

TO: **COUNCIL ASSESSMENT PANEL**
 DATE: **23 JUNE 2021**
 SUBJECT: **COUNCIL ASSESSMENT REPORT**
 AUTHOR: **DEAN SPASIC**
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER PLANNING

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1. LOCALITY PLAN**
- 2. PROPOSED PLANS**
- 3. STATEMENTS OF REPRESENTATION**
- 4. APPLICANT'S REPLY TO REPRESENTATIONS**

DA NO.	:	110/00184/21
APPLICANT	:	ACON STUDIO
LOCATION	:	7-9 SALTRAM ROAD, GLENELG
DEVELOPMENT PLAN	:	CONSOLIDATED 2 JUNE 2016
ZONE AND POLICY AREA	:	RESIDENTIAL ZONE
NATURE OF DEVELOPMENT:		MERIT
PROPOSAL	:	TWO STOREY DETACHED DWELLING
EXISTING USE	:	RESIDENTIAL
CATEGORY	:	TWO
REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED :		THREE
REPRESENTATIONS SPEAKING :		MARLENE CARTER OF 6A KENT STREET, GLENELG
APPLICANT SPEAKING :		ANGUS CONROY (ACON STUDIO)
RECOMMENDATION :		DEVELOPMENT PLAN CONSENT SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

1. Site and Locality

The subject site is located in the Residential Zone, on the northern side of Saltram Road, and surrounded by other residential properties. The site has access to a rear lane way.

2. Proposed Development

The proposal comprises the construction of a two storey detached dwelling, with rear garaging, accessible via the rear laneway.

3. Public Consultation

The proposal is a category 2 development, as per the Residential Zone. Public Notification was undertaken on the basis that the development includes a boundary wall with a height of more than 2.75 metres above the natural ground level (the garage wall is located on the rear boundary).

Three statements of representations were received, summarised as follows:

Vivienne Fisher of 10 Kent Street, Glenelg:

- The applicant might seek three storey development.
- Access to garages on the lane way blocked during construction.
- Large trees in the rear garden to be destroyed.

Robyn Garrett of 8 Kent Street, Glenelg:

- The applicant might seek three storey development.
- Access to garages on the lane way blocked during construction.
- Visual privacy.

Marlene Carter of 6A Kent Street, Glenelg:

- Visual privacy.

Applicant's reply to representations summarised as follows:

- Upper level windows will be obscured to support visual privacy.
- Proposal is for a two storey building, not a three storey building.
- Construction will not compromise access to the Lane Way.

4. Development Assessment

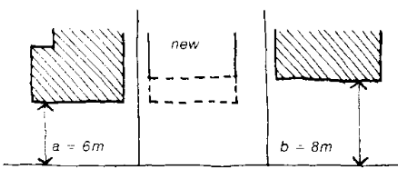
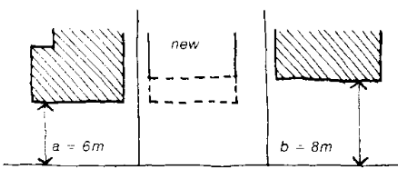
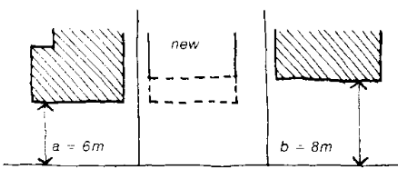
HOLDFAST BAY (CITY) DEVELOPMENT PLAN ASSESSMENT TABLE

Detached dwelling	Development Plan	Proposed	Complies
Site area	400 square metres	574 square metres	Existing
Site coverage	Maximum 50 percent	51 percent	Yes
Private open space	Minimum 114 square metres	240 square metres	Yes
Primary street setback	Average of adjacent buildings 4 metres	4 metres	Yes
Side setbacks	Boundary wall up to 3 metres high and 8 metres in length	Wall on boundary height 3.5 metres and 7.4 metres length	No
	Ground level wall setback 1 metre	Ground level wall 1.55 metres+	Yes
	Upper level walls 2.5 metres	Upper level wall 2.5 metres	Yes
Rear setback	Ground level 4 metres	Ground level 8.1 metres	Yes
	Upper level 6 metres	Upper level 8.1 metres	Yes

CONSOLIDATED 2 JUNE 2016

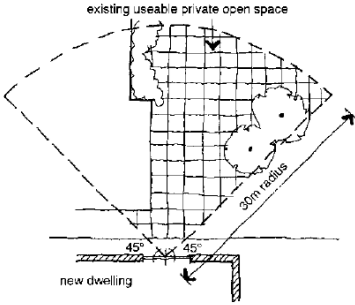
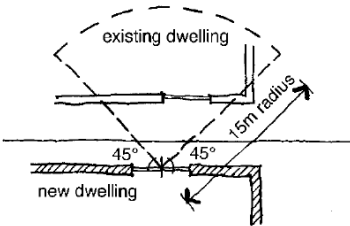
GENERAL SECTION – DESIGN AND APPEARANCE	
OBJECTIVES	Assessment
1 Development of a high design standard and appearance that responds to and reinforces positive aspects of the local environment and built form.	Complies
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	Assessment
1 Buildings should reflect the desired character of the locality while incorporating contemporary designs that have regard to the following: (a) building height, mass and proportion (b) external materials, patterns, colours and decorative elements (c) roof form and pitch (d) façade articulation and detailing (e) verandahs, eaves, parapets and window screens.	Complies
2 Where a building is sited on or close to a side boundary, the side boundary wall should be sited and limited in length and height to minimise: (a) the visual impact of the building as viewed from adjoining properties (b) overshadowing of adjoining properties and allow adequate sun light to neighbouring buildings.	Complies
3 The external walls and roofs of buildings should not incorporate highly reflective materials which will result in glare to neighbouring properties or drivers.	Complies
10 The design and location of buildings should enable direct winter sunlight into adjacent dwellings and private open space and minimise the overshadowing of: (a) windows of habitable rooms (b) upper-level private balconies that provide the primary open space area for a dwelling (c) solar collectors (such as solar hot water systems and photovoltaic cells).	Complies
11 Development should minimise direct overlooking of habitable rooms and private open spaces of dwellings through measures such as: (a) off-setting the location of balconies and windows of habitable rooms with those of other buildings so that views are oblique rather than direct (b) building setbacks from boundaries (including building boundary to boundary where appropriate) that interrupt views or that provide a spatial separation between balconies or windows of habitable rooms (c) screening devices (including fencing, obscure glazing, screens, external ventilation blinds, window hoods and shutters) that are integrated into the building design and have minimal negative effect on residents' or neighbours' amenity.	Complies
12 Development should ensure that ground-level open space of existing buildings receives direct sunlight for a minimum of two hours between 9 am and 3 pm on 21 June to at least the smaller of the following: (a) half of the existing ground-level open space (b) 35 square metres of the existing ground-level open space (with at least one of the areas dimensions measuring 2.5 metres). Development should not increase the overshadowed area by more than 20 per cent in cases where overshadowing already exceeds these requirements.	Complies

GENERAL SECTION – DESIGN AND APPEARANCE	
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (Cont)	Assessment
13 Buildings (other than ancillary buildings or group dwellings) should be designed so that their main façade faces the primary street frontage of the land on which they are situated.	Complies
GENERAL SECTION – RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	
OBJECTIVES	Assessment
1 Safe, convenient, pleasant and healthy-living environments that meet the full range of needs and preferences of the community.	Complies
2 A diverse range of dwelling types and sizes available to cater for changing demographics, particularly smaller household sizes and supported accommodation.	Complies
4 The revitalisation of residential areas to support the viability of community services and infrastructure.	Complies
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	Assessment
1 Residential allotments and sites should maximise solar orientation and have the area and dimensions to accommodate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the siting and construction of a dwelling and associated ancillary outbuildings (b) the provision of landscaping and private open space (c) convenient and safe vehicle, pedestrian and cycling access and parking (d) water sensitive design systems that enable the storage, treatment and reuse of stormwater. 	Complies
4 Dwellings and accommodation at ground floor level should contribute to the character of the locality and create active, safe streets by incorporating one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) front landscaping or terraces that contribute to the spatial and visual structure of the street while maintaining adequate privacy for occupants (b) individual entries for ground floor accommodation (c) opportunities to overlook adjacent public space. 	Complies
5 Residential development should be designed to ensure living rooms have an external outlook.	Complies
6 Entries to dwellings should be clearly visible from the streets that they front to enable visitors to identify a specific dwelling easily.	Complies
10 The design and location of buildings should ensure that direct winter sunlight is available to adjacent dwellings, with particular consideration given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) windows of habitable rooms (all rooms excluding bathrooms, laundries and hallways), particularly living areas (b) ground-level private open space (c) upper-level private balconies that provide the primary open space area for any dwelling (d) access to solar energy. 	Complies
11 Development should ensure that north-facing windows to habitable rooms (all rooms excluding bathrooms, laundries and hallways) of existing dwelling(s) on the same allotment, and on adjacent allotments, receive at least 3 hours of direct sunlight over a portion of their surface between 9am and 5pm on 21 June.	Complies

GENERAL SECTION – RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT										
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (Cont)		Assessment								
<p>12 Development should ensure that ground-level open space of existing buildings receives direct sunlight for a minimum of two hours between 9 am and 3 pm on 21 June to at least the smaller of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) half of the existing ground-level open space (b) 35 square metres of the existing ground-level open space (with at least one of the areas dimensions measuring 2.5 metres). <p>Development should not increase the overshadowed area by more than 20 per cent in cases where overshadowing already exceeds these requirements.</p>		Complies								
<p>13 Garages, carports and outbuildings should have a roof form and pitch, building materials and detailing that complement the associated dwelling.</p>		Complies								
<p>14 Garages and carports facing the street should not dominate the streetscape and should be designed in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a maximum total width of garage or carport openings of 6 metres or 50 per cent of the dwelling frontage width, whichever is the lesser (b) be located at least 0.5 metres behind the main face of the associated dwelling (c) where it is in the form of an enclosed double carport or garage, be setback at least 8 metres from the primary road frontage and incorporate one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) two individual doors with a distance of not less than 300 millimetres between them (ii) double tilt-up doors with moulded door panels having a maximum width of no more than 5 metres (d) be constructed of materials that integrate with those of the associated dwelling, or pre-coloured treated metal. 		Complies								
<p>19 Except where specified in a particular zone, policy area or precinct or Residential High Density Zone, the main face of a building should be set back from the primary road frontage in accordance with the following table:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">Setback difference between buildings on adjacent allotments with frontage to the same primary street</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">Setback of new building</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Up to 2 metres</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">The same setback as one of the adjacent buildings, as illustrated below:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">When $b > a$: 2. setback of new dwelling = a or b</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Greater than 2 metres</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">At least the average setback of the adjacent buildings.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Setback difference between buildings on adjacent allotments with frontage to the same primary street	Setback of new building	Up to 2 metres	The same setback as one of the adjacent buildings, as illustrated below:	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">When $b > a$: 2. setback of new dwelling = a or b</p>		Greater than 2 metres	At least the average setback of the adjacent buildings.		Complies
Setback difference between buildings on adjacent allotments with frontage to the same primary street	Setback of new building									
Up to 2 metres	The same setback as one of the adjacent buildings, as illustrated below:									
 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">When $b > a$: 2. setback of new dwelling = a or b</p>										
Greater than 2 metres	At least the average setback of the adjacent buildings.									
<p>20 Dwelling setbacks from side and rear boundaries should be progressively increased as the height of the building increases to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimise the visual impact of buildings from adjoining properties (b) minimise the overshadowing of adjoining properties. 		Complies								

GENERAL SECTION – RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT													
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (Cont)		Assessment											
<p>21 Residential development (other than where located on a boundary) should be setback from side and rear boundaries in accordance with the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Side walls with a height up to (and including) 3 metres at any point above the natural ground level</td> <td>1 metre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Side walls with a height exceeding 3 metres and up to (and including) 6 metres at any point above the natural ground</td> <td>1.5 metres plus an additional 500 millimetres for every metre in height above 4 metres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Side walls greater than 6 metres at any point above the natural ground level</td> <td>2.5 metres plus the increase in wall height above 6 metres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rear boundary setback for single storey buildings with a wall height 3 metres or less above natural ground level</td> <td>4 metres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rear boundary setback for a building of two or more storeys with a wall height more than 3 metres above natural ground level</td> <td>6 metres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Value	Side walls with a height up to (and including) 3 metres at any point above the natural ground level	1 metre	Side walls with a height exceeding 3 metres and up to (and including) 6 metres at any point above the natural ground	1.5 metres plus an additional 500 millimetres for every metre in height above 4 metres	Side walls greater than 6 metres at any point above the natural ground level	2.5 metres plus the increase in wall height above 6 metres	Rear boundary setback for single storey buildings with a wall height 3 metres or less above natural ground level	4 metres	Rear boundary setback for a building of two or more storeys with a wall height more than 3 metres above natural ground level	6 metres	Complies
Parameter	Value												
Side walls with a height up to (and including) 3 metres at any point above the natural ground level	1 metre												
Side walls with a height exceeding 3 metres and up to (and including) 6 metres at any point above the natural ground	1.5 metres plus an additional 500 millimetres for every metre in height above 4 metres												
Side walls greater than 6 metres at any point above the natural ground level	2.5 metres plus the increase in wall height above 6 metres												
Rear boundary setback for single storey buildings with a wall height 3 metres or less above natural ground level	4 metres												
Rear boundary setback for a building of two or more storeys with a wall height more than 3 metres above natural ground level	6 metres												
<p>23 Side boundary walls in residential areas should be limited in length and height to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimise their visual impact on adjoining properties (b) minimise the overshadowing of adjoining properties. 	Complies												
<p>24 Walls associated with a dwelling located on a side boundary should be designed in accordance with the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a height not exceeding 3 metres above natural ground level (b) a length not exceeding 8 metres (c) the wall, when its length is added to the length of any other relevant walls or structures located on that boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) will not result in all such relevant walls and structures exceeding a length equal to 45 per cent of the length of the boundary (ii) will not be within 3 metres of any other relevant wall or structure located along the boundary, except where the side wall is located immediately abutting the wall of an existing or simultaneously constructed building on the adjoining site and is constructed to the same or to a lesser length and height. 	Does not comply. Boundary walls exceed 3 metres in height above natural ground level.												
<p>28 Site coverage (the proportion of a site covered by ground floor level buildings and structures including dwelling, garage, carport, verandas and outbuildings but excluding unroofed pergolas and unroofed balconies) should not exceed the following values:</p> <p>Site Coverage</p> <p>28 Site coverage (the proportion of a site covered by ground floor level buildings and structures including dwelling, garage, carport, verandas and outbuildings but excluding unroofed pergolas and unroofed balconies) should not exceed the following values:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Site with an area less than or equal to 300 square metres</td> <td>60 per cent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site with an area greater than 300 square metres</td> <td>50 per cent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Value	Site with an area less than or equal to 300 square metres	60 per cent	Site with an area greater than 300 square metres	50 per cent	Complies						
Parameter	Value												
Site with an area less than or equal to 300 square metres	60 per cent												
Site with an area greater than 300 square metres	50 per cent												
<p>29 Site coverage should ensure sufficient space is provided for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) pedestrian and vehicle access and vehicle parking (b) domestic storage (c) outdoor clothes drying (d) rainwater tanks (e) private open space and landscaping (f) convenient storage of household waste and recycling receptacles. 	Complies												

GENERAL SECTION – RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT								
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (Cont)		Assessment						
<p>31 Private open space (land available for exclusive use by residents of each dwelling) should be provided for each dwelling (including a dwelling within a residential flat building) and should be sited and designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to be accessed directly from the habitable rooms of the dwelling (b) to be generally at ground level (other than for residential flat buildings) and to the side or rear of a dwelling and screened for privacy (c) to take advantage of, but not adversely affect, natural features of the site (d) to minimise overlooking from adjacent buildings (e) to achieve separation from bedroom windows on adjoining sites (f) to have a northerly aspect to provide for comfortable year-round use (g) to not be significantly shaded during winter by the associated dwelling or adjacent development (h) to be shaded in summer (i) to minimise noise and air quality impacts that may arise from traffic, industry or other business activities within the locality (j) to have sufficient area and shape to be functional, taking into consideration the location of the dwelling, and the dimension and gradient of the site. 		Complies						
<p>32 Dwellings and residential flat buildings at ground level should include private open space that conforms to the requirements identified in the following table:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Site area of dwelling</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Minimum area of private open space</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Provisions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">250 square metres or greater</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">20 per cent of site area</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Balconies, roof patios, decks and the like, can comprise part of this area provided the area of each is 10 square metres or greater.</p> <p>One part of the space should be directly accessible from a kitchen, lounge room, dining room or living room (excluding a bedroom) and have an area equal to or greater than 10 per cent of the site area with a minimum dimension of 5 metres and a maximum gradient of 1-in-10.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site area of dwelling	Minimum area of private open space	Provisions	250 square metres or greater	20 per cent of site area	<p>Balconies, roof patios, decks and the like, can comprise part of this area provided the area of each is 10 square metres or greater.</p> <p>One part of the space should be directly accessible from a kitchen, lounge room, dining room or living room (excluding a bedroom) and have an area equal to or greater than 10 per cent of the site area with a minimum dimension of 5 metres and a maximum gradient of 1-in-10.</p>		Complies
Site area of dwelling	Minimum area of private open space	Provisions						
250 square metres or greater	20 per cent of site area	<p>Balconies, roof patios, decks and the like, can comprise part of this area provided the area of each is 10 square metres or greater.</p> <p>One part of the space should be directly accessible from a kitchen, lounge room, dining room or living room (excluding a bedroom) and have an area equal to or greater than 10 per cent of the site area with a minimum dimension of 5 metres and a maximum gradient of 1-in-10.</p>						
<p>33 Private open space should not include driveways, front yards (except where it is a group dwelling that has no frontage to a public road and the private open space is screened from adjacent dwellings), effluent drainage areas, rubbish bin storage, sites for rainwater tanks and other utility areas and common areas such as parking areas and communal open space.</p>		Complies						
<p>34 Private open space at ground level should be designed to provide a consolidated area of deep soil (an area of natural ground which excludes areas where there is a structure underneath, pools and non-permeable paved areas) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) assist with ease of drainage (b) allow for effective deep planting (c) reduce urban heat loading and improve micro-climatic conditions around sites and buildings. 		Complies						
<p>40 Except for buildings of 3 or more storeys in the Minda Incorporated Brighton Campus, upper level windows, balconies, terraces and decks that overlook habitable room windows or private open space of dwellings should maximise visual privacy through the use of measures such as sill heights of not less than 1.7 metres or permanent screens having a height of 1.7 metres above finished floor level.</p>		Complies						

GENERAL SECTION – RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (Cont)	Assessment
<p>41 Where development is greater than single storey (excluding the Minda Incorporated Brighton Campus):</p> <p>(a) any upper storey window that directly overlooks the private open space of an adjoining residential property that is within 30 metres from the vertical centre line of the overlooking window and beyond a 45 degree angle from the plane of the wall containing the overlooking window (as illustrated by the figure below) should be glazed in fixed obscure glass or have window sills a minimum of 1.7 metres above the upper floor level:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(b) any upper storey window that directly overlooks habitable rooms (all rooms excluding bathrooms, laundries and hallways) of residential buildings that are within 15 metres from the vertical centre line of the overlooking window and beyond a 45 degree angle from the plane of the wall containing the overlooking window (as illustrated by the figure below) should be glazed in fixed obscure glass or have window sills a minimum of 1.7 metres above the upper floor level:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(c) any upper storey balcony should be located and/or designed to avoid directly overlooking the private open space of adjoining residential properties and into habitable rooms (all rooms excluding bathrooms, laundries and hallways) of other dwellings.</p>	<p>Complies</p>
GENERAL SECTION – SLOPING LAND	
PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	
<p>1 Development and associated driveways and access tracks should be sited and designed to integrate with the natural topography of the land and minimise the need for earthworks.</p>	<p>Complies</p>
<p>2 Development and associated driveways and access tracks, including related earthworks, should be sited, designed and undertaken in a manner that:</p> <p>(a) minimises their visual impact</p> <p>(b) reduces the bulk of the buildings and structures</p> <p>(c) minimises the extent of cut and/or fill</p> <p>(d) minimises the need for, and the height of, retaining walls</p> <p>(e) does not cause or contribute to instability of any embankment or cutting</p> <p>(f) avoids the silting of watercourses</p> <p>(g) protects development and its surrounds from erosion caused by water run-off.</p>	<p>Complies</p>

ZONE SECTION – RESIDENTIAL ZONE	
OBJECTIVES	Assessment
1 A residential zone comprising a range of dwelling types, including a minimum of 15 per cent affordable housing.	Complies
2 Increased dwelling densities in close proximity to centres, public transport routes and public open spaces.	Complies
3 Development that contributes to the desired character of the zone.	Complies
<p>DESIRED CHARACTER</p> <p>The zone contains the majority of the city’s living areas, which are of predominantly low-density suburban form, but within policy areas include medium-to-high density forms of housing on the coast, along key transport corridors and within Glenelg, as well as coordinated development opportunities within large institutional sites. The zone includes five policy areas, three of which cater for coastal development, one for the City’s residential institutions (including Minda and Masonic Homes) and one for medium density development along the key transit routes of Brighton Road, Anzac Highway, Tapleys Hill Road and along sections of the Seaford railway transit corridor.</p> <p>Development outside of the policy areas will be suburban in nature and evolve in response to progressive infill development of existing individual sites and through consolidation of sites to form larger comprehensive redevelopment opportunities. Infill development outside of the Policy Areas will not compromise the suburban character but will progressively increase dwelling densities through unobtrusive small-scale developments. In this regard, infill development will have a comparable height, mass, scale and setbacks to that of existing dwellings in the relevant locality.</p> <p>The zone’s primarily suburban character outside of the policy areas is defined by detached dwellings on individual allotments. Infill development in these suburban areas will contribute to the city’s housing diversity through development opportunities that (in order of preference):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) increase dwelling numbers on allotments that have dual road frontages (b) provide low scale dwellings at the rear of large allotments with street frontages wide enough to accommodate appropriate sited and sized driveway access and landscaping (c) semi-detached dwellings, where site considerations permit. <p>Development outside of the policy areas will generally be single storey in height in the areas east of Brighton Road, and up to two storeys in height in the areas west of Brighton Road. Buildings will be both domestic and contemporary in design and character to support and reinforce the essentially suburban character through typical domestic design forms, low front fencing and landscaping. Landscaping will help define the public realm and private property boundaries, and substantial landscaped front yards will contribute to the locality, with the retention of mature trees. Development will have side and rear building setbacks that incorporate an access path on one side, with on-boundary built form limited in height, length and location to the equivalent of typical open carports or garaging. Vehicle garaging will be set back clearly behind the immediately adjacent part of the front building facade. Development will enhance and protect streetscape character by minimising driveway access points and width of crossovers and driveways. Undercroft car parking will also be avoided on flat sites and sites that slope down from the street level. Buildings will be stepped and articulated at the front elevation to achieve visual relief and architectural interest as viewed from the street.</p> <p>Residential development outside of the policy areas will utilise materials and finishes that respond to the character of the immediate locality and utilise brick, stone and rendered finishes to provide visual interest to facades. Development will also incorporate architectural design and detailing that responds to localised character by way of fenestration, doorways, windows, eaves and roof forms. Development will be setback and orientated to minimise impacts of the privacy of neighbouring residents.</p>	

ZONE SECTION – RESIDENTIAL ZONE	
PRINCIPLE OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS	ASSESSMENT
Land Use 1 The following forms of development are envisaged in the zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affordable housing • domestic outbuilding in association with a dwelling • domestic structure • dwelling • dwelling addition • small scale non-residential use that serves the local community, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - child care facility - health and welfare service - open space - primary and secondary school - recreation area • supported accommodation. 	Complies
6 Development should not be undertaken unless it is consistent with the desired character for the zone.	Complies
3 A dwelling and/or residential flat building should have a minimum site area and a minimum frontage to a public road not less than that shown in the following table:	Complies
8 Dwellings and residential flat buildings, except where specified in a particular policy area or precinct, should not exceed the maximum heights shown in the following table: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximum wall height above the natural ground level 7 metres • maximum height above ground level – 2 storeys 	Complies
9 Dwellings and/or residential flat buildings should be setback a minimum of 1 metre from one side boundary to incorporate pedestrian access.	Complies

5. Summary of Assessment

Boundary Setbacks

The only provision that the proposal fails to satisfy is Principle of Development Control 24, General Section, Residential Development, which anticipates boundary walls not exceeding 3 metres in height above natural ground level.

The boundary wall abuts the garage of the western adjacent property therefore it does not present any visual or overshadowing impacts.

Representations

The representations raised concerns with the removal of trees (not development), the prospect of three storey built form (not proposed) and visual privacy (a reasonable planning concern).

The applicant has highlighted their commitment to achieving visual privacy by way of supplying amended plans showing obscured upper level windows.

A condition of planning consent will be included which requires all side and rear upper level windows being obscured. The applicant referenced a void which would prevent overlooking. This can be reviewed during construction with a simple variation removing the requirement for an obscured window if it is determined that the void does in fact prevent views into adjacent properties.

6. Conclusion

The proposed development satisfies the majority of relevant Development Plan provisions.

7. RECOMMENDATION

- 1. The proposed development is NOT seriously at variance with the policies in the Development Plan.**
- 2. Following a detailed assessment of the proposal against the provisions of the Holdfast Bay (City) Development Plan, the Development Assessment Panel resolves to grant Development Plan Consent to Development Application 110/00184/21 for the construction of a two storey detached dwelling at 7-9 Saltram Road, Glenelg , subject to the following conditions:**
 - 1. That the development shall be implemented in accordance with the plans and documentation submitted to and approved by Council unless varied by any subsequent conditions imposed herein.**
 - 2. That all upstairs windows on the side and rear elevations shall have minimum window sill heights of 1.7 metres above finished floor level, or any glass below 1.7 metres shall be manufactured obscure glass and fixed shut or as otherwise approved by Council. Further details of this requirement shall be provided at Building Rules Assessment stage.**
 - 3. A detailed landscape plan and schedule shall be submitted prior to Development Approval being granted, demonstrating trees, shrubs and grasses in the front, side and rear yards. All such landscaping shall be established within 3 months of substantial completion of the development and any such vegetation shall be replaced if and when it dies or becomes seriously diseased.**
 - 4. The stormwater disposal system shall cater for a 5 year rainfall event with discharge to the street not to exceed 10 litres per second. Any excess above this flow is to be detained on site to the reasonable satisfaction of Council.**
 - 5. That stormwater from each dwelling shall be collected and connected to a 1000 litre (minimum) rainwater tank with a sealed system over flow connection to the street water table. Final details of the location and size of the tank(s) shall be submitted to Council for approval prior to the issue of full Development Approval.**

Furthermore, all stormwater from the dwelling and the site shall be collected and disposed of in a manner that does not adversely affect any properties adjoining the site or the stability of any building on adjacent sites.

ITEM NO: **5.1**
REPORT NUMBER: 177/21

NOTE: Stormwater shall not be disposed of over a vehicle crossing place and any connection to the street water table, including remedial works to footpaths, verges or other Council infrastructure, is subject to any necessary approvals from Council and will be at the applicant's cost.