NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMIT



Benalla Rural City Council PO Box 227, Benalla, VIC 3671 DX 32230

1 Bridge Street East, Benalla 3672 Telephone: (03) 5760 2600 Facsimile: (03) 5762 5537 Email: council@benalla.vic.gov.au www.benalla.vic.gov.au

ABN 42 379 380 529

The land affected by the application is located at: 1170 Lake Mokoan Road, Chesney Vale, Lot 1, TP78122, Parish of Mokoan

The application is for a permit to:

Use and development of the land for a dwelling

The applicant for the permit is:

Mrs Sue Patterson

The application reference number is: P0116/24 DA6215

You may look at the application and any documents that support the application online at the following link:

https://www.benalla.vic.gov.au/Your-Property/Building-Planning/Planning/Advertised-Planning-Permit-Applications

If you cannot access the link, please contact Benalla Rural City Council on 5760 2600 for an alternative arrangement.

Any person who may be affected by the granting of the permit may object or make other submissions to the Responsible Authority.

An objection must:

- * be made to the Responsible Authority in writing;
- * include the reasons for the objection; and
- * state how the objector would be affected.

The Responsible Authority must make a copy of every objection available at its office for any person to inspect during office hours free of charge until the end of the period during which an application may be made for review of a decision on the application.

The Responsible Authority will not decide on the application before: 28 November 2024

If you object, the Responsible Authority will tell you its decision.

Planning and Environment Regulations 2015 - Form 2 - Section 52(1)





Planning Enquiries Phone: (03) 5760 2600 Web: www.benalla.vic.gov.au

Office Use Only			
Application No.:	Date Lodged:	/	/

Application for a **Planning Permit**

If you need help to complete this form, read MORE INFORMATION at the end of this form.

43	
	Any material submitted with this application, including plans and personal information, will be made
	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 to
	the purpose of enabling consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning
	and Environment Act 1987. If you have any questions, please contact Council's planning department.

A Questions marked with an asterisk (*) must be completed.

2.5 nct 2024

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

Click for further information.

FILE NO.

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Clear Form

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

Street Address *

Unit No.:	St. No.: 1170	St. Name: Lake Mokoan Road	
Suburb/Locality: (Chesney Vale	Pos	tcode: 3725
A Lot No.: 1	OLodged Plan	Title Plan Plan of Subdivision	No.: 078122K
OR		of the roll rolling	
B Crown Allotm	ent No.:	Section No.:	

Formal Land Description * Complete either A or B.

This information can be found on the certificate of title.

If this application relates to more than one address, attach a separate sheet setting out any additional property details.

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.

Parish/Township Name:

Development of land for a dwelling and associated works including shed

Senalla R

Receipt Nikmber 29642L

1818/431/2 500 10 PROST

10 0 0 0 0 0 5 3 5 T

Provide additional information about 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 any development for which the permit is required *

Cost \$600,000

You may be required to verify this estimate. Insert '0' if no development is proposed.



Existing Conditions III

Describe how the land is used and developed now *

For example, vacant, three dwellings, medical centre with two practitioners, licensed restaurant with 80 seats, grazing.

Farming Zone - livestock grazing Previous Planning Permit - expired Permit P0007/11 Development Approval DA5454 Previous Building Approval for Shed - Permit 7626321357731/0 Provide a plan of the existing conditions. Photos are also helpful.

Title Information 💵

Encumbrances on title *

Does the proposal breach, in any way, an encumbrance on title such as a restrictrive covenant, section 173 agreement or other obligation such as an easement or building envelope?

Yes (If 'yes' contact Council for advice on how to proceed before continuing with this application.)

O No

Not applicable (no such encumbrance applies).

Provide a full, current copy of the title for each individual parcel of land forming the subject site. The title includes: the covering 'register search statement', the title diagram and the associated title documents, knowr as 'instruments', for example, restrictive covenants.

Applicant and Owner Details III

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

Applicant *

The person who wants the permit.

Name: Title: Mrs First Name: Sue Surname: Paterson Organisation (if applicable) Postal Address: If it is a P.O. Box, enter the details here: St. No. 1821 Unit No.: St. Name: Romsey Road Suburb/Locality: Romsey State: Vic Postcode: 3434

Please provide at least one contact phone number *

Vhere the preferred contact

Contact information for applicant OR contact person below Business phone: 0412820120 Email: sue@blaglab.com

Mobile phone: 0412820120 Fax:

erson for the application is different from the applicant, Contact person's details*

Organisation (if applicable):

Title: First Name:

Surname:

Postal Address:

Unit No.: St. No.:

Suburb/Locality:

If it is a P.O. Box, enter the details here: St. Name:

State:

Same as applicant

Postcode:

Where the owner is different from the applicant, provide the details of that person or organisation.

Name:				Same as applicant
Title: Mrs	First Name: Belinda		Surname: Fuller	8
Organisation (it	f applicable):			
Postal Address:		If it is a P.O. B	ox, enter the details her	re:
Unit No.:	St. No.: 276	St. Name:	Orchard Drive	
Suburb/Locality	r: Glenrowan		State: Vic	Postcode: 3675
Owner's Signa	ture (Optional):		Date:	
				day / month / year

Declaration II

This form must be signed by the applicant *

Remember it is against the law to provide false or misleading information, which could result in a heavy fine and cancellation of the permit.

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.

Date: 25

day / month / year

10

Privacy consent

I give consent to my personal information disclosed in the application to be made available for public inspection, including on Council's public website, whilst the application is being determined, in accordance with Section 51 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987.

Yes No

Signature:

Date:

day / month / year

Need help with the Application?

General information about the planning process is available at planning.vic.gov.au

Contact Council's planning department to discuss the specific requirements for this application and obtain a planning permit checklist. Insufficient or unclear information may delay your application.

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

(Yes

If 'Yes', with whom?: Elke

Date: 04/10/2024

day / month / year

Checklist II

Have you:

Filled in the form completely?

Paid or included the application fee?

Most applications require a fee to be paid. Contact Council to determine the appropriate fee.

Provided all necessary supporting information and documents?

A full, current copy of title information for each individual 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 scheme, requested by council or outlined in a council planning permit checklist.

If required, a description of the likely effect of the proposal (for example, traffic, noise, environmental impacts).

Completed the relevant council planning permit checklist?

Signed the declaration above?

Lodgement 1

Lodge the completed and signed form, the fee and all documents with:

Benalla Rural City Council PO Box 227

Benalla VIC 3671

Customer Service Centre 1 Bridge Street East

Benalla VIC 3671

Contact information:

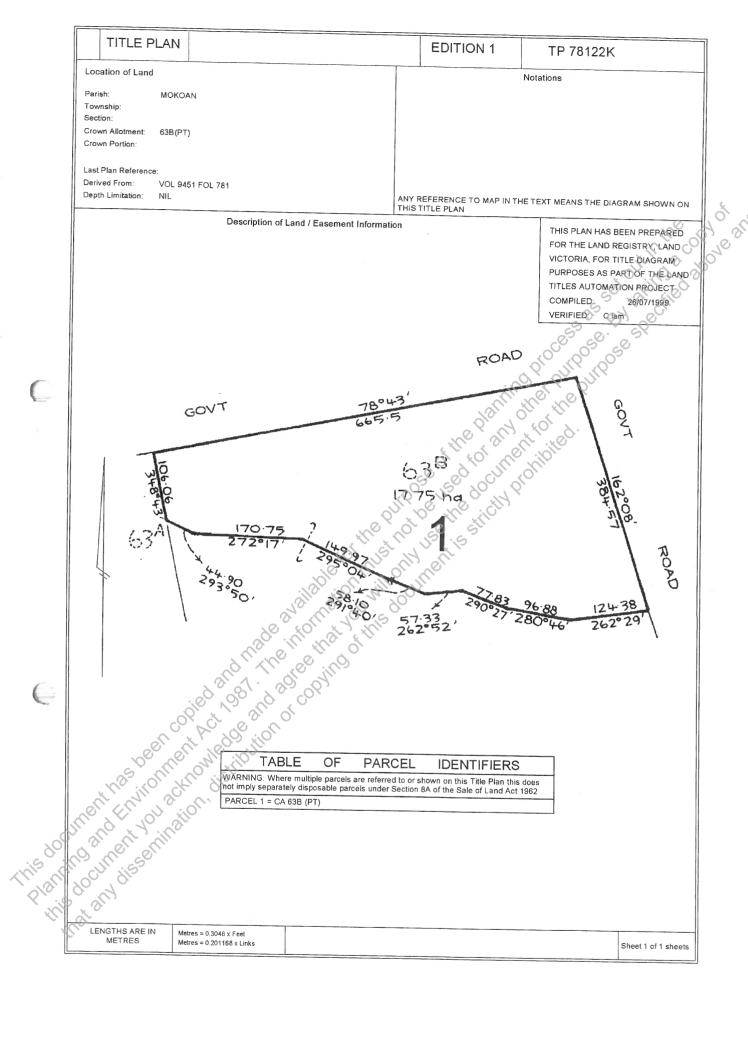
Phone (03) 5760 2600

Email: council@benalla.vic.gov.au

DX: 32230

Deliver application in person, by post or by electronic lodgement.

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

Page 1 of 2

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LAND DESCRIPTION

cee Simple
LENANTS IN COMMON
As to 1 of a total of 2 equal undivided shares
Sole Proprietor
STEPHEN NATHANIEL FULLER of 276 ORCHARD DRIVE GLENROWAN VIC 3675
As to 1 of a total of 2 equal undivided shares
Sole Proprietor
BELINDA KATE FULLER of 276 ORCHARD DRIVE GLENROWAN VIC 3675
ANS480090 11/02/2017

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

ORTGAGE ANS48010G 11/02/2017
COMMONNEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

WEAT AY109487G 18/06/2024
Caveator
CLARE MAREE CORRIGAN
GROUNDS of Claim
TRUSTEE OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF THE FOLLOWING FARTIES UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY
ACT 1966.
Parties
STEPHEN NATHANIEL FULLER
Estate or Interest
FREEHOLD ESTATE
FPONDIBLTION
ANSOLUTELY
Lodged by
KERRS LAW PAY LTD.
Notices to
LARE MARRE CORRIGAN of

Any encumbrances created by Section 98 Transfer of Land Act 1958 or Section 24 Subdivision Act 1988 and any other encumbrances shown or entered on the Lance Avision an set out un DIAGRAM LOCATION
SEE TP078122K FC

ptan s	division A	Act 1988 and der DIAGRAM	d any ot LOCATIO	her encu N below.	umbrances	shown or	entered	0
SEE TRO781	,	JRTHER DETAI		BOUNDARI	IES			
AY109487G	(E)	BANKRUPTCY CAVEAT NOMINATION		TO LC	STATUS Unregiste Registere Completed	red 13 d 18	ATE 3/09/2024 3/06/2024 1/08/2024	1

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VICTORIA Topyright State of Victoria. No part of this publication may be reproduced except as permitted by the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth), to comply with a statutory requirement or pursuant to a written agreement. The information is only pall of at the time and in the form obtained from the LANDATA REGD TM System. None of the State of Victoria, its agents or contractors, accepts responsibility for any subsequent publication or reproduction of the information.

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

Page 2 of 2

AY420396X

RECTIFY PROPRIETORSHIP

Registered

24/09/2024

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

The additional the additional and recognized the state of The determination of the state of the state

1170 Lake Mokoan Road

Chesney Vale 3725

Stephen & Sue Paterson c/o 1821 Romsey Road Romsey Vic 3434 sue@blaglab.com

In support of Application for Planning Permit for development of a dwelling and associated works including a shed at 1170 Lake Mokoan Road, Chesney Vale. 3725

The Buildings:

The proposal is to construct a single level 200m² solar passive, off-grid residential dwelling with north facing decking, and a shed not more than 50m from the house to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine shed will house the construct a single level 200m² solar passive, off-grid residential dwelling with north facing decking, and a shed not more than 50m from the house to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels to provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels for provide security for necessary fermine equipment and support sufficient photo voltaic panels for provide security for necessary fermine equipment a shed will house the battery bank for power storage away from the house and provide additional water capture for storage in tanks.

No tree removal will be required for construction of any buildings and associated ground works.



oure Schematic of Proposed Building Locations

The house will be based on the Australian Government "Design for Place" energy efficient house designs. Banksia House - Melbourne is designed to provide best practice energy efficiency in house design taking into consideration climate zone 6 of the Benalla region. The Australian Government has provided detailed plans

which will form the base of our house design.







Figure 3 Sur Conceptual Floor Plan

surrounding landscape, with a colourbond roof in a non-reflective finish. The house will be lime rendered in a soft warm sandstone colour to be visually gentle on the

The Land Capability Assessment conducted by Simon Hollis at GeoPlan confirms the suitability of a Land Application Area on the property for the dispersal of wastewater. See Appendix

We plan to treat wastewater treatment using an A&A Worm Farm Waste System of similar type to the commercial system installed at the nearby Winton Wetlands Visitor Centre and Café, sized appropriately for domestic use. This is consistent with Option 3 (Aerobic Biological Filter (wet composting, vermiculture) in LCA report.



weedy. Paterson's Cursome serrated tussock.



Figure 5 Paterson's Curse in flower 3rd October 2024



Figure 6 Spear Thistle beginning to flower 3rd October 2024



Figure 7 Stinkwort with seemheads 1st June 2024

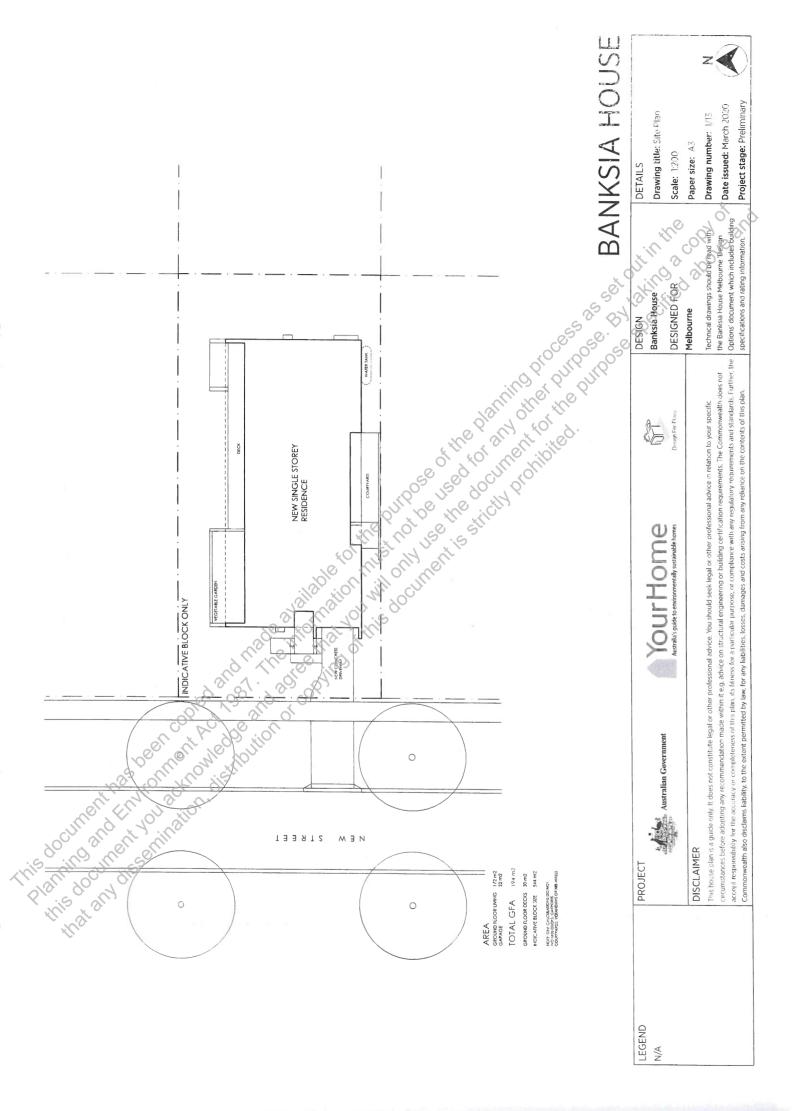


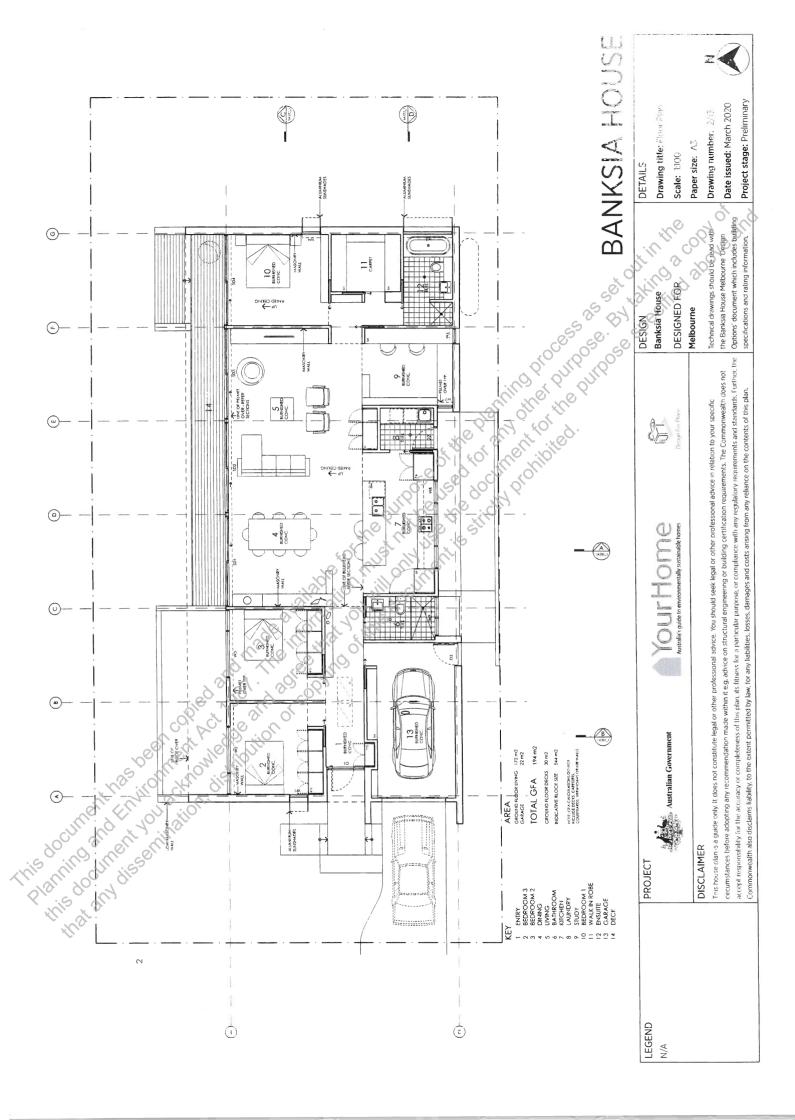
Figure 8 Serrated Tussock 1st June 2024

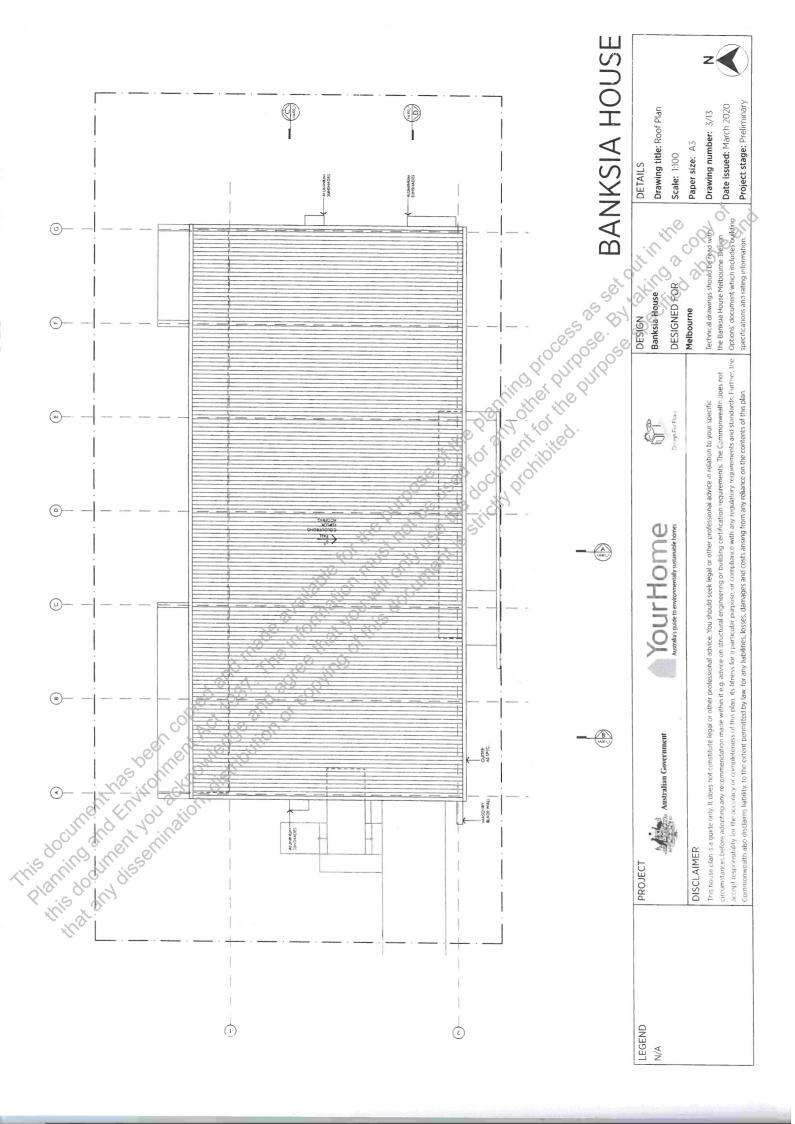
Our approach will be to continuously reduce the weed load on the property by methods approved and recommended in the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority in it's <u>Goulburn Broken Invasive Plants</u>. Animals and <u>Biosecurity Strategy 2019-2025</u>. We will continue to improve the pasture quality and quantity to increase the stock holding capability.

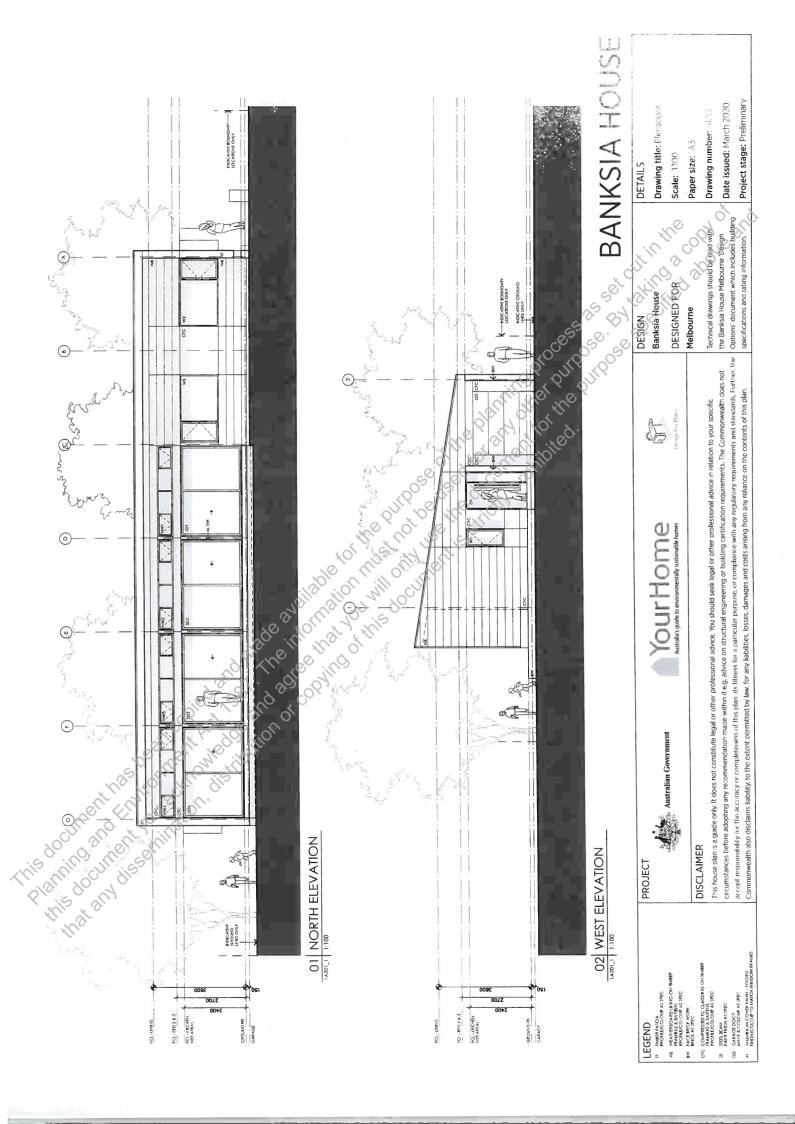
The size of the land at 17.75ha is too small to provide a primary production income on a commercial level and we have no requirement for it to do so. It is however our intent to have grazing livestock to reduce the fuel load of the pasture and reduce fire risk. Stocking levels will be assessed to achieve the reduction in fuel load without overgrazing and stressing the land.

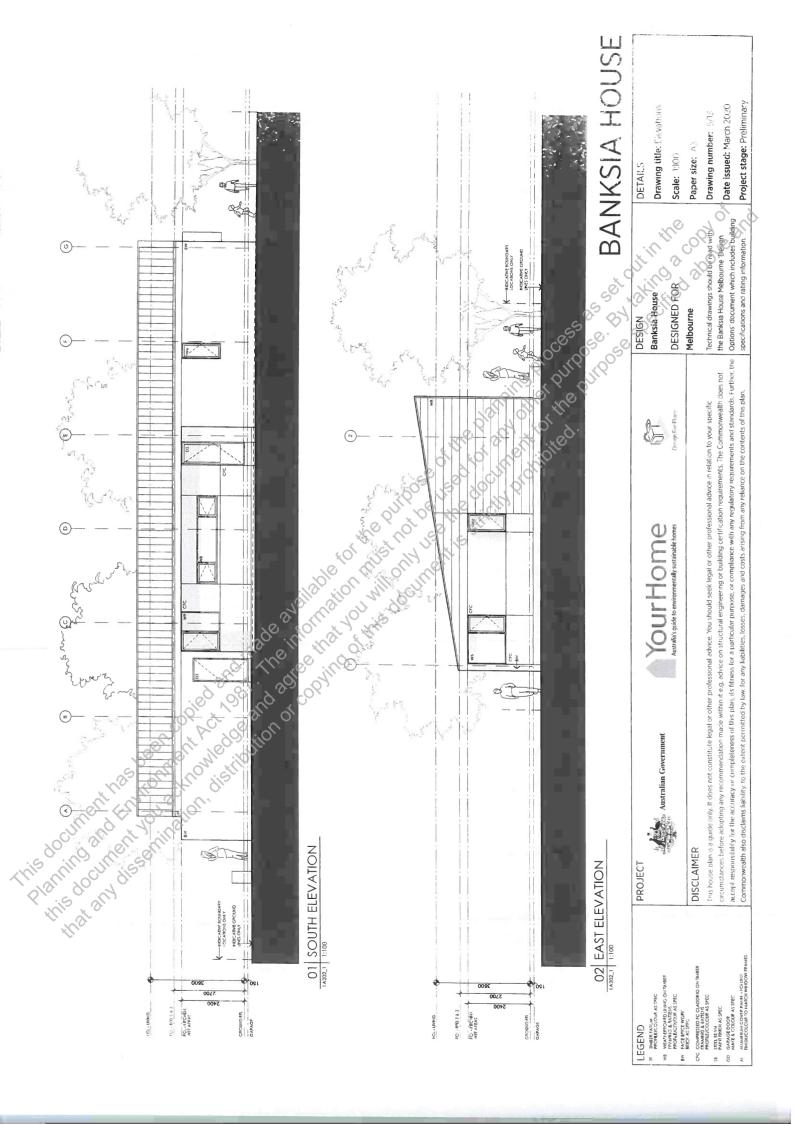
An appropriate fencing plan will be designed to support sufficient rotational grazing to allow the pasture to recuperate and avoid overgrazing. Fencing will also secure the house area from livestock and protect the Land Application Area of the wastewater system.

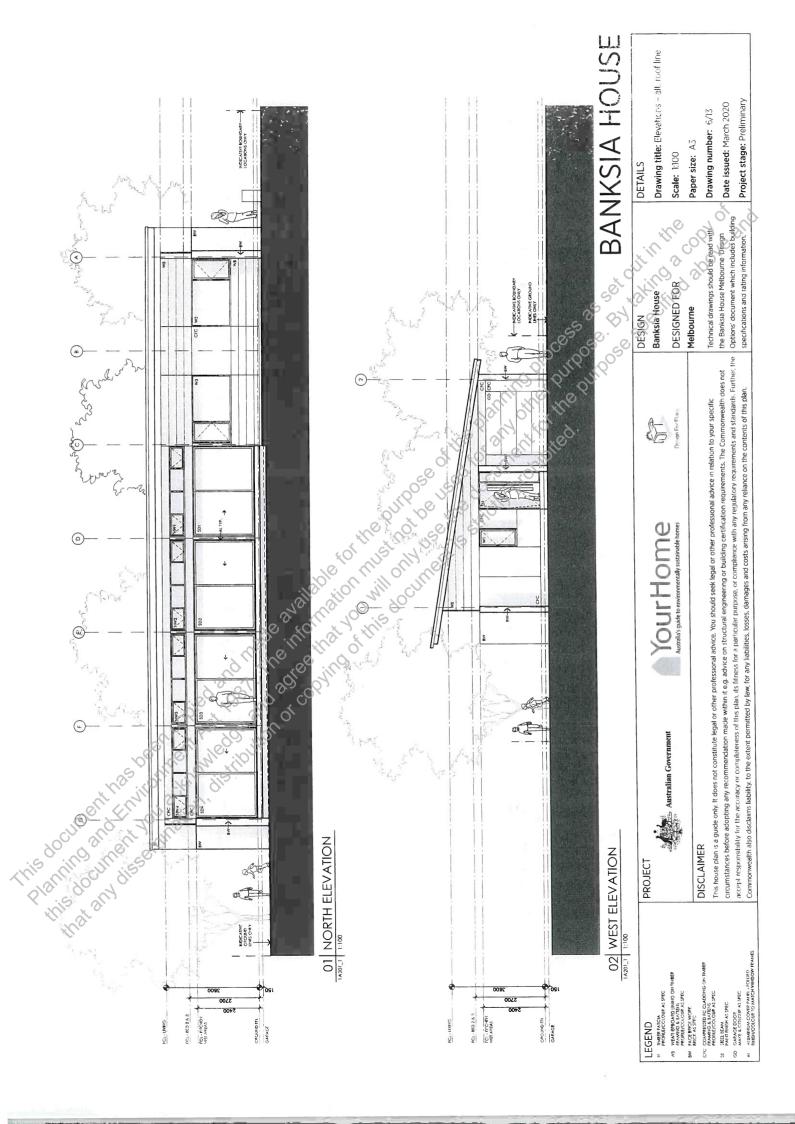


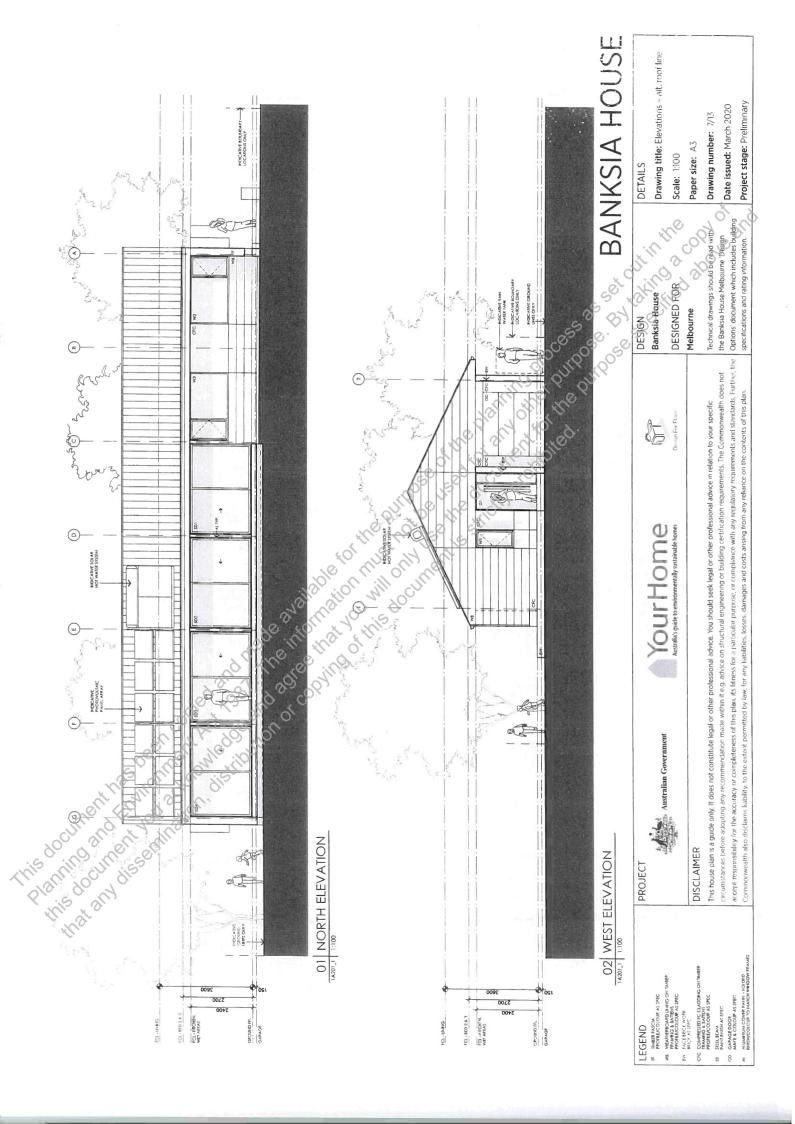


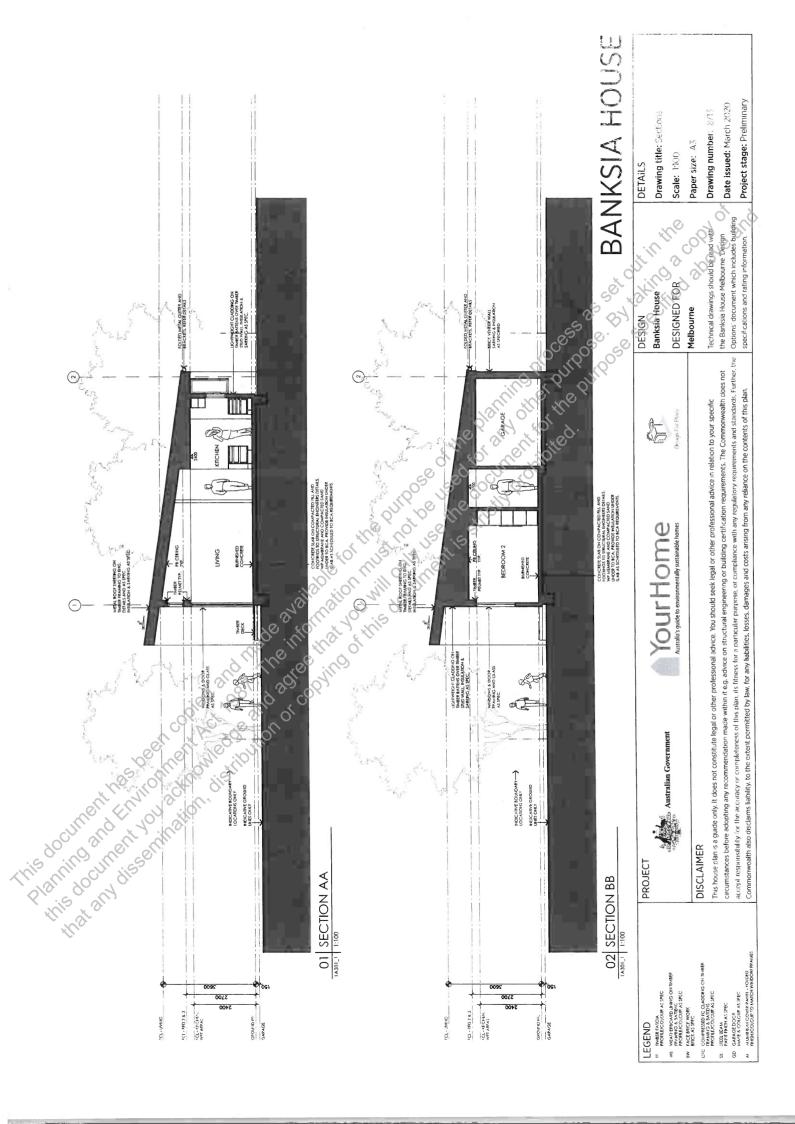


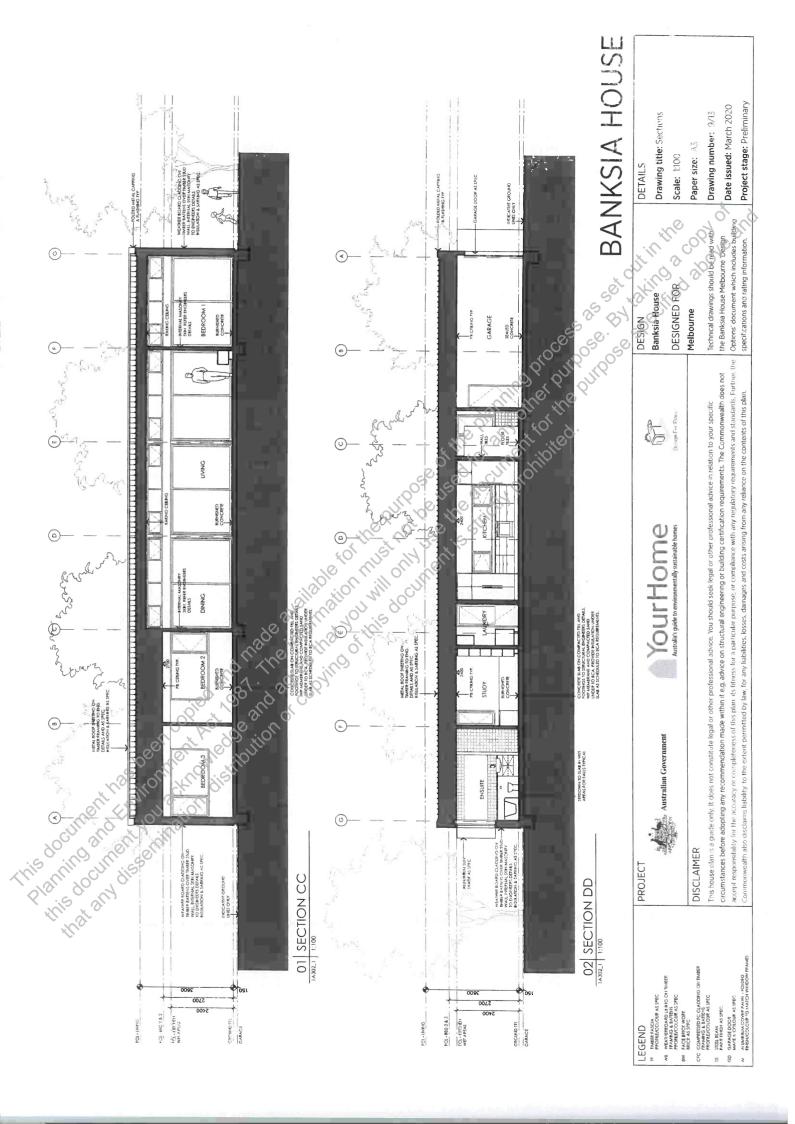


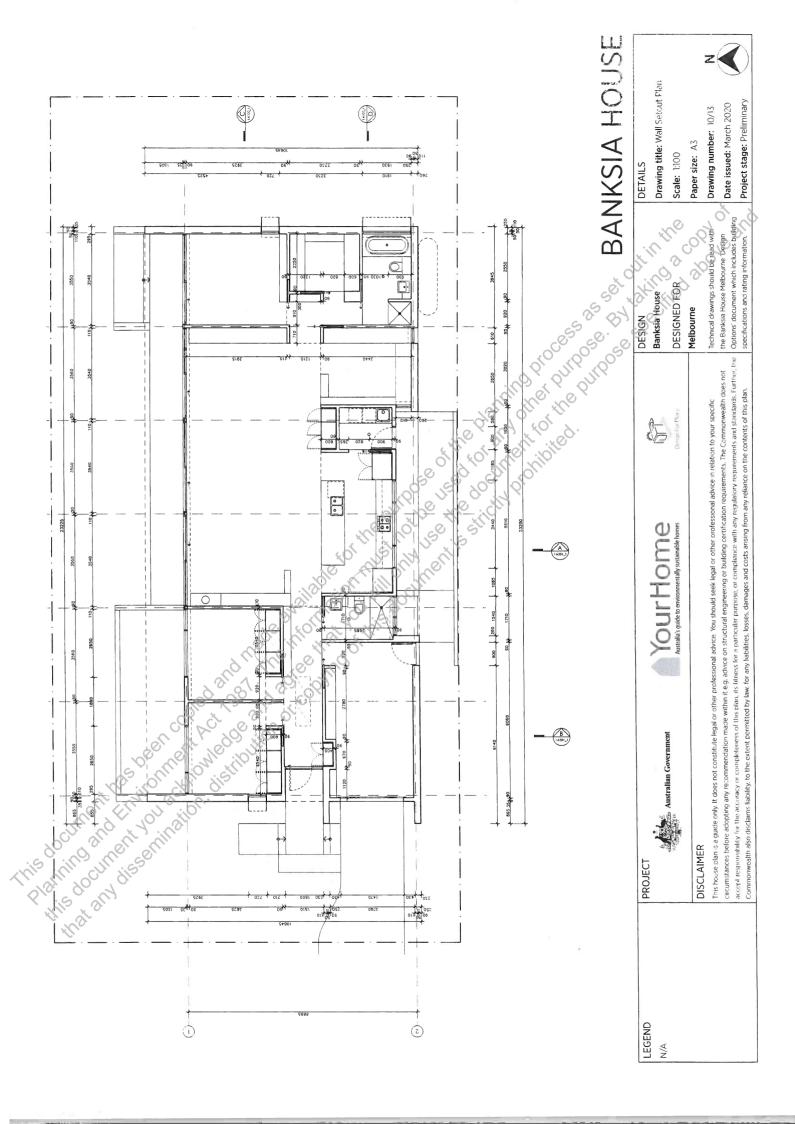


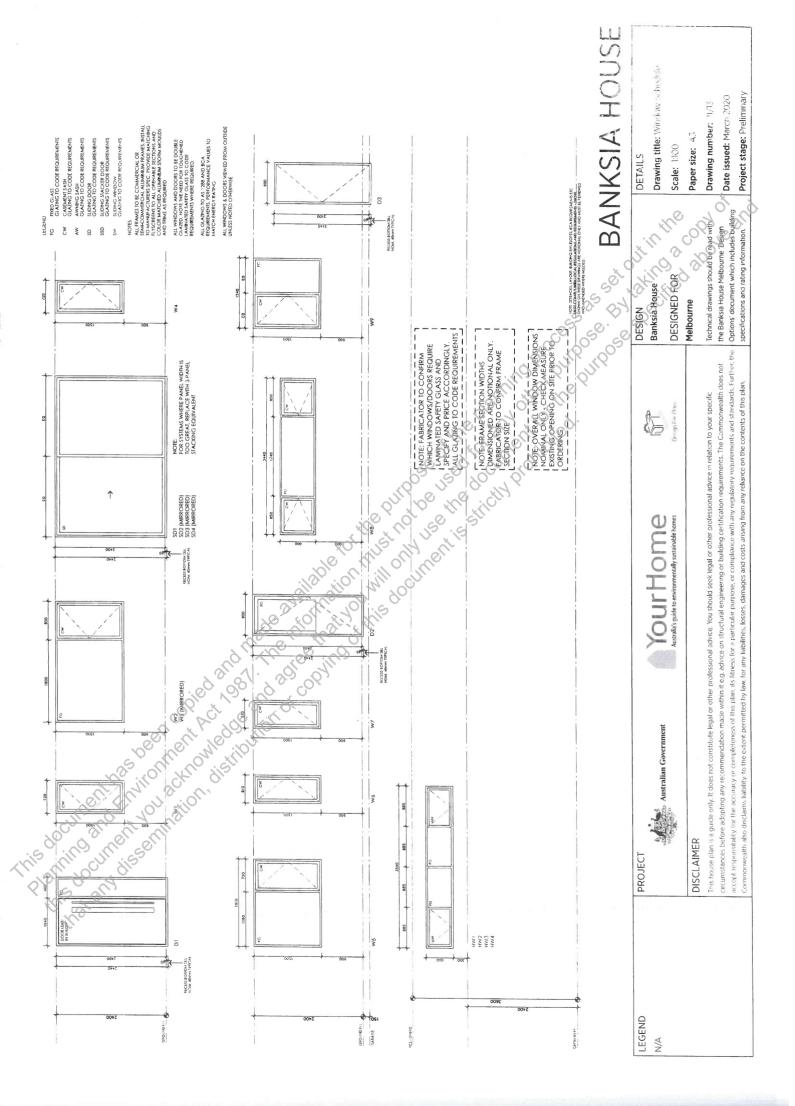


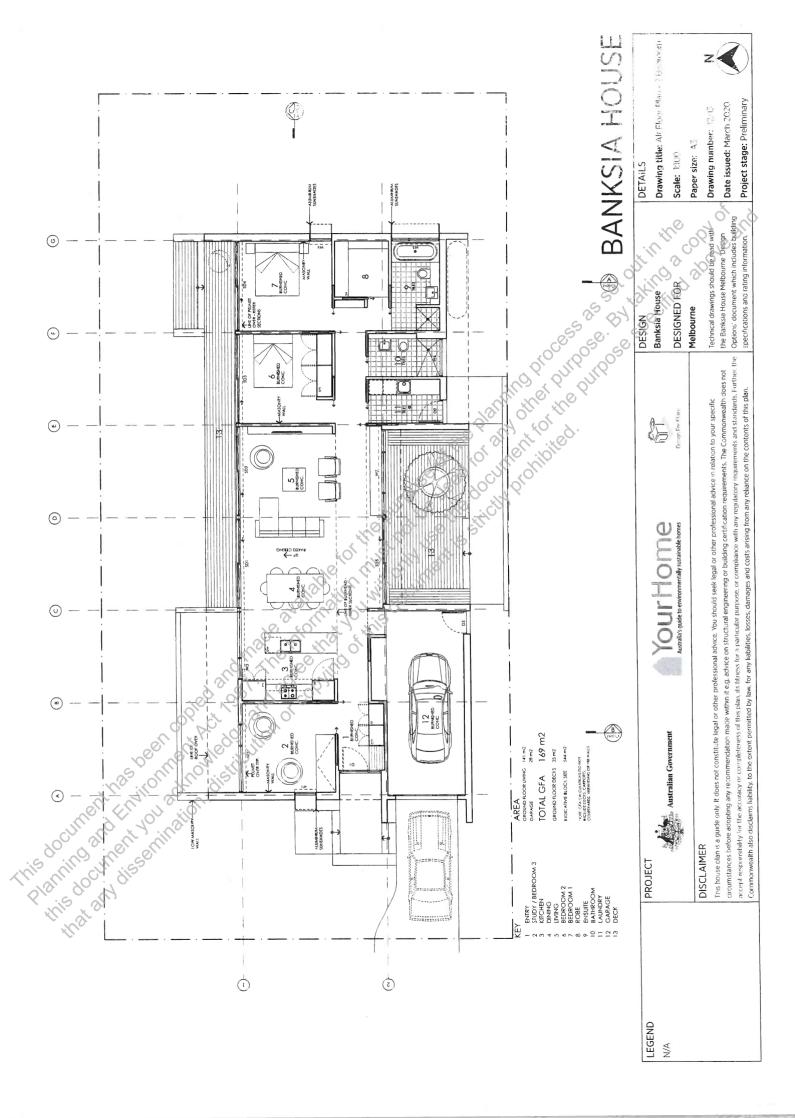
















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Introduction Methodology Site Assessment Soil Assessment Site Risk Analysis Wastewater Management Conclusion and Recommendations References Appendix A Site Photos Appendix B – Site Plan Appendix C – Soil Excavation Logs Appendix D – Water and Nutrient Balance Appendix E – Soil Laboratory Results Appendix F – Groundwater Resource Report	19 Se of the or all prohibited Jee the strictly prohibited June of the strictly prohibited June of the strictly prohibited

site Photos پود B – Site Plan پوendix C – Soil Excavation Logs Appendix D – Water and Nutrient Balance Appendix E – Soil Laboratory Results Appendix F – Groundwater Resource Report



			This report has been prepared for Sue Parters of This report has been prepared by GeoPlan Consulting PO Box 9: Tawonga Still 3698	22 n 8
		10/10/	the United is	
Report Date		100.00		
Assessors	Academic	31.00	October 2024	
Qualifications		and Professional	Bachelor Applied Science (Environmental Management)	
Qualifications		96 160, St.	Advanced Diploma Spatial Information and Surveying	
		3 - 111 ×10,0	Graduate Diploma Land Rehabilitation	
1	74	100 -0 -d	Graduate Diploma Rural and Regional Planning Master of Science (Geoscience)	
	200	V 1182 11/22	master of science (Geoscience)	

The findings contained within this Land Capability Assessment are derived from methodologies provided by relevant Code of Practice and Australian Standard and due regard has been given to undertake all aspects of the study in accordance with the requirements with best practice and relevant standards. Whilst the findings contained in this report represent a reasonable interpretation of site conditions, it does not indicate that these findings represent the octual state of the site at all points. The Information contained in this document have been produced by GeoPlan Consulting for the use of the person or organisation for which it has been prepared and GeoPlan undertakes no duty to or accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely on this document.

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E Company	XECUTIVE SUMMARY TE AND SOIL ASSAY	*On the object of the object o
SC	DIL DEPTH	Soil depths across the study area are greater than 1.0 metres impermeable layer not encountered. Given landscape position shallow soils are unlikely to encountered.
DI	EPTH TO WATERTABLE	Groundwater not encountered. According to the DEECA Groundwater Resource Report depth to water table is <5m: https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/Geocortex/Essentials/EXT/REST/TempFiles/groundwater report 20241018 053502.pdf?guid=e6585221-92e4-4f23-bf1e-f738ea3a6d1e&contentType=application%2Fpdf There is no evidence of groundwater discharge in the vicinity of the study area and the nominated Land Application Area (LAA).
TO	OPOGRAPHY	Linear Planar
	OARSE FRAGMENTS (%) SUBSOIL)	<2% 110° 113° do 114°
SI	UBSOIL – B2 (DESIGN) HORIZON	Yellowish grey, moderately structured, light (sandy) clay
EI	MERSON CLASS	B1 Horizon - 2
	H' 1:5 Water)	B1 Horizon – 6.5
	LECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (1:5 WATER) S/m	B1 Horizon – 0.02
1000	XCHANGEABLE SODIUM % (ESP)	B1 Horizon 4.9%
S	UBSOIL SOIL PERMEABILITY (Ksat) m/day	~0.06 m/day Soil permeability was determined using the Talsma-Hallam and visual / tactile methods.
1000	OIL CATEGORY (AS/NZ1547:2012)	5b
5 (DESIGN LOADING RATE TRENCHES & BEDS) (mm/day) DESIGN IRRIGATION RATE mm/day) DESIGN LOADING RATE EVAP/TRANS) (mm/day) Determined by Nutrient Advantage Laborat	5 Refer to notes 2 and 3 to Table L1 in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012
NO (DESIGN IRRIGATION RATE mm/day)	3
00	PESIGN LOADING RATE EVAP/TRANS) (mm/day)	5
	Determined by Nutrient Advantage Labora	tories



Treatment Method	Septic Tank Capacity (Litres)	Land Application Method	Construction Requirements (Relevant AS/NZS 1547/2012 or CoP Construction Diagram)	Indicative LAA Area (m²) 460 m² - 4 BR (Standard Fixtures)
Option 1 Dry Compost Toilet / Secondary Grey Water TreatmentΦ	3500L (4BR)	Mature compost from approved dry composting toilet must be buried in a hole at least 300 mm deep in the 'ornamental' section of the property (i.e. away from food crops and drainage depression) and covered with loamy topsoil / Subsurface irrigation of secondary treated grey water*	M1 Se Jse document is strictly and the strictly are strictly and the strictly and the strictly are strictly and the strictly and the strictly are strictly as a strictly are strictly and the strictly are strictly as a strictly	380 m ² 4 BR (Water Saving
of all Wastewater	3500L (4BR)	Subsurface irrigation*	M1	460 m ² - 4 BR (Standard Fixtures 380 m ² - 4 BR (Water Saving Fixtures)
Option 3 Aerobic Biological Filter (wet composting) Vermiculture) *Using water balance as show Other CoP requires that the sepasized by water balance to match modified in the future. *Where: Trench length does Trench/Bed Width = Trench/Bed Spacing Perimeter Land Application	3500L (4BR)	ETA/ETS*	L6	257 m - 4 BR (Standard Fixtures) 214 m - 4 BR (Water Saving Fixtures)
*Using water balance as show If The CoP requires that the sepa sized by water balance to match modified in the future. *Where: Trench length does Trench/Bed Width = Trench/Bed Spacing	rate greywater trea the LAA size to intri not exceed 30m = 0.7m	tment system treat the wa	stewater to cocondary stand	on & standard fixtures) lard (20/30) or better. In this instance the LAA i sture conventional toilet should the dwelling b
Perimeter Land Application	Area Buffer Requ	ired - 2m		



Introduction

An investigation has been undertaken to assess the overall capability of 1170 Lake Mokoan Road Chesney Vale for the purpose of on-site wastewater management and to investigate the ments of undertaking future un-sewered development on the land. This report provides information about:

- Soil conditions:
- Site constraints;
- General indicative advice about appropriate wastewater treatment system and land application methods in response to overall site and soil characteristics; and
- Indicative wastewater land application area sizing.

The findings of this report have been made in context of prioritising public and environmental health with generic design recommendations framed on achieving sustainable wastewater disposal with acceptable residual environmental and public health risk.

Methodology

The field component of the land capability assessment was undertaken on 3 October 2024 employing the methodology of Victorian EPA publication No. 746.1 Land Capability Assessment for Onsite Domestic Wastewater Management and Publication 8914 Victorian Code of Practice - Onsite Wastewater Management 2016 (CoP). It was also undertaken in accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012 On-site Domestic Wastewater Management. The indicative wastewater disposal system dimensions have been calculated using the Code of Practice and water balance modelling.

The study methodology has comprised the following:

- A desktop study of relevant geological, topographical, climate and soil references;
- Soil and site assessment:
 - This included the drilling, logging and sampling of two investigation bore holes across the subject land in order to establish soil profile conditions and identify spatial variations across the subject land. A 75mm hand auger was used to drill the bore holes;
- Soil permeability was derived using the Talsma-Hallam method and the visual / tactile method which included an assessment of sub-soil texture and structure;
- Water and nutrient balance analysis based on the 9th decile wet year rainfall derived from the mean monthly rainfall data for the Benalla Weather Station (Bureau of Meteorology Station

was us using the Talsm
sessment of sub-soil text
intrient balance analysis based on monthly rainfall data for the Benalla W
No. 082170); and
• Analysis of findings and report writing.

Benalla Planning Scheme
Farming Zone (FZ)

The Schedule to Clause 35.07-2 (Farming Zone)
protect water quality and waterways relevant State Environment Prof the The Schedule to Clause 35.07-2 (Farming Zone) of the Benalla Planning Scheme seeks inter alia to protect water quality and waterways as natural resources in accordance with the provisions of relevant State Environment Protection Policies, and particularly in accordance with Clauses 33 and 35 of the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria). A key purpose of this LCA is to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Farming Zone of the Benalla Planning Scheme.



Site Assessment

	Table 1 Site Summary	Response
	Site Address	1170 Lake Mokoan Road Chesney Vale
	Zone	Farming Zone (FZ)
	Overlays	0, 121, 00
	Catchment Status	Nil Salata Salat
	Existing Development	Not a Declared Special Water Supply Catchment
		The study area portion of the subject land is cleared with no existing
	Climate	development. Rainfall – 644mm 9th Decile – 773mm Evaporation – Approx 1400mm http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw/082002.chtml
	Benalla Weather Station (Bureau of Meteorology	9 th Decile – 773mm
	(Bureau of Meteorology Station No. 02002)	9th Decile – 773mm Evaporation – Approx 1400mm
		http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_082002.shtml
	Aspect	Shallow southerly aspect - excellent solar exposure
	Vegetation	Pasture with no hydrophilic species within immediate study area
	Landform	Linear-planar
	Slope	<55% OUT 100 x100 iCH
	Fill	None evident - natural profiles observed
	Rocks and Rock Outcrop	None observed
	Surface Water	The nearest drainage line is located approximately 100m west of the study area
		I have evidence of
	N	spring activity, a defined channel and has a small catchment, therefore CoP setbacks need not apply. Winton Wetland is located 430m south of the Land
	Floral Date of Land	Application Area.
	Flood Potential Stormwater run-on and	Less than 1:100 AEP (not located within FO)
	upslope seepage	Given the location of the study area and topography significant stormwater run-
	Denth to Groundwater	on is not expected
	Deptil to Groundwater	Groundwater not encountered. According to the DEECA Groundwater Resource Report depth to water table is <5m:
	CO, PC, CO, CU	h//
	Col Cly 1602 Tills	https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/Geocortex/Essentials/EXT/REST/TempFiles/ground water report 20241018 053502.pdf?guid=e6585221-92e4-4f23-bf1e-
5	Do We OM Hip	f738ea3a6d1e&contentType=application%2Fpdf
" 1/2";	10, ckr. 913	There is no evidence of groundwater discharges all the second sec
cell file	رامن لام	There is no evidence of groundwater discharge in the vicinity of the study area and the nominated LAA.
Chu, ug ,	Cita Drainage and	The control of the co
900 0 31 Jelle	Subsurface Drainage and	The presence of limited red mottling within the observed profiles is indicative of a soil moisture regime that has fluctuation
Mis alins unlies		g a second decidation
101311 900 70		
this it all.	Stormwater run-on and upslope seepage Depth to Groundwater Site Drainage and Subsurface Drainage	
"KO		



-61.

Soil Assessment

Overview

Two assessment boreholes were drilled within the study area (**Appendix B**). This was sufficient to adequately characterise the soils of the immediate landscape and subject land for the purpose of the dwelling proposal. Excavation logs are provided at **Appendix C**. The soils are characterised by:

- Brown, moderately pedal Sandy Clay Loam A1 horizons to a depth of 200-300mm;
- Greyish brown, moderately pedal, Light (Sandy) Clay A2 Horizons to a depth of 500mm;
- Yellowish grey moderately pedal Light (Sandy) Clay to depths of 500mm +
- Some red mottles in the subsoil indicate some minor fluctuations in the soil moisture regime.

Table 2: S	oil Profile Summar	y		
Horizon	Lower Horizon Depth (mm)	Colour	Field Texture	Structure
A1	0- ~2/300	Brown	Sandy Clay Loam	Moderate
A2	~2/300 - ~500	Greyish Brown	Light (Sandy) Clay	Moderate
B1*	~500 - 1000	Yellowish Grey	Light (Sandy) Clay	Moderate

Yellow / grey colour of subsoil indicates that the subsoil has relatively slow drainage Limited mottles (red) indicate some soil moisture fluctuations Subsoil was moderately pedal

*B1 Horizon has been adopted as the design horizon

Nutrients

Clay-rich soils such as those found on this site can fix large amounts of phosphorous. Phosphate-rich effluent seeping through these soils will lose most of the phosphorous within a few metres. The limiting nutrient for this site is nitrogen and no phosphorous balance is required.

Nitrogen, that is contained in organic compounds forms nitrate-N when processed in an aerated treatment plant. Alternate periods of wetting and drying, with the presence of organic matter promotes reduction to nitrogen gas (denitrification). Plant roots absorb nitrates at varying rates depending on the plant species however a feature of nitrate is that it is mobile and can be readily leached. Accordingly, it can enter groundwater via deep seepage and surface waters via overland flow and near-surface lateral flow. Indicative site land application sizing has been made with reference to a nitrogen balances shown at **Appendix D** and **Table 8**.

Subsoil Sodicity, Emerson Class, Salinity and pH

Soil particle flocculation is important because water moves mostly in large pores between soil aggregates. Soils with a high Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP) will have reduced permeability (Ksat). Aggregate stability is also impacted by the amount of soluble salts (EC) in the soils. A summary of design horizon ESP, Emerson Class, Salinity and pH is provided at **Table 3** and **Appendix E.** The Emerson class 2 suggests that soils may be dispersive.



Table 3: Sodicity Emerson Class Salinity and p Design Horizon	B1	Major⊘
Electrical Conductivity (1:5 Water) d/Sm	0.02	Constraint Limit
pH (1:5 Water)	6.5	<4.5,>8
Emerson Class		8 8,80
Sodium % of cations	4.9	Class 1, 2, 3 > 8%
Determined by Nutrient Advantage Laborato	ny O	

Permeability and AS/NZ1547:2012 Soil Category

Saturated hydraulic conductivity was measured using a constant head permeameter. The visual / tactile method which included an assessment of sub-soil texture and structure was also employed. A summary of results is provided in Table 4. Pursuant to EPA publication 891.4 (CoP) the indicative permeability of soils in the study area was ~0.06 m/day (Category 5b soil).

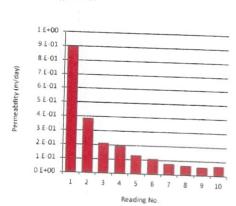
Table 4: Hydraulic Conductivity

400	-	-	-	
- 1	•	4	т	- 1
	-	w		- 4

Depth interval (m) tested Test duration (mins)

	Reading No.	Water	1	0, 41,	-C).
		infiltrated	infiltrate	Infiltration Crate	Perme-ability
	1	(1)	(min)	(L/min)	(m/day)
	2	0.07	1/0	7:0E-02	9.0E-01
	3	0.080	2	3.0E-02	3.8E-01
	4	0.05	<u>a</u>	1.7E-02	2.1E-01
200	-	0.06	4	1.5E-02	1 00 01
(6	0 05.	(S) 20)	1.0E-02	1.3E-01
	12(7)	0.05	(6)	8.3E-03	1.1E-01
	(3)	0.04	57	5.7E-03	7.3E-02
	-0% ci	0.04)	0 8	5.0E-03	6.4E-02
	10	004	9	4.4E-03	5.7E-02
01	1, 30	20.05	10	5.0E-03	6.4E-02
Chis document has been this document you have all the sent the sen	Land C A range of range of or described Wastewate	capabilisite featurensite waster in Table 1	ity Ass es have bee water man of EPA Pu	Sessmer en assessed agement sy ublication 7	in terms of stems (Ta 46. <i>Land</i>
Hills Hall					





Reading No.



		IMPLE 3 EAIVE	CAL ADIELL	LASS RATING	STATE OF THE PARTY	PARTITION OF THE PARTY OF
	LAND	Low	Medium		Limiting / unsuitable	Ameliorative Measures & Risk Reduction
	FEATURES Available land for Land Application Area (LAA)	Lot size exceeds LAA and duplicate	Meets LAA and duplicate LAA	Meets LAA and partial duplicate LAA requirements	Insufficient LAA area	THE SC
	Aspect	North, north-east or	East, west, or south-west	South or south-east	South – full shade	i Olino di
	Exposure	Full sun and / or high wind or	Partial shade	Limited light, little wind, heavily shaded area	Perpetual shade	37 - 6C/116
	Slope Form	minimal shading Convex or divergent	Straight sided slopes	Concave or convergent side slopes	Locally depressed	68
	Slope Gradient	side slopes	5 – 10%	10 – 15%	> 15%	50
	Trenches & beds Slope Gradient Subsurface Irrigation	< 10%	10 - 30%	30 - 40%	> 40%	
	Site drainage Run off / run on	Low Likelihood	Moderate likelihood	High likelihood	Cut off drain not possible	
	Landslip *	Low Potential	Mod Potential	High Potential	Existing	
	Erosion Potential	Low	Moderate	High KOT NO	No practical amelioration	
	Flood / inundation	Never	< 1 AEP	<5%AEP	> 5% AEP	
	Distance to surface waters (m)	Buffer distances exceeds all Code requirements	Buffer distances complies with all Code requirements	Buffer distances do not comply with all/some Code requirements	< 40 m	Minor drainage line
		requirements	Code requirement	S. C. All		~100m west of LAA
	Distance to groundwater bores (m)	No bores on site or within a significant distance	Buffer distances comply with the Code	Buffer distances do not comply with the Code	No suitable treatment method	
	Vegetation	Plentiful / healthy	Moderate	Sparse or limited	Propagation not	
	Depth to water table (potentiometric) (m)	vegetation > 2 m	vegetation 2 – 1.5 m	vegetation 1.5 m	possible 1.5 m - Surface	No evidence of groundwater discharge at LAA
		> 1,5 m	< 0.5 m ≤	0.5 – 1.5 m	O.S. Surface	discharge at LAA
	Depth to water table (seasonal parched) (m) Rainfall **	< 500 mm	13 11/11	750 – 1000 mm	0.5m - Surface > 1000 mm	Land application are
	(9th decile) (mm)	No co	500 – 750 mm			sizing based on wat balance
	Pan evaporation (mean)	1250 – 1500 mm	1000 – 1250 mm	750 – 1000 mm	< 750 mm	
	(mm)	7 33 06.		file Characteristics		Application of
	Structure	High or moderately structured	Weakly Str structured	uctureless, massive or hardpar		Gypsum will assist
	07 -7	U and the same of		riable quality and / or	Uncontrolled poor quality / unsuitable	
V	Fill materials	Nil or mapped good quality topsoil	variable un depth and quality materials	controlled filling	filling	
350	1 1 70	good quality topsoil t the location of:	depth and quality materials			
, 42 ⁵ ; 4	1 1 70	good quality topsoil t the location of: > 1.4 m	depth and quality materials	1.4 m	< 1.2 m < 0.75 m	
inerthas built in a suit of the suit of th	1 1 70	good quality topsoil t the location of:	depth and quality materials >1.4m < 1 - 1.5 m 0.	1.4 m	< 1.2 m	Larger LAA



Edis Algorithm Risk Assessment

Initially developed for the Mansfield Domestic Wastewater Management Plan, the Edis Algorithm has become a widely used on-site wastewater management risk assessment tool and recognised as an accurate measure of risk. Using the *Edis Algorithm*, the risk rating for the subject land is **2.2 (low).**

Table 6				, 0 ,, 09 ,
Edis Algorithm R	lisk Assessme	ent		
Feature	Low (Rating of 1)	Medium (Rating of 2)	Fligh (Roting of 3)	Risk Rating
R res Distance to reservoir	>15km	2-15km	<2km	OUTP UTPO 1
R Soil Soil Type Rating	1	2	Jain othe	ine 2
R riv Distance to River	>80m	40-80m	(40m)	ited. 1
R str Distance to stream	>80m	40-80m	<40m	1
R drain Distance to drain	>40m	10-40m	(C) (40m)	1
R Lot Lot Size (ha)	>10ha	2-10ha	0.2-2ha	1
R LCA LCA rating	all de lion	vill 3 JIM	4	2
R Fail System fail rate	0 55%	5-10%	>10%	2
R Dens Density (dwellings / KM2)	@ 620 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	20-40	>40	1

 $Rn = ((R Res + R soil) \times (R riv + R str + R drain + R lot) + (2 \times R LCA) + (3 \times R fail \times R den)) / 10$

Edis Risk Rating 2.2 (Low)

Low Risk = Rn of <2.5 Medium Risk = Rn of 2.5 - 5 High Risk = Rn of >5



Wastewater Management

This Land Capability Assessment has been prepared to provide general advice as to the most appropriate treatment and land application systems at the proposed lot given the intrinsic site and soil characteristics of the study site. The following sections provide an overview of suitable systems at the subject land with general advice about sizing and design considerations, and their justification for selection.

Buffer Distances and Land Application Area Siting

As a general rule, future land application areas shall be sited so that:

- Where practical, they are exposed to prevailing winds and not shaded from sunlight, or are placed where nearby plants can help evapotranspiration of the effluent;
- They do not affect, or are not affected by and comply with requirements for setback distances from buildings, property boundaries, retaining walls and embankments; and
- Sufficient setbacks from surface water buffer distances are provided to prevent human contact, maintain public amenity and protect sensitive environments.

These principles will be required to inform land application area siting as will the prescribed setbacks within Publication 891.4 *Victorian Code of Practice – Onsite Wastewater Management* July 2016. The nominated land application area shown at **Appendix B** provides *CoP* compliant surface water setbacks.

Theoretical Wastewater Flow and Organic Material Loading Rate Calculations

To calculate a theoretical land application area size appropriate for the site and for the purpose of determining a minimum lot size risk threshold and ultimately lot yield for the site, the assumptions of **Section 3.4.1** and **Table 4 of the** *Code of Practice* have been adopted. Calculations have been based on one scenario — a four-bedroom dwelling (maximum occupancy). Redundancy is built into the calculations by assuming on-going occupation by maximum numbers of residents, 9th decile wet year rainfall and using standard water fixtures in water balance calculations.

	Calculation Input	Notes
No. Bedrooms	4	
Calculated occupancy	5	As per CoP
Design hydraulic flow rates (L/person/day)	180 (standard water fixtures) 150 (water saving fixtures)	As per CoP
Daily wastewater flow rate ^x	900 (standard water fixtures) 750 (standard water fixtures)	Calculated as per Col
Organic material loading design rates (g BOD / Person / day)	60	As per CoP
Design hydraulic flow rates (L/person/day) Daily wastewater flow rate* Organic material loading design rates (g BOD / Person / day) Total Organic Material Loading Design Rate (g BOD / day) *Design hydraulic flow rate and o	300	Calculated as per Col

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Septic Tank Capacity

Pursuant to Table J1 of AS/NZS 1547:2012, the minimum operational capacity for an all-waste septic tank in this instance is recommended to be:

3500L (4 Bedroom)

This capacity provides for sludge storage capacity providing for a maximum interval prior to desludging / pump out of 5 years (based on scum and sludge accumulation rates in AS/NZS 1547:2012).

Treatment and Land Application Options

Appendix K of AS/NZS 1547:2012 provides guidance on system selection. It summarizes common site and soil constraints and provides advice on land application systems that are best suited to the prevailing conditions. As a general rule, the more severe and numerous the constraints the fewer options, the riskier the system and greater maintenance and installation costs.

AS/NZS 1547:2012 requires, inter alia, the selection of the land application system to take into account:

- (a) The volume of wastewater produced;
- (b) The quality of the effluent discharging from the wastewater treatment unit;
- (c) The nature of the soil profile and resulting soil category;
- (d) The DLR/DIR associated with the soil category, (based on best available knowledge of the LTAR):
- (e) The required spacing between trenches/beds/irrigation lines or sprays;
- (f) Surface water and groundwater levels and movements; and
- (g) Local climate.

The chief constraint at the study site are.

Low permeability Category 5b subsoils.

AS/NZS 15.

Juce wastewater flow u
Irrigation systems designed
Dose effluent so as to wet ti
Placement of soil of good pe
Install when soils are dry or si
Avoid heavy equipment on ap
Avoid smearing sides and botto
Minimise domestic water use;
Minimise discharge of sodium so
Alternate application between

Potentially dispersive soil
Pursuant to Table K?
this constraint Pursuant to Table K2 of AS/NZS 1547/2012 the following are recommended to address mitigate

- Reduce wastewater flow using water-saving devices;
- o (Irrigation systems designed using water balance (Appendix D);
- Dose effluent so as to wet the soil more than once a day;
- Placement of soil of good permeability around LAA;
- Install when soils are dry or slightly moist;
- O Avoid heavy equipment on application area when soils are moist or wet:
- Avoid smearing sides and bottoms of trenches and beds;
- Minimise discharge of sodium salts to application area; and
- Alternate application between different parts of the land application area.

Pursuant to Table K2 of AS/NZS 1547/2012 the following are recommended to address mitigate

- Avoid smearing bottoms of trenches and beds;
- Fill and close trenches as required and cover with good topsoil as soon as possible;
- Avoids soaps and detergents with high sodium content;
- Minimise discharges containing sodium salts;
- Apply Gypsum to receiving soil (min 1kg/m2) to all disturbed soil surface areas; and
- Avoid construction during wet weather.

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Shallow Water Table

Pursuant to Table K2 of AS/NZS 1547/2012 the following are recommended to address mitigate this constraint:

- Employ a larger land application area;
- Reduce Design Loading Rate;
- o Import soil to raise ground surface level;
- Select dry or slightly moist conditions for installation;
- o Minimise water use; and
- Minimise pedestrian traffic on land application area.

Three treatment options are proposed. These are:

Option 1 – Dual Onsite system (Dry Compost Toilet and Separate Greywater Treatment)

Option 1 is for household dual onsite system with separate treatment for:

- Toilet waste that is treated in a dry composting toilet, designed and installed in accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS 1546.2: On-site domestic wastewater treatment units — Part 2: Waterless composting toilets with mature compost buried onsite; and
- 2. Greywater including kitchen wastewater treated to secondary standard (20/30 or better refer to Sections 2.1.3 and 2.2.2 of CoP) using Aerated Waste Water Treatment Systems (AWTS).

Dry composting toilets collect urine and faeces in a sealed chamber beneath the toilet and microorganisms decompose the mixture of human waste and extra organic matter. Most of the material is converted to carbon dioxide and water vapour. Air drawn through the compost pile removes these gases and assists the microorganisms to break down the material. The remaining compost moves slowly down a sloping floor by gravity as more material is added to the pile. It then moves under a dividing baffle into a humus chamber. After a period of time that varies with usage (from every 2-3 months to once a year) this material is suitable to remove. Dry composting toilets collect and treat only toilet waste (black water) to a primary standard. Any excess liquids will need to be collected and treated with the greywater. Greywater from the other sources such as the bathroom and laundry will need to be treated separately.

It is contended that this option is valid for the site as the generous lot size and absence of site constraints provides scope for compost disposal consistent with Section 2.1.3. of the *CoP*. The *CoP* will require that mature compost from an approved dry composting toilet is buried in a hole at least 300 mm deep in an 'ornamental' section of the property (i.e. away from food crops) and covered with loamy topsoil. There is scope within the subject site for this to occur.

With a dual system scenario, the CoP requires that the separate greywater treatment system treat the wastewater to secondary standard (20/30) or better. In this instance the LAA will be sized by water balance to match the LAA size to intrinsic site attributes and also be sized to accommodate a future conventional toilet should the dwelling be modified in this manner in the future.

Option 2 - Secondary Treatment and Subsurface Irrigation

Option 2 is for all wastewater to be treated to secondary standard (20/30) or better with land application via subsurface irrigation. Given the relatively low Ksat of the subsoil, potentially shallow water table and potentially dispersive subsoil it is recommended that wastewater be treated to a secondary standard via an Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS). Subsurface irrigation would be the most appropriate land application method, particularly given the Category 5b subsoils and minor drainage

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line proximity. On-site wastewater disposal systems designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the recommendations of AS/NZS 1547:2012 with appropriate regard to the site constraints is unlikely to impact on the beneficial use of surface waters and groundwater in the area.

Option 3 – Aerobic Biological Filter (wet composting, vermiculture)

Vermiculture provides a primary treatment option that use worms to form compost from organic waste. Effluent can be discharged to land through a series of underground ETA/ETS trenches.

Land Application Area Sizing Calculations

Secondary Treatment - Subsurface Irrigation

Within the proposed lot subsurface irrigation would be an appropriate land application method, particularly given the Category 5b subsoils. The preferred approach to Calculate subsurface irrigation area land application area sizing is to undertake a water and nutrient balance calculation using AS/NZS 1547:2012. This method takes into account rainfall, evaporation and soil porosity to calculate the appropriate land application area.

The water balance seeks to find the minimum disposal area for a given wastewater discharge rate in this instance. The CoP indicates that the appropriate Design Infigation Rate (DIR) as being 3mm / day in the Category 5b subsoils. Water and nutrient balance also assumes 30mg/litre N in the effluent, a denitrification rate of 20%, with N uptake of 220 kg/ha/year for a pasture comprising a rye/clover mix and sequential zoned dosing of the irrigation area, providing a conservative estimate of the nitrogen content in the deep seepage and lateral flow.

Without taking into account further expected denitrification below the root zone and in the groundwater (reported to be in the vicinity of 80%), denitrification in the lateral flow (external to the irrigation areas but within the curtilage of the allotment) and plant uptake in the lateral flow, the area required for Nitrogen uptake is shown in Table 8 and Appendix D using 9th decile wet year rainfall from the nearby Benalla weather station within the Category 5b subsoils. A land application area of this size should provide a sustainable land application area with no surface discharge in the 9th decile wet year and adequate on-site attenuation of nutrients.

F	Table 8: Area for Nitogen Uptake^	4 Bedroom Dwelling		
	Land Application Area	Standard Fixtures	Water Saving Fixtures	
	Area for Nitrogen Uptake	460 m ²	380 m²	
	Using water balance using Code of Practic	358 m²	299 m²	
ris document he	Using water balance using Code of Practi			
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Primary or Secondary Treatment - ETA/ETS

ETA land application systems operate in a similar manner to absorption trenches or beds, with wastewater evaporating from the trench / bed and being absorbed through the soil. In addition, the trenches / beds are also planted over with vegetation so that the process of transpiration can further Guidelines for the design of trench systems are outlined in the Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012. Pursuant to Appendix L4.2 of AS/NZS 1547/2012, trench, bed and ETA/ETS dimensions shall be determined from the relationship: assist in the treatment of effluent through the root zone of plants. Evapo-transpiration can also provide

L = Length in metres
Q = Design daily flow in 1/day (900L/750L)
DLR = 5 mm/d
V = 0.7m

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