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VicSmart:

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Specify class of VicSmart application:

REFPA20240138

Date Lodged:

Application No:

30/11/2024

## Application for Planning Permit

If you need help to complete this form, read How to complete the Application for Planning Permit form.

Any material submitted with this application, including plans and personal information, will be made available for public viewing, including electronically, and copies may be made for interested parties for the purpose of enabling consideration and review as part of a planning process under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. If you have any concerns, please contact Council's planning department.

Questions marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory and must be completed.

If the space provided on the form is insufficient, attach a separate sheet.

#### **Application type**

No		
If yes, please specify which	1	
VicSmart class or classes:		
If the application falls into one of the classes listed under Clause 92 or the schedule Clause 94, it is a VicSmart application		
False	If 'yes', with whom?:	
	If yes, please specify which VicSmart class or classes: If the application falls Clause 94, it is a VicSm	

Date:

Has there been a pre-application meeting with a Council planning officer?

#### The Land ①

Address of the land. Complete the Street Address and one of the Formal Land Descriptions.

breach any copyright.

Street Address*	Unit	No:	St. No: <b>89</b>	St. Name: SURFACE H	ILL LANE		
	Subu	urb/Locality:	RAGLAN			Postco	de: <b>3373</b>
Formal Land Description* Complete either A or B	A OR	Lot No:	C Lodge	d Plan 🔿 Title Plan	O Plan of Sul	bdivision	No:
found on the certificate of title.	В	Crown Allo	otment No:		Section No:		
		Parish/Township Name:					
If this application relates to more than one address, please attach details.							
of pr	enabli ocess	s copied document is made available for the sole purpose enabling its consideration review as part of a planning cess under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. s document must not be used for any purpose which may					

day / month / year

## The Proposal

∕!\	You must give full details of your proposal and attach the information required to assess the application. Insufficient or unclear information
	will delay your application.

will delay your application.	
For what use, development or other matter do you require a permit?*	Use and development of a dwelling and shed
	Provide additional information on the proposal, including: plans and elevations; any information required by the planning scheme, requested by Council or outlined in a Council planning permit checklist; and if required, a description of the likely effect of the proposal.
Estimated cost of development for which the permit is required*	Cost \$400,000.00       Image: You may be required to verify this estimate insert '0' if no development is proposed         Insert '0' if no development is proposed (eg. change of use, subdivision, removal of covenant, liquor licence)
Existing Conditions	0
Describe how the land is used and developed now*	Farm shed
8	s Spied document is made available for the sole purpose
Title Information P®	cess under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
Encumbrances on title* brea	S document must not be used for any purpose which may Does the proposal breach, in any way, an encumbrance on title such as a restrictive covenant, section T73 agreement or other obligation such as an easement or building envelope?
If you need help shout the	

If you need help about the title, read: <u>How to complete</u> the Application for Planning Permit form	<ul> <li>Yes. (if 'yes' contact Council for advice on how to proceed before continuing with this application.)</li> <li>No</li> <li>Not applicable (no such encumbrance applies).</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Provide a full, current copy of the title for each individual parcel of land forming the subject site.</li> <li>(The title includes: the covering 'register search statement', the title diagram and the associated title documents, known as 'instruments' eg restrictive covenants.)</li> </ul>		

#### Applicant and Owner Details ①

Provide details of the applicant and the owner of the land.

Applicant *	Name:			
The person who wants the	Title: First Name: Luke	Surname: Gavin		
permit	Organisation (if applicable): Elevate Planning			
	Postal Address	If it is a PO Box, enter the details here:		
	Unit No: St. No:	St. Name: Merri Street		
	Suburb/Locality: Warrnambool	State: VIC Postcode: 32	280	
Owner *	Name:			
The person or organisation	Titl First Nam	Surname:		
who owns the land	Organisation (if applicable):			

Where the owner is different from the applicant, provide the details of that person or organisation.	Postal Address Unit No.: St. No. Suburb/Locality	If it is a PO Box, enter to St. Nam	the details here:	Postcod
	Owner's Signature (optional):		Date: day / mc	onth / year
Information Requirements	Contact Council's planning department to disc planning permit checklist.	uss the specific requi	rements for this appli	cation and obtain a
Is the required information provided?	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul>			
Declaration (				

#### This form must be signed by the applicant\*

Remember it is against the law to	I declare that I am the applicant; and that all the information in this application is true and correct and the owner (if not myself) has been notified of the permit application.				
provide false or misleading	Signature:	Date:30 November 2024			
information, which could result in a		day / month / year			
heavy fine and					
cancellation of the permit					

### Checklist ①

#### Have you:

F	Filled ir	the form completely?		
F F	Paid or	included the application fee?	⚠	Most applications require a fee to be paid. Contact Council to determine the appropriate fee.
	Provide	ed all necessary supporting information and	docur	ment?
[		A full and current copy of the information for ea	ch indi	vidual parcel of land forming the subject site.
[		A plan of existing conditions.		
[	Plans showing the layout and details of the proposal.			
[		Any information required by the planning schem permit checklist.	ie, reqi	uested by council or outlined in a council planning
[		If required, a description of the likely effect of th	ie prop	oosal (eg traffic, noise, environmental impacts).

#### Lodgement ①

Lodge the completed and signed form and all documents with: Pyrenees Shire Council 5 Lawrence Street BEAUFORT Vic 3373

Telephone: (03) 5349 1100

Contact information: Telephone: (03) 5349 1100 Email: pyrenees@pyrenees.vic.gov.au



## LAND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

89 SURFACE HILL LANE, RAGLAN

**Prepared For** 

**Issued:** 28.11.24

Reference: I2002

PRIMARY

Min. Treatment Standard

LOW

**Constraint Risk** 

1

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#### **1** Introduction

#### 1.1 THE CONSULTANT

Geocentral Engineering has been engaged to undertake a Land Capability Assessment (LCA) for a proposed residence. The field investigation and report was undertaken by Mr Darren Kosh who has appropriate professional indemnity insurance for this type of work.

#### 1.2 REPORT SUMMARY

This report will accompany an application for a Septic Tank Permit to Install for an onsite wastewater management system for a residence. This document provides information about the site and soil conditions. It also provides a detailed LCA for the allotment and includes a conceptual design for a suitable onsite wastewater management system, including recommendations for monitoring and management requirements.

Either Primary or secondary treatment is considered appropriate for the allotment.



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#### 1.3 SITE OVERVIEW

The 8ha allotment overlies a alluvial backslope. The allotment has good grass cover and scattered trees, as illustrated in Figure 1.

No hydrophytic vegetation was observed within the Land Application Area (LAA).

Non-Potable watercourses cross the lot 147-316m within northern frontage, and thru the southern portion of the lot. Non-Potable dam is present SW of the proposed works. No groundwater boreholes were identified on the allotment.



The site is elevated approximately 380m AHD, above 1: 100-year flood levels.

The proposed construction and land application areas, have a mild ~5% fall towards the west; offering fair surface drainage.

Access at the time of inspection was available via the northern frontage. There is adequate available land available for sustainable onsite effluent management that maintains the required buffers to protect surface waters and the floodways. At the time of our inspection in October 2024, the land was firm & dry underfoot.

#### 2 Description of the Development

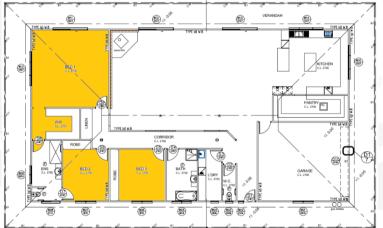
Site Address:	89 SURFACE HILL LANE, RAGLAN (Allotment B31, PP3439)
Owner/Developer:	
Council Area:	Pyrenees Shire Council
Zoning:	FZ – Farm Zone.
Overlays:	<ul><li>Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO1)</li><li>Restructure Overlay (RO21)</li></ul>
Allotment Size:	8 ha.
Domestic Water Supply:	Onsite tank water proposed

#### **Anticipated Wastewater Load:**

Proposed 3-bedroom residence @ four person max. occupancy. = 600 L/day with full<sup>1</sup> waterreduction fixtures. Wastewater generation = 150 L/person/day; total design load (source Table 4 of the EPA Code of Practice 891.3).

Note: A habitable room includes any room that may be closed off with a door, such as a study, library or sunroom that *could* be used for the purposes of a bedroom.

#### Figure 2.0: Floor Plan Exert



**Availability of Sewer:** The area is currently unsewered and highly unlikely to be sewered within the foreseeable future, due to low development density in the area and the considerable distance from existing wastewater services.

Vehicle Access: Access is currently available via the northern boundary.

#### **Category Risk:**

>15km to reservoir (low), <10% slope (low), Kandosols (low)

LOW

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> WELS-rated water-reduction fixtures and fittings - minimum 4 Stars for dual-flush toilets, shower-flow restrictors, aerator taps, flow/pressure control valves and minimum 3 Stars for all appliances (e.g. water-conserving automatic clothes washing machines).

#### 3 Site and Soil Assessment

Mr Darren Kosh undertook site investigations on  $2^{nd} + 21^{st}$  November 2024.

#### 3.1 SITE KEY FEATURES

Table 1 summarises the key features of the site about effluent management proposed for the site. **NOTE:** 

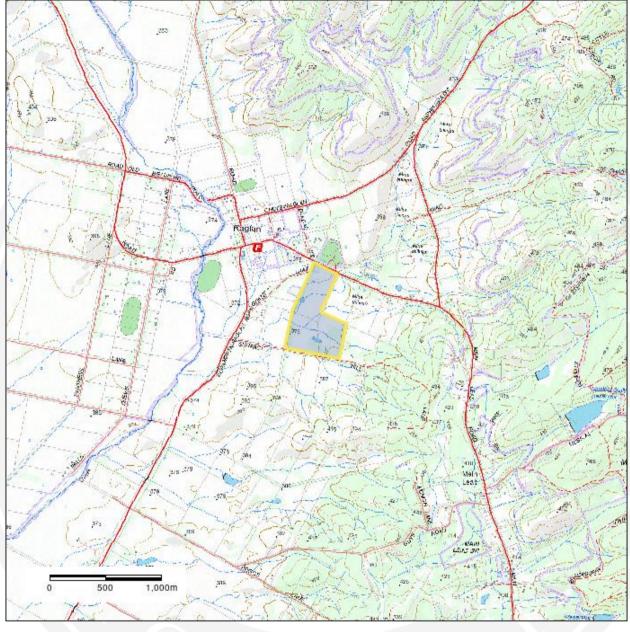
- The site does **not** lie within a Declared Water Supply Catchment
- The site experiences limited runoff from adjacent private land to the east.
- The risk of effluent transport offsite is LOW, as identified in the Domestic Wastewater Management Plan.

An aerial photograph is provided in Figure 2 below, Figure 3 provides a locality plan of the allotment, while Appendix A provides a site plan showing the location of site features, the proposed land application area and required setback distances.

#### Figure 3.1: Aerial photograph



Figure 3.2: Locality Plan



Feature	Descript	Description							Level of Constraint			Mitigation Measures		
Buffer Distances	Code (20	All appropriate buffer distances in Table 5 of the Code (2016) are achievable for the proposed effluent management area.								Minor			NN	
Climate	Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
	Mean	51.0	40.8	41.0	52.8	64.4	83.0	86.3	83.3	80.7	74.4	64.3	53.7	807.9
	Lowest	2.6	0.6	6.0	9.6	19.8	18.4	37.2	28.2	21.6	4.8	17.8	5.2	497.6
	5th %ile 10th %ile	2.7 12.2	4.8 6.6	10.1 13.5	13.1 14.2	25.6 29.6	32.3 41.7	48.3 50.9	36.0 39.6	33.5 35.8	12.1 18.2	23.7 28.0	6.9 23.0	551.2 595.2
	Median	43.3	31.2	35.2	47.2	62.0	75.9	83.6	79.0	66.2	66.8	61.7	43.8	800.0
	90th %ile	88.6	81.8	82.7	94.9	108.6	137.1	127.0	131.4	144.4	118.8	102.6	102.8	1000.4
	95th %ile	111.6 260.8	102.1 119.4	101.5 119.6	104.4 123.6	125.0 152.4	149.3 163.2	131.5 135.4	140.3 214.8	146.5 217.6	148.3 248.4	118.3 153.4	119.5 141.2	1171.4 1176.8
	Highest									217.0	240.4	105.4	141.2	1170.8
	Average	Average annual pan evaporation is 1306mm								or		NN		
	(Temper	ate)												
	BoM Sta	ation II	08910	7										
Drainage	Mild slo	Mild slope, limited run-on with upslope watercourse						Mine	or		NN			
	catchme	catchment.								51		1111		
	Non-cla	Non-clayey sirface soils.												
		No mottling was observed.												
Erosion &	Highly p				oil. an	d mode	erately		Low			NN		
	permeab								LOW			ININ		
Landslip	found to					540 50	iii wus							
	Erodibili					Moder	oto							
								10						
	Given th						ian, w	e						
	consider							1						
	No evide			or shee	t erosi	on was	obser	ved.						
	Nor mas													
	No evide													
Exposure	The prop	oosed L	AA sit	te is sit	ed on	flat are	a with	high	Mine	or		NN		
& Aspect	sun and	wind e	xposur	e with.				-						· .
Flooding	The site	lies abo	ove 1:1	.00-yea	ar floo	d levels	s (DEI	LWP).	Mine	or.		NN		~
1 loouing									101110	51		1111		
	However, the soils are prone to excessive saturation at lower elevations.													

 Table 1: Site Assessment

#### Table 1 continued

Feature	Description	Level of Constraint	Mitigation Measures
Groundwater	The soil was found to be dry. Excessive Groundwater was encountered. The water-table is estimated as less than 5m below the surface and was not encountered in bores terminated at 1.5m deep. No observed, nor recorded groundwater bores on site (DELWP map base).	Minor	NN
Imported Fill	Minor disturbed partial at eastern dam. No imported fill material was observed anywhere on the site.	Nil	NN
Land Available for LAA	Considering all the constraints and buffers, the site has adequate suitable land for land application of treated effluent. The preferred effluent management area is on the south, downslope side of the proposed dwelling. Alternatively, other areas which abide recommended setbacks may be adopted.	Minor	NN
Landform	Alluvial Backslope.	Minor	NN
Rock Outcrops	Minor gravels encountered. Minor quartz outcroppings observed.	Minor	NN
Run-on & Runoff	The proposed effluent management area receives limited run-on from adjacent land, being downslope of two watercourses. Any run-on can be easily controlled.	Minor	NN
Slope	The proposed effluent management area has a mild slope (~5%)) to the south.	Minor	NN
Surface Waters	Non-potable watercourse passes across allotment approximately 150m within southern frontage. Non-potabl dam is present in centre of lot within watercourse. The site does not lie within a water catchment area.	Mild	NN
Vegetation	Good grass cover. Scattered native trees onsite, readily avoided. Little shade cover from vegetaion. No hydrophytic vegetation or salt-tolerant vegetation within the proposed LAA was observed.	Minor	NN

\*NN-Not Needed

#### 3.2 SITE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Based on the most constraining site features (Run-on, Climate) the overall land capability of the site to sustainably manage all effluent on the site is good.

In order to provide adequate protection of surface and ground waters, we recommend a secondary treatment system is applied via subsurface irrigation.

#### 3.3 SOIL KEY FEATURES

The site's soils have been assessed for their suitability for onsite wastewater management by a combination of soil survey and a desktop review of published soil survey information as outlined below.

#### **Published Soils Information**

The site overlies soil of an Alluvium (Qa1) classification, a fluvial sedimentary deposit from the Pleistocene to Holocene Epochs known to consist of significant silt, sand and rounded, variably sorted gravel and is generally unconsolidated.

Shallow workings from historical mining activity is documented across the southern portion of the lot, and to the east of the lot.

Two Mineshafts are document in the south-eastern corner of the lot. Mineshafts are also documented 78m west, 164m east of the lot.

Note: undocumented shafts, ventilation shafts, shallow workings and mining spoil may be present onsite.

#### Soil Survey and Analysis

A soil survey was carried out at the site to determine suitability for application of treated effluent. Soil investigations were conducted across the site as shown in Appendix A, using continuous flight augers. This was sufficient to adequately characterise the soils as only minor variation would be expected throughout the area of interest. Full profile descriptions of the bores are provided in Appendix A.

Samples of all discrete soil layers for each soil type were collected and subjected to limited subsequent laboratory analysis. The extent of tests, detailed in Table 2, is based upon our experience in the area; and the constraining site conditions (e.g. lack of a sufficient clearance depth).

Soil permeability was not directly measured but can be inferred with reference to AS/NZS 1547:2012 and Appendix A of the Code of Practice, which describes conservative Design Loading Rates (DLRs) and Design Irrigation Rates (DIRs) for various effluent application systems according to soil type. Critical soil properties are texture and structure, but depth, colour and degree of mottling are also used to infer drainage conditions.

In our experience, these values are a more conservative and appropriate option for cases such as this, as the presence of tree roots, fissures, and structural imperfections and other natural irregularities tend to offer unrepresentative onsite permeability values.

For the soil in the proposed land application area, a number of features present moderate constraints, but in each case, a mitigation measure is presented to address the specific constraint in such a way as to present an acceptable wastewater management solution.

#### Table 2a: Soil Assessment

NN = Not Necessary \*Not required under the DWMP \*\*Comparable Samples taken offsite within Ocb geology

Feature	Assessment	Level of Constraint	Mitigation Measures
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	Top-soil: 13.7 MEQ% (Very Low)         Sub-soil: 6.6 MEQ% (Low)         6.6 MEQ% (Low)         Very low resistance to changes in soil chemistry.         I.e. Very low capacity to hold plant nutrients         Good tree and grass growth evident.         Soil may become more sodic. May (sometimes) be ameliorated with addition of calcium source	Moderate	NN
Exchangeable Calcium	Top-soil: 2000 mg/kg (High) Sub-soil: 522 mg/kg (Low) 521 mg/kg (Low) Typ. desirable for plant growth.	Minor	NN
Exchangeable Magnesium	Top-soil:252 mg/kg (Moderate)Sub-soil:202 mg/kg (Moderate)201 mg/kg (Moderate)Calcium-magnesium ratio (5) is balanced. (Very Good)	Minor	NN
Exchangeable Potassium	Top-soil:608 mg/kg (High)Sub-soil:864 mg/kg (Very High)874 mg/kg (Very High)	Minor	NN
Exchangeable Sodium	Top-soil:11 mg/kg (Very Low, Very Good)Sub-soil:18 mg/kg (Low)17 mg/kg (Low)Typ. desirable for plant growth.	Minor	NN
Electrical Conductivity (at 25°C)	Top-soil: 0.032 dS/m (Very Good) Sub-soil: 0.042 dS/m (Very Good) 0.045 dS/m (Very Good) (Non-saline; Salinity effects are mostly negligible)	Minor	NN
Emerson Aggregate Class	Top-soil:Air Dried Aggregates: Class 2 (Fair)Remoulded Ped:Class 2 (Fair)The soil is slightly dispersive.Sub-soil:Air Dried Aggregates: Class 2 (Fair)Remoulded Ped:Class 2 (Fair)Air Dried Aggregates: Class 2 (Fair)Air Dried Aggregates: Class 2 (Fair)Remoulded Ped:Class 7 (Fair)The soil is slightly dispersive.	Moderate	Apply Gypsum
рН	Top-soil: 5.9Moderately Acidic (Fair)Sub-soil: 5.4Strongly Acidic (Fair)Exchangable Aluminium cations become significant at pHleves less than 5.5 (in water) as the Al cation is toxic to rootsand is one of the major reasons acidity can affect plant growth(Cregan 1980; Fenton and Helyar 2007)	Minor	NN
Sodicity Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	Top-soil: 0.40 %**; Non-Sodic (Good) Sub-soil: 0.04 %**; Non-Sodic (Good)	Minor	NN

Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)	Top-soil: 0.01 Sub-soil: 0.04 Very low, no sodium problems. Capable of increased salinity from Gypsum application if applicable.	Nil	NN
Rock Fragments	Variable and assessed at around 5% coarse fragments in the A horizon. 10% coarse fragments throughout the B horizon.	Minor	NN
Soil Depth	Topsoil: 0-900 mm clayey SILT Good clearance depth. Subsoil: -1500+mm Light CLAY	Minor Minor	NN NN
Soil Permeability	Top-soil: Equivalent to a massive (clayey) silt; $0.5-1.5m$ /day saturated permeability (K <sub>sat</sub> ) (AS/NZS1547:2012); corresponding to 4.0mm/day Design Irrigation Rate (DIR) allowed for subsurface irrigation (EPA, 2016).	Minor	NN
& Design Loading Rates	Sub-soil: Equivalent to a moderately structured light clay; 0.06- 0.12m/day saturated permeability (K <sub>sat</sub> ) (AS/NZS1547:2012); 3.0mm/day Design Loading Rate (DLR) allowed sub-surface irrigation (EPA, 2016).	Minor	NN
Soil Texture &	Topsoil -900 mm: (Clayey Silt), massive, equivalent to Category 3b.	Minor	NN
Structure	Subsoil -1500+ mm: Light Clay, Moderate structure, (Category 5b) in accordance with AS/NZS/NZS 1547:2012	Minor	NN
Water-table Depth	Soil found to be dry. Free Groundwater was not encountered. Water table is estimated with data of region as <5m below the surface. Underlying clay not mottled.	Minor	NN

#### 3.4 OVERALL LAND CAPABILITY RATING AND CONSTRAINT RISK ASSESSMENT

Based on the results of the site and soil assessment tabled above and provided in the Appendices, the overall land capability of the proposed effluent management area is very good. The constraint risk appears to be low, consistent with the listed risk under the DWMP.

#### 4 Wastewater Management System

The following sections provide an overview of a suitable onsite wastewater management system, with sizing and design considerations and justification for its selection. Detailed design for the system should be undertaken at the time of the building application and submitted to Council.

#### 4.1 TREATMENT SYSTEM

Primary treatment of effluent is considered adequate for this allotment.

This is a large allotment located in an area of very low housing density, and little likelihood of this changing significantly in the foreseeable future.

Alternatively, secondary treatment may be opted for.

#### 4.1.1 Recommended Tank Size

As per AS1547:2012; septic tanks should allow 24 hour settling period for the average daily flow from the property plus scum and sludge storage.

Minimum (all-waste) operational capacity, under AS1547;2012 is 3000L.

Consequently, we recommend a 3000L tank is adopted. This is for an equivalent of up to 1000L waste a day, and 2000L of sludge and scum (Nom. 5 persons).

This assumes a 5-year desuding/pump-out cycle, however a 3-year cycle or as required upon assessment by a suitable contractor, is recommended.

AWTS System sizes vary depending on manufacturer, but must be adequate for the number of rooms which *could* be used as a bedroom.

#### 4.1.2 Recommended Materials for Construction

#### 4.1.2.1 Conventional / Wick Beds

- Minimum capacity 3000L Septic Tank, preferably concrete
- 100mm sewer pipe from dwelling to septic tank
- 90mm PVC pipe to DB's
- Distribution Boxes Concrete or HDPE
- Aggregate in bed Blue metal or Clean Scoria 20-40mm
- Paper, Geotextile Cloth or Woven Weedmat over aggregate
- Trench capping loam or similar site top soil

#### 4.2 EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A range of possible land application systems has been considered, such as absorption trenches, evapotranspiration/absorption (ETA) beds, subsurface irrigation and mounds. The preferred system is pressure compensating subsurface irrigation. Subsurface irrigation will provide even and widespread dispersal of the treated effluent within the root zone of plants. This system will provide beneficial reuse of effluent and ensures the risk of effluent being transported off-site will be negligible. In addition, the adoption of a sub-surface textile irrigation system, e.g. KISSS, would be a suitable further mitigation of the risk of dispersion, however, we do not see this an essential in this case.

#### 4.2.1 Conventional Beds

#### 4.2.2 Description

Detailed system design is beyond the scope of this report, however, a general description of trench irrigation is provided here for the information of the client and Council, with more information available in Appendix D of the Code of Practice.

All trenching must be installed along the contour with the trench bases level. The trench width shall be 1.0m wide, with the length as shown of the site plan, and installed with at least 2m of clear spacing between the trenches. The individual trenches shall be connected via a distribution box, with the outlets provided to encourage an even distribution of effluent over all trenches rather than the more conventional system of allowing the flooding of the first trench before overflowing to the second trench and so on.

Trenches shall be constructed as per the EPA certificate of Approval. A self-supporting arch in the trench may be used but is not essential.

Effluent disposal trench areas must not be subject to high foot traffic movement, and vehicles and livestock must not have access to the area otherwise compaction of the soil can lead to premature system failure.

#### 4.2.2.1 Sizing the Bed

To determine the necessary size of the disposal area, water balance modelling has been undertaken using the method and water balance tool in the Victorian Land Capability Assessment Framework (2013) and the EPA Code (2016). The results show that the required minimum trench area is 109.2 m<sup>2</sup>. The calculations are summarised below, with full details provided in Appendix B.

The water balance can be expressed by the following equation:

#### **Precipitation + Effluent Applied = Evapotranspiration + Percolation**

Data used in the water balance include:

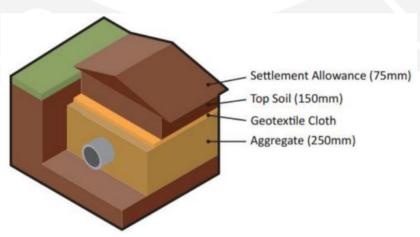
- Mean monthly rainfall and mean monthly pan evaporation (Ballarat);
- Average daily effluent load 600 L (from Table 4 of the Code);
- Design loading rate (DLR) 5 mm/day (from Appendix A of the Code);
- Crop factor -0.6 to 0.8; and
- Retained rainfall Variable (Rational Method)

As a result of these calculations at least 109.5m<sup>2</sup> of land application area is required.

#### 4.2.2.2 Installation of beds

Absorption trenches are a traditional method of disposal of wastewater from primary treatment septic tank systems. The trenches are constructed with a "slotted pipe" or "arch tunnel" to distribute the effluent evenly along the trench. The effluent is disposed of by absorption into the surrounding soils, transpiration into roots of grasses above the trench and evaporation through the top-soil. Absorption trenches are to be a maximum length of 30 metres, a minimum 2 metres apart, each installed with a distribution box at the beginning of the trench with access at ground level. The top of the trench is to be mounded to allow for natural settlement of soil and to stop surface water entering the trench. Absorption trenches are not suitable in heavy clay based soils.

Aggregate is to be 20-40mm clean, hard quartz stone or other approved stone free of dust, dirt, loam, soft particles, organic and other foreign matter. Trenches are to be installed a maximum of 400mm deep. Deeper trenches will cause the system to fail. Where sufficient fall cannot be achieved between the septic tank and absorption trenches to maintain this depth, a pump well will need to be installed prior to the trenches. *Figure 4.2: Bed Detail* 



#### 4.2.2.3 Installation of the Wick System

To be installed in accordance with Code of Practice 891.4, Appendix E, p57-59. Rows to be a maximum of 30m long, and a minimum of 2m apart. Installation:

1. Peg out the trench and pan areas.

2. Remove the topsoil and stockpile. Where this is a friable, loamy soil it can be reused as the final layer of the Wick Trench and Bed. Otherwise neither the topsoil nor lower soil horizons are to be reused in the system, and suitable loamy soil must be imported.

3. Excavate the trench to a depth of 600 mm and the adjacent pan to 130 mm for secondary effluent and 180 mm for primary effluent systems.

4. Continuously check the level of the bed of the trench and the pan with a laser level to ensure they are flat.

5. Lay the 'A12 grade' geotextile fabric (with dry pore size 230  $\mu$ m) in a continuous length across the trench and pan. i.e. down the outer side wall of the trench, across the base of the trench, up the inner side wall of the trench, across the base of the pan and up the outer side wall of the pan.

6. Ensure the geotextile extends at least 50 mm further than the top of the side walls

7. Overlap the edges of the geotextile down the length of the trench and pan system until all bases and side walls are covered.

8. Place the plastic self-supporting arch in sections 410 mm wide and 1200 mm long, into the trench on top of the geotextile.

9. Install inspection ports at trench entry points and the connection points to other trenches.10. Install a mica-flap vent at the end of the each trench to facilitate air being drawn into the trench, up the pipe line into the septic tank, through the pipe line into the house drainage system and up through the roof vent. The mica-flap acts as a marker for the end of the trench.

11. Spread clean 20 - 30 mm gravel over the arch in the trench and across the pan to a depth of 30 mm. Ensure the top of the gravel layer is level.

12. Lay overlapping lengths of geotextile across the top of the gravel layer, ensuring the geotextile extends at least 50 mm further than the side walls of the trench and pan.

13. Spread good quality friable and permeable loamy soil over the top of the geotextile to a depth of 100 mm for

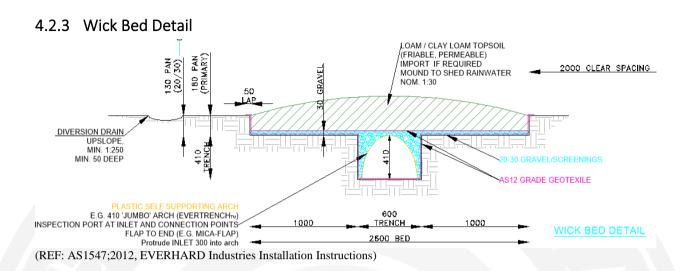
secondary effluent and 150 mm for primary effluent systems. Never use soil from lower soil horizons.

14. Slightly mound the surface of the topsoil across the trench and bed to help shed rainwater off the system (see detail).

15. Plant the topsoil with a suitable grass or plants that thrive when their roots are continuously wet, especially those

with large leaves as they will transpire more water than plants with small leaves.

16. Install stormwater diversion drains to direct stormwater away from the Wick System.



#### 4.2.4 Summary and Discussion

The preferred irrigation area is based on the larger of the water and/or nutrient balance calculations. An area of at least 109.5m<sup>2</sup> of conventional beds or 141.6m<sup>2</sup> of wick beds is required.



#### 4.2.4.1 Siting and Configuration of the Irrigation System

The preferred area is the south-eastern portion of the allotment, adopting maximum setbacks from central watercourse. Appendix A shows potential siting and layouts for a sub-surface irrigation system. There is, however, some flexibility in selecting the location and configuration of the irrigation system, but it must comply with setback distances from watercourses, children play areas and boundaries.

It is recommended that the owner consults an irrigation expert familiar with effluent irrigation equipment to design the system, and an appropriately registered plumbing/drainage practitioner to install the system. The irrigation plan must ensure even application of effluent throughout the entire irrigation area.

#### 4.2.4.2 Buffer Distances

Setback buffer distances from effluent land application areas and treatment systems are required to help prevent human contact, maintain public amenity and protect sensitive environments. The relevant buffer distances for this site, for secondary treated effluent, taken from Table 5 of the Code (2016) are:

- 50 metres from potable or non-potable groundwater bores through Category 1 and 2a soils;
- 20 metres from potable or non-potable groundwater bores through Category 2b Category 6 soils;
- 30 metres from watercourses & dams that are non-potable;
- 3 metres if area up-gradient and 1.5 metres if area down-gradient of property boundaries and buildings.
- 1.5 metres from a water supply pipe
- 3.0 metres upslope from a storm-water drain or children's grassed playground (subsurface irrigation only)
- 15.0 metres upslope from a cutting or escarpment
- 1.5m (vertically) between the depth of the irrigation pipes and to the highest seasonal water-table.

All nominal buffers are achievable.

Note that the site plan in Appendix A shows the location of the proposed wastewater management system components and other relevant features.

#### 4.2.4.3 Reserve Disposal Field:

A suitable area for a reserve disposal field is available on this allotment.

#### 4.3 ADDITIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

#### Soil Amelioration

#### **Gypsum Application**

Prior to installation of the irrigation system, Gypsum must be applied. This would involve:

- Aerating the soil, e.g. rotary hoeing
- Spreading Gypsum
  - Application rates can vary depending on the concentration of the product. Follow written directions where applicable. Typically 1-2kg/m<sup>2</sup> of Gypsum is required.
  - Gypsum is insoluble, tending to stay where spread. Hence uniform coverage is essential. This may be achieved with a drop/broadcast spreader.
- Raking in gypsum after application.
- Watering the gypsum in heavily.

#### 5 Monitoring, Operation, and Maintenance

Maintenance is to be carried out in accordance with the EPA Certificate of Approval of the selected secondary treatment system and Council's permit conditions. The treatment system will only function adequately if appropriately and regularly maintained.

To ensure the treatment system functions adequately, residents must:

- Have the septic tank pumped out when it is full, or at the minimum frequency required by Council under the permit to use;
- Use household cleaning products that are suitable for septic tanks;
- Keep as much fat and oil out of the system as possible; and
- Conserve water (AAA rated fixtures and appliances are recommended).

To ensure the land application system functions adequately, residents must:

- Regularly harvest (mow and remove) vegetation within the LAA and remove this to maximise uptake of water and nutrients;
- Monitor and maintain the disposal system following the manufacturer's recommendations,
- Do not erect any structures and avoid vehicle and livestock access to the LAA, to prevent compaction and damage; and
- Ensure that the LAA is kept level by filling any depressions with good quality topsoil (not clay).

#### Additional Risk Management Measures:

We do not believe that further risk mitigation areas are warranted on this site, however, the minimisation of effluent should be encouraged.

#### 6 Conclusions

As a result of our investigations, we conclude that sustainable onsite wastewater management is feasible with appropriate mitigation measures, as outlined, for the proposed residence.

Specifically, we recommend the following:

- Primary treatment of wastewater by a conventional septic tank.
- Beds located to the north side of the proposed house site, but may be located anywhere within the available effluent disposal area.
- Land application of treated effluent to a minimum
  - Conventional / ETA bed area of
    - 109.5m<sup>2</sup> for a 3-Bedroom of equivalent residence
    - (e.g. 3 rows, min 2.0m clear spacing, x 1.5m wide x 24.4m long)
  - Wick bed area of
    - 141.6m<sup>2</sup> for a 3-Bedroom of equivalent residence
    - (e.g. 2 rows, min 2.0m clear spacing, x 2.45m wide x 28.9m long)
- If the site orientation is altered to fit a larger land application area (LAA), within recommended setbacks, a larger system detailed above may be sustainably adopted.
- Apply Gypsum to LAA to mitigate dispersive risk (see Soil Amelioration)
- Installation of water saving fixtures and appliances in the new residence to reduce the effluent load;
- Use of low phosphorus and low sodium (liquid) detergents to improve effluent quality and maintain soil properties for growing plants; and
- Operation and management of the treatment and disposal system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, the EPA Certificate of Approval, the EPA Code of Practice (2016) and the recommendations made in this report.

Yours faithfully,

Darren Kosh MIE Aust, CPEng, NER

#### 7 References

- Environment Protection Authority (2003). *Guidelines for Environmental Management: Use of Reclaimed Water* Publication 464.2.
- Environment Protection Authority (1991). *Guidelines for Wastewater Irrigation* Publication 168.
- Environment Protection Authority (2016). Publication 891.4 *Code of Practice for Onsite Wastewater Management.*
- Geary, P. and Gardner, E. (1996). On-site Disposal of Effluent. In Proceedings of the one-day conference *Innovative Approaches to the Management of Waste and Water*, Lismore 1996.
- Isbell, R.F. (1996). The Australian Soil Classification. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.
- Municipal Association of Victoria, Department of Environment and Sustainability and EPA Victoria (2013) *Victorian Land Capability Assessment Framework*.
- Standards Australia / Standards New Zealand (2012). AS/NZS 1547:2012 On-site domestic wastewater management.
- USEPA (2002). Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual. The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

#### 8 Limitations

Recommendations are provided based on the site and soil conditions encountered at the specific test sites identified and our local experience.

Subsurface conditions can vary over small areas. Test sites have been selected to provide an indication of overall site conditions; however unidentified variations may occur.

Any variation of onsite conditions to those recorded must be referred to this office for approval or additional testing. This includes cutting/filling, addition or removal of trees, altered drainage conditions, groundwater fluctuation, demolition.

This report is conditional on type of building, siting and conditions present or provided. Changes beyond this will require consolation with this office.

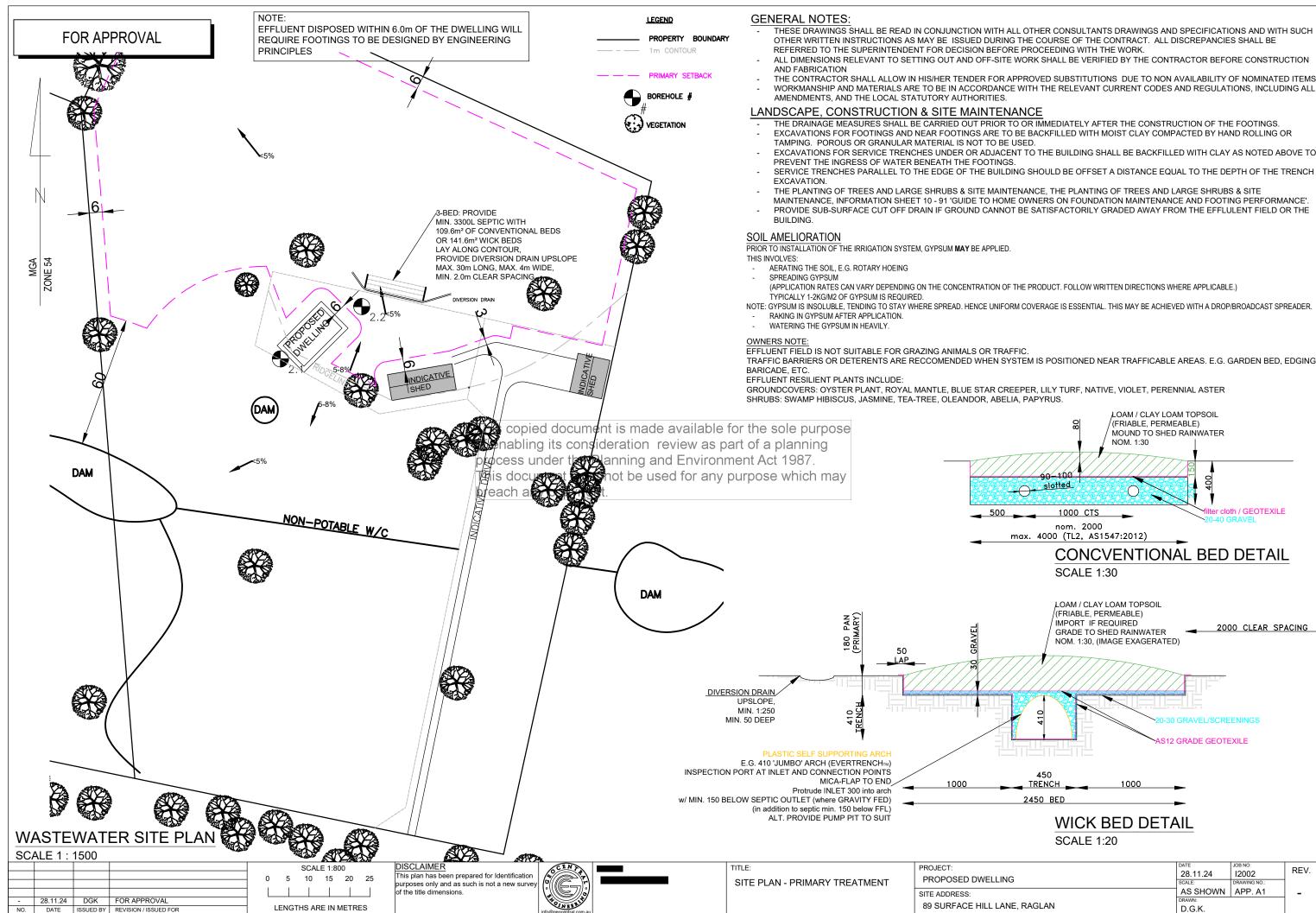
This report primarily considers the ability to sustainably manage wastewater within the allotment.

Long term effects of higher development density within the catchment is beyond the scope of this report.

Recommendations outlined in this report are subject to Council, EPA and referral Water Authority approval as appropriate.

This report and its attachments do not constitute detailed design of the wastewater treatment system.

**APPENDIX A. Site Plan.** 



THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH SUCH OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTRACT. ALL DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW IN HIS/HER TENDER FOR APPROVED SUBSTITUTIONS DUE TO NON AVAILABILITY OF NOMINATED ITEMS

THE DRAINAGE MEASURES SHALL BE CARRIED OUT PRIOR TO OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOOTINGS. EXCAVATIONS FOR FOOTINGS AND NEAR FOOTINGS ARE TO BE BACKFILLED WITH MOIST CLAY COMPACTED BY HAND ROLLING OR

SERVICE TRENCHES PARALLEL TO THE EDGE OF THE BUILDING SHOULD BE OFFSET A DISTANCE EQUAL TO THE DEPTH OF THE TRENCH

MAINTENANCE, INFORMATION SHEET 10 - 91 'GUIDE TO HOME OWNERS ON FOUNDATION MAINTENANCE AND FOOTING PERFORMANCE'. PROVIDE SUB-SURFACE CUT OFF DRAIN IF GROUND CANNOT BE SATISFACTORILY GRADED AWAY FROM THE EFFLULENT FIELD OR THE

TRAFFIC BARRIERS OR DETERENTS ARE RECCOMENDED WHEN SYSTEM IS POSITIONED NEAR TRAFFICABLE AREAS. E.G. GARDEN BED, EDGING, LOAM / CLAY LOAM TOPSOIL (FRIABLE, PERMEABLE) MOUND TO SHED RAINWATER NOM 1:30 100 slotted r cloth / GEOTEXILE 1000 CTS nom. 2000 max. 4000 (TL2, AS1547:2012) CONCVENTIONAL BED DETAIL SCALE 1:30 LOAM / CLAY LOAM TOPSOIL (FRIABLE, PERMEABLE) IMPORT IF REQUIRED 2000 CLEAR SPACING GRADE TO SHED RAINWATER NOM. 1:30, (IMAGE EXAGERATED) S12 GRADE GEOTEXILE 450 TRENCH 2450 BED

WICK BED DETAIL SCALE 1:20

	DATE	JOB NO:	
<b>`</b>	28.11.24	12002	REV.
2	SCALE:	DRAWING NO .:	
	AS SHOWN	APP. A1	-
	DRAWN:		
E, RAGLAN	D.G.K.		

#### **APPENDIX B. Bore Log**

Start Depth (mm)	Soil Description	Grade	Profile	Penetrometer / DCP / TEST
Bore 2.1	Lot B31, Centre of proposed dwelling as illustrated			
0	Silt LOAM w/ gravel Light grey, fine-grained, dry, loose	SiL	A1	-
240	Silty SAND Yellow-brown, med. dense, dry, fine- grained	SiS	A3	>50kPa
400	Clayey SILT w/ gravel White + yellow-brown, dense, dry	CS	B1	>100kPa
1500	End of Bore			
Bore 2.2	Lot B31, northern side as illustrated			
0	Sand LOAM Light brown, fine-grained, dry, loose	SL	A2	. –
280	SAND w/ silt White, dense, dry, fine-graiend	S	A3	>50kPa
500	Clayey SILT White + yellow-brown, dense, dry	CS	B1	>100kPa
1500	End of Bore			

Report any variations to the above profile to the Engineer for approval.

Start Depth	(mm)	Soil Descript	ion		Grade	Profile	Penetrome	ter / DCP / TEST
	re 1.1	Lot B30 SE c			Orade	TIOIIIC	Tenetrome	
DO	0	Silt LOAM	onner		SiL	A1	_	
	0	Light brown	white med	Dense dry	SIL	711		50kPa
		low organic c		. Dense, ury,				JONI d
	320	Clayey SILT	ontent.		CS	B1		
	520	White + yello	w-brown de	nse drv	0.5		>1	00kPa
	900	Silty CLAY	w brown, de	iise, ary	LC	B2		
	200	Yellow-brow	n stiff mode	rate	20	52		00kPa
		plasticity, col		iute				iooki u
	1500	End of Bore						
	1000							
Bo	re 1.2	Lot B30, 50m	within S+E	bdy				
20	0	Silt LOAM		<i>cuj</i>	SiL	A1	_	
	Ũ	Light grey $+$	white, med. I	Dense, drv.			>	50kPa
		low organic c		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	240	Clayey SILT CS B1						0.01 5
		White + yello	w-brown, de	nse, dry			>100kPa	
	900	Silty CLAY		· ·	LC	B2		
		Yellow-brow	n, stiff, mode	rate			>100kPa	
		plasticity, col	nerent					
	1500	End of Bore						
Bo	re 1.3	Lot B30, Cen	tre of lot					
	0	Silt LOAM			SiL	A1		
		Light grey +	white, med. I	Dense, dry,			>	50kPa
		low organic c		_				
	80	Clayey SILT			CS	B1	1	00kPa
		White + yello	w-brown, de	nse, dry			>1	IOOKPa
	900	Silty CLAY			LC	B2		
		Yellow-brow	n, stiff, mode	rate			>1	00kPa
		plasticity, col	nerent					
	1500	End of Bore						
P. Auger,	x	M. Bore, 100:		Drill Rig, 900:	X		Heavy	

Report any variations to the above profile to the Engineer for approval.

#### **APPENDIX C. Water and Nutrient Balances Conventional Beds**

Surface		Bed Desig id, Ragla	-				Assessor	: D	arren Kosh	BEngSe, MEngTech)
Assumptio	ons:									
		DLR		mm/day	(Table 9, C		(Design Loa	ading Rate)		
		Daily Flow		L/day	(Table 4, C	OP)				
Α		Evaporation						from averag		
		ean Rainfall	785.7	mm at	Ballarat		(BoM	Station ID:	(#089107)	()
Vater Ba	lance:									
Month	Pan Evap.	Crop	Evap-Tran	Rainfall	Surface RO	Ret. Rain	Percolation	Disp. Rate	Effluent	Required Are
	E	Factor	ET	R	Coefficient	Rr		В	Applied	
				(Mean)	F	R*F	I	S+Rr+E-ET-I		L/B
	mm		mm	mm		mm	mm	mm	L	$m^2$
	(temperate	)		(#089107)						
Jan	223	0.80	178.4	51	0.55	23.0	155.0	310	18600.0	59.9
Feb	196	0.80	156.8	40.8	0.45	22.4	140.0	274	16800.0	61.2
Mar	149	0.70	104.3	41	0.45	22.6	155.0	237	18600.0	78.6
Apr	91.7	0.70	64.19	52.8	0.55	23.8	150.0	190	18000.0	94.5
May	50	0.60	30	64.4	0.55	29.0	155.0	156	18600.0	119.2
Jun	31	0.60	18.6	83	0.55	37.4	150.0	131	18000.0	137.1
July	38	0.60	22.8	86.3	0.55	38.8	155.0	139	18600.0	133.8
Aug	50	0.60	30	83.3	0.55	37.5	155.0	148	18600.0	126.1
Sept	80	0.70	56	80.7	0.55	36.3	150.0	170	18000.0	106.1
Oct	119	0.80	95.2	84.4	0.55	38.0	155.0	212	18600.0	87.6
Nov	174	0.80	139.2	64.3	0.55	28.9	150.0	260	18000.0	69.2
Dec	192	0.80	153.6	53.7	0.55	24.2	155.0	284	18600.0	65.4
Month	Trial Area	App. Rate	Disp. Rate	Net Rate	Exceedance	Stored				
	17	A.M.								
	y .					Depth				
	У		(from above	)		Depth				
	m2	mm	(from above mm	) mm	mm	Depth mm				
Dec	m2			,	mm			Trench St	orage (Sat)	152 n
Dec Jan	m2 109.5			,	mm 0.0	mm	5	Trench St Surface Store		
	m2 109.5	mm	mm	mm		mm 0.0	s			
Jan	m2 109.5	mm 169.8	mm 310		0.0	mm 0.0 0.0	5	Surface Stora		) 21 n
Jan Feb	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4	mm 310 274	mm -141 -121	0.0 0.0	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0	s	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8	mm 310 274 237	-141 -121 -67	0.0 0.0 0.0	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	S	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3	mm 310 274 237 190	-141 -121 -67 -26	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	S	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr May	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8	mm 310 274 237 190 156	mm -141 -121 -67 -26 14	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8	S	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131	mm -141 -121 -67 -26 14 33	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9	s	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139	mm -141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7	S	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 169.8	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139 148	mm -141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31 22	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2	5	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139 148 170	mm -141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31 22 -5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2 0.0	s	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 n
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept Oct	m2 109,5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 169.8 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139 148 170 212	mm -141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31 22 -5 -5 -42	0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2	S	Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 m
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139 148 170 212 260 284	-141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31 22 -5 -42 -96 -115	0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2 0.0		Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 m
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	m2 109.5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 169.8 169.8 169.8 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139 148 170 212 260 284	-141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31 22 -5 -42 -96 -115	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2 0.0	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2 0.0 0.0		Surface Stora	age (AWC)	) 21 m
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	m2 109,5	mm 169.8 153.4 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 164.3 169.8 169.8 169.8 164.3 169.8 169.8 164.3 169.8 169.8 169.8 164.3 169.8	mm 310 274 237 190 156 131 139 148 170 212 260 284 Gravel dep	-141 -121 -67 -26 14 33 31 22 -5 -42 -96 -115 h	0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2 0.0 +	mm 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 46.9 77.7 100.0 94.6 52.2 0.0 0.0 8 Root Zone		Surface Stor	age (AWC)	) 21 m

#### Wick Beds

Wick B Surface		er Balan Id, Ragla					Assessor:	D	arren Kosh	l (BEngSo, MEngTesh)
Assumptio	ns:									
		DLR	5	mm/day	(Table 9, CO	OP)	(Design Loa	ding Rate)		
		Daily Flow	600	L/day	(Table 4, Co	OP)				
A	nnual Pan I	Evaporation	1393.7	mm			(Interplated	from averag	ge BoM da	ta)
	M	ean Rainfall	785.7	mm at			(BoM	Station ID:	(#089107)	)
Water Bala	ance:									
Month	Pan Evap.	A	Evap-Tran				Percolation			Required Area
	E	Factor	ET	R	Coefficient	Rr		В	Applied	
				(Mcan)	F	R*F	I	S+Rr+E-ET-I		L/B
	mm		mm	mm		mm	mm	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{m}$	L	m <sup>2</sup>
	(temperate)	)	bed	(#089107)		bed	trench			
Jan	223	0.80	971.2889	51	0.55	125.0	155.0	1001	18600.0	18.6
Feb	196	0.80	853.6889	40.8	0.45	122.2	140.0	872	16800.0	19.3
Mar	149	0.70	567.8556	41	0.45	122.8	155.0	600	18600.0	31.0
Apr	91.7	0.70	349.4789	52.8	0.55	129.4	150.0	370	18000.0	48.6
May	50	0.60	163.3333	64.4	0.55	157.8	155.0	161	18600.0	115.8
Jun	31	0.60	101.2667	83	0.55	203.4	150.0	48	18000.0	375.7
July	38	0.60	124.1333	86.3	0.55	211.4	155.0	68	18600.0	274.7
Aug	50	0.60	163.3333	83.3	0.55	204.1	155.0	114	18600.0	162.8
Sept	80	0.70	304.8889	80.7	0.55	197.7	150.0	257	18000.0	70.0
Oct	119	0.80	518.3111	84.4	0.55	206.8	155.0	467	18600.0	39.9
Nov	174	0.80	757.8667	64.3	0.55	157.5	150.0	750	18000.0	24.0
Dec	192	0.80	836.2667	53.7	0.55	131.6	155.0	860	18600.0	21.6

#### Month Trial Area App. Rate Disp. Rate Net Rate Exceedance Stored

3	7					Depth		
			(from abov	e)				
r	m2	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm		
Dec	141.6					0.0	Trench Storage (Sat)	152 mm
Jan		131.4	1001	-870	0.0	0.0	Surface Storage (AWC)	0 mm
Feb		118.7	872	-753	0.0	0.0		
Mar		131.4	600	-469	0.0	0.0	Peak Depth:	380 mm
Apr		127.1	370	-243	0.0	0.0		
May		131.4	161	-29	0.0	0.0		
Jun		127.1	48	79	0.0	79.2	Lin. M 57.8 m	
July		131.4	68	64	79.2	142.9	bed width 2.45 m	
Aug		131.4	114	17	142.9	160.0	Bed Area 141.5881 m <sup>2</sup>	
Sept		127.1	257	-130	160.0	30.0	Trench wic 0.45 m	
Oct		131.4	467	-335	30.0	0.0	Tench Are: 26.00597 m <sup>2</sup>	
Nov		127.1	750	-623	0.0	0.0	5.44444 Ab/A	t
Dec		131.4	860	-728	0.0	0.0		
							44.70864 Disp.	Only
Dept	h of Store	ed Effluent =	-					
		Depth =	400.0	mm				

Summary:

 Min. 141.6 m2 Wick bed

 e.g.
 2 rows, min. 2.0m clear spacing, x 2.45 m wide x 28.9 m long

#### **APPENDIX D. Site Photographs**

**D1:** Frontage



**D3: Reserve Area** 



**D5: Surface Water** 







**D4: Proposed siting** 



D6: Vegetation



# ELEVATE PLANNING Planning Submission

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## 89 Surface Hill Lane, Raglan Vic 3373

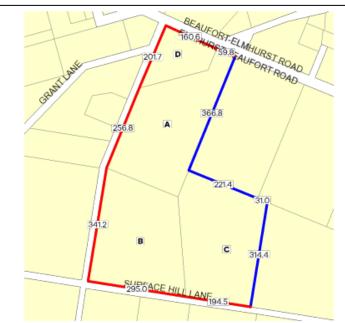
USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF A DWELLING AND SHED

REV	DATE	DETAILS						
1	30.11.24	VERSION 1						
2								
3								
	COPYRIGHT Elevate Planning shall retain ownership of the reports and drawings, design, displays and other work produced by Elevate Planning during fulfilling a commission until final payment by the client.							
DISCLAIMER Elevate Planning does not accept any liability for an error, omission or loss or other consequence that may arise from relying on this report.								

#### 1. Outline

Elevate Planning has been engaged to prepare a report on behalf of the property owners for the use and development of the land for a dwelling and shed at 89 Surface Hill Lane in Raglan.

The site which consists of four titles is formally described as Allotment B27 B30 and B31 on PP3439 and Allot 6 Section 12 on PP5663. There are no restrictions registered on title.



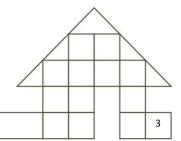
Area: 264981 sq. m (26.50 ha) Perimeter: 2449 m For this property: Site boundaries Road frontages Dimensions for individual parcels require a separate search, but dimensions for individual units are generally not available. 1 overlapping dimension label is not being displayed Calculating the area from the dimensions shown may give a different value to the area shown above For more accurate dimensions get copy of plan at <u>Title and Property</u> <u>Certificates</u>

#### PARCEL DETAILS

The letter in the first column identifies the parcel in the diagram above

	Lot/Plan or Crown Description	SPI
Γ	PARISH OF RAGLAN	
А	Allot B27	B27\PP3439
в	Allot B30	B30\PP3439
С	Allot B31	B31\PP3439
Γ	TOWNSHIP OF RAGLAN	
D	Allot 6 Sec. 12	6~12\PP5663

Figure 1 Title particulars



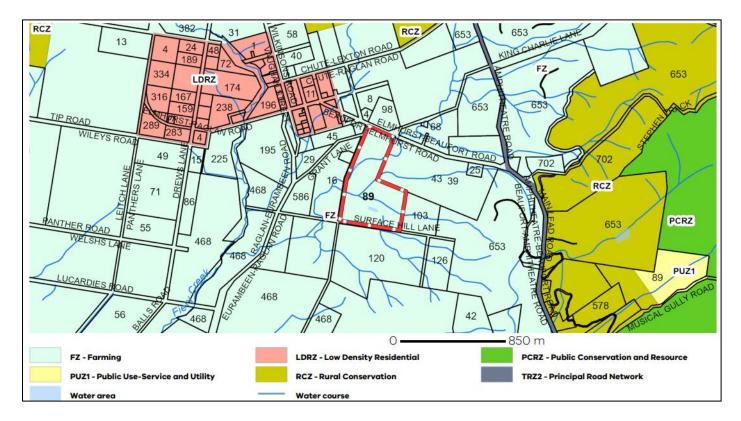
#### 2. Site and Surrounding Area



Figure 2 Site Aerial



Figure 3 Surrounding context area



### Figure 4 VicPlan Zoning Mapping

Street Address:	This copie & Sutane Hill Lann & Bagen vailable for the sole purpose
	of enabling its consideration review as part of a planning
Title Details:	process un Aletment B27 B30 Apd B31 Ph PP3439 and Alet 6 Section 12 on
	This docunpe5663 ust not be used for any purpose which may
	breach any copyright.

Restrictions/Covenants:	Nil				
Land Size:	26.5 hectares				
Zone:	Farming Zone				
Overlays:	Restructure Overlay Schedule 21 (RO21)				
	Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 2				
Other Regulatory Constraints:	The site is not affected by AAV Mapping				
	The site is mapped within the bushfire prone area				
Site Features:	The subject site is located on the northern elevation of Surface				
	Hill Lane in Raglan, setback approximately 800 metres east from				
	the intersection with Eurambeen-Raglan Road.				
	The site is developed with some farming infrastructure and		$\wedge$		
	agricultural shedding. The property is split into several paddocks	L		$\rightarrow$	
	throughout the remainder of the 26 hectare site. The site is	4	+		$\mathbf{i}$
		+	_	-	$\vdash$

generally flat throughout and features a large towards the south of the site. Several marked waterways dissect the subject site.

Scattered vegetation is present throughout the site.

Existing crossover access is present to the site from Surface Hill Road which is an all-weather single lane road controlled and maintained by the Pyrenees Shire Council. The north of the site abuts the Raglan Elmhurst Road.

### Surrounds

The surrounding area is best described as agricultural with pockets of rural living nodes where new dwellings have been constructed on undersized farming allotments.

The rural Township of Raglan is located to the northwest of the site where dwellings are located on Low Density Residential Zoned allotments. No commercial or retail outlets are present in the township.

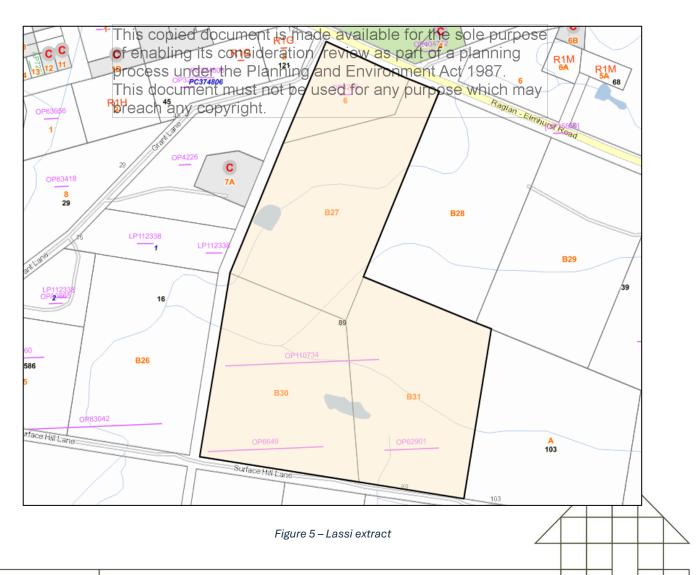
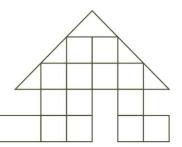




Figure 6 Surface Hill Lane



# 3. PROPOSAL

The application seeks planning permission for the use and development of the land for a dwelling and shed at 89 Surface Hill Lane in Raglan.

### Development

The proposal seeks Council approval for a single storey three-bedroom dwelling setback approximately 207 metres from the roadside boundary and 30 metres northwest of the existing shedding onsite. The dwelling is to have an overall height of 5.7 metres and is to be clad in Colorbond steel sheet roofing (woodland grey) and Colorbond steel sheet wall cladding (shale grey). the dwelling will feature a pitched roof and a wrap around verandah. accompanying the dwelling will be an additional agricultural shed setback 10 metres from the eastern boundary and 24 metres from the closest northern boundary. The shed will be 540sqm in area (18 x 30 metres) and will be used to store equipment associated with the agricultural use of the land.

The existing accessway will be upgraded to lead to the site of the dwelling and shed on the property.

### Land Use

The residents are relocating the site to run 25 beef cattle which are bred and sold annually. The applicants plan to establish a breeding and grazing operation. The property's 26-hectare expanse, divided into several paddocks, provides an ideal setup for rotational grazing, optimizing pasture growth while maintaining soil health and reducing the risk of overgrazing.

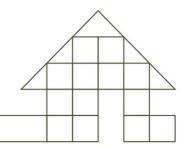
The cattle will be bred and reared on-site, with offspring raised to a marketable weight for annual sale, generating consistent income to sustain the farm. The applicants aim to introduce improved pasture management techniques, including seeding and fertilization, to increase pasture quality and productivity. This will allow the operation to meet the nutritional demands of the herd while reducing reliance on supplementary feed.

The marked waterways that dissect the property will be carefully managed, with riparian vegetation retained to prevent erosion and maintain water quality for livestock. Existing agricultural shedding and the proposed 540 sqm shed will support the operation by providing secure storage for machinery, equipment, and feed. Additionally, the proximity of the proposed dwelling will enable the applicants to monitor and care for the herd closely, ensuring timely responses to calving, animal health issues, or environmental conditions such as extreme weather events.

This agricultural operation aligns with the site's zoning and contributes to the broader agricultural output of the region, enhancing the viability of the local farming economy.

### Consolidation

The applicant has proposed the consolidation of titles to adhere to the provisions of the restructure overlay provisions.



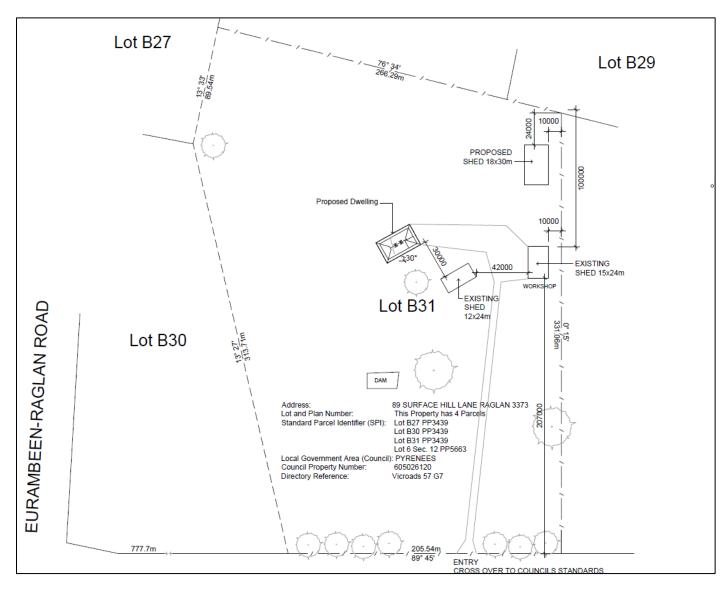
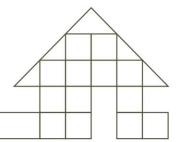
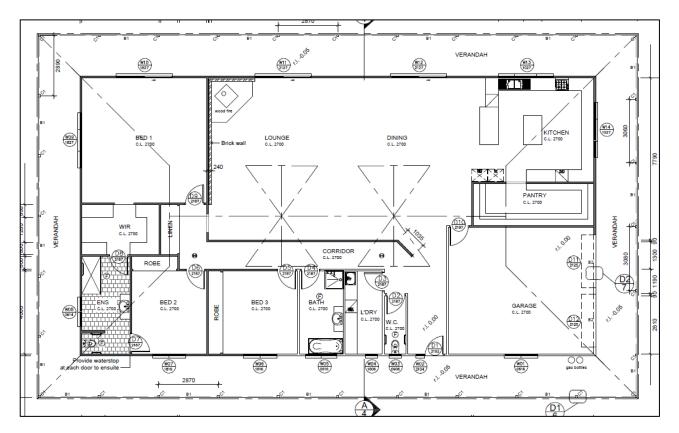
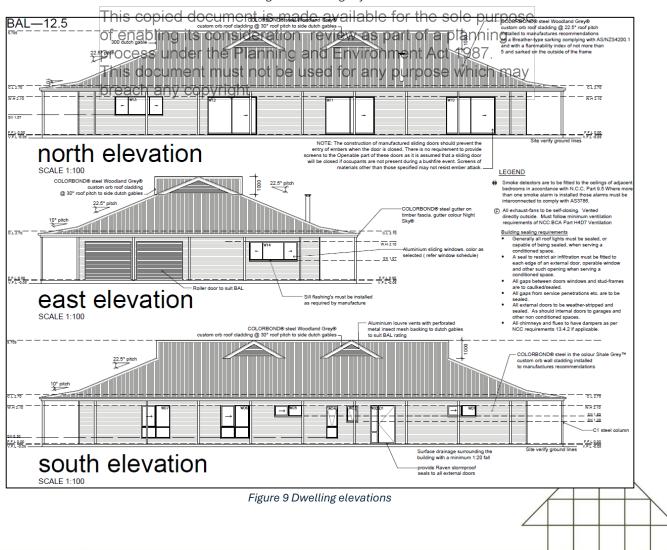


Figure 7 Site Plan





### Figure 8 Dwelling Layout



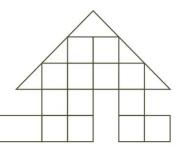
TOWN PLANNING · PROJECT MANAGEMENT · BUSHFIRE CONSULTING

# 4. Planning Triggers

Clause 35.07-1 – Use and development of the land for a dwelling (site is less than 40 hectares)

Clause 42.01-2 - buildings and works within 100 metres of a waterway.

Clause 45.05-2 - A permit is required to construct or extend a dwelling or other building.



# 5. Municipal Planning Strategy

### CLAUSE 02.03-3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### Agriculture

The majority of non-urban land in the Shire is used for agricultural purposes. A continuation of these uses is encouraged, consistent with responsible land management practices.

Pyrenees Shire will support agriculture by:

- Protecting agricultural land from fragmentation.
- Encouraging sustainable and diverse agriculture.
- Consolidating inappropriately subdivided rural land.
- Discouraging rural-residential development where it impacts on agricultural land.

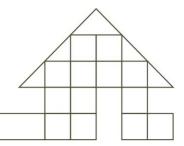
### **Response to Municipal Planning Strategy**

The proposed development at 89 Surface Hill Lane aligns with the objectives of the Pyrenees Shire planning scheme by supporting agricultural activity through sustainable land management. The site, encompassing 26 hectares, will be used for a beef cattle breeding and grazing operation, representing an appropriate continuation of agricultural use. The proposal avoids fragmentation of agricultural land, consolidating its use for productive farming and ensuring that the rural character and purpose of the area are preserved.

By dividing the site into paddocks and employing rotational grazing practices, the operation encourages sustainable agriculture, enhancing pasture quality and minimizing environmental degradation. The retention of riparian vegetation and proper management of waterways further demonstrates responsible land stewardship. These practices support long-term soil health, biodiversity, and water quality, which are critical for sustainable agriculture.

The inclusion of a 540 sqm agricultural shed supports the farming operation by enabling the secure storage of equipment and feed necessary for maintaining the cattle. The dwelling's location, integrated within the farm, ensures proper supervision and timely responses to livestock and property management needs, preventing rural-residential sprawl that could undermine agricultural viability.

The proposal protects and strengthens the agricultural utility of the site, contributing to the shire's commitment to preserving and enhancing its rural economy.



# 6. Planning Policy Framework

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### Clause 14.01-15 Protection of agricultural land

Objective

To protect the state's agricultural base by preserving productive farmland.

### Strategies

- Identify areas of productive agricultural land, including land for primary production and intensive agriculture.
- Consider state, regional and local, issues and characteristics when assessing agricultural quality and productivity.
- Avoid permanent removal of productive agricultural land from the state's agricultural base without consideration of the economic importance of the land for the agricultural production and processing sectors.
- Protect productive farmland that is of strategic significance in the local or regional context.
- Protect productive agricultural land from unplanned loss due to permanent changes in land use.
- Prevent inappropriately dispersed urban activities in rural areas.
- Protect strategically important agricultural and primary production land from incompatible uses.

Limit new housing development in rural areas by:

- Directing housing growth into existing settlements.
- Discouraging development of isolated small lots in the rural zones from use for dwellings or other incompatible uses.
- Encouraging consolidation of existing isolated small lots in rural zones.

Identify areas of productive agricultural land by consulting with the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action and using available information.

In considering a proposal to use, subdivide or develop agricultural land, consider the:

- Desirability and impacts of removing the land from primary production, given its agricultural productivity.
- Impacts on the continuation of primary production on adjacent land, with particular regard to land values and the viability of infrastructure for such production.
- Compatibility between the proposed or likely development and the existing use of the surrounding land.
- The potential impacts of land use and development on the spread of plant and animal pests from areas of known infestation into agricultural areas.
- Land capability.

Avoid the subdivision of productive agricultural land from diminishing the long-term productive capacity of the land.

Give priority to the re-structure of inappropriate subdivisions where they exist on productive agricultural land.

Balance the potential off-site effects of a use or development proposal (such as degradation of soil or water quality and land salinisation) against the benefits of the proposal.

### Clause 14.01-25 Sustainable agricultural land use

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### Objective

To encourage sustainable agricultural land use.

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### Strategies

- Ensure agricultural and productive rural land use activities are managed to maintain the long-term sustainable use and management of existing natural resources.
- Support the development of innovative and sustainable approaches to agricultural and associated rural land use practices.
- Support adaptation of the agricultural sector to respond to the potential risks arising from climate change.
- Encourage diversification and value-adding of agriculture through effective agricultural production and processing, rural industry and farm-related retailing.
- Assist genuine farming enterprises to embrace opportunities and adjust flexibly to market changes.
- Support agricultural investment through the protection and enhancement of appropriate infrastructure.
- Facilitate ongoing productivity and investment in high value agriculture.
- Facilitate the establishment and expansion of cattle feedlots, pig farms, poultry farms and other intensive animal industries in a manner consistent with orderly and proper planning and protection of the environment.
- Ensure that the use and development of land for animal keeping or training is appropriately located and does not detrimentally impact the environment, the operation of surrounding land uses and the amenity of the surrounding area.

### 14.01-1L Agriculture in Pyrenees Shire

### Strategies

- Limit small-lot rural excisions.
- Encourage the effective restructuring of inappropriate subdivisions.
- Designate 'restructure' parcels of sufficient size and configuration to construct a dwelling on each parcel without prejudicing the environmental capacity and landscape qualities of the area.

### **Response to Planning Policy Framework**

The proposed development for a dwelling and agricultural shed at 89 Surface Hill Lane aligns comprehensively with Clauses 14.01-1S, 14.01-2S, and 14.01-1L of the Pyrenees Shire Planning Scheme. It supports the long-term productive use of the land while ensuring responsible and sustainable management of agricultural resources.

### Protection of Agricultural Land (Clause 14.01-1S)

The proposal safeguards the site's agricultural utility by dedicating the 26-hectare property to beef cattle breeding and grazing, maintaining its contribution to the state's agricultural base. The proposed dwelling is essential to supporting on-site management, enabling the operators to efficiently oversee rotational grazing, calving, and daily farm operations. By avoiding subdivision or land fragmentation, the proposal ensures the productive capacity of the site is preserved for future generations.

Furthermore, the dwelling's location and setbacks ensure compatibility with adjacent agricultural uses, with minimal risk of land use conflicts or impacts on neighbouring properties. The proposal prevents inappropriate rural-residential development by tying the dwelling to a genuine agricultural enterprise, demonstrating that this is not an isolated or speculative rural development.

### Sustainable Agricultural Land Use (Clause 14.01-2S)

The operation integrates sustainable farming practices, including rotational grazing, pasture improvement, and riparian vegetation retention to maintain soil health and protect water quality. These measures support the long-term viability of the property and minimize environmental impacts such as salinization or erosion.

The provision of a 540 sqm agricultural shed enhances infrastructure to support efficient cattle management and farm productivity. The development represents a targeted agricultural investment, fostering resilience in response to market demands and enabling flexible adaptation to evolving farming needs. The commitment to sustainable practices and environmental protection aligns with the Shire's goal of promoting innovative agricultural approaches.

### Agriculture in Pyrenees Shire (Clause 14.01-1L)

The proposal reflects the Pyrenees Shire's strategic priorities by retaining the property's 26-hectare size without seeking small-lot rural excisions or subdivision. The dwelling is sited to maximize the agricultural use of the land while avoiding adverse impacts on the area's environmental and landscape qualities. By maintaining the integrity of the existing lot, the proposal avoids the need for restructuring and supports the Shire's goal of consolidating agricultural parcels.

In conclusion, the development at 89 Surface Hill Lane supports the Shire's vision for agricultural land by enhancing productivity, protecting the land from fragmentation or misuse, and promoting sustainable practices. The proposal ensures the property remains a valuable contributor to the regional agricultural economy while preserving the site's environmental and landscape qualities.

# 7. Zone

### Clause 35.07 FARMING ZONE

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### Purpose

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- To provide for the use of land for agriculture.
- To encourage the retention of productive agricultural land.
- To ensure that non-agricultural uses, including dwellings, do not adversely affect the use of land for agriculture.
- To encourage the retention of employment and population to support rural communities.
- To encourage use and development of land based on comprehensive and sustainable land management practices and infrastructure provision.
- To provide for the use and development of land for the specific purposes identified in a schedule to this zone.

CLAUSE 35.07								
FARMING ZONE (FZ)	COMMENTS / RESPONSE							
Purpose	The land will remain fully committed to agriculture, with no							
To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the	subdivision or fragmentation proposed. The establishment of a							
Planning Policy Framework.	dwelling and 540 sqm agricultural shed is essential to the							
	efficient operation of a beef cattle breeding and grazing							
To provide for the use of land for agriculture.	enterprise, ensuring the site continues to contribute to regional							
To encourage the retention of productive agricultural	agricultural productivity.							
land.	The dwelling is directly tied to agricultural activities, facilitating							
To ensure that non-agricultural uses, including	effective management of livestock, rotational grazing, and							
dwellings, do not adversely affect the use of land for	pasture improvement. Its location, setback significantly from							
agriculture.	boundaries, ensures it does not conflict with surrounding							
	agricultural uses or impact the viability of neighbouring land. The							
To encourage the retention of employment and	shed provides secure storage for farming equipment, feed, and							
population to support rural communities.	machinery, further enhancing the property's capacity for							
To encourage use and development of land based on	sustainable agricultural use.							
comprehensive and sustainable land management	The proposal also supports rural community retention by							
practices and infrastructure provision.	enabling the applicants to reside on-site and engage in							
To provide for the use and development of land for	productive farming, contributing to the local economy through							
the specific purposes identified in a schedule to this	cattle sales. Comprehensive and sustainable land management							
zone.	practices, including the protection of waterways through riparian							
	vegetation retention, reflect responsible stewardship of the land.							
	The development meets the infrastructure and operational							

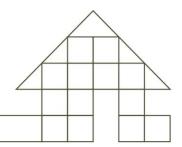
		requirements for agriculture while safeguarding the land's long-
		term productive capacity.
Clause 35.07-6 - Decisio	on Guidelines	
Before deciding on an a	application to use or subdivide	The 26-hectare property is well-suited for agricultural use, with
land, construct a buildi	ng or construct or carry out	adequate land capability for cattle breeding and grazing,
works, in addition to th	e decision guidelines in Clause	including the management of effluent through responsible
65, the responsible aut	hority must consider, as	pasture management and containment methods. The site's flat
appropriate:		topography and existing agricultural infrastructure provide a
		strong foundation for the proposed development, minimizing the
		need for extensive new infrastructure.
General issues		The development is compatible with surrounding agricultural
The Municipal Planning	Strategy and the Planning	land uses, ensuring no adverse impacts on neighbouring
Policy Framework.		properties. The dwelling's setback and agricultural shed position
Any Regional Catchmer	nt Strategy and associated plan	have been carefully considered to avoid land use conflicts. The
applying to the land.		proposal makes efficient use of existing infrastructure, with the
		upgrade of the accessway and reliance on the surrounding rural
	nd to accommodate the This copied document is r prent, including the disposal of enabling its considerati	road network, avoiding the need for additional utilities or nade available for the sole purpose ദ്രഘviക്കൂപ്പം മുത്തുള്ള ക്രമോട്ടുള്ളുക്കുക്കുക്കുക്കുക്കുക്കുക്കുക്കുക്ക
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land management.	breach any copyright:	
-		
Whether the site is suit		
-	her the proposal is compatible	
with adjoining and near	rby land uses.	
How the use and devel	opment makes use of existing	
infrastructure and serv	ices.	
Agricultural issues and	the impacts from non-	
agricultural uses		
Whether the use or dev	velopment will support and	
enhance agricultural pr	oduction.	The proposed development will support and enhance
		agricultural production by providing essential infrastructure,
Whether the use or dev	velopment will adversely affect	including a dwelling and agricultural shed, to facilitate effective
	ntly remove land from	management of cattle breeding and grazing. The use of the land
soil quality or permane agricultural production	-	for beef production aligns with its agricultural capacity,

affected by noise and	I shadow flicker impacts if it is	
The potential for acco	ommodation to be adversely	
agriculture.		maintaining agricultural viability rather than creating a
	s on the use of the land for	concentration of dwellings, as the development is focused on
concentration or prol	iferation of dwellings in the area	to agricultural production. Additionally, there is no risk of a
The potential for the	proposal to lead to a	of nearby agricultural uses, as the land remains fully committed
agricultural uses.		The proposal will not adversely affect the operation or expansion
	sion of adjoining and nearby	mitigate any such issues efficiently.
-	g will adversely affect the	dwelling's location on-site will allow the residents to manage and
		traffic. These impacts are typical of rural land uses and the
machinery, traffic and		conflicts related to dust, noise, odour, chemicals, machinery, and
-	use of chemicals and farm	far enough from agricultural activities to minimize potential
-	on adjacent and nearby land due	detract from, the site's agricultural use. The dwelling is located
Whether the dwelling	g will be adversely affected by	operational farming property and will enhance, rather than
fragmentation of pro	ductive agricultural land.	productive agricultural land, as it is situated within an
Whether the dwelling	g will result in the loss or	The proposed dwelling will not result in the fragmentation of
Accommodation issu	espreach any copyright.	
	This document must not b	e used for any purpose which may
	process under the Plannir	on review as part of a planning of and Environment Act 1987.
accommodation.	of enabling its considerati	naccommodil fibre will be be manlent? Is the agricultural operation
The duration of the u	se of the land for Rural worker	agricultural use effectively. The duration of the rural worker
accommodation, and	the remoteness of the location.	remoteness, the accommodation is essential to support the
-	esidential areas and existing	of livestock and maintaining farm productivity. Given the site's
<b>The set of the s</b>	at de materia de la sector	nature of the farming operation, enabling on-site management
The nature and scale	of the agricultural use.	Rural worker accommodation is necessary for the scale and
having regard to:		
	er accommodation is necessary	their operation or expansion.
		compatible with surrounding agricultural uses and will not limit
the site.		the road access, supports efficient operation. The proposal is
Any integrated land r	nanagement plan prepared for	agricultural use. Access to water is maintained through the on- site waterways, and existing agricultural infrastructure, including
infrastructure.		
quality, access to wat	er and access to rural	and pasture management, ensures it can sustain the proposed
The agricultural quali	ties of the land, such as soil	The site's agricultural capacity, with ample space for livestock
The capacity of the si	te to sustain the agricultural use.	employed to maintain soil health.
The energies for the		such as rotational grazing and pasture improvement will be
agricultural uses.		impact soil quality, as sustainable land management practices
•	sion of adjoining and nearby	permanently removing it from production. The proposal does not

	residential enclave, which could otherwise disrupt agricultural				
boundary of land subject to:	activities.				
A permit for a wind energy facility; or An application for a permit for a wind energy facility; or	The site is not located within proximity to a wind energy facility or extractive industry, so there are no concerns about adverse impacts from noise, shadow flicker, or vehicular traffic. The				
An incorporated document approving a wind energy facility; or	proposal will not lead to any adverse effects on the agricultural land's productivity or the surrounding rural environment.				
	nade available for the sole purpose on review as part of a planning ng and Environment Act 1987. e used for any purpose which may				
Environmental issues The impact of the proposal on the natural physical features and resources of the area, in particular on soil and water quality. The impact of the use or development on the flora and fauna on the site and its surrounds. The need to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area, including the retention of vegetation and	he proposed development is designed to minimize impacts on the natural physical features of the area, particularly soil and water quality. The site will continue to be managed through sustainable agricultural practices, including rotational grazing, which will protect the soil structure and prevent overgrazing. The management of water resources is crucial, and existing marked waterways on the property will be protected through the retention of riparian vegetation to maintain water quality and prevent erosion.				

The location of on-site effluent disposal areas to	The project's on-site effluent disposal system will be carefully
minimise the impact of nutrient loads on waterways	located to ensure it does not negatively affect water quality or
and native vegetation.	native vegetation. The proposal does not significantly alter the
	natural environment and promotes long-term sustainability
	through the integration of responsible land management
	practices, including the protection of sensitive areas such as
	waterways and native vegetation buffers.
Design and siting issues	
Design and siting issues	
The need to locate buildings in one area to avoid any	The proposed buildings are strategically located to minimize
adverse impacts on surrounding agricultural uses and	disruption to surrounding agricultural activities and to preserve
to minimise the loss of productive agricultural land.	the productive agricultural land on the site. The dwelling and
The impact of the siting, design, height, bulk, colours	shed are positioned away from areas of high agricultural use,
and materials to be used, on the natural environment,	ensuring that they do not interfere with farming operations or
major roads, vistas and water features and the	diminish the land's productive capacity.
measures to be undertaken to minimise any adverse	The design and siting of the buildings, including the choice of
impacts.	materials (Colorbond roofing and cladding), are appropriate for
-	
The impact on the charactier and appearlance of the is r	the rural setting and will blend well with the natural nade available for the sole purpose cenvironment The proposed beight and bulk are in keeping with
area or features of architectural, historic or scientific an process under the Plannin	envirenment The proposed height and bulk are in keeping with The Surrounding agriculturar landseape, ensuring minimal visual
significance of or natural scenic peanty pit impostance b	e used for any purpose which may impact. The buildings are designed to be functional, with neutral
breach any copyright. The location and design of existing and proposed	colours that reduce visibility from major roads and maintain the
infrastructure including roads, gas, water, drainage,	area's rural character.
telecommunications and sewerage facilities.	
	Infrastructure for the development, including access roads,
Whether the use and development will require traffic	water, and sewage systems, will be designed to integrate
management measures.	seamlessly with existing facilities, minimizing environmental
The need to locate and design buildings used for	impact. No additional traffic management measures are
accommodation to avoid or reduce noise and shadow	required, as the access road is already in place and will be
flicker impacts from the operation of a wind energy	upgraded.
facility if it is located within one kilometre from the	The site is not located within proximity to wind energy facilities
nearest title boundary of land subject to:	or extractive industries, ensuring no concerns regarding shadow
A permit for a wind energy facility; or	flicker, noise, or traffic impacts. The proposed development will
s permit for a wind chergy facility, of	not have adverse effects on the natural environment, scenic
An application for a permit for a wind energy facility;	vistas, or surrounding land uses.
or	~
An incorporated document approving a wind energy	
facility; or	

A proposed wind energy facility for which an action
has been taken under section 8(1), 8(2), 8(3) or 8(4) of
the Environment Effects Act 1978.
The need to locate and design buildings used for
accommodation to avoid or reduce the impact from
vehicular traffic, noise, blasting, dust and vibration
from an existing or proposed extractive industry
operation if it is located within 500 metres from the
nearest title boundary of land on which a work
authority has been applied for or granted under
the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act
1990.



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# 7. Overlays

### **CLAUSE 42.01 ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY**

DESIGNATED WATER SUPPLY AREAS

Statement of environmental significance

The areas affected by this overlay include Special Water Supply Catchment Areas, Land Use Determination Areas (i.e. Landsborough (Malakoff Creek) Water Supply Catchment), and the environs of town water supply bores, controlled and managed by the relevant water authority (i.e. Central Highlands Water or Goulburn-Murray Water or Grampians Wimmera Mallee Water). These areas are the primary source of potable water supply for townships and (to a limited extent) rural residential settlements throughout the Pyrenees Shire and parts of other Shires to the east. These areas are shown in Figure 4(a) at Clause 21.07 of the scheme.

It is a matter of high priority that land within water supply catchments and the environs of town supply water bores is used and managed in a responsible manner, in order to protect the quality and quantity of water which is available to be harvested and supplied to consumers.

Environmental objective to be achieved

- To ensure the protection and maintenance of water quality and water yield within the designated water supply catchments as detailed in Clause 21.05-1.6.
- To maintain and where practicable enhance the quality and quantity of water produced within the catchments and in waterways.
- To protect the quality of surface and groundwater supplies within the Shire and the broader region.
- To prevent erosion of land, pollution, siltation and eutrification of waterways, water bodies, storages and drains.
- To ensure that catchment yield and environmental flows are maintained.
- To manage the impact of incremental development on water quality and yield.

### Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 42.01, in addition to those specified in Clause 42.01 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- The issues (as appropriate) listed under the decision guidelines specified for the zone.
- The slope, soil type and other environmental factors including the potential for pollution of waterways and groundwater.
- Any recommendations or requirements made in any land capability report or development plan.
- The need to maintain water quality at a local and regional level and whether the proposal is consistent with the provisions of any incorporated documents (including the state Environment Protection Policies Waters of Victoria and Groundwaters of Victoria).

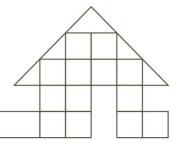
- The possible effect of the subdivision or development on the quality and quantity or water in waterways, water bodies, storages and drains.
- The preservation of and impact on soils and the need to prevent erosion.
- The need to manage incremental development that is likely to result in, or create a precedent for, development densities or activities likely to be detrimental to water quality or yield.
- The information contained in any site context plan or development plan which the Responsible Authority may have requested.
- Any relevant catchment management plan, policy strategy or Ministerial Direction (including the Interim Guideline for Planning Permit Applications in Open Potable Water Supply Catchment Areas or any subsequent revision of that guideline).
- If within the Troy, Musical Gully and Avoca (Sugarloaf) catchments, Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of the Forest Management Plan
   Midlands Forest Management Area (Department of Sustainability and Development).

### Response

The design and siting of the dwelling and shed have been carefully considered to minimize any risk of erosion or pollution. The site's generally flat topography and the proposed management of runoff will help to mitigate potential risks to surrounding waterways. Furthermore, the proposal includes a plan for upgrading the access road, which will be managed responsibly to avoid contamination risks from construction or ongoing agricultural activities.

The land's agricultural use, including livestock grazing and the proposed agricultural shed, is expected to align with responsible land management practices that are consistent with maintaining water quality. The implementation of proper waste management, effluent disposal systems, and controlled use of chemicals for agricultural activities will further reduce the potential for water pollution.

No activities associated with the proposal are expected to cause significant soil erosion, siltation, or eutrophication of local water bodies. The proposal takes care to protect the environment by adhering to best practices for water and land management.



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## Clause 45.05 RESTRUCTURE OVERLAY SCHEDULE 21

### Purpose

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- To identify old and inappropriate subdivisions which are to be restructured.
- To preserve and enhance the amenity of the area and reduce the environmental impacts of dwellings and other development.

### Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- The objectives of the restructure plan for the area.
- Appropriate measures to cope with any environmental hazard or constraint affecting the land, including slope, drainage, salinity and erosion.
- The protection and enhancement of the natural environment and the character of the area including the retention of vegetation and fauna habitats and the need to revegetate along waterways, gullies, ridge lines and property boundaries.
- The availability of utility services, including sewerage, water, drainage, electricity, telecommunications, and, where the subdivision is not a residential subdivision, gas.
- The relationship of the intended use and development to the existing or likely use and development of adjoining and nearby land.
- The effect on surrounding uses, especially agricultural uses and nearby public land.
- The design of buildings.

### Response

The proposal aligns with the objectives of the Raglan Environs Restructure Plan. The four titles comprising a single restructure parcel do not currently feature a dwelling, which complies with the plan's requirement that no more than one dwelling may be constructed per restructure parcel.

The proposed development does not involve subdivision or creation of smaller lots, which is in line with the plan's aim to discourage small lot rural residential development and prevent inappropriate land fragmentation. Given that the site falls within a designated restructure parcel, the existing land holding is not subdivided, and any potential dwelling will be subject to further planning and development conditions that support responsible land use.

The proposal does not conflict with environmental considerations, as it is not located within flood-prone areas or sensitive environmental zones. Additionally, it avoids encroaching on Fiery Creek. No immediate threat to water quality or yield is posed by the proposal, and the management of land resources follows sustainable practices.

The applicant has proposed the consolidation of titles to adhere to the provisions of the restructure overlay provisions.

In conclusion, the proposal is consistent with the key provisions of the Raglan Environs Restructure Plan, promoting orderly development and adhering to the restrictions placed on restructuring parcels.

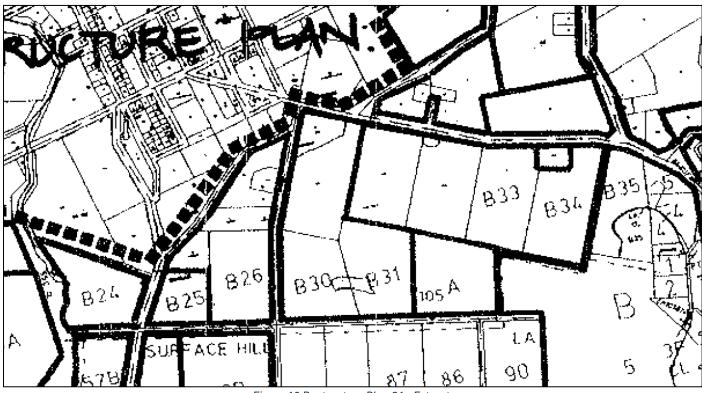
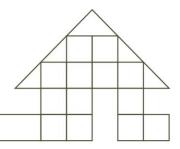


Figure 10 Restructure Plan 21 - Extract

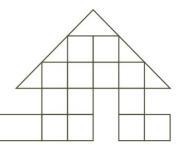
# 8. Particular Provisions

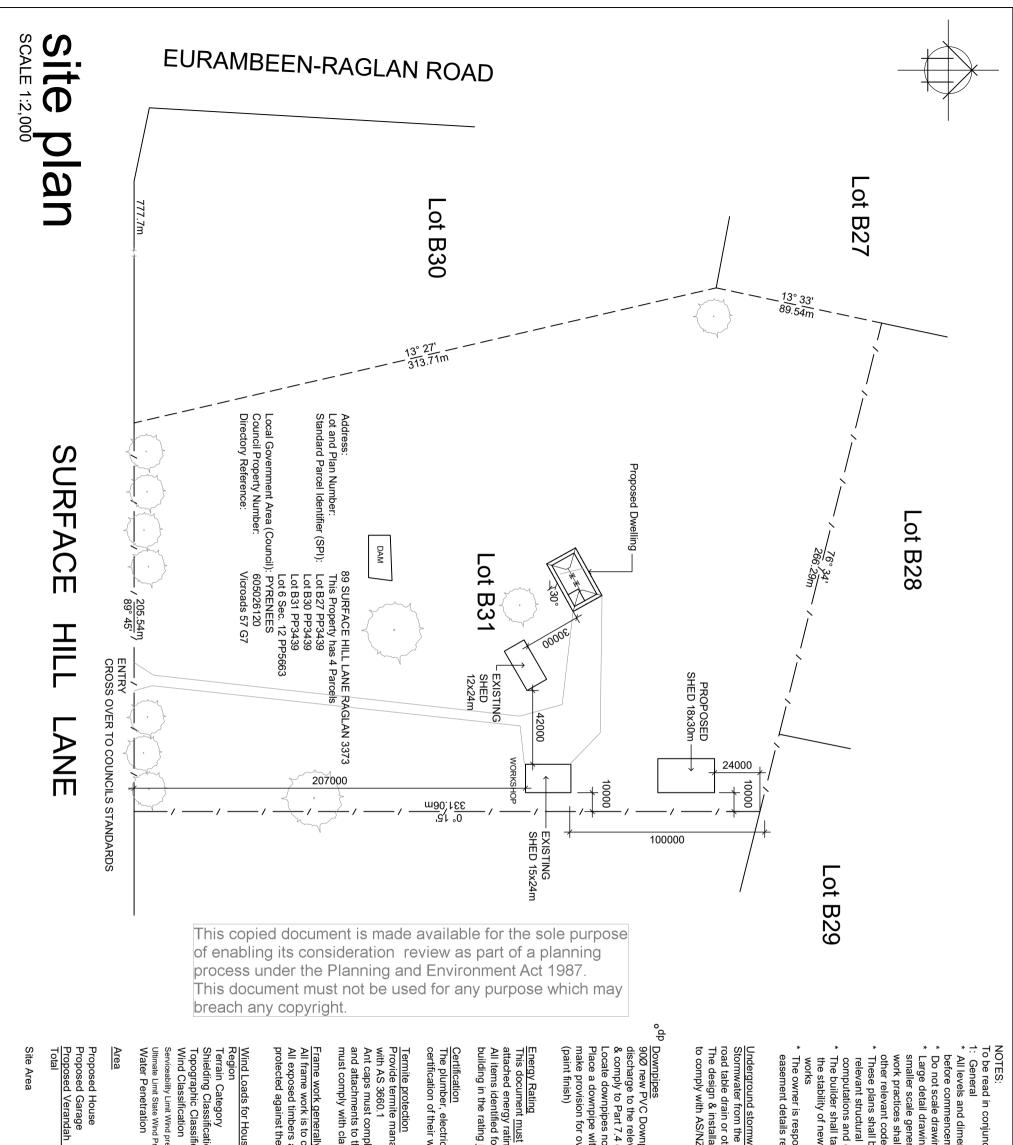
Nonapplicable.



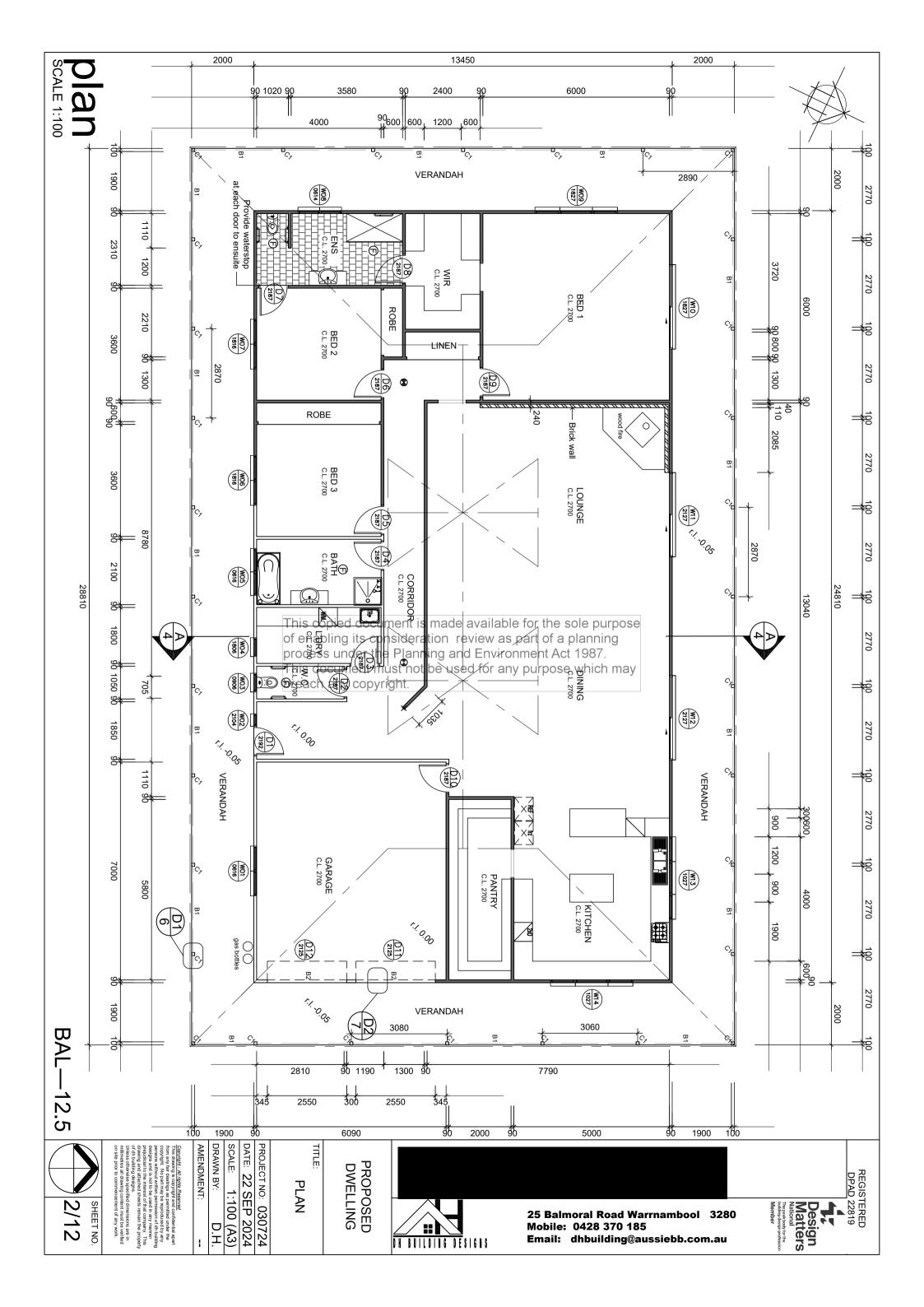
# 10. Conclusion

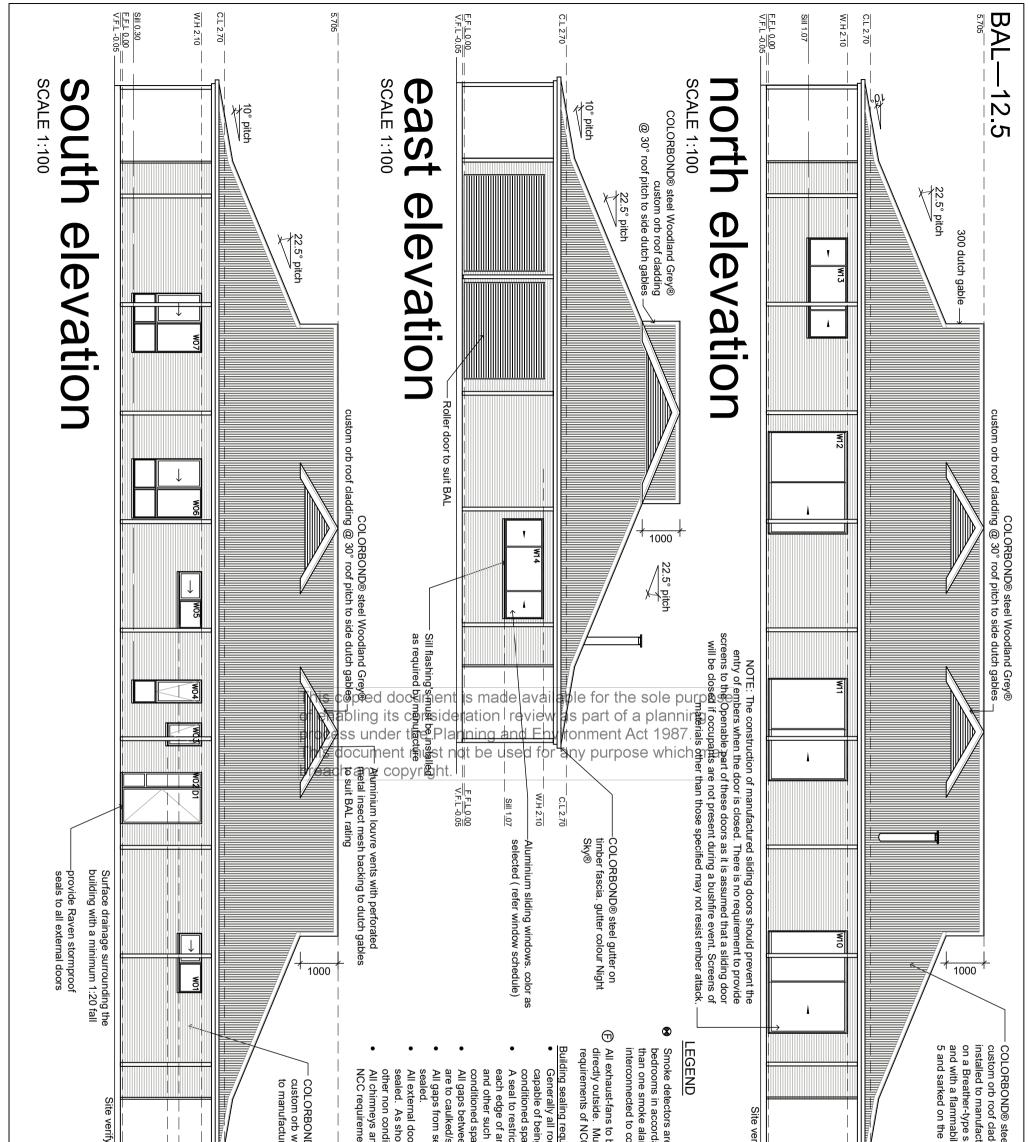
The proposal is consistent with the Farming Zone, and relevant planning policies of the Pyrenees Planning Scheme.



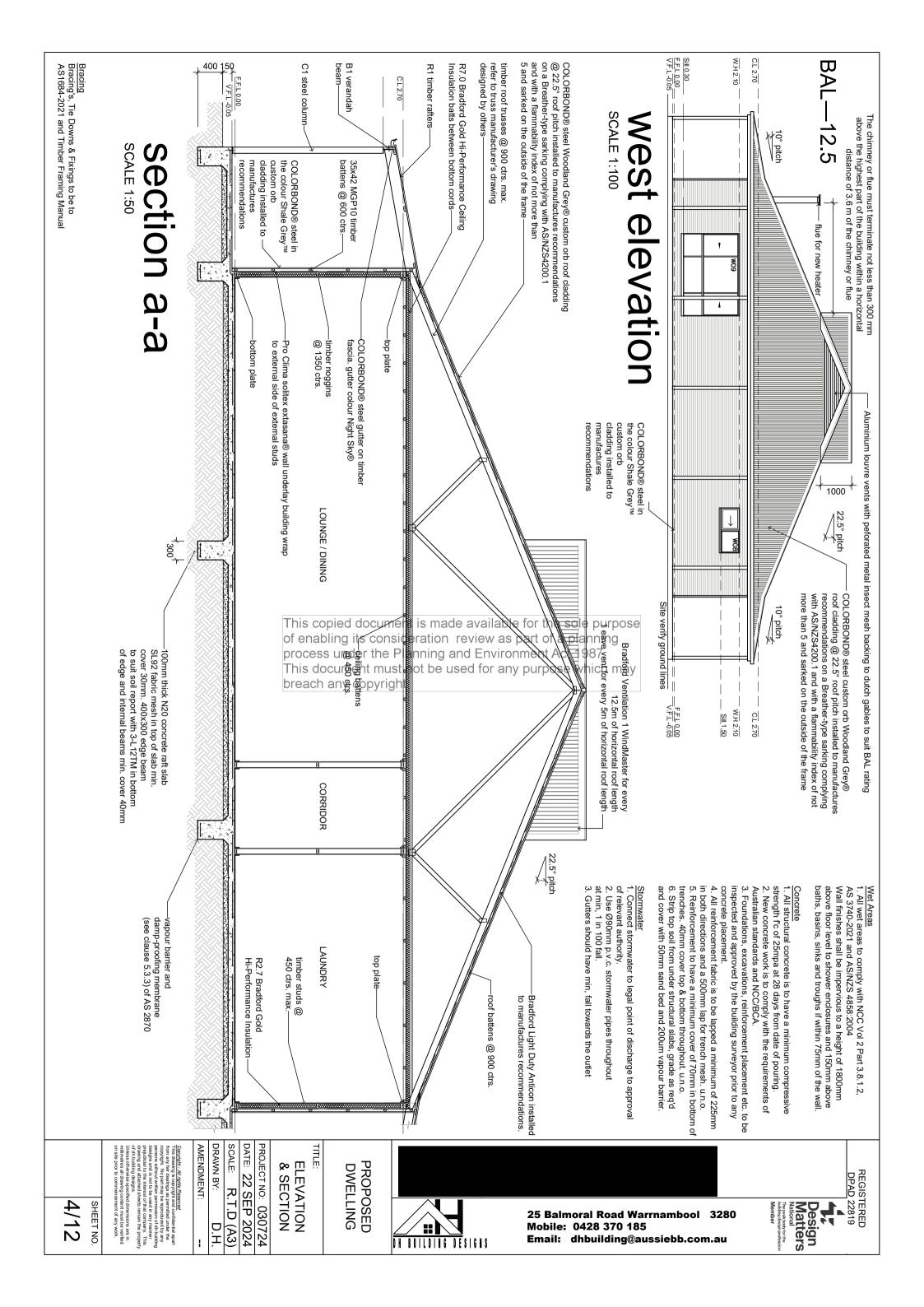


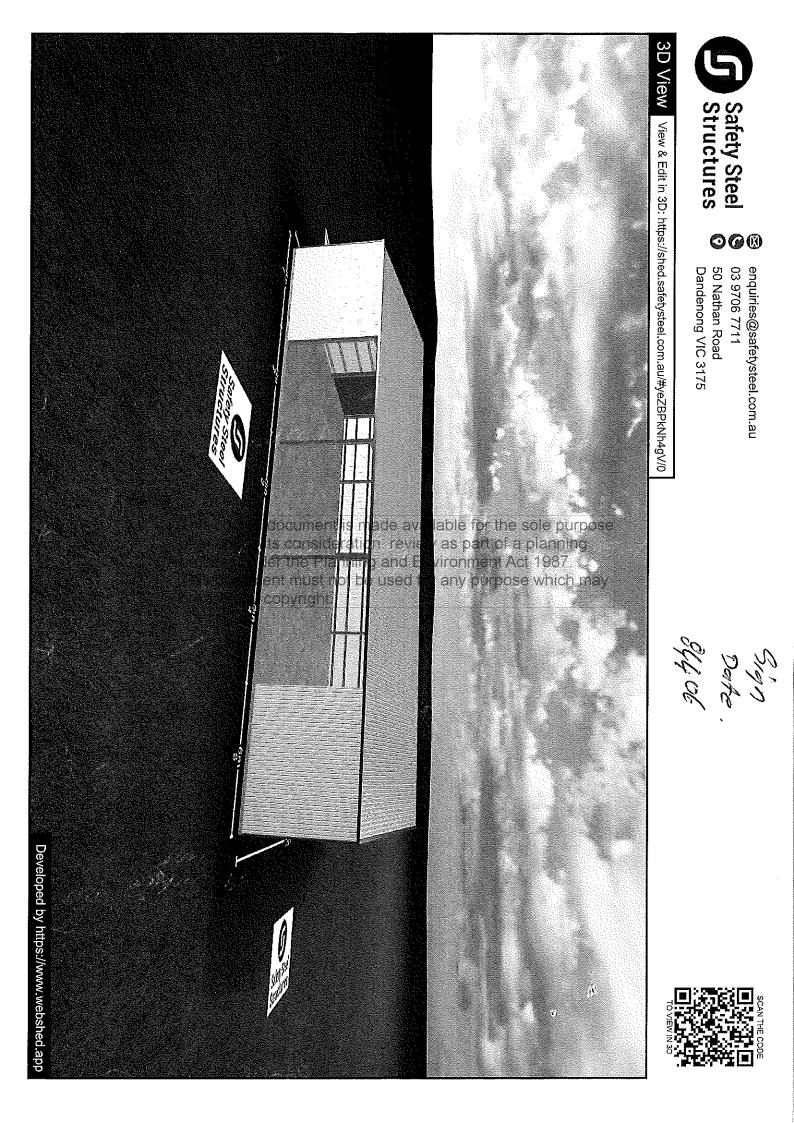
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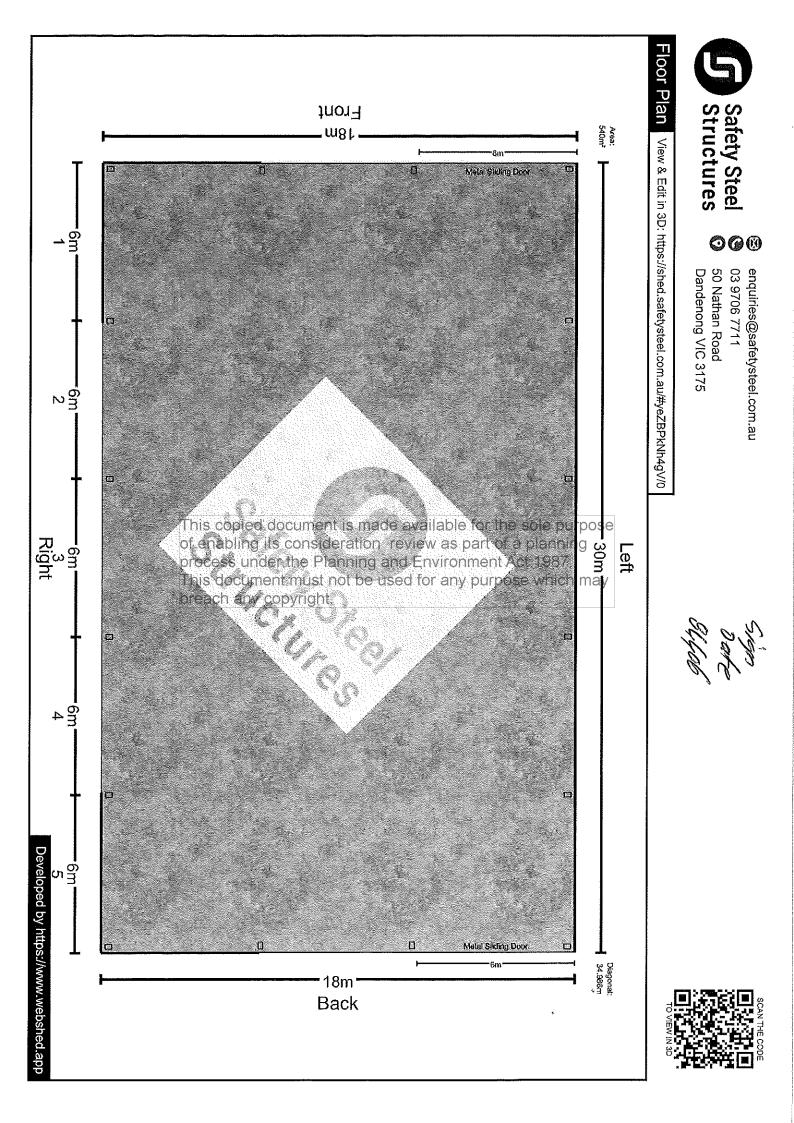


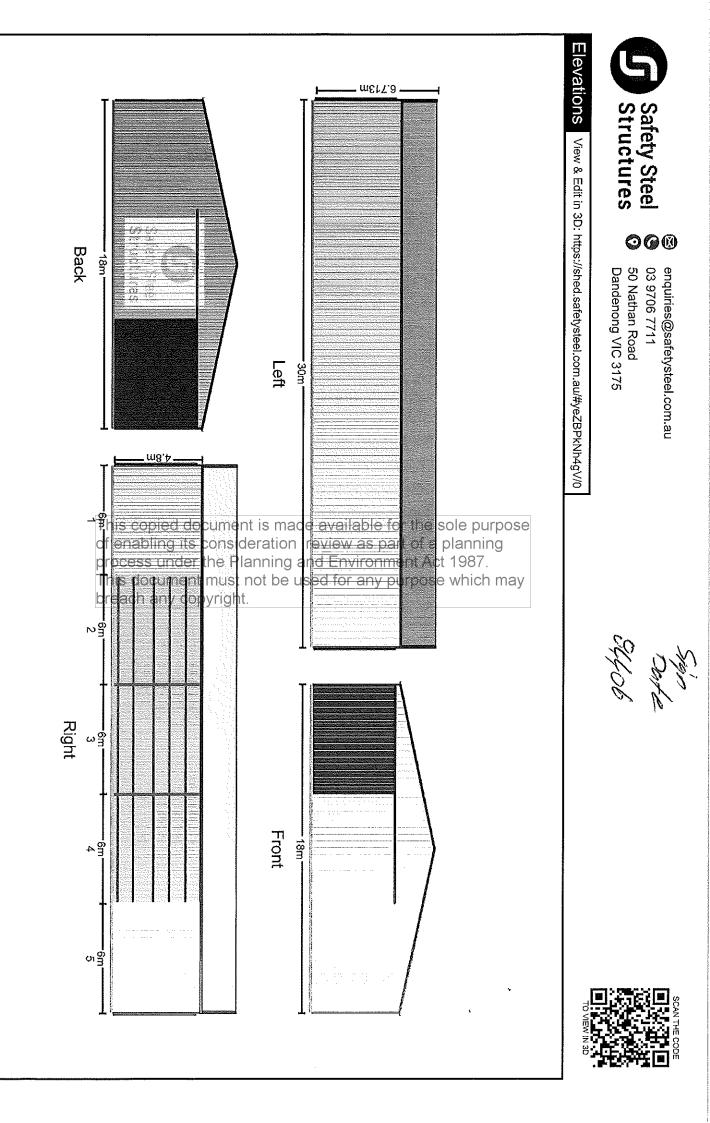


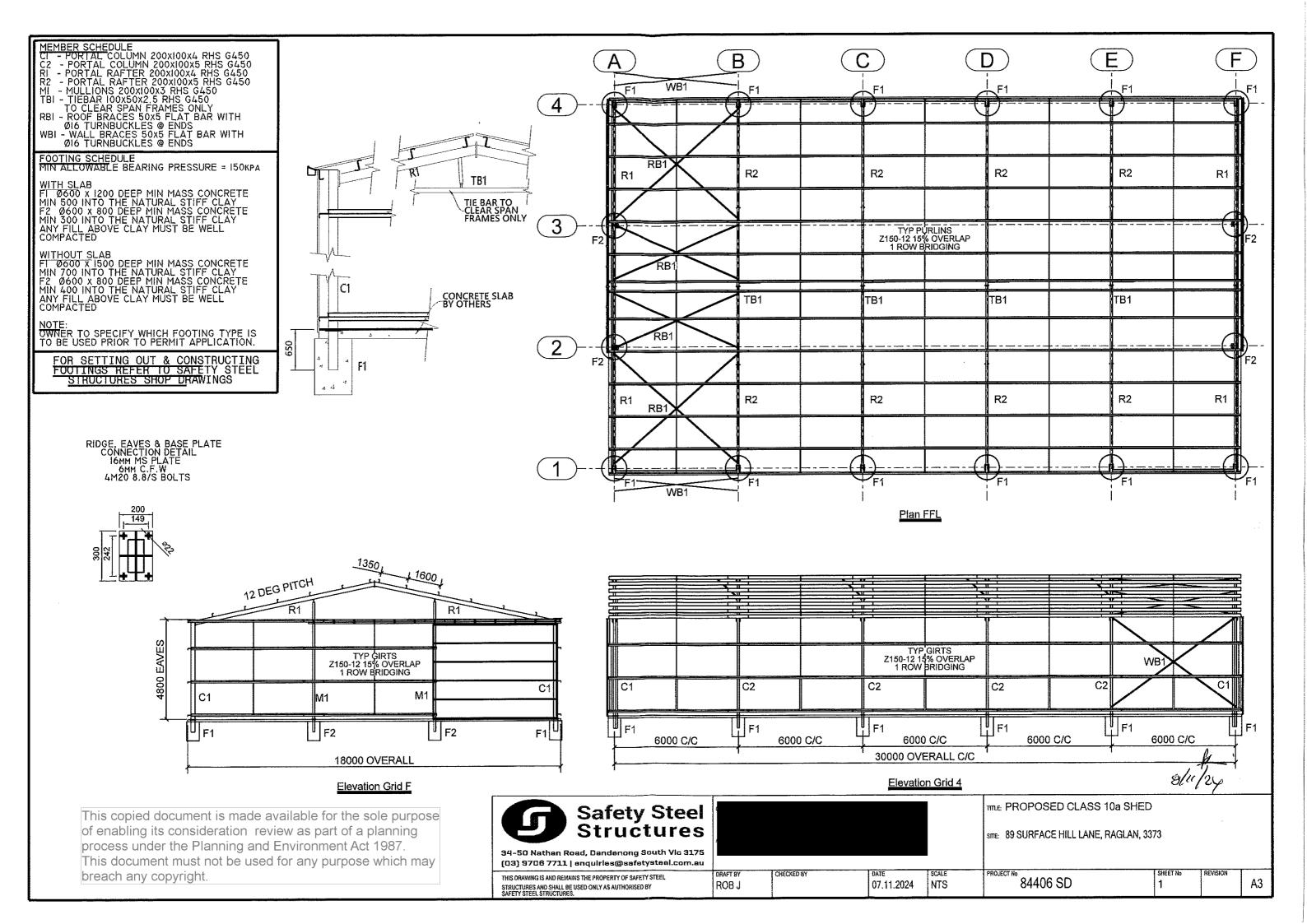
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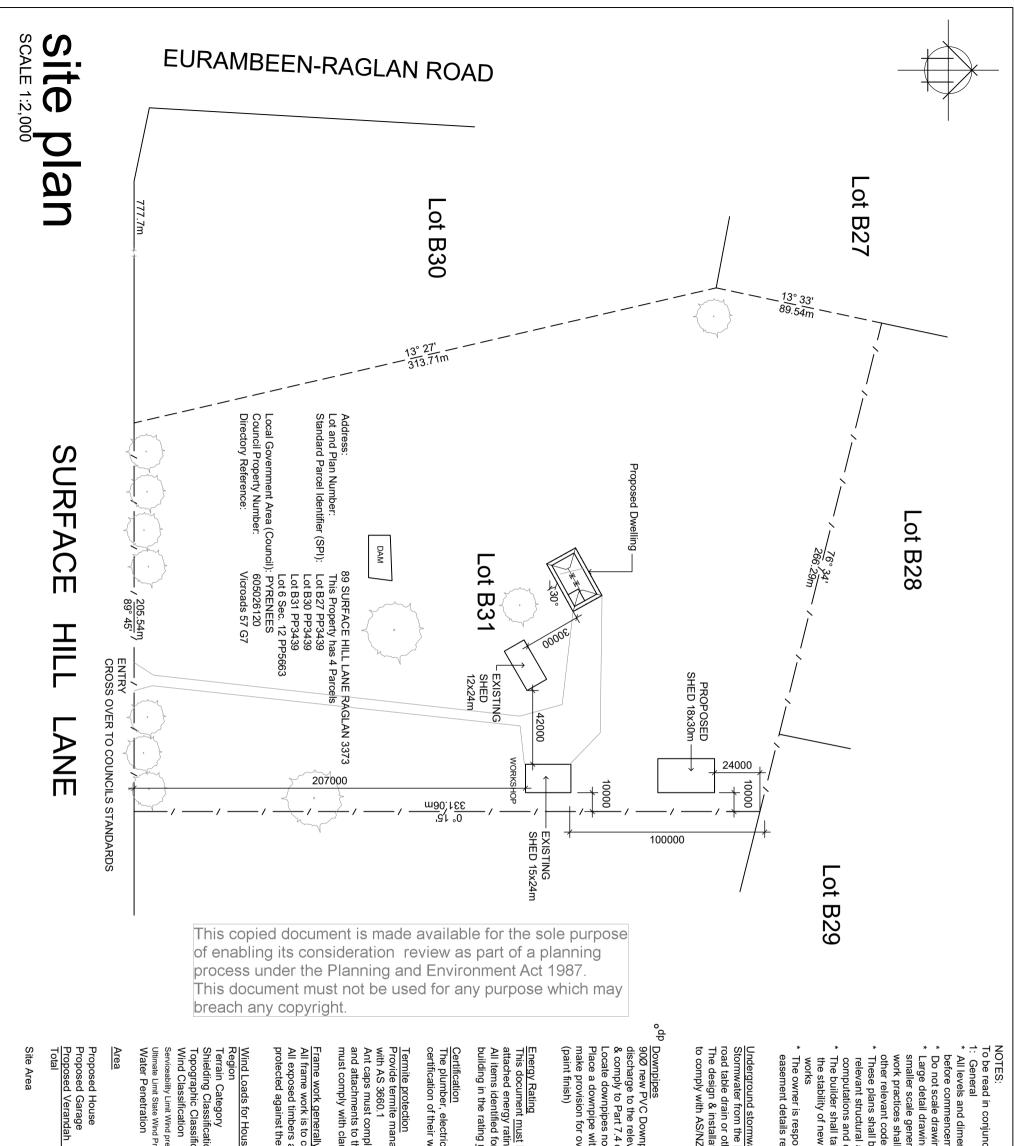




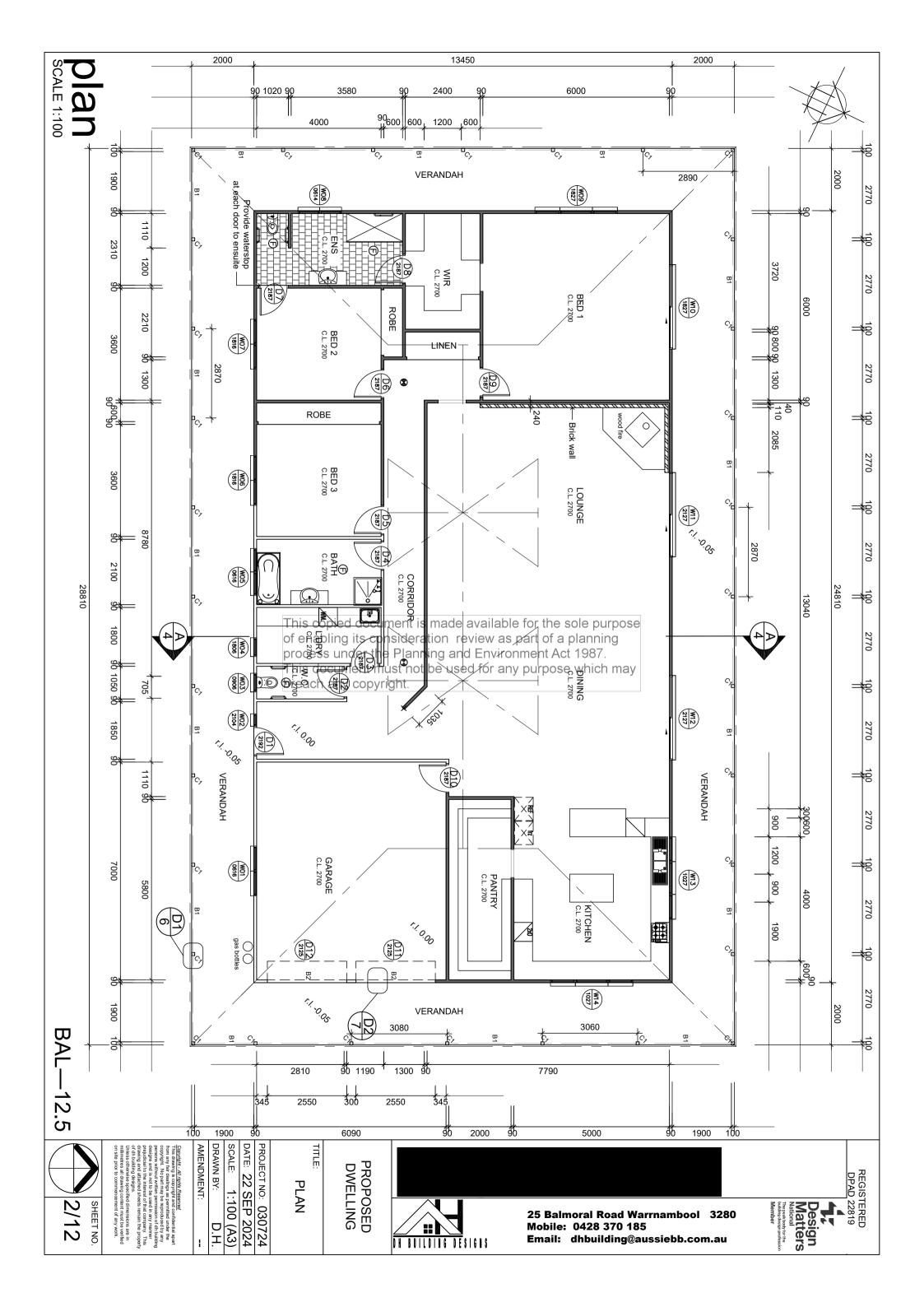


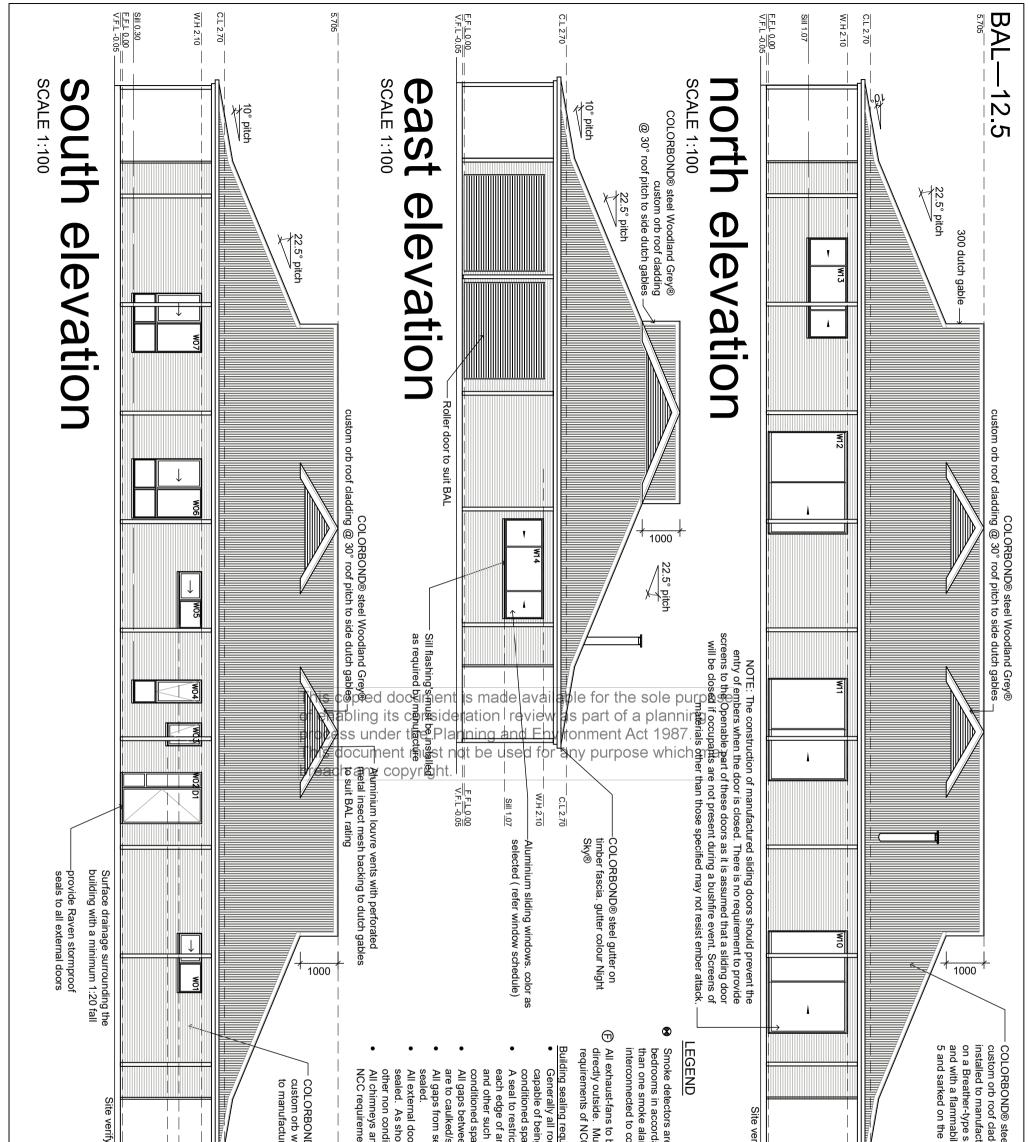




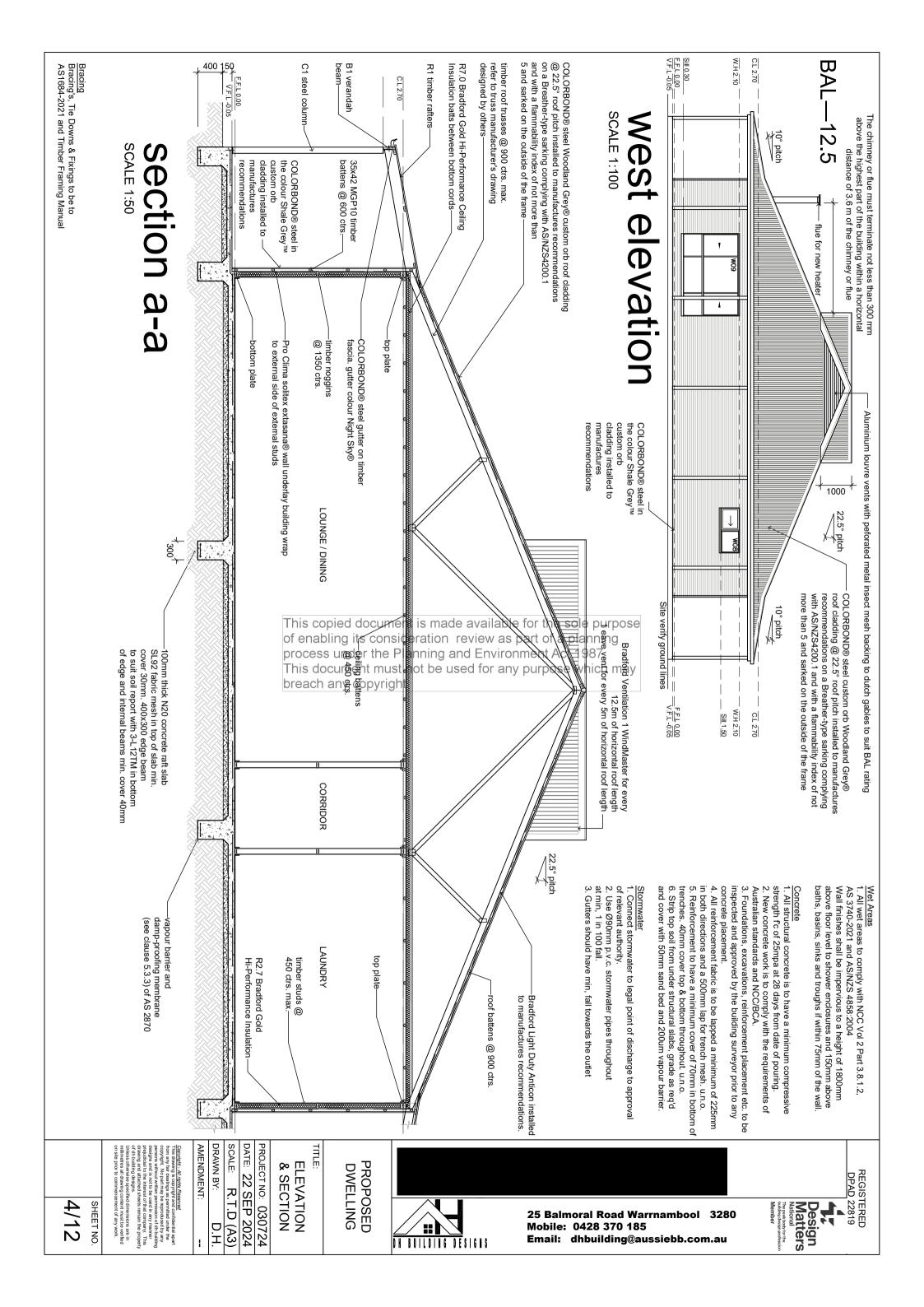


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The Victorian Government acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Victoria and pays respects to their ongoing connection to their Country, History and Culture. The Victorian Government extends this respect to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

# REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958

Page 1 of 1

VOLUME 03161 FOLIO 057

Security no : 124120278336G Produced 30/11/2024 01:04 PM

CROWN GRANT

### LAND DESCRIPTION

Crown Allotment B27 Parish of Raglan.

### REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

### ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

Any crown grant reservations exceptions conditions limitations and powers noted on the plan or imaged folio set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below. For details of any other encumbrances see the plan or imaged folio set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

### DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE TP364370U FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

### ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

Street Address: 89 SURFACE HILL LANE RAGLAN VIC 3373

### ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES

NIL

eCT Control 19570Y SEWELLS LAWYERS Effective from 22/08/2023

### DOCUMENT END



From www.planning.vic.gov.au at 30 November 2024 01:15 PM

### **PROPERTY DETAILS**

Address:	89 SURFACE HILL LANE RAGLAN 3373	
Crown Description:	More than one parcel - see link below	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	More than one parcel - see link below	
Local Government Area (Council):	PYRENEES	www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au
Council Property Number:	605026120	
Planning Scheme:	Pyrenees	<u> Planning Scheme - Pyrenees</u>
Directory Reference:	Vicroads 57 G7	

This property has 4 parcels. For full parcel details get the free Property report at Property Reports

### UTILITIES

Rural Water Corporation: Southern Rural Water Urban Water Corporation: Central Highlands Water Melbourne Water: Power Distributor:

**Outside drainage boundary** POWERCOR

STATE ELECTORATES

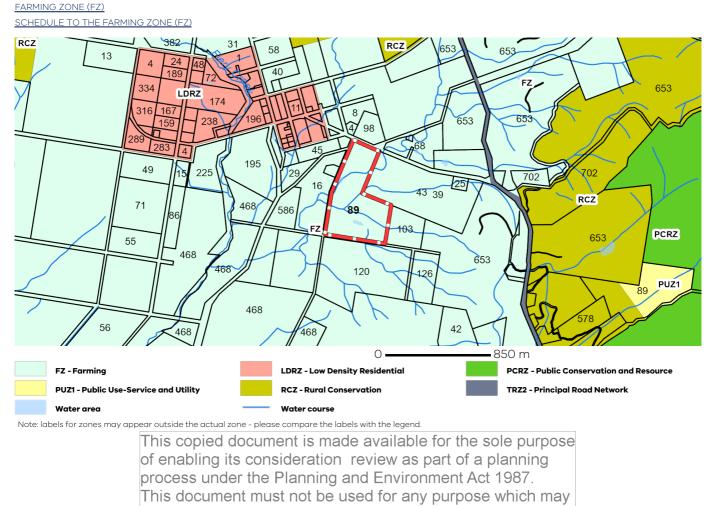
Legislative Council: Legislative Assembly: WESTERN VICTORIA RIPON

### OTHER

Registered Aboriginal Party: Wadawurrung Traditional Owners **Aboriginal Corporation** 

### View location in VicPlan

### **Planning Zones**



breach any copyright.

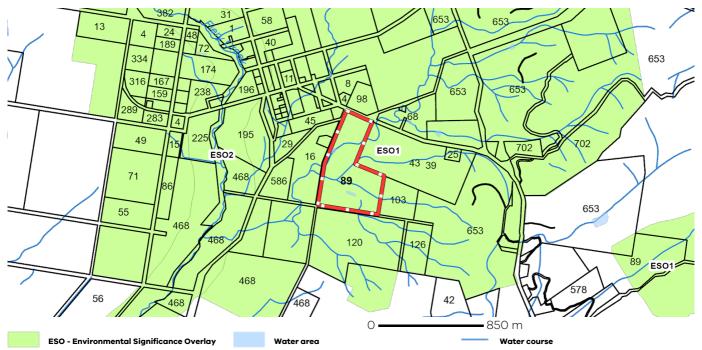
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### **Planning Overlays**

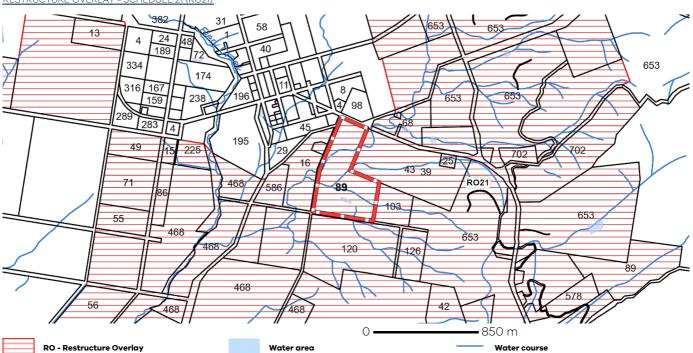
ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (ESO) ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1 (ESO1)



Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

### RESTRUCTURE OVERLAY (RO)

RESTRUCTURE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 21 (RO21)



Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

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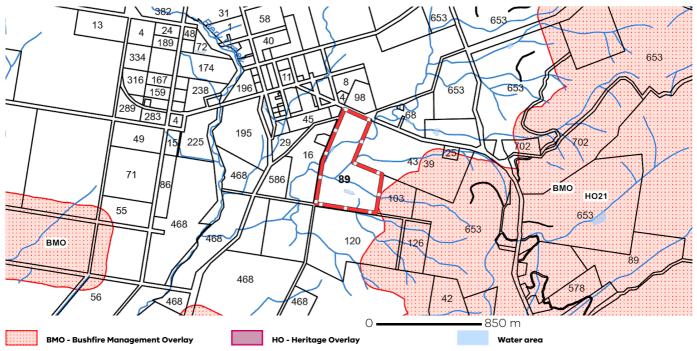
### **Planning Overlays**

### OTHER OVERLAYS

Other overlays in the vicinity not directly affecting this land

BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (BMO)

### HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO)



Water course

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

### **Further Planning Information**

Planning scheme data last updated on 27 November 2024.

A planning scheme sets out policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land. This report provides information about the zone and overlay provisions that apply to the selected land. Information about the State and local policy, particular, general and operational provisions of the local planning scheme that may affect the use of this land can be obtained by contacting the local council or by visiting https://www.planning.vic.gov.au

This report is NOT a Planning Certificate issued pursuant to Section 199 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. It does not include information about exhibited planning scheme amendments, or zonings that may abut the land. To obtain a Planning Certificate go to Titles and Property Certificates at Landata - https://www.landata.vic.gov.au

For details of surrounding properties, use this service to get the Reports for properties of interest.

To view planning zones, overlay and heritage information in an interactive format visit https://mapshare.maps.vic.gov.au/vicplan

For other information about planning in Victoria visit https://www.planning.vic.gov.au

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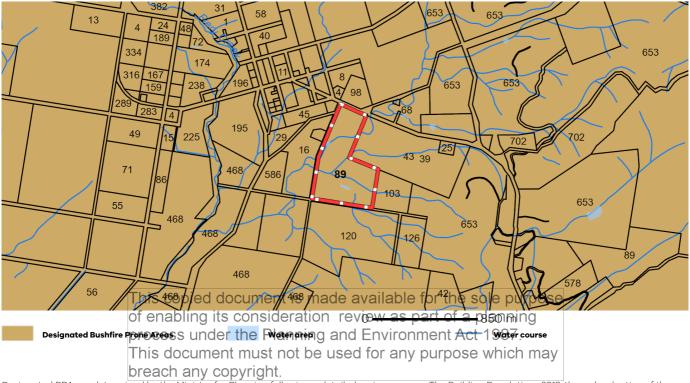


### **Designated Bushfire Prone Areas**

This property is in a designated bushfire prone area. Special bushfire construction requirements apply to the part of the property mapped as a designated bushfire prone area (BPA). Planning provisions may apply.

Where part of the property is mapped as BPA, if no part of the building envelope or footprint falls within the BPA area, the BPA construction requirements do not apply

Note: the relevant building surveyor determines the need for compliance with the bushfire construction requirements.



Designated BPA are determined by the Minister for Planning following a detailed review process. The Building Regulations 2018, through adoption of the Building Code of Australia, apply bushfire protection standards for building works in designated BPA.

Designated BPA maps can be viewed on VicPlan at https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/ or at the relevant local council.

Create a BPA definition plan in VicPlan to measure the BPA.

Information for lot owners building in the BPA is available at <u>https://www.planning.vic.gov.au</u>.

Further information about the building control system and building in bushfire prone areas can be found on the Victorian Building Authority website https://www.vba.vic.gov.au. Copies of the Building Act and Building Regulations are available from http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au. For Planning Scheme Provisions in bushfire areas visit https://www.planning.vic.gov.au

### **Native Vegetation**

Native plants that are indigenous to the region and important for biodiversity might be present on this property. This could include trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses or aquatic plants. There are a range of regulations that may apply including need to obtain a planning permit under Clause 52.17 of the local planning scheme. For more information see Native Vegetation (Clause 52.17) with local variations in Native Vegetation (Clause 52.17) Schedule

To help identify native vegetation on this property and the application of Clause 52.17 please visit the Native Vegetation Information Management system https://nvim.delwp.vic.gov.au/and Native vegetation (environment.vic.gov.au) or please contact your relevant council.

You can find out more about the natural values on your property through NatureKit NatureKit (environment.vic.gov.au)

Notwithstanding this disclaimer, a vendor may rely on the information in this report for the purpose of a statement that land is in a bushfire prone area as required by section 32C (b) of the Sale of Land 1962 (Vic).

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