schedule 6.</p>
<p>Enforcement of the Planning Agreement - (Section 93F(3)(g))</p>	<p>See clause 9.</p>
<p>No obligation to grant consent or exercise functions - (Section 93F(9))</p>	<p>See paragraph 7 of Schedule 8.</p>

Schedule 2 - Land

1. Title

The Land comprises:

- (a) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 791299;
- (b) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 221780;
- (c) Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 218959;
- (d) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 740520;
- (e) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 527752;
- (f) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 132721;
- (g) Lot 14 in Deposited Plan 707375;
- (h) Lot 11 in Deposited Plan 734612;
- (i) Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 132721;
- (j) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 801995;
- (k) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 812984;
- (l) Part 1 Lot 3 in Deposited Plan 81099;
- (m) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 713280; and
- (n) Part Lot 11 in Deposited Plan 802940.

Schedule 3 - Development Contribution Schedule

1. Development Contribution - the Planning Agreement

The Landowner undertakes to provide the Development Contribution as set out and provided for in the table below.

Schedule 3 - Table

Development Contribution	Date Development Contribution is payable
The Affordable Housing Contribution payable is \$265,000	The Affordable Housing Contribution will be paid: (a) if the Sale Date is prior to the Gazettal Date then on the date that is 5 Business Days after the Gazettal Date; or (b) if the Sale Date is after the Gazettal Date then on the earlier of the: (i) Sale Date; or (ii) the second anniversary of the Gazettal Date.

Schedule 4 - Release and Discharge Terms

As soon as practicable after the Landowner has paid to the Council the Development Contribution in accordance with this Planning Agreement the Council must provide a release and discharge of the Planning Agreement to the Landowner.

Schedule 5 - Review or Replacement Procedures

The Parties may agree to review this deed. Any review or modification will be conducted in the circumstances and in the manner determined by the Parties. For clarity, no such review or replacement shall have any force or effect unless and until formal legal documents are signed by the parties.

Schedule 6 - Dispute resolution

1. Notice of Dispute

If a dispute between any of the Parties arises in connection with this deed or its subject matter, then any Party may give to the other Parties a notice of dispute in writing adequately identifying and providing details of the dispute.

The Parties must continue to perform their respective obligations under this deed if there is a dispute but will not be required to complete the matter, the subject of the dispute, unless each Party indemnifies the other Parties against cost, damages and all losses suffered in completing the disputed matter if the dispute is not resolved in favour of the indemnifying Party.

2. Further steps required before proceedings

- (a) Any dispute between the Parties arising in connection with this deed or its subject matter must as a condition precedent to the commencement of litigation first be the subject of mediation by a mediator agreed from time to time by each Party to the dispute.
 - (b) If the Parties to the dispute cannot agree on a mediator within 10 Business Days of receipt by the relevant Party of the notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this Schedule, either Party may request LEADR to appoint a mediator.
 - (c) Each party must use its best efforts to resolve the dispute by a mediation procedure to be agreed upon by each Party to the dispute.
 - (d) If mediation does not result in the resolution of the dispute within 30 Business Days of the notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this Schedule (or such longer period as the Parties agree in writing), then either Party is entitled to commence litigation in respect of that dispute.
-

3. Disputes for expert determination

If the mediation referred to in paragraph 2 has not resulted in settlement of the dispute, any Party may, with the prior written consent of each other Party, refer the matter to expert determination in accordance with paragraph 4, such expert to act in accordance with the requirements of this Schedule 6.

4. Choice of expert

A dispute to be referred to an expert in accordance with paragraph 3 must be determined by an independent expert in the relevant field:

- (a) agreed between and appointed jointly by the Parties; or
- (b) in the absence of agreement within 5 Business Days of the agreement of the Parties to refer the matter to expert determination under paragraph 3, appointed by the President or other senior officer for the time being of the body administering the relevant field.

If the Parties cannot agree as to the relevant field, any one Party may refer the matter to the President of the New South Wales Bar Association (or the President's nominee) whose decision as to the relevant field is final and binding on the Parties.

5. Requirements for expert

The expert appointed to determine a dispute:

- (a) must have a technical understanding of the issues in contest;
- (b) must not have a significantly greater understanding of one Party's business or operations which might allow the other side to construe this greater understanding as a bias or a conflict of interest;
- (c) must inform the Parties before being appointed the extent of the expert's understanding of each Party's business or operations and, if that information indicates a possible bias, then that expert must not be appointed except with the written approval of the Parties.

The Parties must enter into an agreement with the expert appointed under this Schedule 8 setting out the terms of the expert's determination and the fees and expenses payable to the expert.

6. Directions to expert

In reaching a determination in respect of a dispute under paragraph 3, the independent expert must give effect to the intent of the Parties entering into this deed.

7. Expert not arbitrator

The expert must:

- (a) act as an expert and not as an arbitrator; and
- (b) proceed in any manner as the expert thinks fit but must observe the rules of natural justice but not the rules of evidence, not accept verbal submission unless both Parties are present and on receipt of written submissions from one Party ensure that a copy of such submission is given promptly to the other Party; and
- (c) take into consideration all documents, information and other material which the Parties give the expert which the expert in its absolute discretion considers relevant to the determination of the dispute; and
- (d) not be expected or required to obtain or refer to any other documents, information or material (but may do so if the expert so wishes); and
- (e) issue a draft certificate stating the expert's intended determination giving each Party 15 Business Days to make further submissions; and
- (f) issue a final certificate stating the expert's determination; and
- (g) act with expedition with a view to issuing the final certificate as soon as practicable.

8. Compliance with directions

The Parties must comply with all directions given by the expert in relation to the resolution of the dispute and must within a time period specified by the expert, give the expert:

- (a) a short statement of facts; and

- (b) a description of the dispute; and
- (c) any other documents, records or information the expert requests.

9. Expert may commission reports

The expert may commission the expert's own advisers or consultants (including lawyers, accountants, bankers, engineers, surveyors or other technical consultants) to provide information to assist the expert in making a determination. The Parties must indemnify the expert for the cost of those advisers or consultants.

10. Expert may convene meetings

- (a) The expert will hold a meeting with all the Parties present to discuss the dispute. The meeting must be conducted in a manner which the expert considers appropriate. The meeting may be adjourned to, and resumed at, a later time in the expert's discretion.
- (b) The Parties agree that a meeting under this paragraph is not a hearing and is not an arbitration.

11. Final determination of expert

- (a) The Parties agree that the final determination by an expert will be final and binding upon them.
- (b) The expert or mediator will not be liable in respect of the expert determination or mediation, except in the case of fraud or misfeasance by the expert or mediator.
- (c) The Parties agree to release and indemnify the expert from and against all claims, except in the case of fraud or misfeasance by the expert, which may be made against the expert by any person in respect of the expert's appointment to determine the dispute.
- (d) If any expert does not award costs, the disputing Parties must each pay an equal share of the expert's costs in making the determination.

12. Other courses of action

If the mediation referred to in paragraph 2 or the expert determination required or agreed under paragraph 3 has not resulted in resolution of the dispute, any one Party may take whatever course of action it deems appropriate for the purpose of resolving the dispute.

13. Confidentiality of information

The Parties agree, and must procure that, the mediator and expert agrees as a condition of his or her appointment:

- (a) subject to paragraph (b) below, to keep confidential all documents, information and other material, disclosed to them during or in relation to the expert determination or mediation; and
- (b) not to disclose any confidential documents, information and other material except:

- (i) to a Party or adviser who has signed a confidentiality undertaking to the same effect as this paragraph 13; or
- (ii) if required by Law or the ASX Listing Rules to do so; or
- (c) not to use confidential documents, information or other material disclosed to them during or in relation to the expert determination for a purpose other than the expert determination or mediation.

The Parties must keep confidential and must not disclose or rely upon or make the subject of a subpoena to give evidence or produce documents in any arbitral, judicial or other proceedings:

- (d) views expressed or proposals or suggestions made by a Party or the expert during the expert determination or mediation relating to a possible settlement of the dispute; and
- (e) admissions or concessions made by Party during the expert determination or mediation in relation to the dispute; and
- (f) information, documents or other material concerning the dispute which are disclosed by a Party during the expert determination or mediation unless such information, documents or facts will have been otherwise discoverable in judicial or arbitral proceedings.

Schedule 7 - Costs

Each Party to this deed will pay their own Costs.

Schedule 8 - General terms

1. Notices

1.1 Form

Any notice, consent, information, application or request that must or may be given or made to a Party under this deed is only given or made if it is in writing and sent in one of the following ways:

- (a) delivered or posted to that Party at its address set out below; or
- (b) faxed to that Party at its fax number set out below;

Council

Address: 601 High Street, PENRITH NSW 2751
Telephone: (02) 4732 7777
Fax: (02) 4732 7958
Attention: Craig Butler

Landowner

Address: Administration Building, University of Western Sydney,
Great Western Highway, Werrington NSW 2747
Telephone: (02) 9678 7127
Fax: (02) 9678 7660
Attention: Vice Chancellor - Professor Janice Reid

1.2 Change of address

If a Party gives another Party 3 Business Days notice of a change of its address or fax number, any notice, consent, information, application, or request is only given or made by that other Party if it is delivered, posted or faxed to the latest address or fax number.

1.3 Receipt

Any notice, consent, information, application or request is to be treated as given or made at the following time:

- (a) if it is delivered, when it is left at the relevant address;
- (b) if it is sent by post, 2 Business Days after it is posted; and
- (c) if it is sent by fax, as soon as the sender receives from the sender's fax machine a report of an error free transmission to the correct fax number.

1.4 Receipt - next Business Day

If any notice, consent, information, application or request is delivered, or an error free transmission report in relation to it is received, on a day that is not a Business Day, after 5pm

on that day in the place of the Party to whom it is sent, it is to be treated as having been given or made at the beginning of the next Business Day.

2. Approvals and Consent

Except as otherwise set out in this deed, and subject to any statutory obligations, the Council may give or withhold an approval or consent to be given under this deed in its absolute discretion and subject to any conditions determined by the Council. The Council is not obliged to give its reasons for giving or withholding consent or for giving consent subject to conditions.

3. Costs

The costs regarding the negotiation, preparation, execution, stamping and registration of documents in relation to this deed are to be borne by the Parties and in the proportions as set out in Schedule 7.

4. Further Acts

Each Party must promptly execute all documents and do all things that another Party from time to time reasonably requests to affect, perfect or complete this deed and all transactions incidental to it.

5. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

This deed is governed by the law of New South Wales. The Parties submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of its courts and courts of appeal from them. The Parties will not object to the exercise of jurisdiction by those courts on any basis.

6. No fetter

Nothing in this deed is to be construed as requiring an Authority to do anything that would cause it to be in breach of any of its obligations at Law, and without limitation:

- (a) nothing in this deed is to be construed as limiting or fettering in any way the exercise of any statutory discretion or duty; and
- (b) nothing in this deed imposes any obligation on a Consent Authority to:
 - (i) grant development consent or project approval; or
 - (ii) exercise any function or power under the Act in relation to a change, or a proposed change, in an environmental planning instrument.

7. Representations and warranties

The Parties represent and warrant that they have power to enter into this deed and comply with their obligations under this deed and that entry into this deed will not result in the breach of any law.

8. Severability

- (a) If any part of this deed can be read in a way that makes it illegal, unenforceable or invalid, but can also be read in a way that makes it legal, enforceable and valid, it must be read in the latter way.

- (b) If any part of this deed is illegal, enforceable or invalid, that part is to be treated as removed from the relevant Document, but the rest of this deed is not affected.

9. Modification

No modification of this deed will be of any force or effect unless it is in writing and signed by the Parties as a deed.

10. Waiver

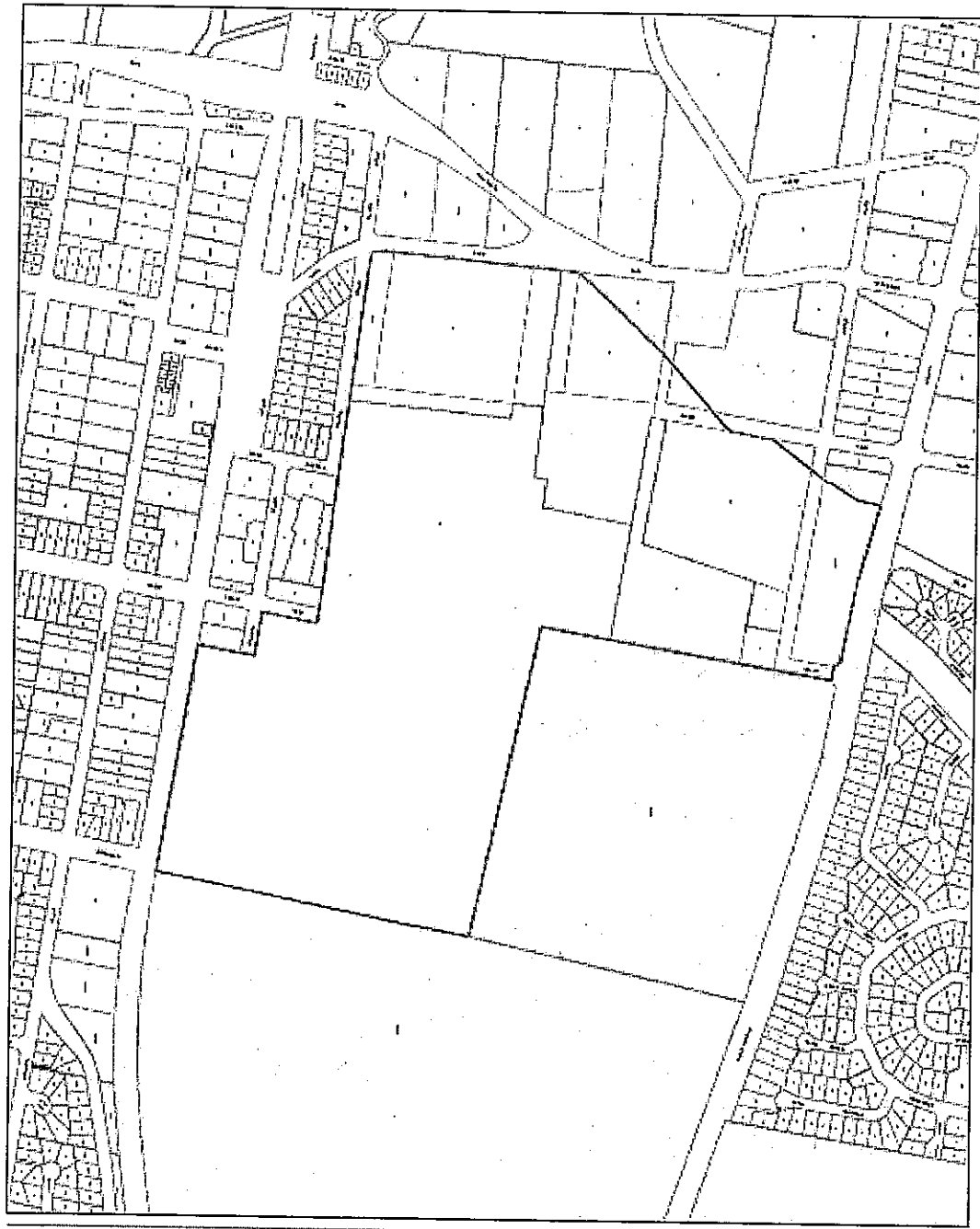
- (a) The fact that a Party fails to do, or delays in doing, something the Party is entitled to do under this deed, does not amount to a waiver of any obligation of, or a breach of obligation by, another Party.
- (b) A waiver by a Party is only effective if it is in writing.
- (c) A written waiver by a Party is only effective in relation to the particular obligation or breach in respect of which it is given. It is not to be taken as an implied waiver of any other obligation or breach or as an implied waiver of that obligation or breach in relation to any other occasion.

11. Confidentiality

11.1 Deed not confidential

The Parties agree that the terms of this deed are not confidential and this deed may be treated as a public document and notified or exhibited or reported without restriction by any Party.

Annexure A - Draft LEP- Land Application Map



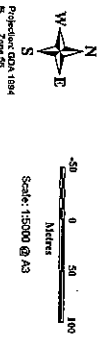
<p>Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008</p> <p>South Murrumbidgee Urban Village Land Application Map</p>	<p>LEP Land Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land with no application <input type="checkbox"/> Existing <input type="checkbox"/> Current 	<p>Scale</p> <p>1:1000</p> <p>North Arrow</p> <p>North</p>	<p>DATE</p> <p>PREPARED BY</p> <p>APPROVED BY</p>
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Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008

South Werrington Urban Village Zoning Map

- Zone**
- General Residential
 - Medium Density Residential
 - Light Industrial
 - Environmental Conservation
 - Public Recreation
 - Infrastructure (Classified Roads)
- Cadastral**
- Cadastral



Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008
 Prepared by: Penrith City Council
 Approved by: Council
 Date: 12/11/08





**Penrith Local
Environmental
Plan 2008**

**South Werrington Urban Village
Height of Building Map**

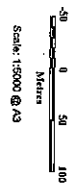
Maximum Building Height (m)

- 10
- 22.5
- 15

- Cadastre
- Cadastre



Penrith City Council
Proposed OPA 1994
Zone 2B



Amended by:





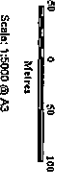
Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008

South Warrington Urban Village Land Reservation Acquisition Map

- Local Open Space (RES)
- Classified Road (SPZ)
- Cadastral

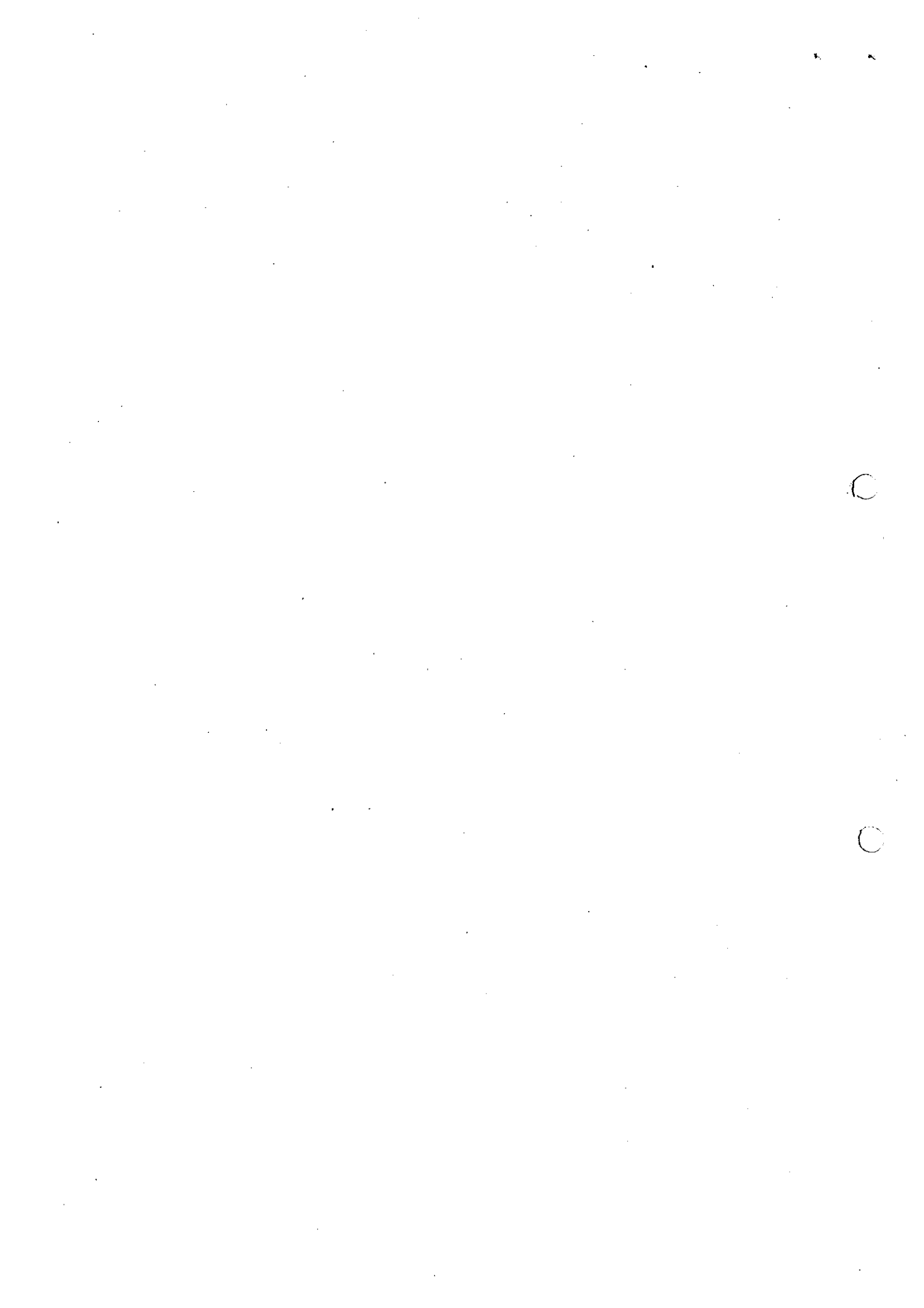


Reference: ODA 10/4
20/04/08



File number:
0500_0001_001_2008_0007/218
Authorised by:





Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008 (South Werrington Urban Village)

Part 1 Preliminary

- 1.1 Name of Plan [compulsory]
- 1.2 Aims of Plan [compulsory]
- 1.3 Land to which Plan applies [compulsory]
- 1.4 Definitions [compulsory]
- 1.5 Notes [compulsory]
- 1.6 Consent authority [compulsory]
- 1.7 Maps [compulsory]
- 1.8 Repeal of other local planning instruments applying to land [compulsory]
- 1.8A Savings provisions relating to development [local]
- 1.9 Application of SEPPs and REPs [compulsory]
- 1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments [local]

Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development

- 2.1 Land use zones [compulsory]
- 2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies [compulsory]
- 2.3 Zone objectives and land use table [compulsory]
- 2.4 Unzoned land [compulsory]
- 2.5 Additional permitted uses for particular land [compulsory]
- 2.6 Subdivision—consent requirements [compulsory]
- 2.6A Demolition requires consent [local]
- 2.6B Temporary Use of Land [local]

Land Use Table

Zone R1	General Residential
Zone R3	Medium Density Residential
Zone IN2	Light Industrial
Zone SP2	Infrastructure
Zone RE1	Public Recreation
Zone E2	Environmental Conservation

Part 3 Exempt and complying development

- 3.1 Exempt development [compulsory]
- 3.2 Complying development [compulsory]
- 3.3 Environmentally sensitive areas excluded [compulsory]

Part 4 Principal development standards

- 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size [optional]
- 4.2 Rural subdivision [compulsory if clause 19 adopted and land to which Plan applies includes land zoned RU1, RU2, RU4 or RU6]
- 4.3 Height of buildings [optional]
- 4.4 Floor space ratio [optional]
- 4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and site area [optional]

- 4.6 Exceptions to development standards [compulsory]

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

- 5.1 Relevant acquisition authority [compulsory]
- 5.2 Classification and reclassification of public land [compulsory]
- 5.3 Development near zone boundaries [optional]
- 5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses [compulsory]
- 5.5 Development within the coastal zone [compulsory if land to which Plan applies includes land in the coastal zone]
- 5.6 Architectural roof features [optional]
- 5.7 Development below mean high water mark [compulsory if land to which Plan applies contains tidal waters]
- 5.8 Conversion of fire alarms [compulsory]
- 5.9 Preservation of trees or vegetation [optional]
- 5.10 Heritage conservation [compulsory]
- 5.11 Bush fire hazard reduction [compulsory]
- 5.12 Infrastructure development and use of existing building of the Crown [compulsory]

Part 6 Local provisions

- 6.1 Sustainable development [local]
- 6.2 Salinity [local]
- 6.3 Flood prone land [local]
- 6.4 Riparian Corridors [local]
- 6.5 Servicing [local]

Part 7 Urban release areas

- 7.1 Aims of Part [local]
- 7.2 Relationship between Part and remainder of Plan [local]
- 7.3 Application of Part [local]
- 7.4 Designated State public infrastructure [local]
- 7.5 Arrangements for designated State public infrastructure [local]
- 7.6 Public utility infrastructure [local]
- 7.7 Development control plan [local]

Schedule 1 Additional permitted uses

Schedule 2 Exempt development

Schedule 3 Complying development

Schedule 4 Classification and reclassification of public land

Schedule 5 Environmental heritage

Dictionary

Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008 (South Werrington Urban Village)

Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Plan [compulsory]

This Plan is Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008 (South Werrington Urban Village).

1.2 Aims of Plan [compulsory]

- (1) This Plan aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in South Werrington.
- (2) The particular aims of this Plan are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure development incorporates the principles of sustainable development through the delivery of balanced social, economic and environmental outcomes.
 - (b) to encourage development to be designed in a way which assists in the mitigation of and the adaptation to the likely impacts of climate change.
 - (c) to protect items of environmental value, particularly mature vegetation and significant watercourses, significant buildings and gardens, or scenic landscapes and views.
 - (d) to promote a high standard of urban design that responds appropriately to the existing and desired and future character of areas.
 - (e) to promote development that creates a range of business, employment, education and training opportunities, suitable to residents' and the workforce needs and skills.
 - (f) to protect the environmental heritage of the area including places of historic, aesthetic, architectural, natural, cultural, and Aboriginal significance.
 - (g) to protect views and vistas to and from main roads, heritage items and other vantage points.

1.3 Land to which Plan applies [compulsory]

- (1) This Plan applies to the land identified on the Land Application Map.

1.4 Definitions [compulsory]

The Dictionary at the end of this Plan defines words and expressions for the purposes of this Plan.

1.5 Notes [compulsory]

Notes in this Plan are provided for guidance and do not form part of this Plan.

1.6 Consent authority [compulsory]

The consent authority for the purposes of this Plan is (subject to the Act) the Council.

1.7 Maps [compulsory]

- (1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name:
 - (a) approved by the Minister when the map is adopted, and
 - (b) as amended or replaced from time to time by maps declared by environmental planning instruments to amend that map, and approved by the Minister when the instruments are made.
- (2) Any 2 or more named maps may be combined into a single map. In that case, a reference in this Plan to any such named map is a reference to the relevant part or aspect of the single map.
- (3) Any such maps are to be kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.
- (4) For the purposes of this Plan, a map may be in, and may be kept and made available in electronic or paper form, or both.

Note: Maps adopted by this plan include:

- Land Application Map
- Land Zoning Map
- Lot Size Map
- Height of Buildings Map
- Land Reservation Acquisition Map
- Flood Extent Map

1.8 Repeal of other local planning instruments applying to land [compulsory]

- (1) All local environmental plans and deemed environmental planning instruments applying only to the land to which this Plan applies are repealed.
- (2) All local environmental plans and deemed environmental planning instruments applying to the land to which this Plan applies and to other land cease to apply to the land to which this Plan applies.

1.8A Savings provisions relating to development applications

If a development application has been made before the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to which this Plan applies and the application has not been finally determined before that commencement, the application is to be determined as if this Plan had been exhibited but had not commenced.

1.9 Application of SEPPs and REPs [compulsory]

- (1) This Plan is subject to the provisions of any State environmental planning policy and any regional environmental plan that prevail over this Plan as provided by section 36 of the Act.

Note. Section 36 of the Act generally provides that SEPPs prevail over REPs and LEPs and that REPs prevail over LEPs. However, a LEP may (by an additional provision included in the Plan) displace or amend a SEPP or REP to deal specifically with the relationship between this Plan and the SEPP or REP.

- (2) The following State environmental planning policies and regional environmental plans (or provisions) do not apply to the land to which this Plan applies:

State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—Development Standards

State Environmental Planning Policy No 4—Development Without Consent and Miscellaneous Exempt and Complying Development (clause 6 and Parts 3 and 4)

State Environmental Planning Policy No 9—Group Homes

State Environmental Planning Policy No 60—Exempt and Complying Development

1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments [local]

- (1) For the purpose of enabling development on land in any zone to be carried out in accordance with this Plan or with a consent granted under the Act, any agreement, covenant or other similar instrument that restricts the carrying out of that development does not apply to the extent necessary to serve that purpose.
- (2) This clause does not apply:
- (a) to a covenant or restriction as to user imposed by the Council or that the Council requires to be imposed, or
 - (b) to any prescribed instrument within the meaning of section 183A of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, or
 - (c) to any conservation agreement within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or
 - (d) to any Trust agreement within the meaning of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, or
 - (e) to any property vegetation plan within the meaning of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.
- (3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under any registered instrument.
- (4) Under Section 28 of the Act, the Governor has, before the making of this clause, approved of subclauses (1)-(3).

Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development

2.1 Land use zones [compulsory]

The land use zones under this Plan are as follows:

Residential Zones

R1 General Residential

R3 Medium Density Residential

Industrial Zones

IN2 Light Industrial

Special Purpose Zones

SP2 Infrastructure

Recreation Zones

RE1 Public Recreation

Environment Protection Zones

E2 Environmental Conservation

2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies [compulsory]

For the purposes of this Plan, land is within the zones shown on the Zoning Map.

2.3 Zone objectives and land use table [compulsory]

- (1) The Table at the end of this Part specifies for each zone:
 - (a) the objectives for development, and
 - (b) development that may be carried out without consent, and
 - (c) development that may be carried out only with consent, and
 - (d) development that is prohibited.
- (2) The consent authority must have regard to the objectives for development in a zone when determining a development application in respect of land within the zone.
- (3) In the Table at the end of this Part:
 - (a) a reference to a type of building or other thing is a reference to development for the purposes of that type of building or other thing, and
 - (b) a reference to a type of building or other thing does not include (despite any definition in this Plan) a reference to a type of building or other thing referred to separately in the Table in relation to the same zone.
- (4) This clause is subject to the other provisions of this Plan.

- Notes.
- 1 Schedule 1 sets out additional permitted uses for particular land.
 - 2 Schedule 2 sets out exempt development (which is generally exempt from both Parts 4 and 5 of the Act). Development in the land use table that may be carried out without consent is nevertheless subject to the environmental assessment and approval requirements of Part 5 of the Act or, if applicable, Part 3A of the Act.

- 3 Schedule 3 sets out complying development (for which a complying development certificate may be issued as an alternative to obtaining development consent).
- 4 Clause 2.6 requires consent for subdivision of land.
- 5 Part 5 contains other provisions which require consent for particular development. [*see—relevant clauses may be listed here*].

2.4 Unzoned land [compulsory]

- (1) Development may be carried out on unzoned land only with consent.
- (2) Before granting consent, the consent authority:
 - (a) must consider whether the development will impact on adjoining zoned land and, if so, consider the objectives for development in the zones of the adjoining land, and
 - (b) must be satisfied that the development is appropriate and is compatible with permissible land uses in any such adjoining land.

2.5 Additional permitted uses for particular land [compulsory]

- (1) Development on particular land that is described or referred to in Schedule 1 may be carried out:
 - (a) with consent, or
 - (b) if the Schedule so provides—without consent, in accordance with the conditions (if any) specified in that Schedule in relation to that development.
- (2) This clause has effect despite anything to the contrary in the Land Use Table or other provision of this Plan.

2.6 Subdivision—consent requirements [compulsory]

- (1) Land to which this Plan applies may be subdivided, but only with consent.
- (2) However, consent is not required for a subdivision for the purpose only of any one or more of the following:
 - (a) widening a public road,
 - (b) a minor realignment of boundaries that does not create:
 - (i) additional lots or the opportunity for additional dwellings, or
 - (ii) lots that are smaller than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to the land concerned.
 - (c) a consolidation of lots that does not create additional lots or the opportunity for additional dwellings,
 - (d) rectifying an encroachment on a lot,
 - (e) creating a public reserve,
 - (f) excising from a lot land that is, or is intended to be, used for public purposes, including drainage purposes, rural fire brigade or other emergency service purposes or public toilets.

Note. If a subdivision is exempt development, the Act enables the subdivision to be carried out without consent.

2.6A Demolition requires consent [local]

The demolition of a building or work may be carried out only with consent.

Note. If the demolition of a building or work is identified in this Plan as exempt development, the Act enables it to be carried out with consent.

2.6B Temporary use of land [local]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide for the temporary use of land is the use does not compromise future development of the land, or have detrimental economic, social, amenity or environmental effects on the land.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted to development on land in any zone for any temporary purpose for a maximum period of 28 days (whether or not consecutive days) in any period of 12 months.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the temporary use will not prejudice the subsequent carrying out of development on the land in accordance with the Plan and any such other instrument, and
 - (b) the temporary use does not adversely impact on any adjoining land or the amenity of the neighbourhood, and
 - (c) the temporary use and location of any structures related to the use will not adversely impact on environmental attributes or features of the land, or increase the risk of natural hazards that may affect the land, and
 - (d) at the end of the temporary use period, the use and any associated structures will be removed and the site appropriately restored.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), the temporary use of a dwelling as a sales office for a new release area or housing estate may exceed 28 days, (whether or not consecutive days) in any period of 12 months.

Land Use Table

Zone R1 General Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community.
- To provide for a variety of housing types.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To ensure that a reasonable high level of residential amenity is achieved and maintained.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations.

3 Permitted with consent

Attached Dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding Houses; Bushfire hazard reduction work; Building identification signs; Child care centres; Clearing native vegetation; Community facilities; Drainage; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Earthworks; Environmental protection works; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home based child care; Home businesses; Home Industries; Hostels; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Public reserves; Public utility undertakings; Recreation areas; Residential care facilities; Residential flat buildings; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Schools; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Shop top housing.

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in items 2 or 3.

Zone R3 Medium Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To provide for a concentration of housing with access to services and facilities.
- To ensure that a reasonable high level of residential amenity is achieved and maintained.

2 Permitted without consent

Home based child care ; Home occupations.

3 Permitted with consent

Attached Dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Car parks; Clearing native vegetation; Child care centres; Community facilities; Drainage; Dual Occupancies; Earthworks; Electricity generating works; Environmental protection works; Excavation; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Fill; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Public reserves; Public utility undertakings; Recreation areas; Residential Flat Buildings; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Shop top housing.

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in items 2 or 3.

Zone IN2 Light Industrial

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a wide range of light industrial, warehouse and related land uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area.
- To limit the impact of industrial development on adjacent residential areas, in terms of its built form, scale, acoustic and visual privacy and air quality.
- To promote development which makes efficient use of industrial land.

2 Permitted without consent

Roads.

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Car parks; Childcare centres; Community facilities; Crematoriums; Depots; Drainage; Earthworks; Educational establishments; Electricity generating works; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood Mitigation Works; Food and drink premises; Function Centres; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industrial retail outlets; Landscape and Garden Supplies; Light industries; Medical Centres; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Public reserves; Public utility undertakings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Self storage units; Service stations; Signage; Timber or building supplies; Vehicle repair stations; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste management facilities.

4 Prohibited

Restaurants; Schools; Any development not specified in items 2 or 3.

Zone SP2 Infrastructure

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil.

3 Permitted with consent

The purpose shown on the Land Zoning Map, including any development that is ordinarily incidental or ancillary to development for that purpose; Drainage; Earthworks; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Public utility undertakings; Roads.

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in items 2 or 3.

Zone RE1 Public Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To provide land for the development of services and facilities by public authorities for the benefit of the community.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil.

3 Permitted with consent

Boat Launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification sign; Business identification signs; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Drainage; Earthworks; Electricity generating works; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Markets; Moorings; Public utility undertakings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Roads; Water recreation structures.

4 Prohibited

Retail premises (except kiosks and markets); Any development not specified in items 2 or 3.

Zone E2 Environmental Conservation

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- To prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values.
- To protect and enhance the ecology, hydrology and scenic values of watercourses.
- To protect and enhance biodiversity corridors between remnant areas of native vegetation.
- To allow for low impact passive recreational and ancillary land uses that are consistent with the retention of the natural ecological significance.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil.

3 Permitted with consent

Drainage; Earthworks; Environment facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Public utility undertakings; Recreation areas; Roads.

4 Prohibited

Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any development not specified in items 2 or 3.

Part 3 Exempt and complying development

3.1 Exempt development [compulsory]

Note. Under section 76 of the Act, exempt development may be carried out without the need for development consent under Part 4 of the Act or for assessment under Part 5 of the Act.

The section states that exempt development:

- (a) must be of minimal environmental impact, and
 - (b) cannot be carried out in critical habitat of an endangered species, population or ecological community (identified under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*), and
 - (c) cannot be carried out in a wilderness area (identified under the *Wilderness Act 1987*).
- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify development of minimal environmental impact as exempt development.
 - (2) Development specified in Schedule 2 that meets the standards for the development contained in that Schedule and that complies with the requirements of this Part is exempt development.
 - (3) To be exempt development, the development:
 - (a) must meet the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the *Building Code of Australia*, and
 - (b) must not, if it relates to an existing building, cause the building to contravene the *Building Code of Australia*, and
 - (c) must not be designated development, and
 - (d) must not be carried out on land that comprises, or on which there is, an item that is listed on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977* or that is subject to an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977*, and
 - (e) must not be carried out in an environmentally sensitive areas for exempt or complying development (as defined in Clause 3.3).
 - (4) Development that relates to an existing building that is classified under the Building Code of Australia as Class 1b or Class 2-9 is exempt development if only:
 - (a) the building has a current fire safety certificate or fire safety statement, or
 - (b) no fire safety measures are currently implemented, required or proposed for the building.

3.2 Complying development [compulsory]

Note. Under section 76A of the Act, development consent for the carrying out of complying development may be obtained by the issue of a complying development certificate.

The section states that development cannot be complying development if:

- (a) it is on land that is critical habitat of an endangered species, population or ecological community (identified under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*), or

- (b) it is on land within a wilderness area (identified under the *Wilderness Act 1987*), or
 - (c) the development is designated development, or
 - (d) the development is on land that comprises, or on which there is, an item of environmental heritage (that is listed on the State Heritage Register or in Schedule 5 to this Plan or that is subject to an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977*), or
 - (e) the development requires concurrence (except a concurrence of the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Climate Change in respect of development that is likely to significantly affect a threatened species, population, or ecological community, or its habitat (identified under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*), or
 - (f) the development is on land identified as an environmentally sensitive area.
- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify development as complying development.
 - (2) Development specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 that is carried out in compliance with:
 - (a) the development standards specified in relation to that development, and
 - (b) the requirements of this Part,
 is complying development.
 - (3) To be complying development, the development must:
 - (a) be permissible, with consent, in the zone in which it is carried out, and
 - (b) meet the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the *Building Code of Australia*, and
 - (c) have an approval, if required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, from the Council for an on-site effluent disposal system if the development is undertaken on unsewered land.
 - (4) A complying development certificate for development specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 is subject to the conditions (if any) set out in Part 2 of that Schedule.

3.3 Environmentally sensitive areas excluded [compulsory]

- (1) Exempt or complying development must not be carried out on any environmentally sensitive area for exempt or complying development.
- (2) For the purposes of this clause:
environmentally sensitive area for exempt or complying development means any of the following:
 - (a) the coastal waters of the State,
 - (b) a coastal lake,
 - (c) land to which *State Environmental Planning Policy No 14—Coastal Wetlands* or *State Environmental Planning Policy No 26—Littoral Rainforests* applies,
 - (d) land reserved as an aquatic reserve under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or as a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1997*,

- (e) land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or within a World heritage area declared under the World Heritage Convention,
- (f) land within 100 metres of land to which paragraph (c), (d) or (e) applies,
- (g) land identified in this or any other environmental planning instrument as being of high Aboriginal cultural significance or high biodiversity significance,
- (h) land reserved as a state conservation area under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*,
- (i) land reserved or dedicated under the *Crown Lands Act 1989* for the preservation of flora, fauna, geological formations or for other environmental protection purposes,
- (j) land identified as being critical habitat under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* or Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Part 4 Principal development standards

4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size [optional]

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure lot sizes are compatible with the environmental capabilities of the land being subdivided.
 - (b) to minimise any likely impact of subdivision and development on the amenity of neighbouring properties.
 - (c) to ensure that lot sizes and dimensions allow development to be sited to protect natural or cultural features including heritage items and retain special features such as trees and views.
 - (d) to regulate the density of development and ensure there is not an unreasonable increase in demand for public services or public facilities.
 - (e) to ensure that lot sizes and dimensions are able to accommodate development consistent with relevant development controls.
- (2) This clause applies to a subdivision of any land shown on the Lot Size Map that requires development consent and that is carried out after the commencement of this Plan.
- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land.
- (4) This clause does not apply in relation to subdivision of individual lots in a strata plan or community title scheme.

4.2 Rural subdivision [compulsory if clause 4.1 adopted and land to which Plan applies includes land zoned RU1, RU2 or RU4]

Not applicable

4.3 Height of buildings [optional]

- (1) The objective of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure that buildings are compatible with the height, bulk and scale of the existing and desired future character of the locality.
 - (b) to minimise visual impact, disruption of views, loss of privacy and loss of solar access to existing development, and to public areas, including parks, streets and lanes.
 - (c) to minimise the adverse impact of development on heritage conservation areas and heritage items.
 - (d) to nominate heights that will provide a transition in built form and land use intensity.

- (2) The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the Height of Buildings Map.

4.4 Floor space ratio [optional]

Not applicable

4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and site area [optional]

Not applicable

4.6 Exceptions to development standards [compulsory]

- (1) The objectives of this clause are:
 - (a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development, and
 - (b) to achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.
- (2) Consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.
- (3) Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:
 - (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
 - (b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.
- (4) Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless:
 - (a) the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and
 - (ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
 - (b) the concurrence of the Director-General has been obtained.
- (5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Director-General must consider:
 - (a) whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning, and
 - (b) the public benefit of maintaining the development standard, and

- (c) any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Director-General before granting concurrence.
- (6) Consent must not be granted under this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RU1, RU2, RU4, R5, E2, E3 or E4 if:
 - (a) the subdivision will result in 2 or more lots of less than the minimum area specified for such lots by a development standard, or
 - (b) the subdivision will result in at least one lot that is less than 90% of the minimum area specified for such a lot by a development standard.
- (7) After determining a development application made pursuant to this clause, the consent authority must keep a record of its assessment of the factors required to be addressed in the applicant's written request referred to in subclause (3).
- (8) This clause does not allow consent to be granted for development that would contravene any of the following:
 - (a) a development standard for complying development,
 - (b) a development standard that arises, under the regulations under the Act, in connection with a commitment set out in a BASIX certificate for a building to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004* applies or for land on which such a building is situated,
 - (c) clause 5.4.

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

5.1 Relevant acquisition authority [compulsory]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify, for the purposes of section 27 of the Act, the authority of the State that will be the relevant authority to acquire land reserved for certain public purposes if the land is required to be acquired under Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* (the *owner-initiated acquisition provisions*).

Note. If the landholder will suffer hardship if there is any delay in the land being acquired by the relevant authority, section 23 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* requires the authority to acquire the land.

- (2) The authority of the State that will be the relevant authority to acquire land, if the land is required to be acquired under the owner-initiated acquisition provisions, is the authority of the State specified below in relation to the land shown on the Land Reservation Acquisition Map (or, if an authority of the State is not specified in relation to land required to be so acquired, the authority designated or determined under those provisions).

Type of land shown on Map	Authority of the State
Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked "Local open space"	Council
Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked "Regional open space"	The corporation constituted under section 8 of the Act
Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Classified road"	Roads and Traffic Authority
Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves marked "National Park"	Minister administering the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

- (3) Development on land acquired by an authority of the State under the owner-initiated acquisition provisions may, before it is used for the purpose for which it is reserved, be carried out, with development consent, for any purpose.

5.2 Classification and reclassification of public land [compulsory]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to enable the Council, to classify or reclassify public land as "operational land" or "community land" in accordance with Part 2 of Chapter 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, "public land" is generally land vested in or under the control of a council (other than roads, Crown reserves and commons). The classification or reclassification of public land may also be made by a resolution of the Council under section 31, 32 or 33 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Section 30 of that Act enables this Plan to discharge trusts on which public reserves are held if the land is reclassified under this Plan as operational land.

- (2) The public land described in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 4 is classified, or reclassified, as operational land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (3) The public land described in Part 3 of Schedule 4 is classified, or reclassified, as community land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (4) The public land described in Part 1 of Schedule 4:
 - (a) does not cease to be a public reserve to the extent (if any) that it is a public reserve, and
 - (b) continues to be affected by any trusts, estates, interests, dedications, conditions, restrictions or covenants that affected the land before its classification, or reclassification, as operational land.
- (5) The public land described in Part 2 of Schedule 4, to the extent (if any) that it is a public reserve, ceases to be a public reserve when the description of the land is inserted into that part and is discharged from all trusts, estates, interests, dedications, conditions, restrictions and covenants affecting the land or any part of the land, except:
 - (a) those (if any) specified for the land in Column 3 of Part 2 of Schedule 4, and
 - (b) any reservations that except land out of the Crown grant relating to the land, and
 - (c) reservations of minerals (within the meaning of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*).

Note: In accordance with Section 30(2) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the approval of the Governor to subclauses (5) applying to the public land concerned is required before the description of the land is inserted in Part 2 of Schedule 4.

5.3 Development near zone boundaries [optional]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility where the investigation of a site and its surroundings reveals that a use allowed on the other side of a zone boundary would enable a more logical and appropriate development of the site and be compatible with the planning objectives and land uses for the adjoining zone.
- (2) This clause applies to so much of any land that is within the relevant distance of a boundary between any 2 zones. The relevant distance is 20 metres.
- (3) This clause does not apply to:
 - (a) land zoned, RE1 Public Recreation, E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, E2 Environmental Conservation, E3 Environmental Management or W1 Natural Waterways, or
 - (b) land within the coastal zone, or
 - (c) land proposed to be developed for the purpose of sex services or restricted premises.
- (4) Despite the provisions of this Plan relating to the purposes for which development may be carried out, consent may be granted to development of land to which this clause applies for any purpose that may be carried out in the adjoining zone, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the development is not inconsistent with the objectives for development in both zones, and
 - (b) the carrying out of the development is desirable due to compatible land use planning, infrastructure capacity and other planning principles relating to the efficient and timely development of land.
- (5) The clause does not prescribe a development standard that may be varied under this Plan.

5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses [compulsory]

(1) Bed and breakfast accommodation

If development for the purposes of bed and breakfast accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.

(2) Home businesses

If development for the purposes of a home business is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the business must not involve the use of more than 30 square metres of floor area.

(3) Home industries

If development for the purposes of a home industry is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the light industry must not involve the use of more than 50 square metres of floor area.

(4) Industrial retail outlets

If development for the purposes of an industrial retail outlet is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed:

- (a) 25% of the combined gross floor area of the industrial retail outlet and the building or place on which the relevant industry is carried out, or
 - (b) 500 square metres,
- whichever is the lesser.

(5) Farm stay accommodation

If development for the purposes of farm stay accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.

(6) Kiosks

If development for the purposes of a kiosk is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 50 square metres.

(7) Neighbourhood shops

If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed 200 square metres.

(8) Roadside stalls

If development for the purposes of a roadside stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 20 square metres.

(9) Secondary dwellings

If development for the purposes of a secondary dwelling is permitted under this Plan, the total floor area of the dwelling (excluding any area used for parking) must not exceed whichever

of the following is the greater:

- (a) 60 square metres,
- (b) 10 % of the total floor area of both the self-contained dwelling and the principal dwelling.

5.5 Development within the coastal zone [compulsory if land to which Plan applies includes land in the coastal zone]

Not applicable.

5.6 Architectural roof features [optional]

Not applicable.

5.7 Development below mean high water mark [compulsory if land to which Plan applies contains tidal waters]

Not applicable.

5.8 Conversion of fire alarms [compulsory]

- (1) This clause applies to a fire alarm system that can be monitored by New South Wales Fire Brigades or by a private service provider.
- (2) The following development may be carried out, but only with consent:
 - (a) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of New South Wales Fire Brigades to connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider,
 - (b) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with the alarm monitoring system of another private service provider,
 - (c) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with a different alarm monitoring system of the same private service provider.
- (3) Development to which subclause (2) applies is complying development if it consists only of:
 - (a) internal alterations to a building, or
 - (b) internal alterations to a building together with the mounting of an antenna, and any support structure, on an external wall or roof of a building so as to occupy a space of not more than 450mm x 100mm x 100mm.
- (4) A complying development certificate for any such complying development is subject to a condition that any building work may only be carried out between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm on Monday to Friday and between 7.00 am and 5.00 pm on Saturday, and must not be carried out on a Sunday or a public holiday.
- (5) In this clause:

private service provider means a person or body that has entered into an agreement that is in force with New South Wales Fire Brigades to monitor fire alarm systems.

5.9 Preservation of trees or vegetation [optional]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to preserve the amenity of the area through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.
- (2) This clause applies to species or kinds of trees or other vegetation that are prescribed for the purposes of this clause by a development control plan made by the Council.

Note. A development control plan may prescribe the trees or other vegetation to which this clause applies by reference to species, size, location or other manner.

- (3) A person must not ringbark, cut down, top, lop, remove, injure or wilfully destroy any tree or other vegetation to which any such development control plan applies without the authority conferred by:
 - (a) development consent, or
 - (b) a permit granted by the Council.
- (4) The refusal by the Council to grant a permit to a person who has duly applied for the grant of the permit is taken for the purposes of the Act to be a refusal by the Council to grant consent for the carrying out of the activity for which a permit was sought.
- (5) This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native fauna.
- (6) This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.
- (7) A permit under this clause cannot allow any ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of a tree or other vegetation:
 - (a) that is or forms part of a heritage item, or
 - (b) that is within a heritage conservation area.

Note. As a consequence of this subclause, the activities concerned will require development consent. The heritage provisions of clause 5.7 will be applicable to any such consent.

- (8) This clause does not apply to or in respect of:
 - (a) the clearing of native vegetation that is authorised by a development consent or property vegetation plan under the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* or that is otherwise permitted under Division 2 or 3 of Part 3 of that Act, or
 - (b) the clearing of vegetation on State protected land (within the meaning of clause 4 of Schedule 3 to the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*) that is authorised by a development consent under the provisions of the *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997* as continued in force by that clause, or
 - (c) trees or other vegetation within a State forest, or land reserved from sale as a timber or forest reserve under the *Forestry Act 1916*, or

- (d) action required or authorised to be done by or under the *Electricity Supply Act 1995*, the *Roads Act 1993* or the *Surveying Act 2002*, or
- (e) plants declared to be noxious weeds under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

5.10 Heritage conservation [compulsory]

Note: Heritage item, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites (if any) are shown on the Heritage Map. The location and nature of any such item, area or site is also described in Schedule 5.

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Penrith, and
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views, and
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites, and
- (d) to conserve places of Aboriginal heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving a heritage item or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, including (in the case of a building) making changes to the detail, fabric, finish or appearance of its exterior,
- (c) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (e) disturbing or excavating a heritage conservation area that is a place of Aboriginal heritage significance,
- (f) erecting a building on land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area,
- (g) subdividing land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.

(3) When consent not required

However, consent under this clause is not required if:

- (a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - (i) is of a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, archaeological site, or a building, work,

- relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, and
- (ii) would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
- (b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - (ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance, or
- (c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- (d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage impact statement is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) Heritage impact assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development on land:

- (a) on which a heritage item is situated, or
 - (b) within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (c) within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
- require a heritage impact statement to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(6) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977* applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(8) Places of Aboriginal heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in a place of Aboriginal heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place, and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities (in such way as it thinks appropriate) about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(9) Demolition of item of State significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent for the demolition of a heritage item identified in Schedule 5 as being of State heritage significance (other than an item listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977* applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(10) Conservation incentives

The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item, or of the land on which such a building is erected, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the conservation of the heritage item is facilitated by the granting of consent, and
- (b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage conservation management plan that has been approved by the consent authority, and
- (c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage conservation management plan is carried out, and
- (d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, and
- (e) the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.

5.11 Bush fire hazard reduction [compulsory]

- (1) Bush fire hazard reduction work authorised by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* may be carried out on any land without consent.

Note. The *Rural Fires Act 1997* also makes provision relating to the carrying out of development on bush fire prone land.

5.12 Infrastructure development and use of existing building of the Crown [compulsory]

- (1) This Plan does not restrict or prohibit, or enable the restriction or prohibition of, the carrying out of any development, by or on behalf of a public authority, that is permitted to be carried out without consent under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*.
- (2) This Plan does not restrict or prohibit, or enable the restriction or prohibition of, the use of existing buildings of the Crown by the Crown.

Part 6 Local Provisions

6.1 Sustainable development [local]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that sustainability principles are incorporated into the design and construction processes for all development to provide well designed comfortable homes and workplaces that use resources efficiently throughout their lifecycle and meet the needs of the community.
- (2) Before granting consent to development the consent authority must have regard to the principles of sustainable development as they relate to the proposed development based on a 'whole of building approach' by considering each of the following:
 - (a) conserving energy and reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
 - (b) embodied energy in materials and building processes.
 - (c) building design and orientation.
 - (d) passive solar design and day lighting.
 - (e) natural ventilation.
 - (f) energy efficiency and conservation.
 - (g) water conservation and water reuse.
 - (h) waste minimisation and recycling.
 - (i) reduction of car dependence.
 - (h) potential for adaptive reuse.

6.2 Salinity [local]

- (1) The objectives of this clause are to:
 - (a) protect natural hydrological systems by minimising disturbance, and ensuring appropriate land use management.
 - (b) avoid the adverse effects of rising salinity on land, including damage to infrastructure and buildings, loss of productive agricultural land and other adverse environmental effects.
- (2) This clause applies to development that may affect the process of salinisation or where the land is affected by groundwater salinity.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development to which this clause applies unless the consent authority has considered:
 - (a) the impact of the proposed development on salinity processes, and
 - (b) the impact of salinity on the proposed development, and
 - (c) appropriate measures to avoid or reduce the impacts stated in (a) and (b).

6.3 Development on flood liable land [local]

- (1) The objectives of this clause are:
 - (a) to limit the potential risk to life and property from flood events; and
 - (b) to maintain the efficient functioning of the flood plain; and

- (c) to avoid significant adverse affects on the floodplain environment; and
 - (f) to limit uses to those compatible with flow conveyance function and flood hazard.
- (2) This clause applies to development on land identified on the Flood Extent Map .
- (3) Development consent is required for the following:
- (a) subdivision of land;
 - (b) filling and earthworks;
 - (c) the erection of a building;
 - (d) the carrying out of a work;
 - (e) flood mitigation works.
- (4) Development consent under subclause (3) must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that the proposed development will not:
- (a) adversely affect flood behaviour resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affection of other development or properties; or
 - (b) significantly alter flow distributions and velocities to the detriment of other properties or the environment of the floodplain; or
 - (c) affect the safe occupation of the flood liable land; or
 - (d) significantly detrimentally affect the floodplain environment or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of the river bank/watercourse; or
 - (e) be likely to result in unsustainable social and economic costs to the flood affected community or general community, as a consequence of flooding; or
 - (f) be compatible with the flow conveyance function of the floodway; or
 - (g) cause or increase the flood hazard within the floodway.
- (5) Consent required by subclause (3)(c), (d) and (e) must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that the structural integrity of development on land affected by the Flood Planning Level will not be compromised by the hydraulic impacts associated with the 1% AEP flood event.

6.4 Riparian Corridors [local]

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect water quality and aquatic life forms by identifying a riparian corridor along identified water courses and establishing specific planning controls for land within those corridors.

- (2) This clause applies to land which immediately adjoins a natural water course.
- (3) Development consent is required for the following:
 - (a) subdivision of land;
 - (b) filling and earthworks;
 - (c) the erection of a building;
 - (d) the carrying out of a work;
 - (e) flood mitigation works;on land to which this clause applies.
- (4) Consent required by subclause (3) must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated that the development will not have a negative effect on stream health, due to:
 - (a) the pollution of run off entering the water course; or
 - (b) a significant increase or decrease in the amount of run off entering the water course; or
 - (c) a significant change in the velocity of run off entering the water course; or
 - (d) the loss of vegetation along the banks of the watercourse; or
 - (e) siltation of the water course will increase; or
 - (f) any other impact that the development is likely to have.

6.5 Servicing

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this plan, before granting consent to development on land to which this clause applies Council must consider whether the applicant has:-
 - (a) provided written evidence that the development will be connected to a reticulated water supply, if required;
 - (b) demonstrated that the development has adequate facilities for the removal and disposal of sewage;
 - (c) if the development is for seniors housing, demonstrated that the development can be connected to a reticulated sewerage system;
 - (d) demonstrated to council (or other relevant service authority) that the need for public amenities or public services has been new lots through subdivision.

Part 7 Urban release areas

7.1 Aims of Part [local]

This Part aims:

- (a) to allow for future urban development and the conservation of ecological and riparian corridors and areas of visual significance on land in urban release areas, and
- (b) to require satisfactory arrangements to be made for the provision of designated State public infrastructure before the subdivision of such land to satisfy needs that arise from development on the land, but only if the land is developed intensively for urban purposes, and
- (c) to ensure that development on such land occurs in a logical and cost-effective manner, in accordance with a staging plan and only after a development control plan including specific controls has been prepared for the land.

7.2 Relationship between Part and remainder of Plan [local]

A provision of this Part prevails over any other provision of this Plan to the extent of any inconsistency.

7.3 Application of Part [local]

This Part applies to land in the *Land Application Map*, and for the purposes of applying this Part is known as an urban release area, but does not apply to any such land if the whole or any part of it is in a special contributions area (as defined by section 93C of the Act).

7.4 Designated State public infrastructure [local]

In this Part:

designated State public infrastructure means public facilities or services that are provided or financed by the State (or if provided or financed by the private sector, to the extent of any financial or in-kind contribution by the State) of the following kinds:

- (a) State and regional roads,
- (b) bus interchanges and bus lanes,
- (c) rail infrastructure and land,
- (d) land required for regional open space,
- (e) land required for social infrastructure and facilities (such as land for schools, hospitals, emergency services and justice purposes).

7.5 Arrangements for designated State public infrastructure [local]

- (1) Development consent must not be granted for the subdivision of land in an urban release area if the subdivision would create a lot smaller than the minimum lot size permitted on the land immediately before the land became, or became part of, an urban release area, unless the Director-General has certified in writing to the consent authority that satisfactory arrangements have been made to contribute to the provision of designated State public infrastructure in relation to that lot.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to:
 - (a) any lot identified in the certificate as a residue lot, or
 - (b) any lot that is proposed in the development application to be reserved or dedicated for public open space, public roads, public utility undertakings, educational facilities, or any other public purpose, or
 - (c) a subdivision for the purpose only of rectifying an encroachment on any existing allotment.

7.6 Public utility infrastructure [local]

- (1) Development consent must not be granted for development on land in an urban release area unless the Council is satisfied that any public utility infrastructure that is essential for the proposed development is available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make that infrastructure available when required.
- (2) In this clause, *public utility infrastructure* includes infrastructure for any of the following:
 - (a) the supply of water,
 - (b) the supply of electricity,
 - (c) the disposal and management of sewage.
- (3) This clause does not apply to development for the purpose of providing, extending, augmenting, maintaining or repairing any public utility infrastructure referred to in this clause.

Schedule 1 Additional permitted uses

(Clause 2.5)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Property Description	Address	Additional Permitted Use
Lot 2 DP132721	2 Gipps Street Werrington	School
Lot 11 DP734612	11 Gipps Street Werrington	School
Lot 14 DP707375	14 Water Street Werrington	School

Schedule 2

Exempt development

(Clause 3.1)

Note. Development is exempt development only if it complies with the development standards and other requirements applied to the development by Penrith Development Control Plan 2006.

Schedule 3

Complying development

(Clause 3.2)

Note. Development is complying development only if it complies with the development standards and other requirements applied to the development by Penrith Development Control Plan 2008.

Part 1 Types of development

Part 2 Complying development certificate conditions

Schedule 4 Classification and reclassification of public land

(Clause 5.2)

Not applicable

Part 1 Land classified, or reclassified, as operational land—no interests changed

Column 1	Column 2
Locality	Description

Part 2 Land classified, or reclassified, as operational land—interests changed

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Locality	Description	Any trusts etc not discharged

Part 3 Land classified, or reclassified, as community land

Column 1	Column 2
Locality	Description

Schedule 5

Environmental heritage

(Clause 5.10)

Not applicable

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item number
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Dictionary

(Clause 1.4)

Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or other material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

acid sulfate soils means naturally occurring sediments and soils containing iron sulfides (principally pyrite) or their precursors or oxidation products, whose exposure to oxygen leads to the generation of sulfuric acid (for example, by drainage or excavation).

Acid Sulfate Soils Manual means the manual by that name published by the Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee and made publicly available.

advertisement has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as a sign, notice, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement visible from any public place or public reserve or from any navigable water.

advertising structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement.

affordable housing has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as housing for very low income households, low income households or moderate income households, being such households as are prescribed by the regulations or as are provided for in an environmental planning instrument.

agricultural produce industry means an industry involving the handling, treating, processing or packing of produce from agriculture (including dairy products, seeds, fruit, vegetables or other plant material), and includes flour mills, cotton seed oil plants, cotton gins, feed mills, cheese and butter factories, and juicing or canning plants, but does not include a livestock processing industry.

agriculture means any of the following:

- (a) animal boarding or training establishments,
- (b) aquaculture,
- (c) extensive agriculture,
- (d) farm forestry,
- (e) intensive livestock agriculture,
- (f) intensive plant agriculture.

air transport facility means an airport or a heliport that is not part of an airport, and includes associated communication and air traffic control facilities or structures.

airport means a place used for the landing, taking off, parking, maintenance or repair of aeroplanes (including associated buildings, installations, facilities and movement areas and any heliport that is part of the airport).

airstrip means a single runway for the landing, taking off or parking of aeroplanes for private aviation only, but does not include an airport, heliport or helipad.

amusement centre means a building or place (not being part of a pub or registered club) used principally for playing:

- (a) billiards, pool or other like games, or
- (b) electronic or mechanical amusement devices, such as pinball machines, computer or video games and the like.

animal boarding or training establishment means a building or place used for the breeding, boarding, training, keeping or caring of animals for commercial purposes (other than for the agistment of horses), and includes any associated riding school or ancillary veterinary hospital.

aquaculture has the same meaning as in the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

aquaculture means:

- (a) cultivating fish or marine vegetation for the purposes of harvesting the fish or marine vegetation or their progeny with a view to sale, or
- (b) keeping fish or marine vegetation in a confined area for a commercial purpose (such as a fish-out pond),

but does not include:

- (c) keeping anything in a pet shop for sale or in an aquarium for exhibition (including an aquarium operated commercially), or
- (d) anything done for the purposes of maintaining a collection of fish or marine vegetation otherwise than for a commercial purpose, or
- (e) any other thing prescribed by the regulations (made under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*).

This Dictionary also contains definitions of *natural water-based aquaculture*, *pond-based aquaculture* and *tank-based aquaculture*.

archaeological site means an area of land:

- (a) shown on the Heritage Map as an archaeological site, and
- (b) the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5, and
- (c) that contains one or more relics.

attached dwelling means a building containing 3 or more dwellings, where:

- (a) each dwelling is attached to another dwelling by a common wall, and
- (b) each of the dwellings is on its own lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme), and
- (c) none of the dwellings is located above any part of another dwelling.

attic means any habitable space, but not a separate dwelling, contained wholly within a roof above the ceiling line of the storey immediately below, except for minor elements such as dormer windows and the like.

backpackers' accommodation means tourist and visitor accommodation:

- (a) that has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (b) that will generally provide accommodation on a bed basis (rather than by room).

basement means the space of a building where the floor level of that space is predominantly below ground level (existing) and where the floor level of the storey immediately above is less than 1 metre above ground level (existing).

bed and breakfast accommodation means tourist and visitor accommodation comprising a dwelling (and any ancillary buildings and parking) where the accommodation is provided by the permanent residents of the dwelling and:

- (a) meals are provided for guests only, and
- (b) cooking facilities for the preparation of meals are not provided within guests' rooms, and
- (c) dormitory-style accommodation is not provided.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the number of bedrooms.

biodiversity means biological diversity.

biological diversity has the same meaning as in the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

biological diversity means the diversity of life and is made up of the following 3 components:

- (a) genetic diversity—the variety of genes (or units of heredity) in any population,
- (b) species diversity—the variety of species,
- (c) ecosystem diversity—the variety of communities or ecosystems.

biosolid waste application means the application of sludge or other semi-solid products of human sewage treatment plants to land for the purpose of improving land productivity, that is undertaken in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority's guidelines titled *Environmental Guidelines: Use and Disposal of Biosolids Products* (EPA 1997) and *Addendum to Environmental Guidelines: Use and Disposal of Biosolids Products* (EPA 2000a).

biosolids treatment facility means a building or place used as a facility for the treatment of biosolids from a sewage treatment plant or from a water recycling facility.

boarding house means a building:

- (a) that is wholly or partly let in lodgings, and
- (b) that provides lodgers with a principal place of residence for 3 months or more, and
- (c) that generally has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (d) that has rooms that accommodate one or more lodgers,

but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a group home, a serviced apartment, seniors housing or hotel or motel accommodation.

boat launching ramp means a structure designed primarily for the launching of trailer borne recreational vessels, and includes associated car parking facilities.

boat repair facility means any facility (including a building or other structure) used primarily for the construction, maintenance or repair of boats, whether or not including the storage, sale or hire of boats, but does not include a marina or boat shed.

boat shed means a building or other structure used for the storage and routine maintenance of a boat or boats and that is associated with a private dwelling or non-profit organisation, and includes any skid used in connection with the building or other structure.

brothel has the same meaning as in the Act.

building has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined to include part of a building and any structure or part of a structure, but not including a manufactured home, a moveable dwelling or associated structure (or part of a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure).

building height (or **height of building**) means the vertical distance between ground level (existing) at any point to the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.

building identification sign means a sign that identifies or names a building and that may include the name of a building, the street name and number of a building, and a logo or other symbol, but that does not include general advertising of products, goods or services.

building line or **setback** means the horizontal distance between the property boundary or other stated boundary (measured at 90 degrees from the boundary) and:

- (a) a building wall, or
 - (b) the outside face of any balcony, deck or the like, or
 - (c) the supporting posts of a carport or verandah roof,
- whichever distance is the shortest.

bulky goods premises means a building or place used primarily for the sale by retail, wholesale or auction of (or for the hire or display of) bulky goods, being goods that are of such size or weight as to require:

- (a) a large area for handling, display or storage, or
- (b) direct vehicular access to the site of the building or place by members of the public for the purpose of loading or unloading such goods into or from their vehicles after purchase or hire,

but does not include a building or place used for the sale of foodstuffs or clothing unless their sale is ancillary to the sale or hire or display of bulky goods.

bush fire hazard reduction work has the same meaning as in the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

bush fire hazard reduction work means:

- (a) the establishment or maintenance of fire breaks on land, and

- (b) the controlled application of appropriate fire regimes or other means for the reduction or modification of available fuels within a predetermined area to mitigate against the spread of a bush fire,

but does not include construction of a track, trail or road.

bush fire prone land has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined, in relation to an area, as land recorded for the time being as bush fire prone land on a map for the area certified as referred to in section 146 (2) of the Act.

bush fire risk management plan means a plan prepared under Division 4 of Part 3 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* for the purpose referred to in section 54 of that Act.

business identification sign means a sign:

- (a) that indicates:
 - (i) the name of the person or business, and
 - (ii) the nature of the business carried on by the person at the premises or place at which the sign is displayed, and
- (b) that may include the address of the premises or place and a logo or other symbol that identifies the business,

but that does not include any advertising relating to a person who does not carry on business at the premises or place.

business premises means a building or place at or on which:

- (a) an occupation, profession or trade (other than an industry) is carried on for the provision of services directly to members of the public on a regular basis, or
- (b) a service is provided directly to members of the public on a regular basis,

and may include, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet access facilities, medical centres, betting agencies and the like, but does not include sex services premises.

canal estate development means development that incorporates wholly or in part a constructed canal, or other waterway or waterbody, that is inundated by or drains to a natural waterway or natural waterbody by surface water or groundwater movement (not being works of drainage, or for the supply or treatment of water, that are constructed by or with the authority of a person or body responsible for those functions and that are limited to the minimal reasonable size and capacity to meet a demonstrated need for the works), and that either:

- (a) includes the construction of dwellings (which may include tourist and visitor accommodation) of a kind other than, or in addition to:
 - (i) dwellings that are permitted on rural land, and
 - (ii) dwellings that are used for caretaker or staff purposes, or
- (b) requires the use of a sufficient depth of fill material to raise the level of all or part of that land on which the dwellings are (or are proposed to be) located in order to comply with requirements relating to residential development on flood prone land.

car park means a building or place primarily used for the purpose of parking motor vehicles, including any manoeuvring space and access thereto, whether operated for gain or not.

caravan park means land (including a camping ground) on which caravans (or caravans and other moveable dwellings) are, or are to be, installed or placed.

catchment action plan has the same meaning as in the *Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003*.

Note. The term is defined as a catchment action plan of an authority that has been approved by the Minister under Part 4 of the *Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003*.

cellar door premises means retail premises that sell wine by retail and that are situated on land on which there is a commercial vineyard, where all of the wine offered for sale is produced in a winery situated on that land or is produced predominantly from grapes grown in the surrounding area.

cemetery means a building or place for the interment of deceased persons or their ashes.

charter and tourism boating facility means any facility (including a building or other structure) used for charter boating or tourism boating purposes, being a facility that is used only by the operators of the facility and that has a direct structural connection between the foreshore and the waterway, but does not include a marina.

child care centre means a building or place used for the supervision and care of children that:

- (a) provides long day care, pre-school care, occasional child care or out-of-school-hours care, and
- (b) does not provide overnight accommodation for children other than those related to the owner or operator of the centre,

but does not include:

- (c) a building or place used for home-based child care, or
- (d) an out-of-home care service provided by an agency or organisation accredited by the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian, or
- (e) a baby-sitting, playgroup or child-minding service that is organised informally by the parents of the children concerned, or
- (f) a service provided for fewer than 5 children (disregarding any children who are related to the person providing the service) at the premises at which at least one of the children resides, being a service that is not advertised, or
- (g) a regular child-minding service that is provided in connection with a recreational or commercial facility (such as a gymnasium), by or on behalf of the person conducting the facility, to care for children while the children's parents are using the facility, or
- (h) a service that is concerned primarily with the provision of:
 - (i) lessons or coaching in, or providing for participation in, a cultural, recreational, religious or sporting activity, or
 - (ii) private tutoring, or
- (i) a school, or

- (j) a service provided at exempt premises (within the meaning of section 200 of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*), such as hospitals, but only if the service is established, registered or licensed as part of the institution operating on those premises.

classified road has the same meaning as in the *Roads Act 1993*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

classified road means any of the following:

- (a) a main road,
- (b) a highway,
- (c) a freeway,
- (d) a controlled access road,
- (e) a secondary road,
- (f) a tourist road,
- (g) a tollway,
- (h) a transitway,
- (i) a State work.

(see *Roads Act 1993* for meanings of these terms).

clearing native vegetation has the same meaning as in the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

clearing native vegetation means any one or more of the following:

- (a) cutting down, felling, thinning, logging or removing native vegetation,
- (b) killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting or burning native vegetation.

(See Division 3 of Part 3 of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* for the exclusion of routine agricultural management and other farming activities from constituting the clearing of native vegetation if the landholder can establish that any clearing was carried out for the purpose of those activities.)

coastal foreshore means land with frontage to a beach, estuary, coastal lake, headland, cliff or rock platform.

coastal lake means a body of water specified in Schedule 1 to the *State Environmental Planning Policy No 71—Coastal Protection*.

coastal waters of the State—see section 58 of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

coastal zone has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Protection Act 1979*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

coastal zone means:

- (a) the area within the coastal waters of the State as defined in Part 10 of the *Interpretation Act 1987* (including any land within those waters), and
- (b) the area of land and the waters that lie between the western boundary of the coastal zone (as shown on the maps outlining the coastal zone) and the landward boundary of the coastal waters of the State, and
- (c) the seabed (if any) and the subsoil beneath, and the airspace above, the areas referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

The coastal zone consists of the area between the western boundary of the coastal zone shown on the maps outlining the coastal zone and the outermost boundary of the coastal waters of the State. The coastal waters of the State extend, generally, to 3 nautical miles from the coastline of the State.

community facility means a building or place:

- (a) owned or controlled by a public authority or non-profit community organisation, and

- (b) used for the physical, social, cultural or intellectual development or welfare of the community,

but does not include an educational establishment, hospital, retail premises, place of public worship or residential accommodation.

community land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

correctional centre means:

- (a) any premises declared to be a correctional centre by a proclamation in force under section 225 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*, including any juvenile correctional centre or periodic detention centre, and
- (b) any premises declared to be a detention centre by an order in force under section 5 (1) of the *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987*,
but does not include any police station or court cell complex in which a person is held in custody in accordance with any Act.

Council means the Penrith City Council.

crematorium means a building in which deceased persons or pets are cremated, and includes a funeral chapel.

Crown reserve means:

- (a) a reserve within the meaning of Part 5 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, or
- (b) a common within the meaning of the *Commons Management Act 1989*, or
- (c) lands within the meaning of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*,

but does not include land that forms any part of a reserve under Part 5 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* provided for accommodation.

curtilage, in relation to a heritage item or conservation area, means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding a heritage item, a heritage conservation area, or building, work or place within a heritage conservation area, that contributes to its heritage significance.

dairy (pasture-based) means a dairy where the only restriction facilities present are the milking sheds and holding yards and where cattle are constrained for no more than 10 hours in any 24 hour period (excluding during any period of drought or similar emergency relief).

demolish, in relation to a heritage item, or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area, means wholly or partly destroy, dismantle or deface the heritage item or the building, work, relic or tree.

depot means a building or place used for the storage (but not sale or hire) of plant, machinery or other goods (that support the operations of an existing undertaking) when not required for use.

drainage means any activity that intentionally alters the hydrological regime of any locality by facilitating the removal of surface or ground water. It may include the construction, deepening, extending, opening, installation or laying of any canal, drain or pipe, either on the land or in such a manner as to encourage drainage of adjoining land.

dual occupancy means 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme), but does not include a secondary dwelling.

dwelling means a room or suite of rooms occupied or used or so constructed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate domicile.

dwelling house means a building containing only one dwelling.

earthworks means excavation or filling.

ecologically sustainable development has the same meaning as in the Act.

educational establishment means a building or place used for education (including teaching), being:

- (a) a school, or
- (b) a tertiary institution, including a university or a TAFE establishment, that provides formal education and is constituted by or under an Act.

electricity generating works means a building or place used for the purpose of making or generating electricity.

emergency services facility means a building or place (including a helipad) used in connection with the provision of emergency services by an emergency services organisation.

emergency services organisation means any of the following:

- (a) the Ambulance Service of New South Wales,
- (b) New South Wales Fire Brigades,
- (c) the NSW Rural Fire Service,
- (d) the NSW Police Force,
- (e) the State Emergency Service,
- (f) the New South Wales Volunteer Rescue Association Incorporated,
- (g) the New South Wales Mines Rescue Brigade established under the *Coal Industry Act 2001*,
- (h) an accredited rescue unit within the meaning of the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989*.

entertainment facility means a theatre, cinema, music hall, concert hall, dance hall and the like, but does not include a pub, nightclub or registered club.

environmental facility means a building or place that provides for the recreational use or scientific study of natural systems, and includes walking tracks, seating, shelters, board walks, observation decks, bird hides or the like, and associated display structures.

environmental protection works means works associated with the rehabilitation of land towards its natural state or any work to protect land from environmental degradation, and includes bush regeneration works, wetland protection works, erosion protection works, dune restoration works and the like.

estuary has the same meaning as in the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

estuary means:

- (a) any part of a river whose level is periodically or intermittently affected by coastal tides, or
- (b) any lake or other partially enclosed body of water that is periodically or intermittently open to the sea, or
- (c) anything declared by the regulations (under the *Water Management Act 2000*) to be an estuary,

but does not include anything declared by the regulations (under the *Water Management Act 2000*) not to be an estuary.

excavation means the removal of soil or rock, whether moved to another part of the same site or to another site, but does not include garden landscaping that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land.

exhibition home means a dwelling built for the purposes of the public exhibition and marketing of new dwellings, whether or not it is intended to be sold as a private dwelling after its use for those purposes is completed, and includes any associated sales or home finance office or place used for displays.

exhibition village means 2 or more exhibition homes and associated buildings and places used for house and land sales, site offices, advisory services, car parking, food and drink sales and other associated purposes.

extensive agriculture means:

- (a) the production of crops or fodder (including irrigated pasture and fodder crops), or
- (b) the grazing of livestock, or
- (c) bee keeping,

for commercial purposes, but does not include any of the following:

- (d) animal boarding or training establishments,
- (e) aquaculture,
- (f) farm forestry,
- (g) intensive livestock agriculture,
- (h) intensive plant agriculture.

extractive industry means the winning or removal of extractive materials (otherwise than from a mine) by methods such as excavating, dredging, tunnelling or quarrying, including the storing, stockpiling or processing of extractive materials by methods such as recycling, washing, crushing, sawing or separating, but does not include turf farming.

extractive material means sand, soil, gravel, rock or similar substances that are not minerals within the meaning of the *Mining Act 1992*.

farm building means a structure the use of which is ancillary to an agricultural use of the landholding on which it is situated and includes a hay shed, stock holding yard, machinery shed, shearing shed, silo, storage tank, outbuilding or the like, but does not include a dwelling.

farm stay accommodation means tourist and visitor accommodation provided to paying guests on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the number of bedrooms.

feedlot means a confined or restricted area used to rear and fatten cattle, sheep or other animals for the purpose of meat production, fed (wholly or substantially) on prepared and manufactured feed, but does not include a poultry farm, dairy or piggery.

fill means the depositing of soil, rock or other similar extractive material obtained from the same or another site, but does not include:

- (a) the depositing of topsoil or feature rock imported to the site that is intended for use in garden landscaping, turf or garden bed establishment or top dressing of lawns and that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land, or
- (b) the use of land as a waste disposal facility.

filming means recording images (whether on film or video tape or electronically or by other means) for exhibition or broadcast (such as by cinema, television or the internet or by other means), but does not include:

- (a) still photography, or
- (b) recording images of a wedding ceremony or other private celebration or event principally for the purpose of making a record for the participants in the ceremony, celebration or event, or
- (c) recording images as a visitor or tourist for non-commercial purposes, or
- (d) recording for the immediate purposes of a television program that provides information by way of current affairs or daily news.

fish has the same meaning as in the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

Definition of "fish"

- (1) **Fish** means marine, estuarine or freshwater fish or other aquatic animal life at any stage of their life history (whether alive or dead).
- (2) **Fish** includes:
 - (a) oysters and other aquatic molluscs, and
 - (b) crustaceans, and
 - (c) echinoderms, and
 - (d) beachworms and other aquatic polychaetes.
- (3) **Fish** also includes any part of a fish.
- (4) However, **fish** does not include whales, mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians or other things excluded from the definition by the regulations under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Flood Extent Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Flood Extent Map*.

flood mitigation work means work designed and constructed for the express purpose of mitigating flood impacts. It involves changing the characteristics of flood behaviour to alter the level, location, volume, speed or timing of flood waters to mitigate flood impacts. Types of works may include excavation, construction or enlargement of any fill, wall, or levee that will alter riverine flood behaviour, local overland flooding, or tidal action so as to mitigate flood impacts.

floor space ratio—see clause 4.5.

Floor Space Ratio Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Floor Space Ratio Map*.

food and drink premises means retail premises used for the preparation and retail sale of food or drink for immediate consumption on or off the premises, and includes restaurants, cafes, take away food and drink premises, milk bars and pubs.

forestry has the same meaning as *forestry operations* in the *Forestry and National Park Estate Act 1998*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

forestry operations means:

- (a) logging operations, namely, the cutting and removal of timber from land for the purpose of timber production, or
- (b) forest products operations, namely, the harvesting of products of trees, shrubs and other vegetation (other than timber) that are of economic value, or
- (c) on-going forest management operations, namely, activities relating to the management of land for timber production such as thinning, bush fire hazard reduction, bee-keeping, grazing and other silvicultural activities, or
- (d) ancillary road construction, namely, the provision of roads and fire trails, and the maintenance of existing railways, to enable or assist in the above operations.

freight transport facility means a facility used principally for the bulk handling of goods for transport by road, rail, air or sea, including any facility for the loading and unloading of vehicles, aircraft, vessels or containers used to transport those goods and for the parking, holding, servicing or repair of those vehicles, aircraft or vessels or for the engines or carriages involved.

function centre means a building or place used for the holding of events, functions, conferences and the like, and includes convention centres, exhibition centres and reception centres, but does not include an entertainment facility.

funeral chapel means premises used to arrange, conduct and cater for funerals and memorial services, and includes facilities for the short-term storage, dressing and viewing of bodies of deceased persons, but does not include premises with mortuary facilities.

funeral home means premises used to arrange and conduct funerals and memorial services, and includes facilities for the short-term storage, dressing and viewing of bodies of deceased persons and premises with mortuary facilities.

gross floor area means the sum of the floor area of each floor of a building measured from the internal face of external walls, or from the internal face of walls separating the building from any other building, measured at a height of 1.4 metres above the floor, and includes:

- (a) the area of a mezzanine, and
 - (b) habitable rooms in a basement or an attic, and
 - (c) any shop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic,
- but excludes:
- (d) any area for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs, and
 - (e) any basement:
 - (i) storage, and
 - (ii) vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services, and

- (f) plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services or ducting, and
- (g) car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking), and
- (h) any space used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it), and
- (i) terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high, and
- (j) voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.

ground level (existing) means the existing level of a site at any point.

ground level (finished) means, for any point on a site, the ground surface after completion of any earthworks (excluding any excavation for a basement, footings or the like) for which consent has been granted or that is exempt development.

ground level (mean) means, for any site on which a building is situated or proposed, one half of the sum of the highest and lowest levels at ground level (finished) of the outer surface of the external walls of the building.

group home means a dwelling that is a permanent group home or a transitional group home.

group home (permanent) or permanent group home means a dwelling:

- (a) that is occupied by persons as a single household with or without paid supervision or care and whether or not those persons are related or payment for board and lodging is required, and
- (b) that is used to provide permanent household accommodation for people with a disability or people who are socially disadvantaged,

but does not include development to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* applies.

group home (transitional) or transitional group home means a dwelling:

- (a) that is occupied by persons as a single household with or without paid supervision or care and whether or not those persons are related or payment for board and lodging is required, and
- (b) that is used to provide temporary accommodation for the relief or rehabilitation of people with a disability or for drug or alcohol rehabilitation purposes, or that is used to provide half-way accommodation for persons formerly living in institutions or temporary accommodation comprising refuges for men, women or young people,

but does not include development to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* applies.

hazardous industry means development for the purpose of an industry that, when the development is in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the development from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), would pose a significant risk in the locality:

- (a) to human health, life or property, or

(b) to the biophysical environment.

hazardous storage establishment means any establishment where goods, materials or products are stored that, when in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the establishment from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), would pose a significant risk in the locality:

(a) to human health, life or property, or

(b) to the biophysical environment.

headland includes a promontory extending from the general line of the coastline into a large body of water, such as a sea, coastal lake or bay.

health care professional means any person registered under an Act for the purpose of providing health care.

health consulting rooms means a medical centre that comprises one or more rooms within (or within the curtilage of) a dwelling house used by not more than 3 health care professionals who practise in partnership (if there is more than one such professional) who provide professional health care services to members of the public.

health services facility means a building or place used as a facility to provide medical or other services relating to the maintenance or improvement of the health, or the restoration to health, of persons or the prevention of disease in or treatment of injury to persons, and includes the following:

(a) day surgeries and medical centres,

(b) community health service facilities,

(c) health consulting rooms,

(d) facilities for the transport of patients, including helipads and ambulance facilities,

(e) hospitals.

heavy industry means an industry that requires separation from other land uses because of the nature of the processes involved, or the materials used, stored or produced. It may consist of or include a hazardous or offensive industry or involve the use of a hazardous or offensive storage establishment.

Height of Buildings Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008* Height of Buildings Map.

helipad means a place not open to the public used for the taking off and landing of helicopters.

heliport means a place open to the public used for the taking off and landing of helicopters, whether or not it includes:

(a) a terminal building, or

(b) facilities for the parking, storage or repair of helicopters.

heritage conservation area means an area of land:

(a) shown on the Heritage Map as a heritage conservation area or as a place of Aboriginal heritage significance, and

- (b) the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5, and includes any heritage items situated on or within that area.

heritage conservation management plan means a document prepared in accordance with guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning that documents the heritage significance of an item, place or heritage conservation area and identifies conservation policies and management mechanisms that are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained.

heritage impact statement means a document consisting of:

- (a) a statement demonstrating the heritage significance of a heritage item, archaeological site, place of Aboriginal heritage significance or other heritage conservation area, and
- (b) an assessment of the impact that proposed development will have on that significance, and
- (c) proposals for measures to minimise that impact.

heritage item means a building, work, archaeological site, tree, place or Aboriginal object:

- (a) shown on the Heritage Map as a heritage item, and
- (b) the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5, and
- (c) specified in an inventory of heritage items that is available at the office of the Council.

Heritage Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Heritage Map*.

heritage significance means historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value.

highway service centre means a building or place used as a facility to provide refreshments and vehicle services to highway users, and which may include any one or more of the following:

- (a) restaurants or take away food and drink premises,
- (b) service stations and facilities for emergency vehicle towing and repairs,
- (c) parking for vehicles,
- (d) rest areas and public amenities.

home-based child care means a dwelling used by a resident of the dwelling for the supervision and care of one or more children and that satisfies the following conditions:

- (a) the service is appropriately licensed within the meaning of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*,
- (b) the number of children (including children related to the carer or licensee) does not at any one time exceed 7 children under the age of 12 years, including no more than 5 who do not ordinarily attend school.

home business means a business carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or
- (c) involve the exposure to view, from any adjacent premises or from any public place, of any unsightly matter, or
- (d) the exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited on that dwelling to indicate the name of the resident and the business carried on in the dwelling), or
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, except for goods produced at the dwelling or building,

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the floor area used to carry on the business.

home industry means a light industry carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or
- (c) the exposure to view, from any adjacent premises or from any public place, of any unsightly matter, or
- (d) the exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited on that dwelling to indicate the name of the resident and the light industry carried on in the dwelling), or
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, except for goods produced at the dwelling or building,

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation or sex services premises.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the floor area used to carry on the light industry.

home occupation means an occupation carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam,

soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or

- (c) the display of goods, whether in a window or otherwise, or
- (d) the exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited on that dwelling to indicate the name of the resident and the occupation carried on in the dwelling), or
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail,

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, a brothel or home occupation (sex services).

home occupation (sex services) means the provision of sex services in a dwelling that is a brothel, or in a building that is a brothel and is ancillary to such a dwelling, by no more than 2 permanent residents of the dwelling and that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, traffic generation or otherwise, or
- (c) the exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign, or
- (d) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail,

but does not include a home business or sex services premises.

horticulture means the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, nuts, cut flowers and foliage and nursery products for commercial purposes, but does not include retail sales or viticulture.

hospital means a building or place used for the purpose of providing professional health care services (such as preventative or convalescent care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, psychiatric care or care for people with disabilities, or counselling services provided by health care professionals) to people admitted as in-patients (whether or not out-patients are also cared for or treated there), and includes ancillary facilities for (or that consist of) any of the following:

- (a) day surgery, day procedures or health consulting rooms,
- (b) accommodation for nurses or other health care workers,
- (c) accommodation for persons receiving health care or for their visitors,
- (d) shops or refreshment rooms,
- (e) transport of patients, including helipads, ambulance facilities and car parking,
- (f) educational purposes or any other health-related use,
- (g) research purposes (whether or not it is carried out by hospital staff or health care workers or for commercial purposes),
- (h) chapels,
- (i) hospices,

- (j) mortuaries.

hostel means premises that are generally staffed by social workers or support providers and at which:

- (a) residential accommodation is provided in dormitories, or on a single or shared basis, or by a combination of them, and
- (b) cooking, dining, laundering, cleaning and other facilities are provided on a shared basis.

hotel or motel accommodation means tourist and visitor accommodation (whether or not licensed premises under the *Liquor Act 1982*):

- (a) comprising rooms or self-contained suites, and
- (b) that may provide meals to guests or the general public and facilities for the parking of guests' vehicles,

but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a boarding house, bed and breakfast accommodation or farm stay accommodation.

industrial retail outlet means a building or place that:

- (a) is used in conjunction with an industry (including a light industry) but not in conjunction with a warehouse or distribution centre, and
- (b) is situated on the land on which the industry is carried out, and
- (c) is used for the display or sale (whether by retail or wholesale) of only those goods that have been manufactured on the land on which the industry is carried out.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the retail floor area.

industry means the manufacturing, production, assembling, altering, formulating, repairing, renovating, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, dismantling, transforming, processing or adapting, or the research and development of any goods, chemical substances, food, agricultural or beverage products, or articles for commercial purposes, but does not include extractive industry or a mine.

information and education facility means a building or place used for providing information or education to visitors, and the exhibition or display of items, and includes an art gallery, museum, library, visitor information centre and the like.

intensive livestock agriculture means the keeping or breeding, for commercial purposes, of cattle, poultry, goats, horses or other livestock, that are fed wholly or substantially on externally-sourced feed, and includes the operation of feed lots, piggeries, poultry farms or restricted dairies, but does not include the operation of facilities for drought or similar emergency relief or extensive agriculture or aquaculture.

intensive plant agriculture means any of the following carried out for commercial purposes:

- (a) the cultivation of irrigated crops (other than irrigated pasture or fodder crops),
- (b) horticulture,
- (c) turf farming,
- (d) viticulture.

jetty means a horizontal decked walkway providing access from the shore to the waterway and is generally constructed on a piered or piled foundation.

kiosk means retail premises used for the purposes of selling food, light refreshments and other small convenience items such as newspapers, films and the like.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the gross floor area.

Land Application Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Land Application Map*.

Land Reservation Acquisition Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Land Reservation Acquisition Map*.

Land Zoning Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Land Zoning Map*.

landscape and garden supplies means a building or place where trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs, seeds and propagating material are offered for sale (whether by retail or wholesale), and may include the sale of landscape supplies (including earth products or other landscape and horticulture products) and the carrying out of horticulture.

landscaped area means a part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area.

light industry means an industry, not being a hazardous or offensive industry or involving use of a hazardous or offensive storage establishment, in which the processes carried on, the transportation involved or the machinery or materials used do not interfere with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, or otherwise.

liquid fuel depot means storage premises that are used for the bulk storage for wholesale distribution of petrol, oil, petroleum or other inflammable liquid and at which no retail trade is conducted.

livestock processing industry means an industry that involves the commercial production of products derived from the slaughter of animals (including poultry) or the processing of skins or wool of animals, derived principally from surrounding districts, and includes such activities as abattoirs, knackereries, tanneries, woollscours and rendering plants.

Lot Size Map means the *Penrith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008 Lot Size Map*.

maintenance, in relation to a heritage item or a building, work, archaeological site, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, means ongoing protective care. It does not include the removal or disturbance of existing fabric, alterations, such as carrying out extensions or additions, or the introduction of new materials or technology.

marina means a permanent boat storage facility (whether located wholly on land, wholly on the waterway or partly on land and partly on the waterway) together with any associated facilities, including:

- (a) any facility for the construction, repair, maintenance, storage, sale or hire of boats, and

- (b) any facility for providing fuelling, sewage pump-out or other services for boats, and
- (c) any facility for launching or landing boats, such as slipways or hoists, and
- (d) any associated car parking, commercial, tourist or recreational or club facility that is ancillary to a boat storage facility, and
- (e) any associated single mooring.

market means retail premises comprising an open-air area or an existing building used for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering goods, merchandise or materials for sale by independent stall holders, and includes temporary structures and existing permanent structures used for that purpose on an intermittent or occasional basis.

mean high water mark means the position where the plane of the mean high water level of all ordinary local high tides intersects the foreshore, being 1.44m above the zero of Fort Denison Tide Gauge and 0.515m Australian Height Datum.

medical centre means business premises used for the purpose of providing health services (including preventative care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, counselling or alternative therapies) to out-patients only, where such services are principally provided by health care professionals, and may include the ancillary provision of other health services.

mezzanine means an intermediate floor within a room.

mine means any place (including any excavation) where an operation is carried on for mining of any mineral by any method and any place on which any mining related work is carried out, but does not include a place used only for extractive industry.

mine subsidence district means a mine subsidence district proclaimed under section 15 of the *Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961*.

mining means mining carried out under the *Mining Act 1992* or the recovery of minerals under the *Offshore Minerals Act 1999*, and includes:

- (a) the construction, operation and decommissioning of associated works, and
- (b) the rehabilitation of land affected by mining.

mixed use development means a building or place comprising 2 or more different land uses.

mooring means a detached or freestanding apparatus located on or in a waterway and that is capable of securing a vessel.

mortuary means premises that are used, or intended to be used, for the receiving, preparation, embalming and storage of bodies of deceased persons pending their interment or cremation.

moveable dwelling has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

moveable dwelling means:

- (a) any tent, or any caravan or other van or other portable device (whether on wheels or not), used for human habitation, or

- (b) a manufactured home, or
- (c) any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the regulations (under the *Local Government Act 1993*) for the purposes of this definition.

multi dwelling housing means 3 or more dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme) each with access at ground level, but does not include a residential flat building.

native fauna means any animal-life that is indigenous to New South Wales or is known to periodically or occasionally migrate to New South Wales, whether vertebrate (including fish) or invertebrate and in any stage of biological development, but does not include humans.

native flora means any plant-life that is indigenous to New South Wales, whether vascular or non-vascular and in any stage of biological development, and includes fungi and lichens, and marine vegetation within the meaning of Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

native vegetation has the same meaning as in the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

Meaning of "native vegetation"

- (1) **Native vegetation** means any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:
 - (a) trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any scrub),
 - (b) understorey plants,
 - (c) groundcover (being any type of herbaceous vegetation),
 - (d) plants occurring in a wetland.
- (2) Vegetation is **indigenous** if it is of a species of vegetation, or if it comprises species of vegetation, that existed in the State before European settlement.
- (3) **Native vegetation** does not include any mangroves, seagrasses or any other type of marine vegetation to which section 205 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* applies.

natural water-based aquaculture means aquaculture undertaken in natural waterbodies (including any part of the aquaculture undertaken in tanks, ponds or other facilities such as during hatchery or depuration phases).

Note. Typical natural water-based aquaculture is fin fish culture in cages and oyster, mussel or scallop culture on

navigable waterway means any waterway that is from time to time capable of navigation and is open to or used by the public for navigation, but does not include flood waters that have temporarily flowed over the established bank of a watercourse.

neighbourhood shop means retail premises used for the purposes of selling small daily convenience goods such as foodstuffs, personal care products, newspapers and the like to provide for the day-to-day needs of people who live or work in the local area, and may include ancillary services such as a post office, bank or dry cleaning, but does not include restricted premises.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the retail floor area.

nightclub means premises specified in a nightclub licence under the *Liquor Act 1982*.

non-potable water means water that does not meet the standards or values for drinking water recommended from time to time by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

NSW Coastal Policy means the publication titled *NSW Coastal Policy 1997: A Sustainable Future for the New South Wales Coast*, published by the Government.

offensive industry means any development for the purpose of an industry that would, when the development is in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the development from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.

offensive storage establishment means any establishment where goods, materials or products are stored and that would, when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the establishment from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.

office premises means a building or place used for the purpose of administrative, clerical, technical, professional or similar activities that do not include dealing with members of the public at the building or place on a direct and regular basis, except where such dealing is a minor activity (by appointment) that is ancillary to the main purpose for which the building or place is used.

operational land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

parking space means a space dedicated for the parking of a motor vehicle, including any manoeuvring space and access to it, but does not include a car park.

passenger transport facility means a building or place used for the assembly or dispersal of passengers by any form of transport, including facilities required for parking, manoeuvring, storage or routine servicing of any vehicle that uses the building or place.

place of Aboriginal heritage significance means an area of land shown on the Heritage Map that is:

- (a) the site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It can (but need not) include items and remnants of the occupation of the land by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or
- (b) a natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing

cultural significance, as well as initiation, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.

place of public entertainment has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

place of public entertainment means:

- (a) any theatre or cinema (including a drive-in or open-air theatre or cinema) that is used or intended to be used for the purpose of providing public entertainment, or
- (b) any premises the subject of a licence under the *Liquor Act 1982* or a certificate of registration under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*, that are used or intended to be used for the purpose of providing entertainment, including public entertainment, but not including amusement provided by means of an approved gaming machine within the meaning of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, or
- (c) any public hall that is used or intended to be used for the purpose of providing public entertainment.

place of public worship means a building or place used for the purpose of religious worship by a congregation or religious group, whether or not the building or place is also used for counselling, social events, instruction or religious training.

pond-based aquaculture means aquaculture undertaken in structures that are constructed by excavating and reshaping earth, which may be earthen or lined, and includes any part of the aquaculture undertaken in tanks, such as during the hatchery or pre-market conditioning phases, but does not include natural water-based aquaculture.

Note. Typical pond-based aquaculture is the pond culture of prawns, yabbies or silver perch.

port facilities means any of the following facilities at or in the vicinity of a designated port within the meaning of section 47 of the *Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995*:

- (a) facilities for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers onto or from any vessels, including public ferry wharves,
- (b) facilities for the loading or unloading of freight onto or from vessels and associated receipt, land transport and storage facilities,
- (c) wharves for commercial fishing operations,
- (d) refuelling, launching, berthing, mooring, storage or maintenance facilities for any vessel,
- (e) sea walls or training walls,
- (f) administration buildings, communication, security and power supply facilities, roads, rail lines, pipelines, fencing, lighting or car parks.

potable water means water that meets the standards or values for drinking water recommended from time to time by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

private open space means an area external to a building (including an area of land, terrace, balcony or deck) that is used for private outdoor purposes ancillary to the use of the building.

property vegetation plan has the same meaning as in the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

property vegetation plan means a property vegetation plan that has been approved under Part 4 of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

pub means licensed premises under the *Liquor Act 1982* the principal purpose of which is the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises, whether or not the premises include hotel or motel accommodation and whether or not food is sold on the premises.

public administration building means a building used as offices or for administrative or other like purposes by the Crown, a statutory body, a council or an organisation established for public purposes, and includes a courthouse or a police station.

public authority has the same meaning as in the Act.

public entertainment has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

public entertainment means entertainment to which admission may ordinarily be gained by members of the public on payment of money or other consideration:

- (a) whether or not some (but not all) persons are admitted free of charge, and
- (b) whether or not the money or other consideration is demanded:
 - (i) as a charge for a meal or other refreshment before admission is granted, or
 - (ii) as a charge for the entertainment after admission is granted.

public land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

public land means any land (including a public reserve) vested in or under the control of the council, but does not include:

- (a) a public road, or
- (b) land to which the *Crown Lands Act 1989* applies, or
- (c) a common, or
- (d) land subject to the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, or
- (e) a regional park under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

public reserve has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

public utility undertaking means any of the following undertakings carried on or permitted to be carried on by or by authority of any Government Department or under the authority of or in pursuance of any Commonwealth or State Act:

- (a) railway, road transport, water transport, air transport, wharf or river undertakings,
- (b) undertakings for the supply of water, hydraulic power, electricity or gas or the provision of sewerage or drainage services,

and a reference to a person carrying on a public utility undertaking includes a reference to a council, electricity supply authority, Government Department, corporation, firm or authority carrying on the undertaking.

rainwater tank means a tank designed for the storage of rainwater gathered on the land on which the tank is situated.

recreation area means a place used for outdoor recreation that is normally open to the public, and includes:

- (a) a children's playground, or
- (b) an area used for community sporting activities, or
- (c) a public park, reserve or garden or the like,

and any ancillary buildings, but does not include a recreation facility (indoor), recreation facility (major) or recreation facility (outdoor).

recreation facility (indoor) means a building or place used predominantly for indoor recreation, whether or not operated for the purposes of gain, including a squash court, indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, table tennis centre, health studio, bowling alley, ice rink or any other building or place of a like character used for indoor recreation, but does not include an entertainment facility, a recreation facility (major) or a registered club.

recreation facility (major) means a building or place used for large-scale sporting or recreation activities that are attended by large numbers of people whether regularly or periodically, and includes sports stadiums, showgrounds, racecourses and motor racing tracks.

recreation facility (outdoor) means a building or place (other than a recreation area) used predominantly for outdoor recreation, whether or not operated for the purposes of gain, including a golf course, golf driving range, mini-golf centre, tennis court, paint-ball centre, lawn bowling green, outdoor swimming pool, equestrian centre, skate board ramp, go-kart track, rifle range, water-ski centre or any other building or place of a like character used for outdoor recreation (including any ancillary buildings), but does not include an entertainment facility or a recreation facility (major).

Reduced Level (RL) means height above the Australian Height Datum, being the datum surface approximating mean sea level that was adopted by the National Mapping Council of Australia in May 1971.

registered club means a club in respect of which a certificate of registration under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976* is in force.

relic means any deposit, object or other material evidence of human habitation:

- (a) that relates to the settlement of the area of *Penrith City Council*, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) that is more than 50 years old, and
- (c) that is a fixture or is wholly or partly within the ground.

research station means a building or place operated by a public authority for the principal purpose of agricultural, environmental, fisheries, forestry, minerals or soil conservation research, and includes any associated facility for education, training, administration or accommodation.

residential accommodation means a building or place used predominantly as a place of residence, but does not include tourist and visitor accommodation.

residential care facility means accommodation for seniors (people aged 55 years or more) or people with a disability that includes:

- (a) meals and cleaning services, and
- (b) personal care or nursing care, or both, and
- (c) appropriate staffing, furniture, furnishings and equipment for the provision of that accommodation and care,

not being a dwelling, hospital or psychiatric facility.

residential flat building means a building containing 3 or more dwellings, but does not include an attached dwelling or multi dwelling housing.

resource recovery facility means a building or place used for the recovery of resources from waste, including works or activities such as separating and sorting, processing or treating the waste, temporary storage, transfer or sale of recovered resources, energy generation from gases and water treatment, but not including re-manufacture or disposal of the material by landfill or incineration.

restaurant means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the provision of food or beverages to people for consumption on the premises and that may also provide takeaway meals and beverages.

restricted dairy means a dairy (other than a dairy (pasture-based)) where restriction facilities are present in addition to milking sheds and holding yards, and where cattle have access to grazing for less than 10 hours in any 24 hour period (excluding during periods of drought or similar emergency relief). A restricted dairy may comprise the whole or part of a restriction facility.

restricted premises means business premises or retail premises that, due to their nature, restrict access to patrons or customers over 18 years of age, and includes sex shops and similar premises but does not include hotel or motel accommodation, a pub, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

restriction facilities means facilities where animals are constrained for management purposes, including milking sheds, pads, feed stalls, holding yards and paddocks where the number of livestock exceeds the ability of vegetation to recover from the effects of grazing in a normal growing season, but does not include facilities for drought or similar emergency relief.

retail premises means a building or place used for the purpose of selling items by retail, or for hiring or displaying items for the purpose of selling them by retail or hiring them out, whether the items are goods or materials (or whether also sold by wholesale).

road means a public road or a private road within the meaning of the *Roads Act 1993*, and includes a classified road.

roadside stall means a place or temporary structure used for retail selling of agricultural produce or hand crafted goods (or both) produced from the property on which the stall is situated or from an adjacent property.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the gross floor area.

rural industry means an industry that involves the handling, treating, production, processing or packing of animal or plant agricultural products, and includes:

- (a) agricultural produce industry, or
- (b) livestock processing industry, or
- (c) use of composting facilities and works (including to produce mushroom substrate), or
- (d) use of sawmill or log processing works, or
- (e) use of stock and sale yards, or

- (f) the regular servicing or repairing of plant or equipment used for the purposes of a rural enterprise, undertaken for commercial purposes.

rural supplies means a building or place used for the display, sale (whether by retail or wholesale) or hire of stockfeeds, grains, seed, fertilizers, veterinary supplies and other goods or materials used in farming and primary industry production.

rural worker's dwelling means a dwelling, ancillary to a dwelling house on the same landholding, used as the principal place of residence by persons employed for the purpose of agriculture or a rural industry on that land.

sawmill or log processing works means a building or place used for handling, cutting, chipping, pulping or otherwise processing logs, baulks, branches or stumps, principally derived from surrounding districts, into timber or other products derived from wood.

school means a government school or non-government school within the meaning of the *Education Act 1990*.

secondary dwelling means a self-contained dwelling that:

- (a) is established in conjunction with another dwelling (the **principal dwelling**), and
- (b) is on the same lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme) as the principal dwelling, and
- (c) is located within, or is attached to, or is separate from, the principal dwelling.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the total floor area.

self-storage units means storage premises that consist of individual enclosed compartments for storing goods or materials (other than hazardous or offensive goods or materials).

semi-detached dwelling means a dwelling that is on its own lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme) and is attached to only one other dwelling.

seniors housing means residential accommodation that consists of:

- (a) a residential care facility, or
- (b) a hostel, or
- (c) a group of self-contained dwellings, or
- (d) a combination of these,

and that is, or is intended to be, used permanently for:

- (e) seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (f) people who live in the same household with seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (g) staff employed to assist in the administration of the residential accommodation or in the provision of services to persons living in the accommodation,

but does not include a hospital.

service station means a building or place used for the sale by retail of fuels and lubricants for motor vehicles, whether or not the building or place is also used for any one or more of the following:

- (a) the ancillary sale by retail of spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles,
- (b) the cleaning of motor vehicles,
- (c) installation of accessories,
- (d) inspecting, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (other than body building, panel beating, spray painting, or chassis restoration),
- (e) the ancillary retail selling or hiring of general merchandise or services or both.

serviced apartment means a building or part of a building providing self-contained tourist and visitor accommodation that is regularly serviced or cleaned by the owner or manager of the building or part of the building or the owner's or manager's agents.

sewage reticulation system means a building or place used for the collection and transfer of sewage to a sewage treatment plant or water recycling facility for treatment, or transfer of the treated waste for use or disposal, including associated:

- (a) pipelines and tunnels, and
- (b) pumping stations, and
- (c) dosing facilities, and
- (d) odour control works, and
- (e) sewage overflow structures, and
- (f) vent stacks.

sewage treatment plant means a building or place used for the treatment and disposal of sewage, whether or not the facility supplies recycled water for use as an alternative water supply.

sewerage system means a biosolids treatment facility, sewage reticulation system, sewage treatment plant, water recycling facility, or any combination of these.

sex services means sexual acts or sexual services in exchange for payment.

sex services premises means a brothel, but does not include home occupation (sex services).

shop means retail premises that sell groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, homewares, stationery, electrical goods or other items of general merchandise, and may include a neighbourhood shop, but does not include food and drink premises or restricted premises.

shop top housing means one or more dwellings located above (or otherwise attached to) ground floor retail premises or business premises.

signage means any sign, notice, device, representation or advertisement that advertises or promotes any goods, services or events and any structure or vessel that is principally designed for, or that is used for, the display of signage, and includes:

- (a) building identification signs, and
- (b) business identification signs, and
- (c) advertisements,

but does not include traffic signs or traffic control facilities.

site area means the area of any land on which development is or is to be carried out. The land may include the whole or part of one lot, or more than one lot if they are contiguous to each other, but does not include the area of any land on which development is not permitted to be carried out under this Plan.

Note. The effect of this definition is varied by clause 4.5 for the purpose of the determination of permitted floor space area for proposed development.

site coverage means the proportion of a site area covered by buildings. However, the following are not included for the purpose of calculating site coverage:

- (a) any basement,
- (b) any part of an awning that is outside the outer walls of a building and that adjoins the street frontage or other site boundary,
- (c) any eaves,
- (d) unenclosed balconies, decks, pergolas and the like.

spa pool has the same meaning as in the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*.

Note. The term is defined to include any excavation, structure or vessel in the nature of a spa pool, flotation tank, tub or the like.

stock and sale yard means a building or place used on a commercial basis for the purpose of offering livestock or poultry for sale and may be used for the short-term storage and watering of stock.

storage premises means a building or place used for the storage of goods, materials, plant or machinery for commercial purposes and where the storage is not ancillary to any business premises or retail premises on the same parcel of land.

storey means a space within a building that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but does not include:

- (a) a space that contains only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, or
- (b) a mezzanine, or
- (c) an attic.

swimming pool has the same meaning as in the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

swimming pool means an excavation, structure or vessel:

- (a) that is capable of being filled with water to a depth of 300 millimetres or more, and
- (b) that is solely or principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purpose of swimming, wading, paddling or any other human aquatic activity,

and includes a spa pool, but does not include a spa bath, anything that is situated within a bathroom or anything declared by the regulations made under the *Swimming Pools Act 1992* not to be a swimming pool for the purposes of that Act.

take away food and drink premises means food and drink premises that are predominantly used for the preparation and sale of food or drink (or both) for immediate consumption away from the premises.

tank-based aquaculture means aquaculture utilising structures that are constructed from materials such as fibreglass, plastics, concrete, glass or metals, are usually situated either wholly or partly above ground, and may be contained within a purpose built farm or industrial style sheds or plastic covered hothouse to assist in controlling environmental factors.

telecommunications facility means:

- (a) any part of the infrastructure of a telecommunications network, or
- (b) any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, mast, antenna, tunnel, duct, hole, pit, pole or other structure or thing used, or to be used, in or in connection with a telecommunications network.

telecommunications network means a system, or series of systems, that carries, or is capable of carrying, communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, or both.

temporary structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

temporary structure includes a booth, tent or other temporary enclosure (whether or not part of the booth, tent or enclosure is permanent), and also includes a mobile structure.

the Act means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

timber and building supplies means a building or place used for the display, sale (whether by retail or wholesale) or hire of goods or materials that are used in the construction and maintenance of buildings.

tourist and visitor accommodation means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and includes hotel or motel accommodation, serviced apartments, bed and breakfast accommodation and backpackers' accommodation.

transport depot means a building or place used for the parking or servicing of motor powered or motor drawn vehicles used in connection with a passenger transport undertaking, business, industry or shop.

truck depot means a building or place used for the servicing and parking of trucks, earthmoving machinery and the like.

turf farming means the commercial cultivation of turf for sale and the removal of turf for that purpose.

vehicle body repair workshop means a building or place used for the repair of vehicles or agricultural machinery, involving body building, panel building, panel beating, spray painting or chassis restoration.

vehicle repair station means a building or place used for the purpose of carrying out repairs or the selling of, and fitting of accessories to, vehicles or agricultural machinery, but does not include a vehicle body repair workshop.

vehicle sales or hire premises means a building or place used for the display, sale (whether by retail or wholesale) or hire of motor vehicles, caravans, boats, trailers, agricultural machinery and the like, whether or not accessories are sold or displayed there.

veterinary hospital means a building or place used for diagnosing or surgically or medically treating animals, whether or not animals are kept on the premises for the purpose of treatment.

viticulture means the cultivation of grapes for commercial purposes for use in the production of fresh or dried fruit or wine.

warehouse or distribution centre means a building or place used mainly or exclusively for storing or handling items (whether goods or materials) pending their sale, but from which no retail sales are made.

waste disposal facility means a building or place used for the disposal of waste by landfill, incineration or other means, including such works or activities as recycling, resource recovery and other resource management activities, energy generation from gases, leachate management, odour control and the winning of extractive material to generate a void for disposal of waste or to cover waste after its disposal.

waste management facility means a facility used for the storage, treatment, purifying or disposal of waste, whether or not it is also used for the sorting, processing, recycling, recovering, use or reuse of material from that waste, and whether or not any such operations are carried out on a commercial basis. It may include but is not limited to:

- (a) an extractive industry ancillary to, required for or associated with the preparation or remediation of the site for such storage, treatment, purifying or disposal, and
- (b) eco-generating works ancillary to or associated with such storage, treatment, purifying or disposal.

waste or resource management facility means a waste or resource transfer station, a resource recovery facility or a waste disposal facility.

waste or resource transfer station means a building or place used for the collection and transfer of waste material or resources, including the receipt, sorting, compacting, temporary storage and distribution of waste or resources and the loading or unloading of waste or resources onto or from road or rail transport.

water recreation structure means a structure used primarily for recreational purposes that has a direct structural connection between the shore and the waterway, and may include a pier, wharf, jetty or boat launching ramp.

water recycling facility means a building or place used for the treatment of sewage effluent, stormwater or waste water for use as an alternative supply to mains water, groundwater or river water (including, in particular, sewer mining works), whether the facility stands alone or is associated with other development, and includes associated:

- (a) retention structures, and
- (b) treatment works, and
- (c) irrigation schemes.

water reticulation system means a building or place used for the transport of water, including pipes, tunnels, canals, pumping stations, related electricity infrastructure, dosing facilities and water supply reservoirs.

water storage facility means a dam, weir or reservoir for the collection and storage of water, and includes associated monitoring or gauging equipment.

water supply system means a water reticulation system, water storage facility, water treatment facility, or any combination of these.

water treatment facility means a building or place used for the treatment of water (such as a desalination plant or a recycled or reclaimed water plant) whether the water produced is potable or not, and includes residuals treatment, storage and disposal facilities, but does not include a water recycling facility.

waterbody means a waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).

waterbody (artificial) or **artificial waterbody** means an artificial body of water, including any constructed waterway, canal, inlet, bay, channel, dam, pond, lake or artificial wetland, but does not include a dry detention basin or other stormwater management construction that is only intended to hold water intermittently.

waterbody (natural) or **natural waterbody** means a natural body of water, whether perennial or intermittent, fresh, brackish or saline, the course of which may have been artificially modified or diverted onto a new course, and includes a river, creek, stream, lake, lagoon, natural wetland, estuary, bay, inlet or tidal waters (including the sea).

watercourse means any river, creek, stream or chain of ponds, whether artificially modified or not, in which water usually flows, either continuously or intermittently, in a defined bed or channel, but does not include a waterbody (artificial).

waterway means the whole or any part of a watercourse, wetland, waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).

wetland means:

- (a) natural wetland, including marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, and where the inundation determines the type and productivity of the soils and the plant and animal communities, or
- (b) artificial wetland, including marshes, swamps, wet meadows, sedgelands or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with water, and are constructed and vegetated with wetland plant communities.

wholesale supplies means a building or place used for the display, sale or hire of goods or materials by wholesale only to businesses that have an Australian Business Number registered under the *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999* of the Commonwealth.

Annexure B - Explanatory Note

Explanatory Note

Introduction

The purpose of this explanatory note is to provide a summary to support the notification of the proposed planning agreement (the "**Planning Agreement**") prepared pursuant to section 93F of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the "**Act**").

This explanatory note has been prepared jointly by the parties as required by clause 25E of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (the "**Regulation**").

Parties to the Planning Agreement

The parties to the Planning Agreement are University of Western Sydney ("**the University**") and Penrith City Council (the "**Council**").

The University has agreed to enter into the Planning Agreement in connection with the proposed Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2008 (South Werrington Urban Village) ("**LEP**").

Description of the Subject Land

The Planning Agreement applies to the following land (the "**Land**"):

- (a) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 791299;
- (b) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 221780;
- (c) Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 218959;
- (d) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 740520;
- (e) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 527752;
- (f) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 132721;
- (g) Lot 14 in Deposited Plan 707375;
- (h) Lot 11 in Deposited Plan 734612;
- (i) Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 132721;
- (j) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 801995;
- (k) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 812984;
- (l) Part 1 Lot 3 in Deposited Plan 81099;
- (m) Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 713280; and
- (n) Part Lot 11 in Deposited Plan 802940

which is identified as the South Werrington Urban Village exhibited with the LEP.

Description of the Proposed Change to the Environmental Planning Instrument and of the Development

The draft LEP is to operate as a stand alone environmental planning instrument applying to the Land (it will not include or adopt any existing land use zones currently used in existing local environmental plans within the Council area). The effect of the draft LEP is to remove the Land from Council's existing planning instruments such as the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1998 (Urban Land).

The draft LEP will introduce the relevant planning controls which rezone the current rural and tertiary education land use arrangements to an urban area which includes a mixed density residential area for approximately 400 residential homes, roads, open space and conservation. The draft LEP also rezones part of the Land for employment purposes.

The land use zones to be created by the draft LEP are:

- R1-General Residential - permits a diverse range of dwelling types such as single dwellings, dual occupancies and multi-unit housing;
- R3 – Medium Density Residential - permits a range of land uses compatible with a medium density residential nature and also permits a variety of housing types including multi-unit and residential flat buildings. This zone aims to maximise housing densities in proximity to Werrington Station and areas of open space;
- IN2 – Light Industry – applies to land for employment purposes and permits a range of land uses that do not impact on the amenity of the adjoining residential zones;
- RE1 – Public Recreation - sets aside land for use as a local park, which will be acquired by Council through the proposed section 94 plan to manage and maintain;
- E2 – Environmental Conservation - applies to land for the designation of the Claremont Creek Riparian corridor and the remnant native vegetation along the northern boundary of the release area;
- SP2 – Special Infrastructure - applies to land proposed for the future Werrington Arterial. Although this is a small section of the Werrington Arterial the rest of the proposed Werrington Arterial alignment will be covered in the City-wide LEP to ensure it is identified for future planning.

A draft of the LEP was publicly exhibited between 15 April 2008 and 16 May 2008 in accordance with section 66 of the Act.

Summary of Objectives, Nature and Effect of the Planning Agreement

The Planning Agreement provides that the University will make a contribution, with a total value of \$265,000 on the terms of the Planning Agreement. This contribution comprises a cash payment of \$265,000 a contribution to Affordable Housing.

To secure the payment of the cash contribution, the University has agreed to personally commit to the payment of that cash contribution.

Assessment of Merits of Planning Agreement

The Planning Purpose of the Planning Agreement

In accordance with section 93F(2) of the Act, the Planning Agreement provides for the provision of (or the recoupment of the cost of providing) public amenities or public services which is a public purpose.

The Council and the University have assessed the Planning Agreement and both hold the view that the provisions of the Planning Agreement provide a reasonable means of achieving that public purpose.

How the Planning Agreement Promotes the Public Interest

The Planning Agreement promotes the public interest by contributing to an affordable housing fund which ultimately provides Affordable Housing to the community.

How the Planning Agreement Promotes the Objects of the Act

The Planning Agreement promotes the objective of the Act as it contributes to the provision and maintenance of Affordable Housing.

The Planning Agreement promotes the objects of the Act as indicated above by requiring the University to provide the contribution amount referred to in this explanatory note under the heading "*Summary of Objectives, Nature and Effect of the Planning Agreement*" for the provision of Affordable Housing;

This purpose represents an important public benefit, and the University's offer to make a contribution for this purpose will provide an important positive benefit to that part of the public that require Affordable Housing.

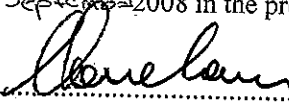
How the Planning Agreement Promotes the Council's Charter under section 8 of the Local Government Act

The Planning Agreement promotes the Council's Charter under section 8 of the Local Government Act by:

- a. providing, after due consultation, adequate, equitable and appropriate services and facilities for the community;
- b. exercising community leadership;
- c. having regard to the long term and cumulative effects of Council decisions.

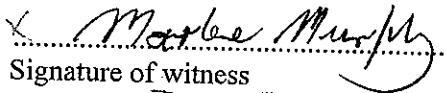
Executed as a deed

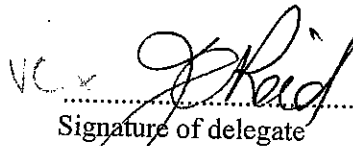
The common seal of **The Council of The City of Penrith** was affixed under a resolution passed by council on ~~16 September~~ 2008 in the presence of:


.....
General Manager – Alan Stoneham


.....
Mayor – Greg Davies

Executed pursuant to section 23 of the)
University of Western Sydney Act)
1997 by)
..... Janice Reid)
as delegate of the University of
Western Sydney ABN 53 014 069
881 acting lawfully under delegated
authority and in the presence of :


.....
Signature of witness
MARLENE MURPHY
.....
Name of witness (block letters)


.....
Signature of delegate
VICE-CHANCELLOR
.....
Office held
JANICE REID
.....
Name of delegate (block letters)