

# Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Amendment No 40)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The following local environmental plan is made by the local plan-making authority under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

KEN LIDDELL, GENERAL MANAGER CESSNOCK CITY COUNCIL As delegate for the local plan-making authority

### **Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Amendment No 40)**

under the

**Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979** 

#### 1 Name of plan

This plan is Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Amendment No 40).

#### 2 Commencement

This plan commences on the day on which it is published on the NSW legislation website.

#### 3 Land to which plan applies

This plan applies to certain land under Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011.

#### 4 Maps

The maps adopted by *Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011* are amended or replaced, as the case requires, by the maps approved by the local plan-making authority on the making of this plan.

## Schedule 1 Amendment of Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011

#### [1] Clause 1.8A Savings provision relating to development applications

Insert at the end of the clause—

(2) A development application made, but not finally determined, before the commencement of Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Amendment No 40) must be determined as if the plan had not commenced.

#### [2] Land Use Table

Omit the matter relating to Zone RU2. Insert instead—

#### Zone RU2 Rural Landscape

#### 1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To maintain the rural landscape character of the land.
- To provide for a range of compatible land uses, including extensive agriculture.
- To enable other compatible forms of development that are associated with rural activity and require an isolated location or support recreation.
- To ensure the type and intensity of development is appropriate in relation to the rural capability and suitability of the land.
- To maintain and enhance the scenic character of the land.
- To ensure development does not create unreasonable or uneconomic demands for the provision or extension of services or infrastructure by public authorities.
- To minimise disturbance to the landscape from development caused by vegetation clearing, earthworks, access roads and construction of buildings.
- To ensure development does not intrude into the skyline when viewed from a road or other public place.

#### 2 Permitted without consent

Extensive agriculture; Home occupations; Horticulture

#### 3 Permitted with consent

Agriculture; Airports; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Cemeteries; Community facilities; Crematoria; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Electricity generating works; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Flood mitigation works; Forestry; Helipads; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Roads; Roadside stalls; Rural

industries; School-based child care; Secondary dwellings; Sewerage systems; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Waste or resource management facilities; Water supply systems.

#### 4 Prohibited

Backpackers' accommodation; Hotel or motel accommodation; Serviced apartments; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

#### [3] Land Use Table, Zone RU5

Omit the matter relating to Zone RU5. Insert instead—

#### **Zone RU5 Village**

#### 1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for a range of land uses, services and facilities that are associated with a rural village.
- To ensure development is compatible with the amenity, character and scale of a rural village.

#### 2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

#### 3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Business premises; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Crematoria; Dwelling houses; Early education and care facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Food and drink premises; Home businesses; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Light industries; Mortuaries; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Roads; Roadside stalls; Rural supplies; Schools; Secondary dwellings; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Service stations; Sewerage systems; Shops; Tank-based aquaculture; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals, Water supply systems

#### 4 Prohibited

High technology industries; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

#### [4] Clause 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size

Omit subclause 4.1(4A).

#### [5] Clause 4.1E

Insert after clause 4.1D—

#### 4.1E Subdivision of land not serviced by sewage reticulation system

- (1) Development consent must not be granted to the subdivision of land that will not be serviced by a sewage reticulation system following registration of the plan of subdivision unless the consent authority is satisfied—
  - (a) each resulting lot will be—
    - (i)  $4,000\text{m}^2$ , or
    - (ii) if the minimum lot size shown on the Lot Size Map for the land is more than  $4{,}000\text{m}^2$  the minimum lot size shown on the map, and
  - (b) all resulting lots are suitable for on-site sewage management.
- (2) This clause prevails over clauses 4.1, 4.1AA and 4.2B in the case of an inconsistency.