



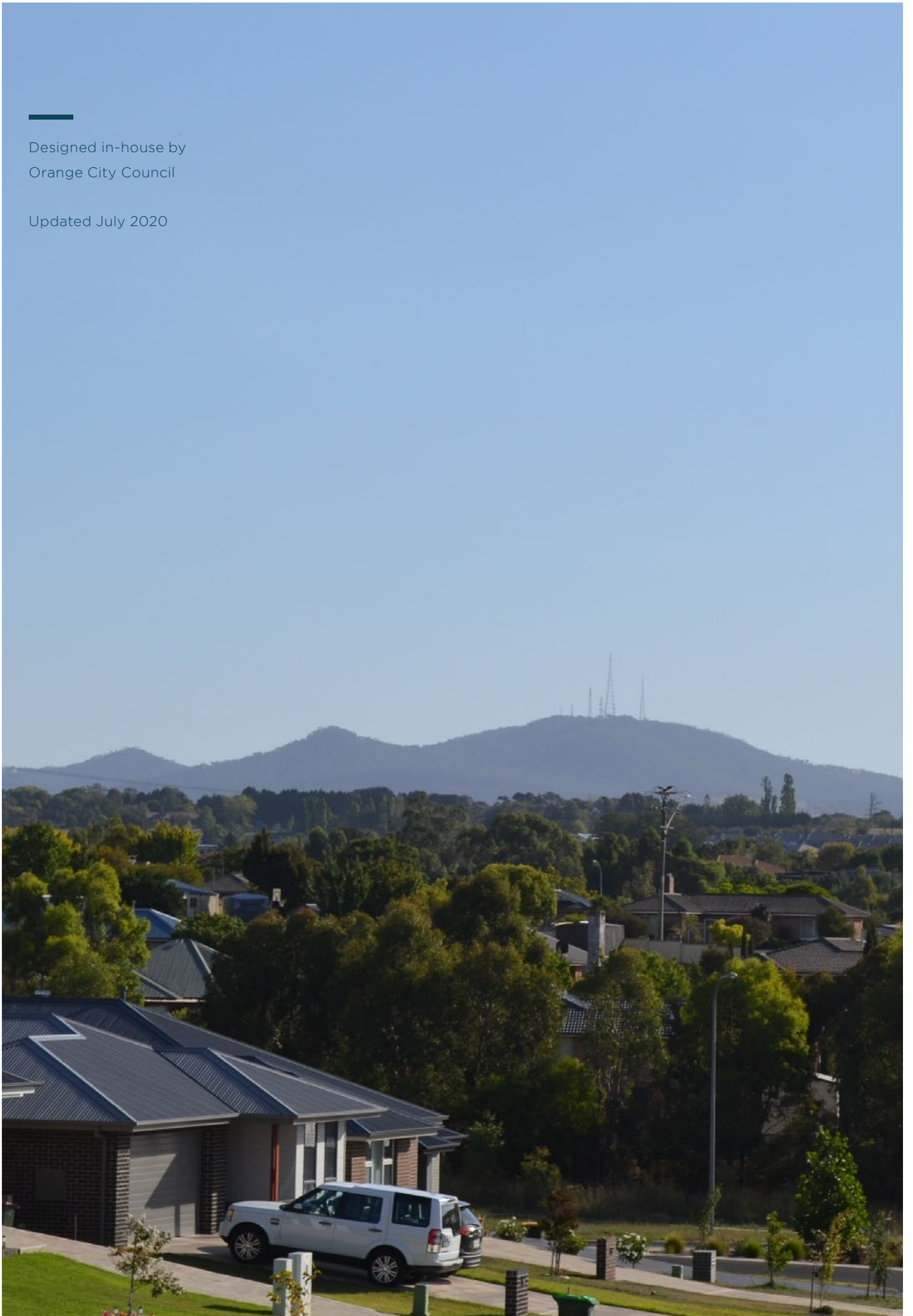
ORANGE LOCAL STRATEGIC PLANNING STATEMENT

2020



Designed in-house by
Orange City Council

Updated July 2020



Contents

Acknowledgement of Country	4	Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.	46
Forward	5		
Introduction	6	Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.	48
Relationship to other plans	8		
Our place in the central west	10	Leverage Orange's rural character to support diverse industries such as value-added manufacturing and food tourism.	50
Our Community	12		
Our Environment	16	Support the growing healthcare sector and related industries in the health precinct at Bloomfield around Orange Health Service.	52
Passive recreation	16		
Active recreation	18		
Our Challenges			
Economic challenges	20	Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.	54
Built Environment challenges	21	Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.	56
Environmental challenges	22	Provide for opportunities for local employment.	58
Cultural challenges	23	Protect and conserve the natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage of Orange.	60
Orange: Vision Statement	24		
Our Shared Values	26	Protect, conserve and enhance Orange's urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.	62
Cultural Goals	27		
Economic Goals	27	Protect, conserve and enhance the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of Orange's scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas.	64
Environmental Goals	28		
Built Environment Goals	28	Manage energy, water and waste efficiently to ensure a sustainable urban environment.	66
Orange: Action Plan	29		
Policy Line of Sight	33	Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.	68
Priority areas			
Capitalise on Orange's character, lifestyle and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents.	38	Plan for industrial land and protect industrial areas from incompatible land uses	70
Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas.	40	Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure.	72
Provide a range of facilities and services to meet community needs, and foster a culturally rich, creative and socially connected Orange community.	42	Work together with Government agencies and other stakeholders to promote good outcomes for Orange.	74
Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations.	44		
		Appendix	76
		Glossary of Terms	77



Acknowledgement of Country

In preparation of this Statement, Council acknowledges the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri people, and pays respect to elders both past, present and emerging.



Forward

Orange City Council is pleased to prepare this Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS). Among the suite of planning documents which guide the development of the region, the LSPS acts as a link between the strategic priorities identified at a regional level to ensure consistency in strategic planning approaches.

The city of Orange is a key centre for the region, delivering a wealth of resources:

It is a provider of professional and administrative services, as well as a key transport hub. It is a source of educational and health services. Its depth of cultural and historical resources are an attractive drawcard for both visitors and families seeking a longer-term change of pace.

In order to continue its key role as a driver of economic growth, the community of Orange will need realise it its vision for the future.

I look forward to this new LSPS becoming a valuable tool as a key element of this process.

Cr Reg Kidd
Mayor of Orange

Introduction

What is a Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)

In March 2018, amendments to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) introduced new requirements for councils to prepare and make local strategic planning statements (LSPS). The LSPS acts as a link between the strategic priorities identified at a regional or district level, and the finer-grained planning at a local level expressed in council's local environmental plan and development control plans, to ensure consistency in strategic planning approaches. While mainly related to land use planning from the State to the local level the LSPS is also intended to connect and align with Council's broader role via the Community Strategic Plan.

Requirements of the EP&A Act

The legal framework for the LSPS are set out in section 3.9 of the Act. This requires that the LSPS must include or identify:

- The basis for strategic planning in the area, having regard to economic, social and environmental matters,
- The planning priorities for the area that are consistent with any strategic plan applying to the area and (subject to any such strategic plan) any applicable Community Strategic Plan,
- The actions required for achieving those planning priorities,
- The basis on which the council is to monitor and report on the implementation of those actions.

Orange LSPS response:

Contextual Basis

An overview of the policy context and legal framework within which the LSPS operates.

A profile of the community and where we are now, identifying:

- Our relationship to the region,
- Socioeconomic and demographic overview of the community.
- Overview of the special environmental characteristics of Orange.
- the special characteristics which contribute to local identity,

An analysis of trends and challenges affecting or likely to affect the future of Orange.

A clear line of sight relationship between state, regional and local policies and plans.

Vision Statement

A 20-year vision for Orange that outlines how growth and change will be managed into the future.

Shared community values to be

maintained and enhanced, which are expressed through:

- Cultural goals,
- Economic goals,
- Environmental goals,
- Built environment goals

Action plan

- Establish a roster for the review and update of related strategies, policies and supporting documents.
- List planning priorities via a policy line of sight table connecting to State, regional and local strategies, policies and plans.
- A framework of actions related to each planning priority.
- Identification of relevant stakeholders for each planning priority to inform consultation efforts.

Monitoring and reporting

- Identify and track relevant metrics for each planning priority.
- For each planning priority identify which strategies, policies and plans are relevant.

About this Statement

Through the LSPS Council will show how their vision gives effect to the regional or district plan, based on local characteristics and opportunities, and Orange's own priorities in the community strategic plan it prepares under local government legislation. Informed by the strategic and community planning work undertaken across regions, districts and local government areas, the LSPS will be the key resource to understand how strategic and statutory plans will be implemented at the local level.

The 20 year vision for land use planning in the Orange Local Strategic Planning Statement ('this Statement'), outlines how growth and change will be managed to maintain the high levels of environmental amenity, liveability and landscape quality that characterises Orange. It identifies the special characteristics that contribute to Orange's local identity and recognises the shared community values to be maintained and enhanced. This Statement identifies 19 Planning Priorities to achieve the Council's vision for Orange, along with actions and the means for monitoring and reporting on the delivery of the actions. This statement is consistent with the NSW Government's strategies and plans for land use planning in the Central West - The Central West and Orana Regional Plan - and is aligned with Orange City Council Community Strategic Plan 2018 - 2028.

Policy context

The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) links the State and Regional vision through to the local planning context, while also ensuring planning responds to the adopted Community Strategic Plan (CSP).

Relationship to other plans



Regional Plan

The Central West and Orana Regional Plan sets out a vision that leverages the existing diversified economy by fostering innovation and improving transport and logistic connections while protecting and enhancing the significant landscapes and natural resources.

provide a high quality of life for people living in rural communities supported with health, aged care and other community services. Under the regional plan the Central West population is projected to increase from 285,500 as of 2016 to approximately 308,950 people by 2036.

District plan

There is no adopted district plan that applies to Orange. However two sub-regional strategies encompassing Orange, Blayney and Cabonne Councils are in effect and provide guidance at a sub-regional (district) level:

The Blayney Cabonne Orange Sub-regional Rural and Industrial Strategy (BCO), adopted in 2008, which seeks to guide and inform the LEP particularly in relation to agriculture, industry and large lot residential development. The BCO is currently under review.

The Orange Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 (REDS), adopted 2018, sets out a long term economic vision for the sub-region. It builds on the region’s endowments, specialisations and core competencies to guide investment over the four year period.

Community Strategy Plan

The Community Strategy Plan 2018 – 2028 (the CSP) is Orange City Council's blue-print to let us stay on track with what the community expects to happen. In that sense, the CSP document is the highest level of planning that our council will undertake.

The CSP is prepared after extensive community consultation that seeks to discover the priorities, values and needs of the whole community of Orange. Council uses the CSP as a 10 year guide to shape the development of Orange. The CSP informs the Delivery/Operational Plan and a Resourcing Strategy that encompasses workforce management, asset management and long term financial plans.

Consultation

Council prepared this Statement by building upon the results of extensive engagement undertaken in developing Council's Community Strategic Plan, during 2017-2018, including community feedback regarding what residents most like and dislike about Orange, and what residents would like to see retained and changed. The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Local Environmental Plan

Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 (the LEP) regulates land use within the Orange Council area. The LEP establishes a range of land use zones that determine what forms of development are permissible without consent, with consent or prohibited in different areas of Orange. Each zone includes objectives to inform assessment of development.

The LEP also provides a range development standards such as minimum lot sizes, building height and floor space requirements and also outlines the range of matters to be considered in the design of development.

Development Control Plan

Orange Development Control Plan 2004 (the DCP) provides the detailed design requirements for development in Orange. The DCP covers a wide range of issues including:

- Protection of natural resources and ecological values.
- Conserving our shared cultural heritage.
- Managing natural and technological hazards.
- Landscaping for aesthetic, ecological and climate benefits.
- Accessibility, transport and parking provision.
- Identifying and preserving neighbourhood character.
- Regulating signage and advertising to reasonable levels.
- Regulating subdivision of land for efficient use of infrastructure and public assets supported by open space, recreation and community facilities.
- Managing visual and acoustic privacy, solar access, overshadowing and visual bulk and scale.

Our place in the central west



Orange is strategically located in the heart of NSW.

Orange Local Government Area (LGA) Encompasses 284 km² bounded by Blayney Shire and Cabonne Shire councils. Orange LGA includes the regional city of Orange and the villages of Spring Hill and Lucknow. The land comprises part of the highly productive Mount Canobolas horticultural precinct which contributes strongly to both Orange and the regions reputation as a food and wine destination.

Positioned on the Mitchell Highway that connects Sydney through to Dubbo, Bourke and beyond. Orange has strong linkages with Bathurst, Dubbo, Parkes, Forbes and Cowra. Only three and a half hours from Sydney and a similar distance to the nation's capital Canberra. A modern airport at Spring Hill provides regular air services to Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne and by rail Orange is part of the Indian-Pacific route.

Within a broader context, Orange is identified in the Central West and Orana Regional Plan as a Regional City being one part of the Twin Centres of Orange and Bathurst. The Regional Plan identifies the role of Orange as providing higher order services to the wider region through the Western NSW Local Health Service Orange Hospital, Charles Sturt University and TAFE, a regional airport at Spring Hill.

Orange serves a broad region well beyond the LGA boundaries.

Orange provides higher-order services to the wider region through the Western NSW Local Health Service Orange Hospital, Charles Sturt University and TAFE, and a regional airport at Spring Hill. Orange is also home to the Head Office of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development as well as the commonwealth governments Regional Investment Corporation. With a strong retail and services sector Orange provides employment, shopping and trades to the region.

Orange is a growing community with opportunities.

At 30 June 2019 Orange LGA had an estimated population of 42,451 people and the city (SUA) had a population of 40,804 people, an annual growth of 1.1% and 0.9% respectively (ABS ERP Cat 3218.0). Orange Local Government Area contributed \$3.15 billion to Gross Regional Product (GRP) in 2019 (REMPPLAN estimate – RDA Central West), driven by health care, retail, mining, public administration, tourism and education.

The city includes new release areas for residential and industrial land uses. The housing stock caters to a wide range of household and lifestyle preferences supported by a broad and diverse local economy. As a key agricultural region Orange capitalises on being at the heart of NSW to drive tourism and recreation.

Orange is a productive community.

Expansive wine and horticultural industries throughout the Local Government Area underline Orange's reputation as a food and wine destination reinforcing the city's agricultural focus and support a significant tourism sector. Mining and support industries have expanded our technical and engineering strengths, a major hospital underpins a vibrant healthcare sector with over 100 specialists and allied health experts available, education has a strong and growing reputation for excellence and the tourism sector showcases the enviable lifestyle that Orange can provide.

Orange is a diverse community with deep roots.

The area's history began with the Wiradjuri people, who cared for the country for countless generations. Later European settlement brought new traditions and customs. Today, Orange welcomes people from all corners of the globe and is an established regional city with an enviable relaxed lifestyle, healthy and sustainable environment and opportunities for all.

Our Community

Who

Orange LGA is home to more than 42,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages Lucknow to the east and Spring Hill to the south. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (2016 Census).

Population

Orange is the 34th largest city in Australia and the 12th largest in NSW. The population of Orange has recorded growth over many decades and has been resilient through most droughts, recessions and changes in major industry employers. The 2001 - 2006 intercensal period during the millennium drought is the only period in the last 60 years where population declined marginally before returning to strong growth on the back of mining and investment in health services.

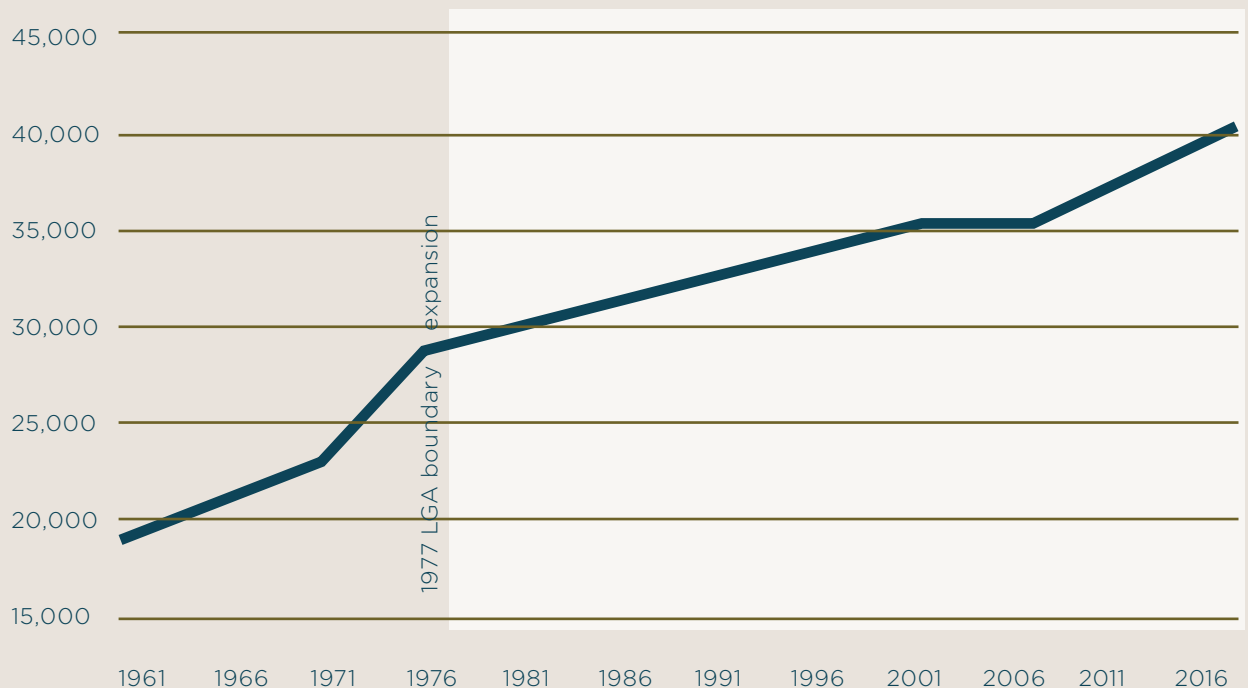
Orange is expected to grow to over 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of

65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW (2019 Department Primary Industries and Environment Population Projections).

Compared with NSW as a whole, Orange has slightly larger proportion of aged people as well as having more young people. While lone person households are more common than the state average (potentially accounting for the higher aged population), families are more likely to have children than the state average accounting for the higher young population. Orange has a lower proportion of people between 20 and 65 than the state average. This suggests that young people often leave to commence careers but many return to raise children.

While the aged population is higher than the state average the difference is not substantial indicating that Orange is not a major draw for retirees outside of the region but is likely to be well regarded in terms of services and lifestyle by locals and neighbouring shires.

Orange population source: census

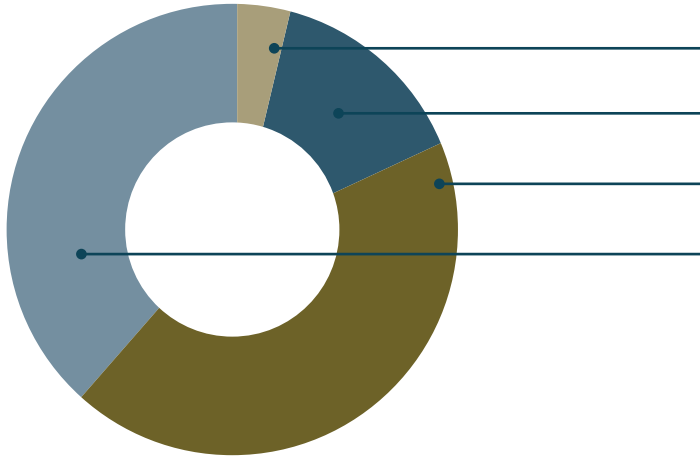




Census 2016	Orange	NSW
Population	40,344	7,480,228
Median age	37	38
Age 65+	16.7%	16.2%
Under 20	27.7%	24.5%
Male	48.6%	49.3%
Female	51.4%	50.7%



Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander People
2,549 or 6.3% Median age 20
Country of birth:
Australia, UK, India, NZ, Phillipines, South Africa
Languages:
English, Malayalam, Mandarin, Italian, Nepali, Cantonese

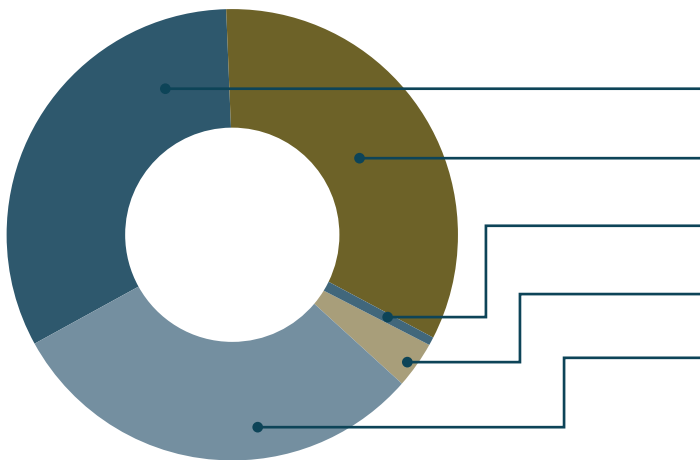


- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedroom
- 3 bedroom
- 4 + bedroom

Housing & Households

17,386 private dwellings

The average household size in Orange is 2.5 people, compared to 2.6 for the state. The median rent in "Rest of NSW" was \$350 per week, the same as in Orange (NSW Communities & Justice, Rent Tables, March Quarter 2019).



- Own with mortgage
- Rented
- Other
- Not stated
- Own outright



Private dwellings: 17,386



Household composition	
Families*	68.2%
Lone Person	28.6%
Group Households	3.2%

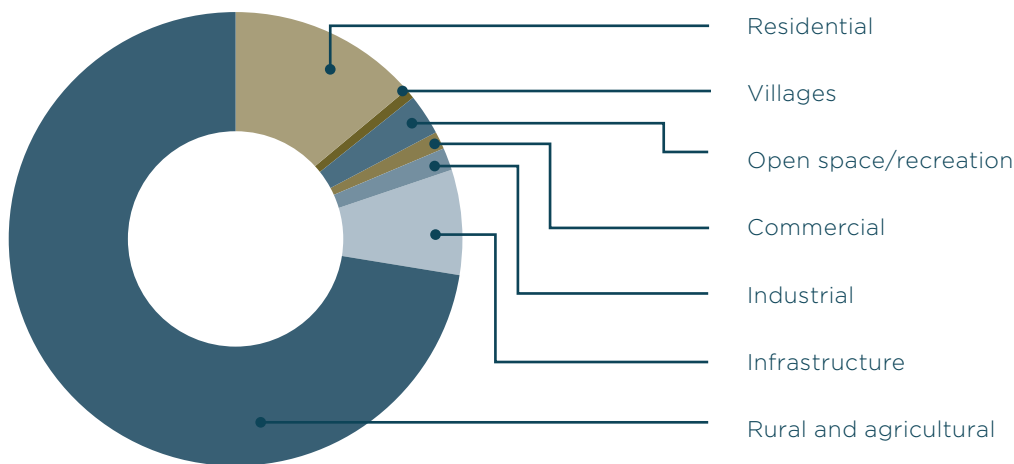
*Family composition	Orange	NSW
Couple with kids	38.2%	36.6%
Couple without kids	41.9%	45.7%
One parent family	18.8%	16.0%
Other family	1.2%	1.7%

Land Distribution

Orange is one of the smallest local government areas in regional NSW, measuring only 284 km² in area, with around 13.7% of this land zoned for residential use, the villages of Lucknow and Springhill comprise a further 0.3%. Open space and recreation accounts for 3.3%, industrial land occupies 1.7%, with 0.9% for commercial, 72.6% rural or agricultural, 7.1% infrastructure (major roads, airport, water storages and the like).

Notable large holdings include:

- Orange City Council 1983 ha including:
- Public Parks and Reserves 603 ha
- Orange Airport 440 ha
- Combined Water storages (Suma Park & Gosling Creek) 339 ha
- Charles Sturt University 444 ha
- NSW Trade & Investment 114 ha
- Crown land (including TAFE) 64 ha
- Department of Primary Industries 62 ha



Where

Orange is a thriving regional city located on the Mitchell Highway, just 3.5 hours' drive West of Sydney and North of Canberra. The Orange Local Government Area sits within the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri people. Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West Slopes and Plains.

History

The Orange region is part of Australia's 'historical heartland' with the discovery of gold at Ophir in 1851 resulting in a subsequent gold rush in the region. By the 1860s Orange had developed into an important business centre. The railway came in 1874 and by 1890 the Town Hall, Post Office and Court House in Orange were all built. The beautiful parks and gardens that are enjoyed in the city today were born of that era.

Nature

The spectacular natural environment and highly productive agricultural land contribute to a thriving tourism sector.

Orange has four distinct seasons, elegant streetscapes, beautiful parks and some of the best regional food and wine in Australia. The Orange region celebrates the beautiful great outdoors, a flourishing cultural scene, fine produce and cosmopolitan cafes and restaurants.

Production

There are more than 80 wineries and 30 cellar doors that regularly open in the region showcasing the areas award winning wines. Festivals and events showcase the quality regional produce with Food of Orange District (F.O.O.D) Week festivities, Wine Festival and the Orange Regional Farmers' Market celebrating this sector locally and attracting visitors to the region.

Work

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health, mining, retail, public administration, tourism and education.

Major employers in the area include Newcrest Mining, Orange Local Health Service, NSW Department of Education, Charles Sturt University, Orange City Council and the NSW Department of Primary Industries, as well as key businesses servicing these large employers including mining support businesses such as Pybar and Hort Enterprises.



Educational attainment		
	Orange	NSW
Bachelor or above	17.4%	23.4%
Adv Diploma	8.4%	8.9%
Cert IV	4.0%	2.8%
Cert III	15.0%	12.0%
Yr 12	11.0%	15.3%
Yr 11	3.5%	3.3%
Yr 10	15.2%	11.5%
Cert II	0.1%	0.1%
Yr 9 or below	10.6%	8.4%

The Orange region is well-served by educational facilities and community infrastructure, making it the ideal place to call home. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service, Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Service

Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange is also the key hub for retail, sports and extra-curricular activities for the region.

Orange boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Our Environment

Recreation is an important part of the lifestyle of residents of Orange and also attracts large numbers of visitors.

Passive recreation

Robertson Park

Located in the heart of Orange's main shopping and business area, Robertson Park offers space for quiet recreation next to a busy retail zone. The collection of established trees and grassed open spaces is popular with locals and visitors who pass through Orange on the Mitchell Highway (Summer Street) Street which borders the park.

The beauty of the park sees it chosen as a venue for high-profile community events such as the night markets during Orange's major food and wine festivals. The cenotaph at the southern end of the park is a focus for community commemorations such as Anzac Day and Remembrance Day.

Cook Park

Originally a public reserve in the 1840s, in 1873 the site of Cook Park was proclaimed as a park and in 1882 was officially named in honour of Captain James Cook. From the 1870s onwards the first trees were planted resulting in today's mature specimens. Cook Park is 4.5 hectares of parkland in the heart of Orange. Built alongside Summer Street, the park embodies the seasonal colours of Orange. Cook Park was laid out in a traditional Victorian design with straight paths and rows of trees, and much of the original design is still in place.

Botanic Gardens

Orange Botanic Gardens is a natural undulating 17 hectare site which features an impressive native and exotic plant collection. The Gardens were officially opened in 1988 for the Australian Bicentenary with plantings ranging from original native and exotic trees to newly developed displays.

Gosling Creek Reserve

Gosling Creek was named after Jonathon W. Gosling, a free settler who arrived in Australia by ship in 1827 and became the first property owner in the district. The reservoir provided the first town water supply to Orange after being officially turned on in 1890 by the NSW Governor Charles R B Carrington. Gosling Creek Reservoir is the first of three reservoirs which have been constructed in the Summer Hill catchment area. Gosling Creek Reserve has been reclaimed from a pine plantation and is undergoing regeneration from the remnant vegetation.

Trees of interest in the area also include two Giant Sequoia trees and one mature Deodar Cedar which are thought to date from the time of the official opening of the dam. Two of the trees can be found near the main entrance to the reserve on Forest Road.

Bloomfield Park

Bloomfield Park covers an area of approximately 21 hectares. A former sporting oval, the park now offers an established parkland setting with both native and exotic trees of considerable age. Two existing playing fields can be used for informal games of cricket and football, or for other activities such as kite flying. A sealed shared pedestrian/cycle path provides a link through the park from Huntley Road to Gosling Creek Reserve.

The Mountain

Mount Canobolas, an ancient volcano, stands 1395 metres above sea level. The mountain is the highest peak between the Blue Mountains and the Indian Ocean. A sealed but winding road takes visitors to the summit of the mountain. A stunning 360-degree view from the summit encompasses the city of Orange, the rolling countryside and the Blue Mountains in the distance.

A series of walking trails have been created to take bushwalkers around the mountain's attractions like Federal Falls, Mount Towac, Bald Hill and Young Man Canobolas.

The Lake

Located at the foot of Mt Canobolas is Lake Canobolas, a large tranquil lake that provides a range of activities with the changing seasons. The lake is fed by Molong Creek whose waters flow from melting snow and rain that falls on Mt Canobolas and the surrounding Towac Valley.

Following extensive rehabilitation work over many years the lake environs have an abundance of bird life and are home to a number of species of water fowl and native fauna. Keen eyes may occasionally observe a platypus surfacing on the still waters after it has been diving for prey amongst the silty bed of the lake, or spot an echidna searching for food or a wallaby browsing.

Active recreation

Wade Park

Wade Park is a sports ground originally constructed for cricket. The park has hosted Sheffield shield matches, an International T20 match between Hong Kong and Sydney Thunder plus a number of competitive A-League matches and City vs Country Origin NRL Game. The ground is home to the Orange Hawks' Group 10 rugby league team. It is also one of the home grounds for the NSW Country Eagles team that plays in the National Rugby Championship.

Sir Jack Brabham Park

Sir Jack Brabham was once the location of the Orange Airport and the surrounding roads formed part of the Gnoo Blas Motor Racing Circuit which operated between 1953 and 1961. The 21 hectare site is now home to cricket, soccer, softball and many varied junior sports carnivals and junior championships.

ANZAC Park

In 2009 the home of netball was relocated to the newly constructed multidisciplinary sports facility at Anzac Park which includes the new Sir Neville Howse Stadium. This facility includes the largest PCYC in NSW, four court indoor sports hall and multipurpose spaces for gymnastics, boxing, martial arts, dance and cultural activities. Externally, eight high quality mat surfaced netball courts have been constructed with lighting.

Skate Parks

Orange has two permanent skate parks and a relocatable skate park that can be moved around the city as required.

Golf Courses

Orange has two 18 hole golf courses, reduced from three by agreed amalgamation by 2 clubs in early 2020. The closed course will make way for the new sports complex at Bloomfield. The golf courses in Orange attract visitors from across the state and are often one of the deciding factors in people relocating to Orange.

Waratah Sports Club

The Club has 18.5 hectares of land and has eight full-size, multi-purpose playing fields, as well as areas for juniors and specialised athletics. Almost all have lighting.



Our Challenges



Economic challenges

Employment

To maintain a vibrant economy, Council must provide opportunities for a broad range of industries and businesses to operate, while minimising land use conflicts with nearby residents. To deliver meaningful careers for our growing population Council must work with the private sector to diversify the range of industries and services in Orange.

Evolving Work Practices

There has been significant speculation over the recent years that working from home and tele-commuting can become a reality, in turn making regional areas more appealing for professionals to call home. The social distancing restrictions through the Covid-19 pandemic has shown the speculation was well founded and anecdotal evidence has shown that people are relocating out of the Greater Sydney area to places like Orange to enjoy the benefits of Orange lifestyle while maintaining their careers in Sydney. To further facilitate this, careful consideration will need to the installation and upgrades of physical and wireless connectivity in the city.

Education

The existing schools, TAFE and university campus are all highly valued assets that contribute to our workforce skillbase, research, administrative, academic and cultural capacities. We need to expand upon these foundations to broaden the range and extent of expertise. Additionally we need to improve on supporting our entrepreneurial base to tap into this educational resource and generate the rewarding careers and vocations that will sustain our future generations.

Tourism & recreation

Orange has established a strong and enviable brand, and with good transport linkages within the region as well as direct flights to Sydney and interstate we are well placed to capitalise on this strength. However, the popularity of the regular FOOD and Wine week festivals, as well as major sport and music events, shows that our capacity to stage and host the next level of events requires more visitor accommodation across a range of price points, more and larger venues for conferences, concerts and events, and continued investment in sporting and cultural infrastructure.



Built Environment challenges

Infrastructure

The framework that underpins any city is its essential infrastructure. Water & sewer, transport, energy and telecommunications underpin services such as schools, hospitals, child care, libraries, galleries, theatres, stadiums and sports fields. Combined with public realm enhancements of our streets, parks and reserves infrastructure provides an often hidden enhancement of city life. These are a mixture of public and private assets which must be maintained and augmented to cater for a growing and aspirational population.

Housing

The most significant challenges in land use planning facing Council include meeting future housing demands within the limits of available land whilst preserving productive agricultural land. Different age brackets, cultural backgrounds and family compositions require a diverse range of housing forms, yet what is built for today may need to adapt for tomorrow. As the main regulator of the built form Council must work to deliver appropriate guidelines and controls to guide the industry and deliver housing that meets current and future needs.

Transport

Orange's distinctive character and special sense of place, as well as ensuring an adequate capacity of infrastructure to support the growth in population, particularly regional population growth and the road network.

Land availability for urban development, including housing, is constrained by: urban water catchments, protection of ecological values, preserving primary production, naturally occurring asbestos, topographical.

New release areas and/or intensification of existing urban areas require additional infrastructure and services. This affects Council infrastructure including sewer and water reticulation, local roads, footpaths and cycleways, community parks, gardens and sportsfields, as well as community centres, library and gallery services to name a few. Growth also requires other, non-council, utilities like electricity, gas and telecommunications.

Growth also generates demand for public / private sector developments such as health, education and training facilities, retail and office premises, industrial, warehousing and logistics centres. These and other developments will take up available land and add to parking demand and traffic generation.

Orange has over 350 Heritage items and 5 Heritage Conservation Areas recognised as important to be retained for future generations, including buildings, gardens, archaeological sites, roads and areas which define the stages of European settlement from the early 1830s when the area was known as Blackmans Swamp through to the early twentieth century.



Environmental challenges

Water security

As an inland regional city that is not located on a major river Orange will always need to be strategic, resourceful and efficient in the capture, treatment, use and re-use of water. Demand side management, stormwater harvesting, pipelines linking catchments, treatment and re-use of greywater and other strategies and initiatives can all help to stretch the resource further. Land use regulation and development controls also form an important part of the picture by ensuring that development is appropriately designed to conserve and efficiently use water whenever possible.

Ecological

Orange has a strong agricultural background that has resulted in disturbed landscapes. Yet there are many areas of native habitat and vegetation scattered across the Council area. Preserving viable remnants and building linkages, particularly from Mount Canobolas through to bushland in Cabonne northeast of the City must be a priority. Enhancing riparian corridors through and around the City can play a pivotal role in this regard.

Agriculture

With highly valued agricultural soils, particularly to the south of the city, Orange must protect and support primary production. We face strong pressure for rural-lifestyle properties close to the city that consume significant amounts of land and typically have negligible food production. Balanced against this is a need to foster innovation in agriculture, including smaller holdings, to ensure the sector can respond to changes in demand for different types of produce as well as avoiding barriers to entry for new farmers with different land management approaches. Not all farming enterprises need 100ha of land to be viable.

Natural Hazards – Ultraviolet Radiation

While there are numerous benefits to an active outdoor lifestyle, it can increase exposure to the sun's ultraviolet radiation. To minimise the risk of melanoma Council and the community need to include provision of shade in both the public and private domains. Street trees, awnings and other built form solutions need to be valued for this important health benefit.

Natural Hazards – Bushfire

As the process of climate change unfolds the risk, severity and duration of the annual bushfire season will continue to be a risk that needs to be managed. While the extent of bushfire prone lands within the Orange LGA is minimal, grassfires can also pose significant risks. Continued development of the city, including greenfield subdivisions and rural development may expose more people, property and assets to the hazard. Appropriate planning and design responses can help to mitigate the risk and need to be considered at each step.

Natural Hazards – Flooding

While Orange is not located on a major river system, storms can occur anywhere and may deliver large volumes of water over a short period of time. Modelling and historical rainfall data help to inform the management and design responses to flooding but need to be updated regularly in response to changing patterns of development. Both greenfield and infill development can increase the extent of impermeable surfaces, altering the hydrological cycle with implications for both upstream and downstream properties.



Cultural challenges

Youth

Like many regional areas many of our young people move away after high school to pursue education or career opportunities elsewhere, and while the Charles Sturt University campus does draw in a growing number of students this does not fully offset the departures. Census data indicates an inflow of people in their 30s and 40s in the peak family formation age range. Therefore our youth challenge is two-fold. First, we need to deliver the best environment for school age children, educationally, recreationally and culturally. Second, we also need to improve the range of opportunities for local children to be able to remain in Orange beyond their formal schooling. This includes supporting jobs that lead into rewarding careers, housing to meet the needs of first homebuyers, recreational and cultural options that appeal to young adults.

Inclusiveness

The demographics of Orange are evolving and becoming more diverse over time. To maintain social cohesion our city needs to ensure that the needs of all groups and

backgrounds are accommodated. To achieve this requires that our rules and regulations are flexible and adaptable to the varied demands that will be placed on them, yet stringent enough to prevent exclusionary forms of development.

Aged

Nationally, Australia has an ageing population and this is also reflected in Orange. Being a regional centre with excellent health facilities and various lifestyle benefits draws in retirees from the surrounding region as well as tree changers from elsewhere. Provision of aged care and appropriate housing forms to enable people to age in place is needed to meet the needs of this demographic. Access to services, venues and events is a critical to ensuring Orange is aged-friendly. This relies on more than convenient parking and must include transportation modes that respond to those less mobile.

Orange: Vision Statement

LIVE

Our shared vision is for Orange to be a healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community. We recognise the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

PRESERVE

Our shared vision is to balance the natural and built environment. We aim to ensure that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. Our community is strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD.

PROSPER

Our shared vision is to be a smart, innovative and resilient economy. We will aim to provide the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. We will aim to strengthen and diversify our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers.

COLLABORATE

Our shared vision is to forge a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. We will aim to develop future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs identified priorities during community consultation. We expect the community will look to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.



A photograph of a person in a dark vest and shorts running on a golf course. In the foreground, there is a 'START' sign on a metal stand. The background shows a crowd of people and trees. The text 'Our Shared Values' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Our Shared Values

Over the next 20 years as Orange grows and changes to meet community needs, a key priority for Council will be to maintain the high levels of environmental amenity, liveability and landscape quality that characterises Orange.

Cultural Goals

Heritage

Our heritage will be protected and conserved; development will be of high-quality design sympathetic to the character of our neighbourhoods. A dominance of landscape over built form will be enhanced particularly within conservation areas, with design ensuring views to and from Mount Canobolas and other key landscapes are protected where viable.

Orange's environmental heritage – Aboriginal, landscape and built form, – will be recognised, valued and protected, providing the community with a sense of living history and a physical link to the work and way of life of earlier generations.

Employment

Our youth will be able to find and pursue interesting and rewarding careers locally. New arrivals will bring additional skills and talents to enhance the vitality of the local economy. A growing mix of talent will enable Orange to tap into new and emerging sectors that will in turn provide opportunities for new businesses to flourish. Self employment and home based businesses will contribute to work-life balance outcomes.

Engagement

Our community, stakeholders and interest groups are actively consulted on policies and projects that guide the growth and management of Orange.

Economic Goals

Diversification

Our economy will build upon its strengths while adding new and emerging sectors to build resilience, increase career options and improve the range of goods and services available locally, which will in turn reduce the amount of expenditure escaping our city and help to draw more trade to Orange.

Agribusiness

Agriculture and related enterprises will continue to provide a strong contribution to the local economy and underpin the clean, sustainable and environmentally friendly branding of Orange as a food and wine destination.

Visitor Economy

Visitation will continue to play an important role in Orange's productivity and employment with key attractors including food and wine, sporting events and passive recreation in scenic environments.

Health

Our public and private hospitals, medical centres, doctors, nurses, specialists and allied health professionals deliver a range of exceptional health outcomes to residents of Orange and throughout the region. In turn the community supports our medical fraternity with a range of supporting services, facilities and advocacy to enable them to pursue their primary mission.

Education

Our schools, TAFE and university - supported by industry through traineeship and apprenticeship programs – will provide a strong and growing range of educational opportunities locally.

Environmental Goals

Water security

Stormwater harvesting, water sensitive urban design and a network of pipelines will continue to underpin the urban water supply. The catchments of Suma Park dam and Gosling Creek dam will be managed to promote water quality. Demand side management will encourage residents and businesses to be efficient and practical in their water usage.

Energy Security

Renewable energy sources will be encouraged throughout the city and deployed sensitively to respect heritage and streetscape values. Developments will respond to micro-climate opportunities and seek to minimise the need for heating and cooling through passive solar design. Landscaping will assist in moderating temperature variations.

Climate Resilience

The effects of climate change and natural hazards will be managed through good planning, ensuring resilience and a sustainable urban environment. Waste outcomes will be safe, efficient and cost effective, maximise recycling, and well-planned waste infrastructure will contribute to the built form and liveability of the community. Tree coverage will be enhanced to mitigate the heat island effect and maintain the landscape amenity of Orange.

Ecological Protection

Our waterways, wetlands, parks and native vegetation will be maintained and enhanced where possible to promote positive biodiversity outcomes. Mature urban trees will be valued not only for their scenic contribution but also in terms of water and air quality and reducing the urban heat island effect.

Built Environment Goals

Housing

Housing opportunities and choice will continue to be provided to cater for changing demographics and population needs, ensuring that resident amenity is maintained. Housing growth will be in the form of infill development and selected greenfield subdivision releases. Opportunities for medium density residential development will be fostered close to the CBD, while the scale of development will respect the human scale of neighbourhoods and the established character.

Open Space and Recreation

Management of existing open spaces will continue to provide important passive and active recreation opportunities. Parks, sports fields, walking tracks, and other public spaces will be maintained and enhanced to support healthy lifestyles. Open spaces will also be valued and maintained for ecological benefits and as important contributors to air and water quality.

Transport and Traffic

Improved traffic solutions to ease congestion will continue to be advocated for. Sustainable transport, such as buses, cycling and walking will be encouraged for a healthy, active community. Council will be responsive to flexible and innovative solutions.

Neighbourhoods and Villages

Neighbourhood and local centres will support the community as great, connected places. The country town atmosphere and character of centres will be retained as Orange grows and changes to meet community needs.

Orange: Action Plan

LSPS Framework Documents

Status / Function	Document	Review frequency	Next Review Due
Framework	Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)	Every four to seven years*	2023
Core - Internal	Community Strategic Plan (CSP) - Review	Every four years,	2021
Core - Internal	Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	Every five years	2024
Core - Internal	Development Control Plans (DCP)	Every five years	2020
Core - External	Sub-Regional Rural and Industrial Strategy	Every five years	2020
Core - External	Orange Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy	TBD	TBD
Socioeconomic	Local Housing Strategy	Every seven years	2020
Socioeconomic	Business Centre Review Strategy	Every seven years	TBD
Socioeconomic	Tourism Strategy	TBD	TBD
Socioeconomic	Health & Education Strategy	TBD	TBD
Socioeconomic	Disability Inclusion Action Plan	TBD	TBD
Environmental	Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy	TBD	TBD
Environmental	City of Orange Heritage Manual	Every ten years	2021
Environmental	Urban Efficiency Strategy	TBD	TBD
Environmental	Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study	Every ten years	TBD
Environmental	Orange Street Tree Master Plan	TBD	TBD
Resourcing	Workforce Management Plan	Every four years	2021
Resourcing	Long Term Financial Plan	Every four years	2021
Resourcing	Asset Management Plan	Every four years	2021
Resourcing	Development Contribution Plans	Every four years	2021
Monitoring & Reporting	Community Strategic Plan (CSP) - Reporting	Annually & quarterly	2020
Monitoring & Reporting	State of the Environment (SoE) report	Annually	2020
Socioeconomic	Recreational Needs Study	five yearly basis	TBD
Resourcing	Public Lighting Strategy	five yearly basis	TBD
Socioeconomic	Arts and Cultural Strategy	five yearly basis	TBD
Resourcing	Integrated, place-based transport strategy	five yearly basis	TBD

OVERVIEW

Implementation of the Local Strategic Planning Statement is comprised of two core elements.

- The ongoing review, maintenance and updating of the LSPS framework, comprised of various strategies and policies that supports the LSPS.
- Identification within the LSPS of Planning Priorities and associated actions consistent with the framework.

LSPS Framework

Orange City Council has adopted a policy framework to support the role of the Orange LSPS in planning for the development of our community. This approach acknowledges the 'line of sight' strategies and plans required by the Act as 'Core' LSPS documents and supplements this with a range of supporting strategies and plans to help inform and guide specific elements of the strategy.

PLANNING PRIORITIES

To achieve the 20-year vision for Orange, the LSPS has identified the 19 Planning Priorities, shown in the Policy Line of Sight table. These indicate the focus of future strategic planning work in Orange, which are consistent with the:

- Directions of the Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Strategic direction for Orange expressed in the Orange City Council Community Strategic Plan, 2018-2028.

ACTIONS

Orange's Planning Priorities will be delivered through actions to be undertaken by Council over the coming years. These may include the research of identified planning issues, preparation of strategies or policies, implementation of specific projects, or amendment to existing Council plans such as Orange's Local Environmental Plan or Development Control Plans.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Council will monitor and report on the implementation of the actions to ensure that the planning priorities are being achieved. This will, as much as possible, be aligned to other Council review and reporting processes such as:

Rolling Review of Orange's Policy Framework:

- This approach is consistent with the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework under the Local Government Act 1993, which recognises that council plans and policies are inter-connected.
- This Statement will be reviewed at least every seven years pursuant to section 3.9(1) of the Act. The intention is to align the review with the Community Strategic Plan (CSP) which is required to be reviewed every four years.



Policy Line of Sight

	Live			Prosper	
	A city for people	Housing the city	A city of Great Places	A well Connected city	Jobs and skills for the city
Premiers Priorities (2015-2019) (2019-2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting our Kids Reducing Domestic Violence Reoffending Reducing Youth Homelessness Tackling Childhood Obesity 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making Housing More Affordable Improving Education Results Delivering Infrastructure Creating Jobs 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting our most vulnerable children Increasing permanency for children in out-of-home care Reducing domestic violence reoffending Reducing recidivism in the prison population Reducing homelessness Towards zero suicides 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bumping up education results for children Better customer service Improving outpatient and community care 	
NSW Government Central West and Orana Regional Plan	Direction 5: Improve access to health and aged care services Direction 29: Deliver healthy built environments and better urban design	Direction 25: Increase housing diversity and choice Direction 26: Increase housing choice for seniors Direction 27: Deliver a range of accommodation options for seasonal, itinerant and mining workforces Direction 28: Manage rural residential development	Direction 4: Promote and diversify regional tourism markets Direction 12: Plan for greater land use compatibility Direction 16: Respect and protect Aboriginal heritage assets Direction 17: Conserve and adaptively re-use heritage assets	Direction 10: Promote business and industrial activities in employment lands Direction 18: Improve freight connections to markets and global gateways Direction 19: Enhance road and rail freight links Direction 20: Enhance access to air travel and public transport	Direction 2: Grow the agribusiness sector and supply chains Direction 3: Develop advanced manufacturing and food processing sectors Direction 6: Expand education and training opportunities

Preserve			Collaborate	
A city in its landscape	An efficient resilient city	An inclusive city	A city supported by infrastructure	A collaborative city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping our Environment Clean 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving Government Services Improving Service Levels in Hospitals Creating Diversity in the Public Sector 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of Aboriginal young people reaching their learning potential Greener public spaces Greening our city 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving service levels in hospitals World class public service 	
Direction 1: Protect the region's diverse and productive agricultural land	Direction 9: Increase renewable energy generation	Direction 7: Enhance the economic self-determination of Aboriginal communities	Direction 21: Coordinate utility infrastructure investment	Direction 22: Manage growth and change in regional cities and strategic and local centres
Direction 8: Sustainably manage mineral resources	Direction 11: Sustainably manage water resources for economic opportunities			Direction 24: Collaborate and partner with Aboriginal communities
Direction 13: Protect and manage environmental assets	Direction 14: Manage and conserve water resources for the environment			
	Direction 15: Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change			
	Direction 23: Build the resilience of towns and villages			

Policy Line of Sight

	Live	Prosper
Orange Community Strategic Plan	<p>A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.</p> <p>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</p> <p>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</p> <p>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community’s lifestyle and social needs</p> <p>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents’ wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological.</p>	<p>A smart, innovative and resilient economy.</p> <p>Objective 11: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</p> <p>Objective 12: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</p> <p>Objective 13: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</p>
Orange City Council – Our Planning Priorities	<p>Planning Priority 1 Capitalise on Orange’s character, lifestyle and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents.</p> <p>Planning Priority 2 Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas.</p> <p>Planning Priority 3 Provide a range of facilities and services to meet community needs, and foster a culturally rich, creative and socially connected Orange community.</p> <p>Planning Priority 4 Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations.</p> <p>Planning Priority 5 Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.</p> <p>Planning Priority 6 Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.</p>	<p>Planning Priority 7 Leverage Orange’s rural character to support diverse industries such as value-added manufacturing and food tourism.</p> <p>Planning Priority 8 Support the growing healthcare sector and related industries in the health precinct at Bloomfield around Orange Health Service.</p> <p>Planning Priority 9 Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.</p> <p>Planning Priority 10 Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.</p> <p>Planning Priority 11 Provide for opportunities for local employment.</p>

Preserve	Collaborate
<p>Balancing the natural and built environment.</p> <p>Objective 7: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</p> <p>Objective 8: Managing our resources wisely</p> <p>Objective 9: Infrastructure for our growing community</p> <p>Objective 10: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets</p>	<p>Leadership and partnership</p> <p>Objective 14: An informed community</p> <p>Objective 15: Leaders in our community</p> <p>Objective 16: Strong relationships</p> <p>Objective 17: Responsible governance</p>
<p>Planning Priority 12</p> <p>Protect and conserve the natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage of Orange.</p> <p>Planning Priority 13</p> <p>Protect, conserve and enhance Orange’s urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.</p> <p>Planning Priority 14</p> <p>Protect, conserve and enhance the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of Orange’s scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas.</p> <p>Planning Priority 15</p> <p>Manage energy, water and waste efficiently to ensure a sustainable urban environment.</p> <p>Planning Priority 16</p> <p>Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.</p>	<p>Planning Priority 17</p> <p>Plan for industrial land and protect industrial areas from incompatible land uses</p> <p>Planning Priority 18</p> <p>Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure.</p> <p>Planning Priority 19</p> <p>Work together with Government agencies and other stakeholders to promote good outcomes for Orange.</p>

Policy Line of Sight

	Live	Prosper
Supporting Strategies, Plans and Policies	<p>Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy (OSSS) To be reviewed and updated with a new housing strategy in 2020.</p> <p>Future City To be launched in 2020</p> <p>Heritage Infill Guidelines</p>	<p>Activate Orange</p> <p>Orange, Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS) 2018 - 2022 Adopted 2018 with a review and updated process commencing in 2020</p> <p>Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO) To be reviewed and updated with a new more focussed industrial and employment strategy in 2020</p> <p>Business Centres Review Strategy (BCR) To be reviewed and updated in 2022</p>

Preserve	Collaborate
<p>Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)</p> <p>The industrial component of the BCO is to be superseded by the forthcoming review industrial and employment review in 2020.</p> <p>The rural residential component of the BCO is to be superseded by the forthcoming housing strategy in 2020.</p> <p>The remaining agricultural component of the BCO is to remain in effect until a new strategy can be prepared.</p> <p>Heritage Strategy</p>	<p>Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)</p> <p>Adopted XX to be reviewed and updated XX</p>

Capitalise on Orange’s character, lifestyle and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents.

Rationale

A strong vibrant community is one that can provide a growing range of services and facilities for locals and visitors alike. As well as providing immediate economic benefits tourism serves to introduce the community to new people and positive tourist experiences encourage people to settle in Orange. New residents bring with them skills, experiences and new capacities which in turn benefit the broader community.

Such growth in population makes new enterprises viable, diversifies the economy and builds economic resilience. Local character, heritage and a relaxed lifestyle are instrumental to the ability to attract tourists and new residents. Accordingly Orange seeks to leverage the reputation, assets and environment built up over many decades and generations.

Tourism numbers and population growth also serves as a natural form of feedback and evaluation. Strong numbers coming in demonstrates that the community is on the right path and delivering a city, culture and environment that is desirable and affordable.

Council will seek to ensure ongoing opportunities for urban development. Protection of rural lands and primary production means this will need to include appropriate density of development in established areas. Such density will in turn need to be balanced with protecting the heritage and lifestyle values that are currently enjoyed.

Actions

1. Review the Local Environmental Plan to consider additional opportunities for Tourism related developments.
2. Review the Local Environmental Plan on a regular basis to update the heritage listings.
3. Review and update the City of Orange Heritage Manual by 2023.
4. Review and update heritage study, amend LEP to include recommendations.
5. Review and update heritage infill policy.
6. Collaborate with neighbouring Councils and regional forums to promote Orange.
7. Continue to attract tourism related events to Orange that add to an active year-round calendar.
8. Facilitate the development of venues in appropriate locations to cater for new and diverse activities.
9. Facilitate the development of tourist and visitor accommodation in appropriate locations and for a wide range of price points. Review and update the Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS) by 2024.
10. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study be prepared and maintained in close consultation with Aboriginal communities and/or groups
11. Council develop a Temporary Activations Policy, based on the framework of the NSW Streets as Shared Spaces program as a vehicle to test ideas and community acceptance for public realm interventions

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to the number of new dwellings approved.
- Track and publish statistics in relation to the amount of tourist and visitor accommodation in Orange on an annual basis.
- Track and publish statistics in relation to the number of heritage assistance grants provided.
- Maintain a calendar of tourist related events on Councils website.
- Create and maintain a directory of venues able to host events, conferences and seminars in and around Orange in conjunction with Orange 360.
- State of the Environment Reporting
- Monitor and publish the estimated resident population (ERP) of Orange on an annual basis.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Accommodation providers
- Local businesses with skill shortages
- Orange360
- Relationship to Other Plans
- Heritage Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Tourism Strategy
- City of Orange Heritage Manual
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas.

Rationale

The supply of land for new residential development and the capacity for infill development are important factors in maintaining a balanced housing market.

When insufficient land is available land values may rise to a point that effectively prices out most aspiring home builders. Conversely if too much land is available competition between developers may drive margins too low to be profitable resulting in land banking.

Insufficient land in greenfield areas may stimulate demand for infill development in established areas. However existing home owners may oppose such developments partially out of concern for impact on property values. In the broad sense infill development pressure may actually underpins property values overall. Existing residents may also be concerned over intensification and changes to the general character of their neighbourhoods.

Infill development therefore needs to be managed so as to 'fit' the character of the area and respond harmoniously with its surrounds. This requires a more nuanced and skilful design than would be typical of greenfield developments and a more constrained level of design freedom.

Accordingly, there is a need to provide an appropriate amount and mix of new release areas in locations that can be readily serviced with infrastructure and community facilities. Balanced against this is a need to examine development controls and requirements in relation to infill development of established areas.

Council will continue to support the delivery of residential release areas and promote diversity in the housing stock to reflect the composition of the Orange households. This will be achieved through preparation, review and updating of local housing strategies and associated development controls.

Actions

1. Prepare a revised housing strategy, informed by affordable and accessibility requirements, to replace the Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy.
2. Ensure a stable supply of residential land, supported by infrastructure, to provide housing opportunities for new residents.
3. Review the subdivision code to reflect the Disability Inclusion Action Plan recommendations.
4. Review and update development controls in relation to established areas, particularly heritage conservation areas and other neighbourhoods where the established character should be maintained or enhanced.
5. Review and update the Development Contributions Plans
6. Council require new subdivisions, greenfield estates and rezoning proposals to include measures that respond to and incorporate green grids and networks

Monitoring and Reporting

New housing strategy to be published on Councils website, with annual figures on residential subdivisions and dwellings approved as well as residential construction and occupation certificates issued. The annual report to include a breakdown on the composition of new housing construction in terms of size and number of bedrooms as it relates to the household composition of Orange.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Architects and designers
- Building construction firms
- HousingPlus and other housing services

Relationship to Other Plans

- Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy (OSSS)
- Orange Local Housing Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Subdivision Code
- Development contributions plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy 70 - Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004

Provide a range of facilities and services to meet community needs, and foster a culturally rich, creative and socially connected Orange community.

Rationale

The attraction of living in Orange, and surrounding areas, is boosted by provision of facilities and services that promote social connection, cultural exchange, creativity and other community needs.

A diverse and dynamic community generates opportunities, both economic and social, that empower residents and improve living standards. Creativity can lead to new businesses, products and services being established or expanded. This may create employment opportunities or enable residents to acquire goods locally that were previously not available.

Quality of life depends upon more than economic opportunity. Social cohesion adds a sense of belonging and improves security. Connection among people builds support networks, both formal and informal, that reduce isolation, enhance well being and improve mental health outcomes.

Both the public and private sector contribute to this fabric of social capital. Council has a role to play both directly and indirectly. Directly as a provider of various services to the community and indirectly as the regulator of development Council establishes the planning controls that all providers need to follow.

As new providers and services emerge in response to changing community needs, periodic reviews of planning controls must ensure that requirements are not onerous or unduly restrictive. At the same time new development can be disruptive and stressful for neighbours, so the planning system must continue to provide a framework that supports stability for residents while encouraging innovation in this sector.

Council will address the needs of the community, both directly and through the support of 3rd parties, to promote social, cultural and creative vibrancy. This will involve advocacy, assistance in seeking funding, periodic reviews of planning controls, as well as ongoing liaison with various community groups to stay informed on the aspirations of our residents.

Actions

1. Support and facilitate existing and emerging festivals and events, especially those that tap into culture, creativity and diversity.
2. Require all Council supported events to incorporate accessibility measures.
3. Review planning controls in relation to festivals, events and tourism
4. Review planning controls in relation to community services and facilities.
5. Monitor grant funding sources with a view to alerting our community to potential opportunities via the news section of Councils website.
6. Council prepare an Arts and Cultural Strategy, in consultation with a broad range of community groups, sectors and peoples

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to events sponsored by Council

Publish a calendar of events on Councils website.

Key Stakeholders

Residents

Relationship to Other Plans

- Heritage Strategy
- Tourism Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007

Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations.

Rationale

Safe, secure and affordable housing is a fundamental component of modern life. A stable home provides the basis from which people participate in the broader community, and allows them to pursue with confidence their goals and ambitions.

It follows that an effective housing supply must meet the diverse range of needs of the entire community. Homes that suit families may not be suited to lone person households, Buildings designed for young able-bodied people may not be useable by elderly, infirm or disabled people. Homes built for and by the wealthy may be out of the reach of lower socio-economic people with limited options.

Supply and demand alone only tell part of the story. Inadequate supply of land and limited opportunities for infill development drive costs and prices up. Such constraint would restrict new development, impact on the construction industry and price some households out of the market.

People will always seek the highest standard of accommodation that their circumstances allow, and naturally the construction industry will preference those projects with higher profit margins. Consequently the construction industry has a clear tendency to focus on the upper end of the market.

Conventionally this focus on the upper end of the market may still address the needs of the mid – lower end. This occurs through a trickle down effect, as new homes are occupied at the upper end of the market, their vacated homes become sold/rented to mid level households who in turn vacate homes that become available to the lower end of the market.

However when a community experience population growth, particularly through in-migration, this trickle down effect becomes disrupted. New residents participating in the market add to demand for their respective level and if the industry is not supplying new stock at that price point housing stress is likely to increase.

Therefore the industry must be encouraged to deliver a broad range of housing forms at a range of price points. Adequate supply of land in residential release areas that respond to a range of lot sizes and prices will go some way to reducing housing stress.

Council will seek to encourage the delivery of housing that reflects the range of household composition across Orange. This will involve reviewing planning controls in relation to lot sizes, as well as density and design controls and contribution plans to ensure that requirements do not unduly constrain the ability of the construction industry to meet the real needs of our community.

Actions

1. Review the Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy and replace with a Local Housing Strategy
2. Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan with provisions tailored to the various forms of residential development.
3. Council prepare an Arts and Cultural Strategy, in consultation with a broad range of community groups, sectors and peoples
4. Council evaluate the Government Architect or NSW guideline documents, such as 'Better Placed' and 'Designing with Country' when updating the LEP and DCP in relation to housing supply

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to subdivision of land and new dwelling approvals.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Property developers and construction companies
- Landowners identified in housing strategies as potential sites for developments
- housing service providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy
- Local Housing Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Servicing Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy 70 - Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004

Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.

Rationale

The built form environment has a substantial influence over the day to day lives of residents. Issues around scale, density, access to sunlight, aesthetic presentation as well as acoustic and visual privacy all have an influence over the quality of life and psychological health of people.

Building construction quality or standards effect the durability, maintenance costs and energy efficiency of the structure and the safety, comfort and ease of access for occupants. Externally, construction standards may impact upon neighbours in terms of acoustic amenity, protection from stormwater runoff and potential for erosion or landslip.

Quality buildings are also more energy efficient, passive solar design reduces the need for artificial heating and cooling, resulting in smaller and potentially quieter air conditioning compressors.

Durable buildings require less maintenance and have longer structural lifetime and so consume fewer materials. Designs that are adaptable enable buildings to have multiple uses over their structural lifetime reducing the need for demolition and rebuilding, again saving materials and reducing waste being sent to landfill.

Therefore buildings need to be well designed and constructed:

- to provide safe, efficient and fit for purpose environments for occupants,
- to preserve amenity for neighbours,
- to reduce energy consumption and waste generation,
- to contribute to the broader community by enhancing the public realm.

Meeting such design standards can bring additional costs to construction projects and this could limit the provision of some housing forms that may in turn limit housing availability for some sectors. In response to this Council will seek to enable innovative forms that meet the above concerns while also catering for under served sectors of the community.

Through the land use planning system Council will ensure that new developments respond positively to resident, and neighbour, amenity. This will entail a review of planning controls and requiring all new greenfield rezonings and large subdivisions to be supported by a masterplan or dedicated DCP chapter that considers the needs of our diverse households.

Actions

1. Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan to deliver a well rounded synthesis of:
2. Enhancing residential amenity
3. Water Sensitive Urban Design principles
4. Ecologically Sustainable Development principles
5. Universal Design Principles
6. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles
7. Planning for Bushfire Protection 2018 recommendations

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish non-identifying statistics in relation to development objections
- Publish non-identifying numbers and types of amenity complaints and concerns - distinct from new development objections (eg. noise, privacy concerns, solar access, barking dogs and the like) to gain a better understanding of the matters affecting the community so that reviews of planning controls can proactively seek to prevent these matters in future.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Architects and building designers
- Construction companies

Relationship to Other Plans

- Orange Development Control Plan
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.

Rationale

Both passive and active forms of recreation have important benefits for all people in terms of both physical and psychological health. Recreational opportunities also enhance tourism by providing more reasons to explore the area, activities to engage in and experiences to share.

While much recreation happens in private yards and gardens, public recreation brings social opportunities to meet new people with similar interests, which in turn builds community and social cohesion. Recreational facilities help to foster sporting and athletic talent and enables Orange to gain economically from the tourism derived from hosting events.

Expanding the range, availability and quality of recreational assets makes Orange a desirable place to live and work. Attracting new residents leads to more participants and members for sporting and recreation groups. A thriving sport and recreation community expands the range of options for residents.

Providing public recreational opportunities, both passive and active, is especially important in areas where intensification occurs, or is likely to occur. Apartments and other households with minimal private open space need access appropriate public spaces. In turn such spaces need to be designed and maintained to encourage their ongoing use.

Council will support and provide for the recreational needs of our community on an ongoing basis to ensure that all residents and visitors have access to both passive and active recreation forms to benefit their physical health as well as the opportunity to connect with nature for the important psychological benefits that provides.

This will be achieved through ensuring that new greenfield

estates incorporate appropriate levels of public open space and that existing natural features are preserved and enhanced where possible. Embellishment of public open spaces will be designed and implemented in an accessibility friendly manner so that all of our residents are able to use these assets in a fair and equitable manner.

Actions

1. Review and update the Orange City Council Recreation Needs Study
2. Require residential rezoning of more than 15 lots to include space for public recreational activities commensurate with the scale of the area to be rezoned, or planning agreements to embellish existing nearby public open space
3. Council undertake a public space audit as a precursor to updating the Recreational Needs Study, the audit to include identifying gaps in pedestrian and cyclist access to recreational facilities across the LGA

Monitoring and Reporting

- Publish statistics in relation to visitor numbers to Orange and patronage of recreational facilities where possible.
- Seek statistics from local sports organisers on the number of registered and active participants.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Local and regional sports organisers
- Tourism operators and accommodation providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Tourism Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Recreation Needs Study
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Leverage Orange’s rural character to support diverse industries such as value-added manufacturing and food tourism.

Rationale

Logistically, being located in the centre of the state enables our industries to tap into a wide range of resources, services and goods from across NSW and beyond. With a growing population base and diverse skill base a wide array of industries can be attracted to and grow in Orange. Our location also enables Orange to be a hub for firms and government agencies to connect with rural and remote populations. These advantages are also enhanced by connection to a rich and authentic rural character.

Our heritage and history, with the initial discovery of gold in Australia and our association with Banjo Paterson underline the agricultural and rural aesthetic. The built form of Orange, particularly in our heritage conservation areas, preserves the look and feel of a country town. Combined with extensive orchards, vineyards and farming enterprises generate a relaxed rural feel.

Our location and proximity to Mount Canobolas provides high grade soils that underpins the agricultural sector, which in turn sustains a strong food tourism brand for Orange. Value-added manufacturing is able to leverage the food tourism brand and rural character to boost both exposure and perceived quality for local products.

In collaboration with neighbouring shires Council will seek to protect this established character, through ensuring development in rural areas is consistent with rural enterprises and designed to protect views and scenic values as well as retention and enhancement of native vegetation to retain a natural backdrop.

Rural-residential lifestyle developments will only be considered where it can be clearly demonstrated that rural enterprises are not impacted. Such developments will also be required to adopt a sympathetic rural character in their design and embellishment. This will be identified in planning controls related to lifestyle developments.

Actions

1. Review the Orange Local Environmental Plan (LEP) to provide more opportunities for value-added manufacturing, food tourism and other industries in appropriate locations.
2. Review the Orange Development Control Plan (DCP) to ensure industry in rural areas is appropriately designed and operated to protect the rural character and operational integrity of surrounding farms.
3. Review DCP provisions in relation to rural building design requirements to limit intrusive elements in scenic areas.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to rural residential lifestyle estates
- Publish statistics in relation to key tourism events, such as food and wine week where available.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Farmers
- Tourism operators and accommodation providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)
- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production and Rural Development) 2019

Support the growing healthcare sector and related industries in the health precinct at Bloomfield around Orange Health Service.

Rationale

The Orange Health Service and surrounding medical facilities in Forest Road, combined with rural medical training from public universities, make Orange a focal point for health services across the region. First class facilities and higher order services attract specialist medical services that benefit both local and regional health outcomes.

Other medical and related services across Orange more generally provide convenient localised access.

To support and sustain this vital sector Council and the community must maintain a strong program of advocacy and collaboration. Locally based and visiting medical staff, as well as students, need to be able to access appropriate and affordable housing. The needs of allied health professions and supporting industries must be accommodated to fully leverage the existing assets.

Additionally Council will enable these services throughout the urban fabric of our city by ensuring that planning controls recognise the value these services have for residents and allow for flexibility in the design and siting of health services.

This will be identified in planning controls and conceptual precinct plans as they are prepared.

Actions

1. Review the Orange Local Environmental Plan to ensure that there are opportunities for healthcare and allied professions in appropriate locations and zones.
2. Review the parking requirements for healthcare and allied professions.
3. Review other design requirements to ensure that protection of residential amenity is retained while also allowing flexibility to provide for the sometimes specific needs of different health care facilities.
4. Advocate for additional facilities in the health precinct to deliver a wider range of health and related services.
5. Support and advocate for the establishment and growth of a rural medical school in conjunction with tertiary education providers and the health service facilities.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to traffic volumes and parking demand in Forest Road.
- Report on advocacy measures taken by Council to assist the sector
- Seek out data from other stakeholders in relation to patient and medical student outcomes.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Doctors, nurses and allied health professionals
- Universities and training providers
- Medical and other scientific research organisations

Relationship to Other Plans

- Health & Education Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007

Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.

Rationale

While building design and subdivision layouts create the underlying structure of a neighbourhood it is the actual use of public spaces that establish atmosphere, vibrancy and community.

Empty places, while functional, lack a sense of welcome and conviviality. Conversely activities in the public realm bring people together and create opportunities for incidental interactions, which help build neighbourhood spirit. To facilitate this outcome the embellishment and design of the public realm needs to go beyond the functional aspects of traditional engineering and enable people to linger and mingle.

For this the public realm needs to accommodate a range of outdoor and street activities, which may include: outdoor/footpath dining, vending machines, advertising, filming & photography, busking & public address, temporary displays, markets, festivals and stalls, mobile food and drink vending, charity (donation) bins, public meetings, public collections & surveys, Hoarding & scaffolding, Parades, marches & demonstrations, Guided tours & group activities.

Not all activities are suitable in all locations and Council needs to develop focal points and linkages. This urban fabric can then be activated with events, formal and informal, to encourage people to meander and encounter each other in passing. Each encounter building upon the last to create a sense of familiarity and trust.

Council will continuously seek to embellish the public realm in local and neighbourhood centres to increase the value of these places to local residents. This will involve working with the community in each location to establish the vision and priorities people have for their neighbourhoods. This in turn will feed through to reviews of planning controls and integration with other policies and programs as appropriate.

Actions

1. Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan to include provisions relating to cyclist parking and end-of-trip facilities in commercial precincts.
2. Improve pedestrian linkages throughout the city, particularly in proximity to significant destinations and parks.
3. Develop a comprehensive outdoor and street activities policy in relation to public land and road reserves.
4. Review and update plans of management for all parks and reserves.
5. Develop precinct level masterplans for all commercial areas within Orange.
6. Council undertake a program of preparing neighbourhood character statements across the LGA in consultation with residents and the community, to be included in the Development Control Plan
7. Council prepare a lighting strategy to enhance our streets, parks, recreational facilities and other public spaces

Monitoring and Reporting

- track and publish statistics in relation to the number and type of street activity approvals sought
- Spatial identification of local and neighbourhood centres and collation of suggestions and requests received in relation to those centres.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Local and neighbourhood enterprises
- public transport providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Business Centres Review Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Future City
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.

Rationale

Other than online activities, physical access is a prerequisite for all activities and enterprises that people need to use. Traditionally developments are designed to cater for private vehicles with parking requirements being the main focus. Alternative modes of transport include walking, cycling, public transport and ride-share services, all of which are more ecologically sustainable and reduce emissions. Additionally active transport has health benefits and is more readily available to people with limited incomes.

Access is also related to physical and cultural impairment. Disabled parking spaces are only one measure that seeks to improve access for these groups. Building standards from access ramps to disabled toilets help to make our city more welcoming to all.

Businesses seek locations that maximise the population catchment that can easily reach and access their premises. Increased density, in appropriate locations, results in a greater local population that may sustain shops and services within a walking distance catchment, negating the need for private transport.

Additionally private vehicle ownership forms a significant component of most household budgets. Studies overseas have shown that cyclists spend more money per capita in their local economies, increasing the amount of money in local circulation compared to motorists (given that at least the capital cost of the vehicle leaves the local economy).

Council will therefore seek to promote alternative active modes of transport by reviewing development controls so that the built form of the city becomes more accessible over time. Pedestrian and cyclist facilities will be elevated in status to match that of other modes of transport and access requirements of all residents, including those with physical or cultural impairment, are given proper consideration.

This will involve review and updating of relevant policies plans and controls.

Actions

1. Incorporate recommendations of Disability Inclusion Action Plan into the DCP
2. Review, Maintain and update the Disability Inclusion Action Plan and Orange Mobility Map
3. Require Greenfield subdivisions involving new roads to include footpaths and pedestrian friendly layouts by minimising path gradients and maximising permeability with mid-block connections.
4. The cycling network and pedestrian access and mobility plan (PAMP) be reviewed on a four yearly basis
5. Council investigate and promote innovative transport solutions to service schools and other public and community facilities

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to traffic volumes, parking utilisation, parking fines.

Key Stakeholders

- Taxi operators
- Bus operators
- Residents
- Cyclists and pedestrians
- Challenge Disability Services, LiveBetter
- NSW Roads and Maritime Services

Relationship to Other Plans

- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Access & Mobility Plan
- Orange Development Control Plan 2004
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007

Provide for opportunities for local employment.

Rationale

Employment opportunities provide multiple benefits to society and individuals. For the individual it provides an income source, a sense of purpose, an ability to contribute and a chance to connect and interact.

Income from employment reduces homelessness and housing stress. A gainfully employed community builds wealth and cohesion, while reducing incidents of crime.

A diversified economy provides a wider range of occupations, which in turn builds up the local skill base, and generates career pathways. More opportunities and diversification also increases the range of services and goods available locally. A stronger local skill base enables new businesses to start and expand.

Council has a significant role to play in helping to boost employment. From ensuring enough land is appropriately zoned for commercial, industrial and tourism purposes through to advocacy and tangible assistance where the return to the community is likely to be significant.

Council will review internal plans, policies and controls to assist the generation of local employment. This includes ensuring that land use regulation caters for future growth and expansion of industry, commerce, retail, tourism, health and education sectors.

This involves ensuring that relevant strategies are reviewed and updated on a timely basis and also ensuring Council maintains a flexible and responsive posture so that unforeseen opportunities can also be harnessed as they arise between strategy reviews.

Actions

1. Monitor the take up rate of industrial land and seek to maintain a 10 - 20 year supply.
2. Review and update the Blayney Cabonne Orange rural and industrial lands strategy in conjunction with partner councils.
3. Advocate for local employment opportunities with State and Federal government agencies.
4. Pursue grant funding opportunities to assist new and growing local businesses.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to the take up rate of industrial and employment land.
- Track and publish non-identifying data on the number and type of economic enquiries received by Council.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Employers
- Job Network operators
- Orange Chamber of Commerce

Relationship to Other Plans

- Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)
- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies



Protect and conserve the natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage of Orange.

Rationale

Our heritage is derived from many sources and retains the stories of previous generations in a tangible form. The names of places, parks, streets and buildings punctuate our conversations; we navigate our city through the landmarks of buildings and landscapes; our memories recall people, events and stories sparked by a familiar sight or sound.

Our workplace banter, school day adventures and family gatherings are woven into the places where they happen. The sights and sounds of our journeys to work, shops and schools become familiar patterns in our daily lives, such that we often notice changes more starkly than may be warranted.

Whether built, natural or cultural these values underpin our sense of identity and character. To be a strong community requires a rich heritage to remind us of who we are and where we come from.

Heritage is important to all members of the community, indigenous and non-indigenous alike. Yet we acknowledge that a living thriving city must continue to evolve over time. Each generation layers their own experiences over those that came before and this will include building new places and adapting the old.

Therefore heritage does not prevent new development but asserts influence over design, placement and scale. It calls for harmony, not mimicry, so that our past can still be read, remembered and shared. The new should be a welcome extension or reinterpretation of the old, not a replacement.

In this respect Council will maintain a heritage inventory and appropriate protections within the planning controls. Reviews and updates will involve community and landowner engagement and the generated resource will be made available to the public for research and general interest purposes, subject to protection of privacy requirements.

Actions

1. Regularly review and update the heritage inventory and associated heritage listings in the Local Environmental Plan.
2. Consult on a regular basis with the Local Aboriginal Land Council and broader Aboriginal community in relation to indigenous heritage matters.
3. Council will consult and collaborate with the local Aboriginal community in relation to public realm projects to elevate the profile of indigenous culture across the LGA

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to heritage grant funding and applications.
- State of the environment reporting

Key Stakeholders

- Indigenous custodians of the land.
- Local Aboriginal Land Council.
- Owners of listed heritage items
- Residents, particularly those within heritage conservation areas
- Farmers, as custodians of natural heritage assets.

Relationship to Other Plans

- Heritage Strategy
- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Protect, conserve and enhance Orange’s urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.

Rationale

Urban trees, bushland, waterways and land form combine to provide a variety of ecological services that are often underappreciated due to being “free” to those who benefit. These services include:

Reducing the urban heat island effect, in turn reducing energy demand for air conditioning.

Increased shade also reduces exposure to ultraviolet radiation and may contribute to reducing incidence of melanoma.

Vegetation of all forms also removes carbon from the atmosphere and may sequester carbon into the soil in the form of roots and organic matter.

Plants also assist in cleaning the air of particulate pollution that may otherwise impact on respiratory health.

Filtering stormwater runoff improving water quality creating a healthier environment and pre-treating a resource that can then be harvested to supplement the urban water supply.

Providing habitat to urban and urban-peripheral wildlife, including birds, lizards, insects and other biota. The foraging activities of such wildlife clean up or dispose of unpicked fruit and other organic matter. Processing the nutrients back into the environment before such build up could become problematic.

Council will seek to maximise the benefits of these services to our community through a combination of direct management of the public realm and appropriate planning requirements for new developments.

Relationship to Other Plans

- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Orange Street Tree Master Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Actions

1. Review and update the Orange Street Tree Master Plan by 2023.
2. Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan to:
3. Require greenfield subdivisions to protect and enhance waterways and riparian corridors.
4. Require multi dwelling housing to include a minimum area of deep-root landscaping for trees, proportional to the scale of the development
5. Council seek to preserve and enhance the urban tree canopy throughout Orange and establish a target canopy coverage rate for the urban areas accompanied by a replacement planting ratio within the DCP
6. Council prepare a Strategic Urban Biodiversity Framework (SUBF) in line with Greener Places Design Framework provided by the Government Architect NSW

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to street tree planting and replacement.
- Publish statistics in relation to tree preservation orders.
- Publish statistics in relation to landscaping related conditions of consent on new developments.
- State of the environment reporting

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Tourists
- NSW Office of Water
- Local Land Services

Relationship to Other Plans

- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Orange Street Tree Master Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Protect, conserve and enhance the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of Orange’s scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas.

Rationale

It is easy to underestimate the importance of scenic values in the broader civic and development context. Aesthetic and cultural values of the environment are often correlated with other beneficial outcomes, but are also important in their own right.

These include tourism by providing a desirable backdrop to the visitor experience as well as generally coinciding with ecological values. Attractive landscapes also provide important psychological benefits to the community and boost overall lifestyle amenity.

Additionally Scenic values do not have to be of iconic status, such as views of Sydney Harbour or the Opera House, to be worthy of preserving. Instead the features that comprise the local context are what give a place a sense of identity and character. Our backdrops are valued for helping to make Orange recognisable.

The distinctiveness of local elements is what establishes our brand as a community. Our brand helps to draw people to Orange specifically ahead of simply any regional centre.

The entrances to our city serve to create a sense of arrival and welcome. The Mountain, visible from many parts of the City, connect us with nature. Heritage buildings, sites and areas are seeded throughout our city linking us to our past and recording our stories.

The rural and agricultural lands surrounding our City and villages provide a relaxed and bucolic setting, maintaining a connection to nature and the land. Vistas and view corridors are sustained by ensuring the scale of development does not crowd out the scene and is instead enhanced with landscaping and rural styles of construction

Council will manage these values through land use planning, zoning and heritage protection controls.

Actions

1. Retain appropriate land use zones in scenic areas to avoid inappropriate development in highly visible areas.
2. Review and update the Development Control Plan in relation to design and siting requirements on land of scenic significance.
3. Review and update the city of Orange Heritage Manual by 2021.
4. Council establish and update rural guidelines for the design and siting of farm buildings, fencing and earthworks to allow for the efficient operation of agriculture while minimising the potential visual impact on scenic landscapes

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics relevant to environmental standards
- State of the environment reporting

Key Stakeholders

- Indigenous custodians of the land
- Residents
- Tourists
- Office of Environment and Heritage
- Local community groups

Relationship to Other Plans

- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Manage energy, water and waste efficiently to ensure a sustainable urban environment.

Rationale

Orange is a large, growing inland regional city that uniquely is not located on a major river. Together with Australia's variable climate this means that water security is an important ongoing challenge. Council will continuously seek to enhance and improve water management for the benefit of our community.

Through our renowned storm water harvesting approach new development and greenfield release areas can be designed to be water neutral in normal weather conditions. Infill development can be encouraged to incorporate rainwater harvesting and grey water reuse. Water tank rebates are already in place for households and will be continued.

Landscaping of development and existing homes can be encouraged to adopt water efficient species to build drought resilience. Other water sensitive urban design principles can be incorporated into both the public and private realm.

Energy efficiency is important on both environmental and economic grounds. As a significant land and building owner Council needs to set an example and stretch ratepayers funds further. Street light upgrades to more energy efficient forms as well as targeted retrofits of buildings will reduce carbon emissions and Councils power bills.

Waste streams can be minimised through reduction, recycling and reuse efforts. Opportunities should always be sought to view the material as a potential resource. Green waste can be composted to provide nutrients to gardens.

All council assets will be managed consistent with this priority and Council will seek to assist residents and other groups within the community through a mix of direct assistance where appropriate and creation of informative and educational resources specific to Orange.

Actions

1. Provide assistance to households to improve water efficiency.
2. Produce and publish a list of water efficient plants suitable to the local climate.
3. Seek opportunities to install solar panels at all Council owned buildings.
4. Continue to upgrade streetlights to more energy efficient forms.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to energy, water and waste.
- Report on energy consumption and generation as part of the annual budget process.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Local businesses
- Farmers
- Relationship to Other Plans
- Urban Efficiency Strategy
- Asset Management Strategy
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004



Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.

Rationale

Orange's terrain, of rolling hills with farms and orchards interspersed with bushland provides a rural setting around the city.

Some areas of the municipality are more prone to natural hazards including bushfire and flooding. Land in the vicinity of Mount Canobolas, for example, is bushfire prone due to the presence of State Forests and other large bushland areas.

The diverse mix of farming enterprises from orchards and vineyards through to grazing and cropping have adapted to the variable climate of the central west. This adaptability is facing new challenges from climate change.

Climate change is resulting in increasing temperatures and dryer weather patterns, more extreme storms could also be anticipated which will exacerbate these natural hazards. This poses a challenge for Orange in meeting the needs of current and future population. Placing development in hazardous areas or increasing the density of development in areas already subject to hazardous conditions increases the risk to people and property.

However Orange, and the broader central west region, remain popular destinations for both visitors and tree-changers seeking to relocate from congested metropolitan areas. Our economy remains strong and robust further enhancing the attraction for new residents. Therefore as Orange continues to grow, incremental loss of vegetation and expansion of urban areas will alter continue.

At the micro-climate level New roads, driveways and buildings absorb, hold and re-radiate heat, raising the air temperature, adding to an urban heat island effect. Orange's location in the central west and elevation above sea level means that it does not experience extreme high temperatures to the same extent as other regions to our

west, however high temperatures can occur, adding to energy demand for cooling. Maintaining an urban tree canopy cover and ensuring good building design is thus important to help mitigate the heat island effect.

Additional population will also continue to add, incrementally, to the demand for water. Orange is not located directly on a major river and the water supply is principally derived from a modest catchment area feeding into Suma Park dam. This has been supplemented in recent years with various initiatives such as storm water harvesting, raised dam walls and pipeline connections to the Macquarie River and other regional storages. These measures have improved the supply of water by increasing and diversifying the effective catchment area, improving storage capacity and enabling the resource to be reused.

On the demand side of water there are more options to be explored. From encouraging water efficient appliances, rainwater tanks and grey water reuse through to including stormwater capture as a priority in subdivision design.

Actions

1. Consider initiatives that respond to the impacts of climate change, mitigate the urban heat island effect and reduce vulnerability to extreme heat.
2. Ensure development, including rezonings, is consistent with the Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study.
3. Maintain, and review as necessary, existing planning controls and objectives within Orange's Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plans relating to natural hazards and climate change.
4. Prepare planning controls for the Orange LEP and DCP to require that new greenfield subdivisions are designed to facilitate stormwater harvesting on an estate wide basis.

5. Undertake an Urban Efficiency Strategy to enhance local resilience and to guide the security of water and energy supplies while minimising waste generation.
6. Council prepare planning controls for the LEP and DCP to address the hazard of Ultra-Violet (UV) radiation and the need for shade within the public and private realms.
7. Council work with the Rural Fire Service to review bushfire mapping and appropriate planning controls” – note that RFS has oversight of bushfire mapping
8. A disaster recovery strategy be developed and maintained to address recovery after natural hazard events and ensure that local and regional hazard risk assessments inform land use planning decisions
9. Planning for population growth be located and designed to minimise exposure to natural and technological hazards
10. Hazard planning and disaster resilience principles be developed for inclusion in the Development Control Plan.
11. Development controls in the LEP and DCP be reviewed to encourage adaptable and resilient building designs.
12. Council support ‘urban farming’ particularly on flood prone or otherwise constrained land to showcase production systems to the visitor economy, mitigate the urban heat island effect and contribute local produce with reduced food miles.
13. Council allow for the planting of appropriate trees along roadsides and other public lands in rural areas, particularly in combination with farm windbreaks, to improve shelter from strong winds and storms while enhancing local ecological outcomes.
14. Council support initiatives that seek to improve access to renewable energy, telecommunications (including internet services) for remote and isolated properties.
15. Council develop and adopt planning controls within the LEP and DCP that enable innovative and/or unconventional forms of primary production where they can be shown to sustain or improve productive output

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to water supply and consumption levels, including figures on stormwater harvesting and pipeline transfers between catchments.
- Publish statistics in relation to the urban tree canopy including number of street trees, numbers lost (to development or natural causes), replaced and added.
- Through aerial images map the canopy coverage across urban parts of Orange to identify which streets and neighbourhoods have opportunity to improve coverage.
- Annual State of the Environment Reporting
- Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study – April 2019, to be reviewed by 2030.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Farmers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Urban Efficiency Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004

Plan for industrial land and protect industrial areas from incompatible land uses

Rationale

Industrial activities are an important part of the local economy that contribute to employment, economic resilience and are enablers of other economic sectors. Many industries generate unavoidable impacts such as noise or heavy vehicular traffic that would be detrimental to more sensitive land uses such as residential, tourism or commercial activities.

Some industrial activities require a regional location either to access rural suppliers or because metropolitan land values are prohibitive. Each regional centre has its own particular strengths drawn from the range and scale or primary production occurring in that location and enhanced by the skill base of residents and the services available from existing firms.

The current location of industrial zoned land is the result of many land use decisions over the course of Oranges development. Historically, land along the railway corridor was designated for this style of development. Subsequent growth of the city has resulted created significant amount of interface between industrial and residential land.

The original placement of industry alongside a rail line is clearly of a logistical nature, however contemporary industrial development is rarely dependent upon direct access. Freight rail typically seeks to minimise the number of stops by consolidating loading to designated inter-modal hubs. Thus freight that is intended for rail haulage will typically rely upon road connections for “last mile” movement making road and highway access more important and some sectors are also likely to seek access to air transport options. Therefore the presence of the rail corridor should not be viewed as fundamental to any specific industrial estate.

Many of Oranges inner industrial sites are experiencing a transition from conventional ‘industrial’ forms to more trade and service sector uses. This is partly in response to land use conflict resulting in noise and other complaints driving some operators further out, and partly in response the higher land value typical of inner central locations which are in demand from higher order developments – primarily retail, commercial and bulky goods.

Newer industrial estates, beginning with the Leewood estate in the 1970s through to Narrambla and Clergate have moved outwards allowing for industrial traffic flows to be separated from more urban traffic. Providing specific locations for industry to cluster together enables them to operate away from those that would be most impacted.

Future industrial land should therefore be segregated from those most likely to be affected. Buffers around such areas may provide opportunities to establish ecological corridors as a visual screen and where acoustic issues require physical separation the intervening land can be considered for a range of beneficial uses from sports fields to stormwater retention basins or artificial wetlands.

Existing industrial land where it is isolated from residential and other land uses should be retained, however where industrial sites interface with more sensitive uses a transition to more benign forms should be considered if and when current operators move on. This could be in the form of higher order uses or a transition to medium density residential development, but such a change must ensure that there remains an adequate supply of employment lands overall.

Actions

1. Review and update of the sub-regional strategy with neighbouring Councils to prepare a new Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy.
2. Avoid or minimise the extent of Industrial to non-industrial land through appropriate land use zone patterns.
3. Review and update Development Control Plan provisions relating to developments located on the edge of industrial estates.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to industrial subdivision and take up rates.
- Complete review and update of BCO by 2021

Key Stakeholders

Sub-regional partners Blayney and Cabonne Shire Councils

Relationship to Other Plans

- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007

Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure.

Rationale

The orderly and efficient use of land is dependent upon provision of relevant infrastructure. The costs of infrastructure need to be equitably spread among the beneficiaries. Inter and intra-regional infrastructure requires a partnership approach across all tiers of government and the private sector.

Most forms of development require some level of infrastructure. Smaller scale development can frequently be catered for within the existing capacity limits, but it is important to recognise the cumulative effect of many such developments over time. Development Contribution Plans are the primary method by which these effects can be equitably managed.

Imposition of caps on contribution plans significantly constrains the ability of Councils to manage these costs. Any shortfall can only result in one of four outcomes. 1) forgone development opportunities, 2) cost burden being shifted onto other ratepayers, 3) project specific planning agreements, or 4) grants or other opportunistic funding sources. Each of these options is problematic in its own way and for this reason Council will continue to advocate for the removal of contribution plan caps.

Specific infrastructure domains include transportation, communications, education, recreation, healthcare, social & cultural needs to name a few.

Transportation is vital to keep Orange connected with the rest of the state and Australia. The movement of people and goods depends upon external road, rail and air links across the region and between various destinations. All linkages need to be maintained and enhanced where possible. Internal transport relies heavily upon the local road network for both private and public transport options. However pedestrian and cycle way networks are also important in enabling alternative modes of transport.

While connections with Sydney should always be strengthened, enhancing other intra-regional connections boosts productivity by enabling localised supply chain and value-adding networks, which help to diversify local economies and boost regional resiliency. In short vibrant and viable regions provide an alternative lifestyle to Sydney that can alleviate congestion on traffic and housing stress in metropolitan areas.

Communications infrastructure can reduce physical distance and reserve transport capacity. Improved digital access enable regional firms and individuals to market services directly to the world, raising incomes and living standards and diversifying the skill base of regional centres. Early and rapid provision of new and innovative technologies is essential to limit the loss of regional talent to metropolitan areas.

Notwithstanding the benefit of reducing pressure on Sydney, strong regional centres provide social cultural and economic benefits in their own right. Tourism, sport and recreation are all able to flourish in regional areas where land prices and space are more available.

Actions

1. Review and update the Orange Development Contributions Plan.
2. Review and update sewer and water servicing strategies.
3. Regularly monitor water consumption and supply to inform water security projects and related advocacy.
4. Regularly monitor traffic and parking levels across the city and promote alternative travel modes to reduce private vehicle dependency.
5. Promote the retention and enhancement of rail and air services to connect Orange with key centres around Australia.
6. Research and prepare an Airport master plan in close consultation with the community and key airport users.
7. Council advocate at all levels of government for the provision and enhancement of train and bus services to and within the Orange LGA
8. Council consult with Department of Education in relation to review and updates of contributions plans, particularly for greenfield areas and areas anticipated to undergo urban intensification
9. Consideration of Green Infrastructure be included in all reviews and updates of servicing and infrastructure strategies and contribution plans

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to development contributions levied and spent.
- Track and publish information on the current capacity levels of existing infrastructure.
- Review Development Contributions Plan by 2022

Key Stakeholders

- Infrastructure NSW
- Infrastructure Australia
- Transport for NSW
- CASA & Airservices Australia
- Essential Energy / Transgrid
- NBNco and other telecommunications providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Development Contributions Plan
- Asset Management Strategy
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

Work together with Government agencies and other stakeholders to promote good outcomes for Orange.

Rationale

Orange does not exist in isolation from the rest of NSW or Australia. Our residents, like any other, contribute to the state and the nation in many ways from taxes and productive output through to custodianship of the land and culturally. Our residents and community rightly expect strong representation with all tiers of government and public sector agencies.

Advocacy is important to ensure a regional voice in decisions that impact upon our city, surrounds and residents. Economic and employment opportunities in both the public and private sector need to be extended beyond the metropolitan out to the regions to enhance both living standards and local economic resiliency.

Investment, whether for infrastructure or other projects, by the State or Commonwealth has great potential to catalyse regional economic activity while simultaneously increasing the contribution that Orange and surrounding areas can make to the State and Federal economy. Such investment can be seen as a return to local taxpayers and producers.

Additionally regional residents have legitimate expectations to access services and facilities that are available to metropolitan people. Regional residents contribute to the tax base directly and, by virtue of living outside metropolitan areas, we reduce pressure and congestion on metropolitan infrastructure and these savings should be recognised.

To ensure that Orange and the regions continue to provide an alternative to metropolitan lifestyles it is important to ensure that all services, facilities and infrastructure upon which our community depends are of the highest standard possible.

Positive environmental outcomes also need to be pursued to further enhance local resiliency, residential attraction and avoid the costs associated with remedying degradation. As a minimum maintenance of current environmental values should be considered as the baseline, with a focus on continual improvement and enhancement wherever possible.

Actions

1. Respond (ongoing) to State and Federal government exhibitions of discussion papers and draft policies / legislation.
2. Review (ongoing) State and Federal government funding initiatives and programs for applicability to projects within Orange and the region so as to deliver better outcomes to ratepayers at least cost.
3. Advocate (ongoing) for Orange, and regional NSW more broadly, to benefit from government expenditure and employment opportunities.
4. Advocate (ongoing) for investment in regional infrastructure as a catalyst to enhance the economic contribution and growth of Orange and regional areas.
5. Maintain clear and current data on local environmental and economic indicators to serve as an evidence base for advocacy work.
6. Council consult with Department of Education in relation to population growth as it relates to school infrastructure

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to state and federal grant funding.
- Publish on Councils website copies of Council submissions to State / Federal exhibitions of discussion papers, draft policies / legislation.
- Work with the community to identify and publish a priority list of potential infrastructure and other projects for investigation and further advocacy, to be updated periodically.

Key Stakeholders

- NSW & Commonwealth Government including all agencies and departments
- Neighbouring and regional Councils
- Orange Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Community groups and organisations

Relationship to Other Plans

- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Sub-Regional Rural and Industrial Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Appendix

Related Legislation and State Policies

- Local Government Act 1993
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000
- State Environmental Planning Policy 70 – Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production and Rural Development) 2019
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- The Heritage Act 1977
- Heritage Regulations 2012
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Related sub-regional plans and policies

- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)

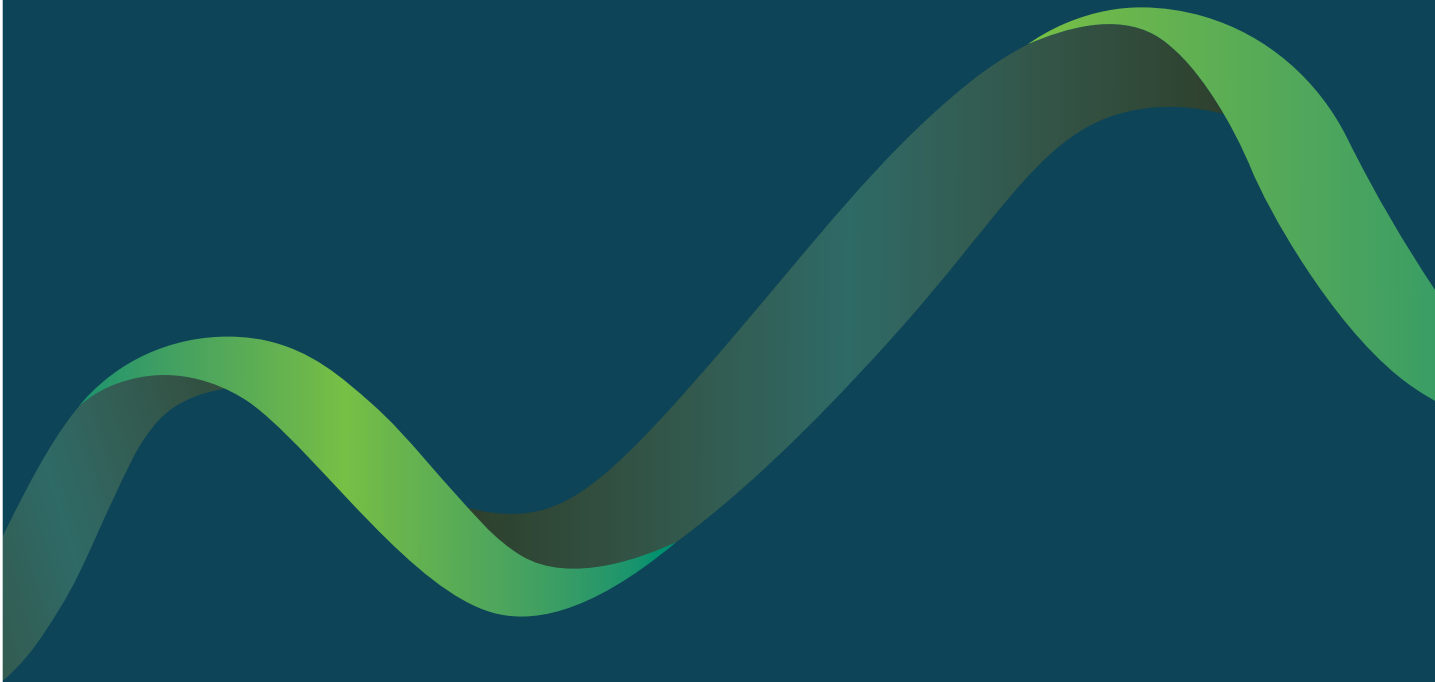
Related Orange Council plans and policies

- Main Town Planning Framework
- Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011
- Orange Development Control Plan 2004
- Orange Development Contributions Plan
- Subdivision Code
- Residential

- Orange Local Housing Strategy
- Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy (OSSS)
- Commercial & Industrial
- Tourism and Recreation Strategy
- Business Centres Review Strategy
- Recreation Needs Study
- Future City
- Natural Environment
- Urban Efficiency Strategy
- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Orange Street Tree Master Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- Built Environment
- Heritage Strategy
- City of Orange Heritage Manual
- Social and Cultural
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Health & Education Strategy
- Infrastructure & Engineering
- Asset Management Strategy
- Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study

Glossary of Terms

- **Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study**
- **Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy**
- **City of Orange Heritage Manual**
- **Council** means Orange City Council.
- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design**
- **Development Contributions Plan** is the document that sets out the rationale, calculations, rates and methods by which financial contributions are levied on certain forms of development.
- **Disability Inclusion Action Plan**
- **Green Grids/Networks**
- **Green Infrastructure** is the network of natural and semi-natural systems including bushland, parks, private gardens, rivers and streams and native vegetation.
- **Grey Infrastructure**
- **Local Aboriginal Land Council** means the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.
- **Local Government Area (LGA)** means the geographic area of Council.
- **Local Housing Strategy** provides the basis for future residential land releases, as well as infill and medium density housing options.
- **Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)**
- **MasterPlan**
- **Orange Development Control Plan 2004 (DCP)** is closely associated with the LEP and governs the design requirements of development throughout the LGA.
- **Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP)** is the principle land use regulation document governing development in the LGA. It establishes permissibility, various development standards and matters for consideration.
- **Orange Mobility Map**
- **Orange Street Tree Master Plan**
- **Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP)**
- **Planning for Bushfire Protection 2018** is prepared and maintained by the NSW Rural Fire Service and provides guidance and requirements for development and subdivisions in or near bushfire prone lands.
- **Plan of Management (PoM)**
- **Public Space** includes all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive', and these include:
 - a) Public open spaces: active and passive (including parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and publicly accessible bushland).
 - b) Public facilities: public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities.
 - c) Streets: streets, avenues and boulevards, squares and plazas, pavements, passages and lanes, and bicycle paths.
- **Recreation Needs Study**
- **Strategic Urban Biodiversity Framework (SUBF)**
- **Sub-regional Strategy** means the Blayney, Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy.
- **Water-Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)** refers to a series of design principles intended to minimise the impact of development on the natural hydrological cycle and manage both water quality and water quantity throughout the urban landscape.



A: 135 Byng Street, Orange
P: PO Box 35, Orange NSW 2800

W: www.orange.nsw.gov.au
E: council@orange.nsw.gov.au

P: 02 6393 8000
F: 02 6393 8199