

6.03 Wickham

Amendment history

Version Number	Date Adopted by Council	Commencement Date	Amendment Type
1	15/11/2011	15/06/2012	New
2	27/06/2017	10/07/2017	Amended
3	23/10/2018	16/11/2018	Amended
4	26/07/2022	12/09/2022	Amended
5	TBA	TBA	TBA

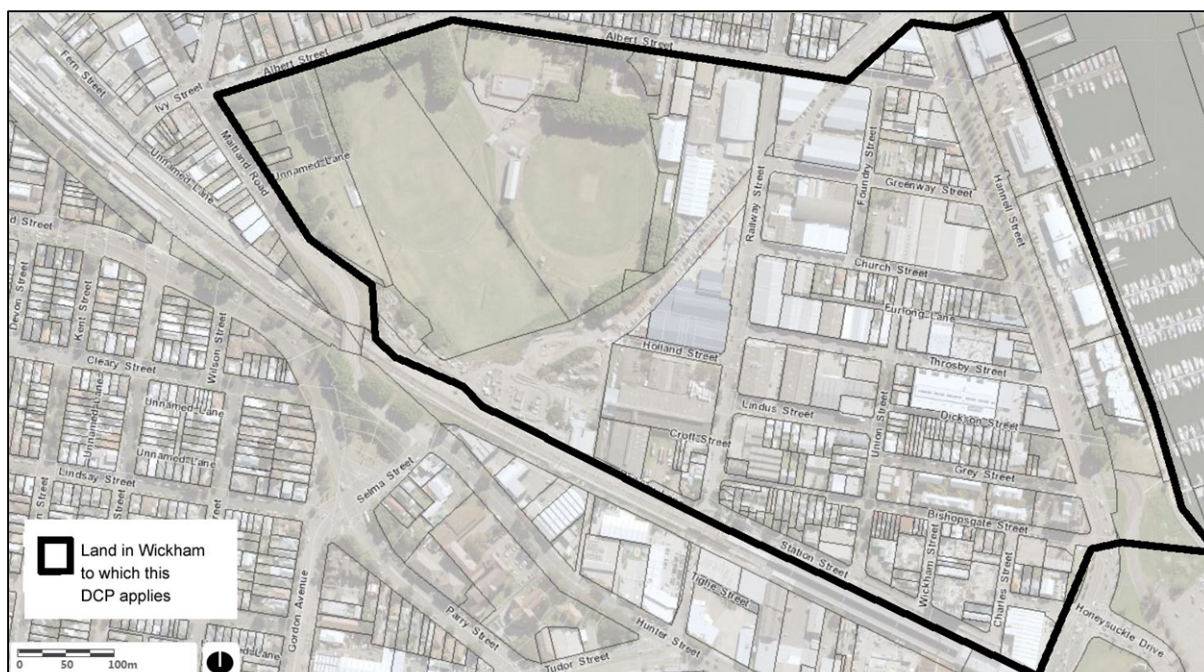
Savings provisions

Any development application lodged but not determined prior to this section coming into effect will be determined taking into consideration the provisions of this section.

Land to which this section applies

This section applies to all land within the heavy black line marked on *Figure 6.03 - 1 - Wickham*.

Figure 6.03 - 1 - Wickham



Development (type/s) to which this section applies

This section applies to all development comprising:

- New buildings or structures
- Additions or alterations to existing buildings or structures
- Subdivision

Applicable environmental planning instruments and legislation

The provisions of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012 apply to development applications to which this section applies.

Additional environmental planning instruments, including relevant State Environmental Planning Policies may also apply. In the event of any inconsistency between this section and an applicable environmental planning instrument, the environmental planning instrument will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Note: The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* enables an environmental planning instrument to exclude or modify the application of this DCP in whole or part.

Related sections

The following sections of this DCP **will** also apply to development to which this section applies:

- Any applicable land use specific provision under Part 3.00
- 4.04 Safety and Security
- 7.02 Landscape, Open Space and Visual Amenity
- 7.03 Traffic, Parking and Access
- 7.06 Stormwater
- 7.08 Waste Management

The following sections of this DCP **may** also apply to development to which this section applies:

- 4.01 Flood Management - all land which is identified as flood prone under the Newcastle Flood Policy or within a PMF or area likely to flood
- 4.03 Mine Subsidence - within a mine subsidence area
- 4.05 Social Impact - where required under 'Social Impact Assessment Policy for Development Applications', 1999
- 5.01 Soil Management - works resulting in any disturbance of soil and/or cut and fill
- 5.02 Land Contamination - land on register or where risk from previous use
- 5.03 Vegetation Management - declared vegetation within 5m of a development footprint or likely to be affected by a development
- 5.04 Aboriginal Heritage - known/likely Aboriginal heritage item and/or place of significance and/or potential soil disturbance
- 5.05 Heritage Items - known heritage item or in proximity to a heritage item
- 5.06 Archaeological Management - known/likely archaeological site or potential soil disturbance
- 7.04 Movement Networks - where new roads, pedestrian or cycle paths are required
- 7.06 Energy Efficiency
- 7.07 Water Efficiency
- 7.09 Advertising and Signage
- 7.10 Street Awnings and Balconies - awnings or balconies located over public land.

In the event of an inconsistency between provisions within this section and any other section of the Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012, the provisions of this section will apply to the extent of the inconsistency.

Associated technical manual/s

- Wickham Master Plan 2017
- Wickham Masterplan (2021 Update)
- Any other relevant document adopted by the City of Newcastle, including but not limited to, a plan, policy, guideline, map/s, technical manual, standard drawing/s, publication or the like.

Purpose of this section

This section of the Newcastle Development Control Plan provides detailed standards and guidance for development in order to implement the Wickham Master Plan (2017) and the changes adopted through the Wickham Masterplan (2021 Update).

It integrates place-based planning and design guidelines to inform future redevelopment, consistent with the vision of the area as set out in the Wickham Masterplan (2021 Update), in particular the characteristic features of each of the five identified interconnecting precincts (Key Precincts) within Wickham.

This section provides *performance criteria* that explain the planning outcomes to be achieved. Accompanying the performance criteria are *acceptable solutions* that illustrate the preferred way of complying with the performance criteria. There may be other ways of meeting the performance criteria and it is up to the applicant to demonstrate how the performance criteria are met.

Development Application requirements

All applications that include the erection of a new structure or the extension of an existing structure with a height exceeding 8.5m are to be accompanied with a 3D model of the proposed development within the context of the Newcastle CBD 3D model.

The format should be compatible to that used by City of Newcastle. Format specification requirements for the model can be provided by City of Newcastle's Geospatial Information Services team.

The 3D Model should be used to illustrate the following information:

- context 'before' and 'after' streetscape drawings/images and/or photomontages;
- shadow diagrams; and
- assessment of impact on view corridors.

Definitions

A word or expression used in this development control plan has the same meaning as it has in Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012, unless it is otherwise defined in this development control plan.

Other words and expressions referred to within this section are defined within Section 9.00 - Glossary, of this plan, and include:

- **Urban activation space** - a small public space that acts as a 'micro-scale' neighbourhood park that contributes to the public domain through plantings and/or specific use or functions (e.g. small playground, community garden, or gathering

space). Urban activation space is usually provided on corner sites within the development setback to the street and is incorporated into the road reserve.

- **Community Infrastructure Incentives** - as described within the Newcastle Community Infrastructure Incentives Policy (July 2021) development incentives provided to development, by way of additional Gross Floor Area under Newcastle LEP 2021, where development provides for identified community infrastructure.

6.03.01 Urban Character

Wickham will continue to evolve from a semi-industrial area at the outer fringe of Newcastle City Centre into a mixed use urban neighbourhood supporting the emerging commercial core within Newcastle West.

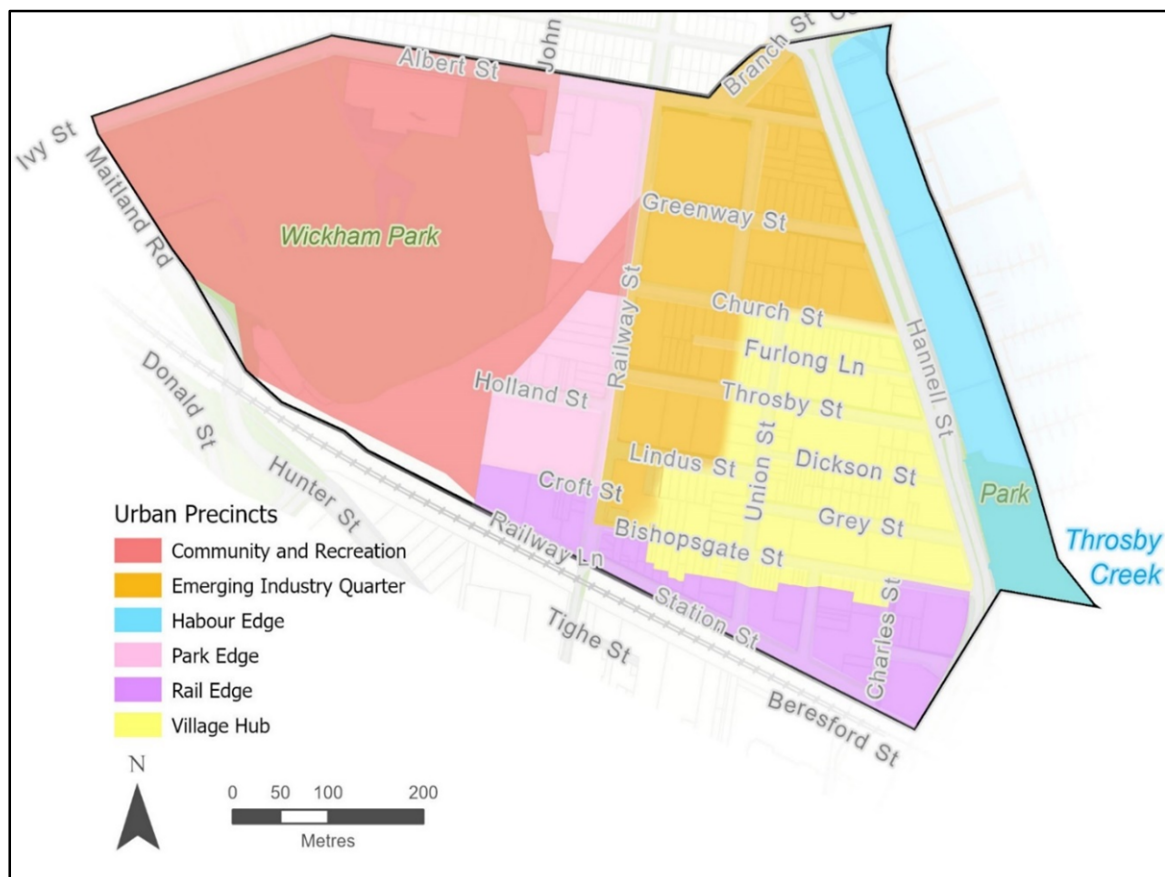
Urban renewal is envisaged to build on the existing urban structure to deliver greater connectivity, improved public domain amenity and built form which reflects the function and character of the area.

Urban Precincts

The controls applying to this section of the DCP are based on achieving the intended future character of each urban precinct, as identified in *Figure 6.03 - 2 Urban precincts*, consistent with the vision of the Wickham Masterplan (2021 Update).

Any variation to the '*acceptable solutions*' proposed as an alternative means of meeting the specific '*performance criteria*,' will need to be justified having regard to achieving the future character of the relevant precinct.

Figure 6.03 - 2 - Urban precincts



A. Rail Edge

Existing character

The majority of this precinct has already been redeveloped given the proximity to the Transport Interchange and the already generous development standards.

The Rail Edge precinct is predominantly characterised by higher density residential development with a mix of uses at street level. The larger podium tower building types reflect the precinct's location at the interface to the emerging commercial core of Newcastle West.

Future character

The precinct is envisaged to support high density residential development that capitalises on its location adjacent to Newcastle Transport Interchange and provides ground level commercial uses with neighbourhood level retail and services activating street corners. Building scale and form transitions down to integrate with the lower scale Village Hub precinct fronting Bishopsgate Street.

B. Village Hub

Existing character

The Village Hub retains much of the original residential subdivision patterns established in the 1800s, which is characterised by narrow streets and a mix of lower scale residential building typologies. Buildings are set back from the front boundary and the front setback typically contains landscaping and forecourts.

The existing scale of the precinct allows for 3 storey buildings. The building height along the southern side of Bishopsgate Street is currently 24m.

Future character

Redevelopment and infill development is envisaged to continue and include terrace style housing, shop top housing and smaller residential apartment buildings with a street wall height of up to three storeys along each street fronting setback, which incorporates design elements that complement that of existing housing stock.

Redevelopment of small residual sites for infill housing will also enable urban renewal where amalgamation of sites is not possible or unlikely to result in increased residential densities.

Opportunities for onsite car parking and driveway access are limited to ensure priority to pedestrian amenity and safety.

Union Street provides the main north-south pedestrian connection with wide footpaths and street trees, linking the predominantly residential precinct to the Newcastle Transport Interchange. Retail and commercial activity are focused on corner sites along Union Street while the east-west orientated streets maintain a residential focus, except for Throsby Street, which continues to support a mix of business uses at street level.

The interface to the adjoining Emerging Industry Quarter precinct mid-block along Bishopsgate, Church, Lindus and Throsby Streets focuses on creating a consistent character along the street edge by continuation of identified front setbacks, landscape provision, use of design elements that emphasise the lower levels, with upper levels setback from the street.

Where additional building height is currently permissible within this precinct, the use of upper-level setbacks and design elements will ensure development presents at a consistent scale and character when viewed from street level. Tree planting and other landscape elements within urban activation areas of the public domain will also help to soften the visual dominance of larger development and improve the visual amenity for pedestrians.

Figure 6.03 - 3 - Envisaged character of the Village Hub based on permissible scale and densities



C. Harbour Edge

Existing character

The precinct is characterised by predominately three storey buildings with uses that reflect the mixed residential, maritime, tourism and entertainment activities along Throsby Creek.

Future character

The Harbour Edge Precinct will continue to build on the recreational and economic opportunities within this prime waterfront location, by supporting intensification of use that respect the operational function of the Port of Newcastle and allow for vistas and connections between Hannell Street and Throsby Creek.

The parkland at the southern end of this precinct will connect to the public domain areas of the final stage of the Honeysuckle redevelopment area.

D. Emerging Industry Quarter

Existing character

The Emerging Industry Quarter to the east of Railway Street has been extended to incorporate land north of Church Street due to its characteristics of being larger sites that accommodate a range of remnant light industrial buildings with high occupancy rates of employment uses including service industries, small scale niche manufacturing, research and development technologies.

Redevelopment within this precinct is likely to occur on land unrestricted by mine subsidence, based on the feasibility and availability of land for current businesses to relocate, particularly where owner-occupied.

Future character

Redevelopment is envisaged to foster business and employment generation, particularly on sites less conducive to residential amenity, such as Hannell Street and where residential densities are restricted by mine subsidence risk.

Where residential uses are accommodated within the precinct as part of a mixed-use development, the challenge is to ensure these provide genuine economic generating uses on ground level, rather than provision of a token commercial space sleeving at grade car parking.

Ground level floor areas are of an area and dimensions conducive to supporting a range of low impact and clean business uses, including high technology industries, manufacturing and creative industries.

Development on land within this precinct adjoining the Village Hub, will be designed to address the scale and character it presents along the streetscape, using architectural elements, articulation of setbacks and upper levels set further back from the street.

City of Newcastle will seek to acquire the former rail corridor passing through this precinct to deliver a public space incorporating active transport that links to adjoining areas.

E. Park Edge

Existing character

The Park Edge precinct is characterised by large sites containing commercial, light industrial, storage and warehouse uses backing onto the eastern side of Wickham Park.

Land within this Precinct is likely to redevelop within the next development cycle when market demand increases, particularly if the former rail corridor land is transformed into a useable public space with active transport links.

Future character

The Park Edge precinct is envisaged to transform into a mixed-use area including medium to high density residential development with building scales reflective of mine subsidence restrictions.

The precinct will activate the eastern edge of Wickham Park and provide natural surveillance to the active transport corridor diagonally dissecting the precinct. There are opportunities to improve public access through to Wickham Park with a key connection for pedestrians and cyclists being proposed through a widened Holland Street, the extension of Croft Street, the end of railway lane and a wide opening to the former Bullock Island rail corridor and through to Wickham Park on land opposite from Church Street along the western side of Railway Street.

F. Community and Recreation

Existing character

This precinct combines land previously identified in WMP as 'Wickham Park' with part of the adjacent 'Park Edge', being the land known as the former Wickham to Bullock Island Railway Corridor. This land continues to act as a physical barrier between the City Centre and Wickham Park. The land contains some rail infrastructure along its southern extent, is partly leased to adjoining landowners along Railway Street but has otherwise remained vacant since it was last used as a works depot during the construction of the Newcastle Transport Interchange.

City of Newcastle has validated its intention to acquire the majority of the former rail corridor land from its current owner, through its inclusion on the Land Reservation Acquisition (LRA) map within Newcastle LEP 2012.

Wickham Park continues to cater for the recreational and social needs of both local residents and the wider Newcastle community. City of Newcastle will prepare a comprehensive plan of management for Wickham Park to improve amenity, connectivity, and surveillance, as identified in the WMP and reiterated within the Newcastle Strategic Sports Plan 2020.

Future character

The precinct will continue to cater for sporting, community events and festivals, which will benefit from improved pedestrian and cycle links to public transport and adjoining areas.

The former rail corridor will support active transport including shared pedestrian and cycleways that extend from Maitland Road alongside a new roadway at the southern boundary of the precinct, to connect with existing cycleways east of the intersection of Cowper and Hannell Streets at Throsby Creek, as shown in *Map 4 - Traffic and Transport, Wickham Masterplan (2021 Update)*.

The rail corridor will include appropriate interpretive treatments acknowledging its local heritage listing within Newcastle LEP 2012 and lined by distinctive planting to differentiate it from other street tree planting within the area.

Redevelopment of the larger triangle shaped part of the former railway corridor lands is significantly restricted due to former mine workings. If acquired by City of Newcastle, this land will provide a vital role in supporting the precinct through provision of community facilities, formalised parking areas that can cater for both commuters and city workers during the week and park users on weekends, as well as infrastructure that supports a range of events and activities.

6.03.02 Building Envelopes

A. Setbacks to streets

Performance criteria

- P1. Buildings setbacks define the street edge and public domain and reinforce the envisaged character of each precinct.

Acceptable solutions

- A1. Ground level building setbacks to street boundaries are consistent with *Figure 6.03 - 4*.
- A2. Where land is identified for acquisition by Council, in *Figure 6.03 - 4*, the minimum setback includes the land to be acquired plus any additional identified setback.
- A3. Where building setbacks are not specified in *Figure 6.03 - 4*, buildings may be built to the street edge (zero setback) at ground level but only for:
- (a) non-residential uses where the street facing façade has a minimum of 50% windows and /or other openings; or
 - (b) residential uses consisting of the covered private open space (outdoor living) component and where screened and/or elevated from the adjacent footpath/public domain area.

Note: Further design criteria for development interface to the public domain are provided in Section 6.03.03 Urban Design.

- A4. The upper levels for any development in an identified Urban Precinct (Column 1), which is located at a height above that described in Column 2, is setback at the minimum distance identified in Column 3 from the street front boundary (measured along the horizontal) as identified in *Table 6.03 - 1*, below:

Table 6.03 - 1 - Upper level setbacks

Urban Precinct	Upper-level setback applies to any part of the building above the following height:	Minimum setback to street front (for the upper-level setback)
Rail Edge	12m	6m
Village Hub	10m	6m*
Harbour Edge	12m	N/A
Emerging Industry Quarter	12m	6m
Park Edge	12m	6m

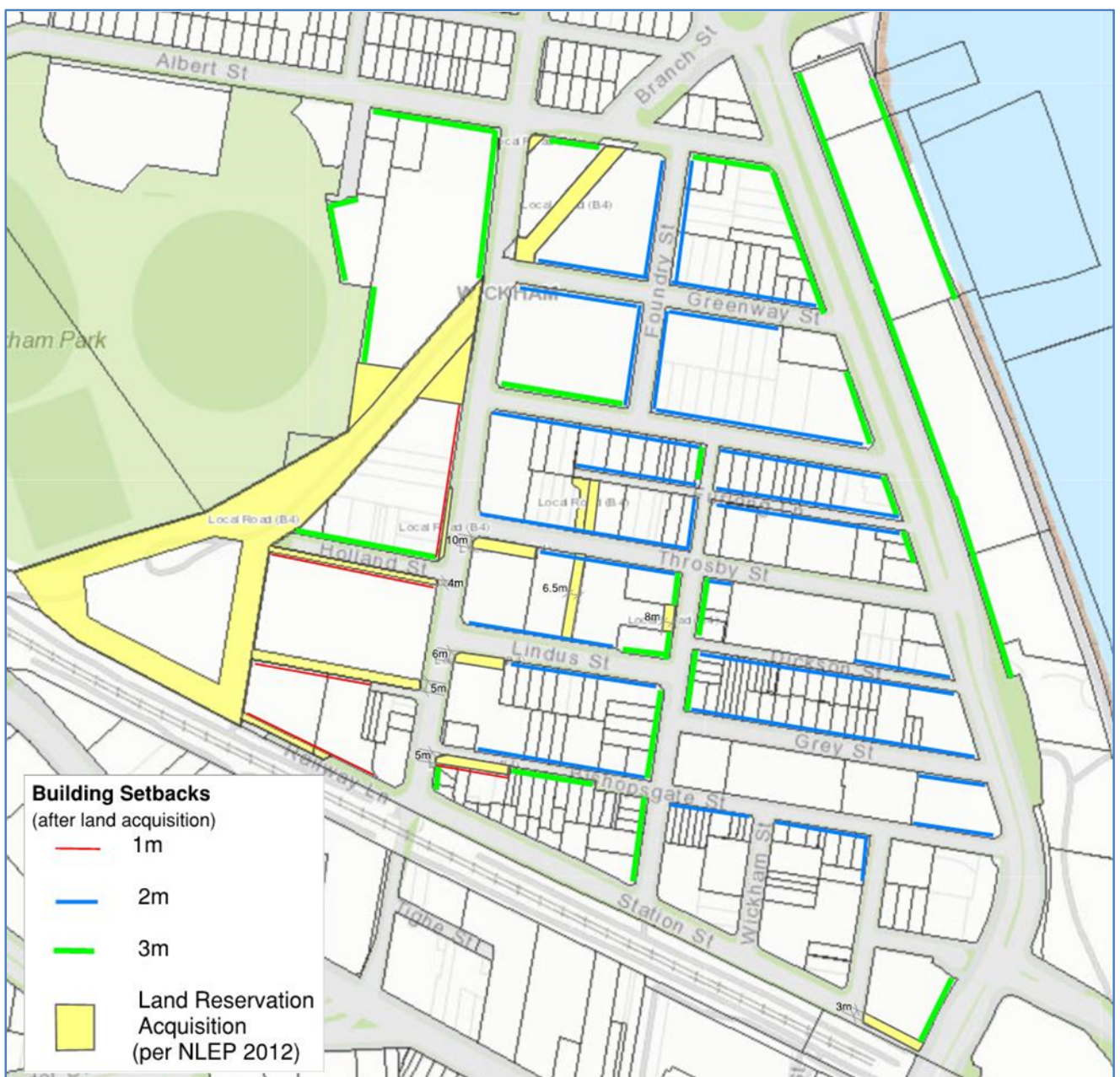
*Refer to A7 for land at 29 Bishopsgate Street.

Note: Where the requirements of SEPP 65 and/or the Department of Planning and Environment's 'Apartment Design Guide' apply to development proposals subject to this section, any inconsistencies in minimum setbacks will be resolved by the greater of the two setbacks applying.

Additional acceptable solutions applying to development within the Village Hub Precinct

- A5. Within the Village Hub precinct development may encroach into the minimum street setback at the first level (i.e. second storey) for 50% of the frontage but only where the encroachment is for private open space such as a veranda, balcony, pergola or deck.
- A6. Large scale development incorporates building articulation such that the building form is broken into smaller elements that relate to the fine grain pattern of development along Bishopsgate Street.
- A7. Notwithstanding the upper level setbacks identified in A4, development on land at 29 Bishopsgate Street has an upper level setback of 15m from the street boundary for parts of the building above 10m.

Figure 6.03 - 4 - Ground level building setbacks to street boundaries



B. Setbacks to neighbouring sites

Performance criteria

- P1. Side setbacks provide opportunity for landscaping and protect amenity to adjoining sites.
- P2. Development provides natural surveillance to side and rear setback areas
- P3. Redevelopment within the Harbour Edge precinct provides for public access and views to Throsby Creek.

Acceptable solutions for all precincts, except the Village Hub

- A1. Development may be built to the side boundary (zero setback) for a height up to 8.5m where a landscaped setback of at least 3m from the side boundary is provided within the first 6m from any street fronting boundary, as shown in *Figures 6.03 - 5 and 6.03 - 6*.
- A2. The landscaped side setback (described above):
 - (a) consists of deep root planting with suitable trees, shrubs and groundcovers; and
 - (b) is visible from adjoining uses (within the site) through the placement of windows and open space areas.
- A3. Development adjoining the Village Hub precinct has an upper level setback for any part of the development above 12m, of 8m to the side or rear boundary that adjoins the Village Hub precinct.

Additional acceptable solutions for the Harbour Edge precinct

- A4. Development provides pedestrian and cycling links between Hannell Street and Throsby Creek.
- A5. Built form within the Harbour Edge precinct enables view lines to Throsby Creek from the east-west orientated streets to the west of Hannell Street.

Additional acceptable solutions for the Village Hub precinct

- A6. Development within the Village Hub that has a building height (HOB) greater than 10m, has an upper level setback for any part of the development above 10m of 8m to the side or rear boundary of any land that is also within the Village Hub precinct.

Figure 6.03 - 5 - Example of building envelopes with no setback to street front (zero setback)

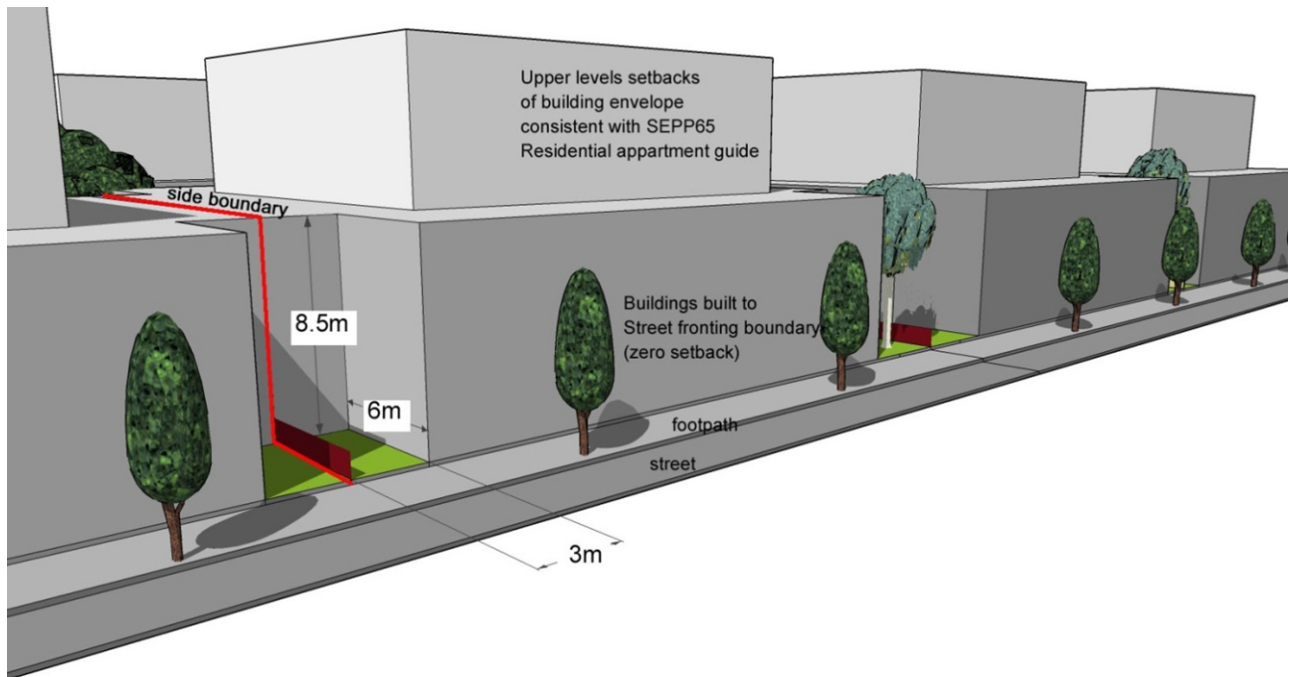
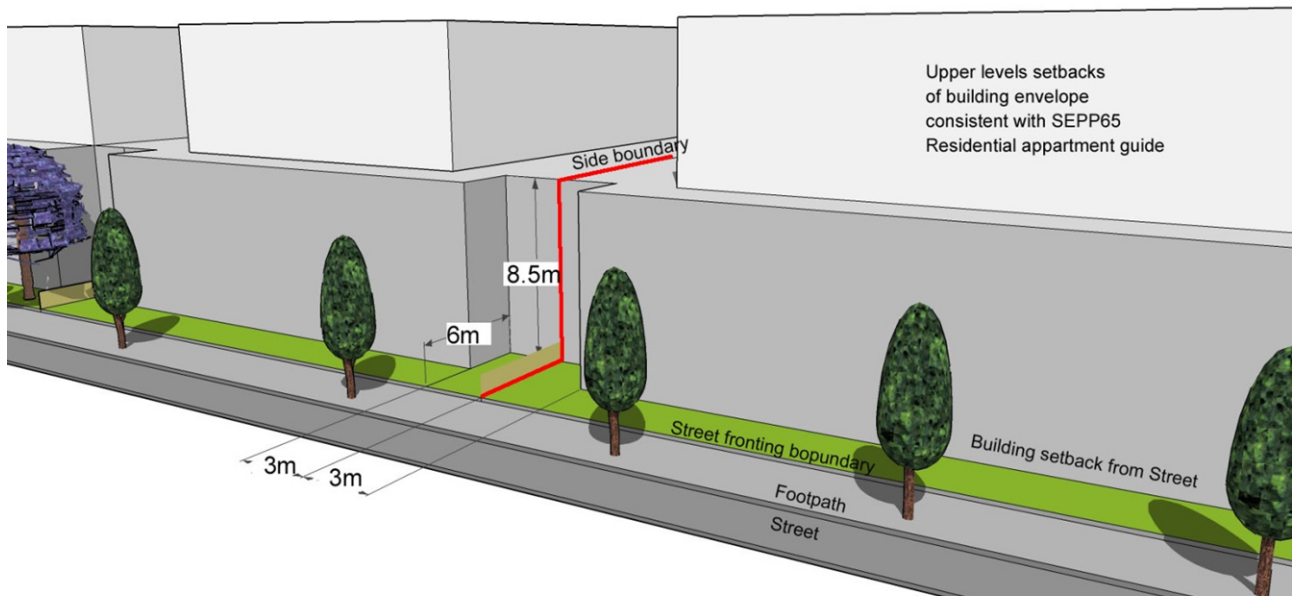


Figure 6.03 - 6 - Example of building envelopes with front setback to street boundary



6.03.03 Urban Design

A. Public domain

Performance criteria

- P1. Enhance public domain amenity and maximise opportunities for movement, walking and cycling.

Acceptable solutions

- A1. All development must upgrade the public domain for the full width of all site frontage to City of Newcastle specifications. Where the proposed works will adjoin and connect into existing or approved works on an adjoining site, then suitable transitions are required beyond the property frontage.

Explanatory note

- E1. When determining the requirement for public domain works, considerations by City of Newcastle may include, but are not limited to the following:
- (a) The development type, scale and density.
 - (b) Planned or likely intensification of an area.
 - (c) Adjoining or surrounding footpath infrastructure and surface treatments.
 - (d) Condition of any existing footpath and need for replacement.
 - (e) City of Newcastle forecasted infrastructure and asset projects or capital works programs.
 - (f) Topography of the road reserve along subject site frontage.
 - (g) The presence of any utilities, services, assets, street trees, street furniture or the like.
 - (h) City of Newcastle public domain plans and standard drawings for footpaths.
 - (i) Consideration of heritage conservation principles

B. Interface to the street

Performance criteria

- P1. Ground level uses promote pedestrian activation of the public domain
- P2. Development facilitates natural surveillance of the public domain.
- P3. Building form reflects the envisaged precinct character and takes design cues from existing built elements within the streetscape.

Acceptable solutions

- A1. The following design elements are incorporated in development facing a street or public domain area:
- (a) building name and/or street number signage are easily identifiable;
 - (b) building entries are well-lit;

- (c) individual ground floor uses have direct pedestrian access to footpath;
- (d) universal access is provided to non-residential ground floor uses where the finished floor level is above or below the footpath;
- (e) non-residential ground floor uses are visible from the street;
- (f) the floor level of residential ground floor uses may be elevated not more than 1m above the footpath;
- (g) building street setbacks incorporate gardens and/or landscaped forecourts; and
- (i) green walls and/or street art (e.g. murals) are provided to reduce and/or break up non active building facades (i.e. blank walls, screened areas, services and utility cabinets, and/or garage doors).

A2. Development on corner sites activate at least 50% each façade.

A3. Residential development at ground level has a minimum 4m ceiling height and is designed to enable change of use in the future.

C. Urban activation spaces

Performance criteria

P1. Development incorporates space that provides relief from the hard surfaces of the urban environment and for residents and the local community to gather or participate in activities.

Acceptable solutions

A1. Urban activation spaces are located:

- (a) In central locations along identified pedestrian and cycle routes and at street corners as identified in **Figure 6.03 - 10 – Location of community infrastructure projects in Wickham**; and
- (b) Within the front setback of larger development sites and partly incorporated into the road reserve; and
- (c) Adjoining supporting retail or community activities that provide natural surveillance, but do not commercialise the space for their own business.

A2. Urban activation spaces incorporate landscape elements or facilities as identified in the Wickham Community Infrastructure Plan.

Figure 6.03 - 7 - Urban activation space examples



D. Vehicle access to land

Performance criteria

P1. Vehicle and service entry ensure the safety and amenity of pedestrians.

Acceptable solutions

- A1. Vehicle access and service entries are located consistent with *Figure 6.03 - 8*.
- A2. Driveway crossings are consolidated or eliminated along the primary frontage of new developments.

Acceptable solutions - Village Hub

- A3. For development consisting of two or more dwellings, on-site car parking is consolidated to minimise the number of driveways.
- A4. Driveway access is single vehicle width at the footpath crossover.

Figure 6.03 - 8 - Vehicle access restrictions to new development



6.03.04 Car Parking

A. Car parking demand management

Performance criteria

- P1. Provision of car parking caters for the demands of different uses and reflects the proximity to the city centre and active and public transport options.
- P2. Consumer choice and affordability is provided in the ownership of car parking spaces.

Acceptable solutions

- A1. Car parking spaces are created as separate lots in the strata plan and are not allocated to individual units.

Note: Residential parking permits are not available to owners or occupants of new developments and this information is required to be provided by the developer to all potential owners and occupants.

- A2. Designated car sharing spaces are retained as common property in the strata plan and are:
 - (a) clearly marked and sign-posted as car share spaces; and
 - (b) located so that they accessible to the public at all times.

B. Design of parking structures

Performance criteria

- P1. Parking structures are integrated into new buildings and are not visually prominent from the public domain.
- P2. The design and construction method of at grade and above ground car parking areas enable adaptable reuse in the future for residential or commercial uses.
- P3. Car parking areas are able to be adapted in response to changing future transport mode or demands

Acceptable solutions

- A1. All parking is located within the building footprint, either in a basement or integrated into the building.
- A2. Ground level or above ground parking areas are not visible from the public domain by:
 - (a) being located behind other uses; or
 - (b) using green walls and roofs; or
 - (c) using architecturally designed façade treatment or artwork.

A3. Car parking is located on level flooring and has a minimum ceiling height of:

- (a) 4m where located on ground level; and
- (b) 3m where located on any upper levels.

6.03.05 Constraints on development

A. Flooding

Performance criteria

P1 Basement car parks minimise the entry of flood water and include information on emergency egress.

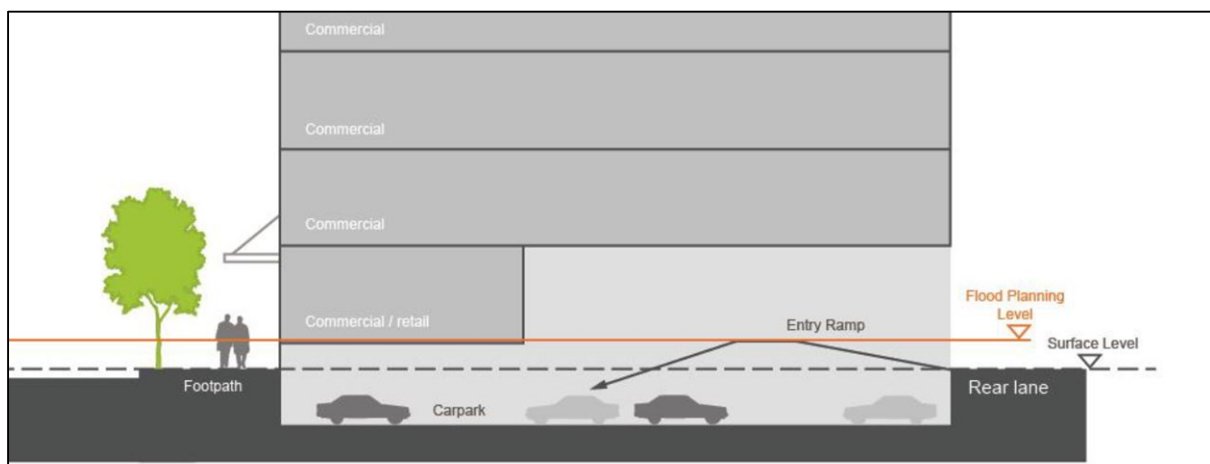
Acceptable solution

A1. The development is designed to minimise flood waters from entering car parking levels by:

- a) orienting access points away from overland flow paths;
- b) designing access points to be above the 1 in 100 year flood level plus freeboard as shown in *Figure 6.03 - 9*; and
- c) ensuring any aboveground perimeter walls are impermeable up to the 1 in 100 year flood level plus freeboard.

A2. A plan is developed detailing emergency egress procedures during a flood, as well as any refuge areas in reasonable proximity of the development. The plan is to be positioned in the basement car park in an easily recognisable location/s.

Figure 6.03 - 9 - Basement ramp design to minimise inundation



Additional performance criteria for land in Park Edge precinct

- P2 Development on land bounded by the former Bullock Island rail corridor, Railway and Holland Streets does not adversely impact on the local hydrology or increase the risk of localised flooding on adjoining land in a stormwater event.

Additional acceptable solution for land in Park Edge precinct

- A2. Where the area to be filled and/or built upon exceeds 20% of the land, development includes an overland flow path (designed and certified by a suitably qualified engineer) for the relief of stormwater from Railway Street to Wickham Park.

B. Mine Subsidence

Note: All proposed development on land in Wickham identified within the Newcastle Mine Subsidence District will need to be assessed on application by Subsidence Advisory NSW. Due to the nature of the old mine workings in the area, redevelopment is likely to include significant and costly engineering controls including extensive grouting.

Council advises prospective applicant to first contact Subsidence Advisory NSW to gain an understanding of the potential risks, limitations and financial costs associated with developing over the old mine workings.

C. Operational requirements of Port of Newcastle

Note: Applicants for development within the Harbour Edge precinct are advised to engage with Port of Newcastle prior to lodgement regarding the location and requirements for maintaining navigation aids in this locality to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the Port.

6.03.06 Community infrastructure incentives in Wickham

Performance criteria

- P1. In accordance with Clause 7.11 of *Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012* an incentive height of building (HOB) and floor space ratio (FSR) may be achievable on land where City of Newcastle and an applicant have agreed to or entered into a planning agreement on the basis of providing identified community infrastructure.
- P2. Community infrastructure may be provided to City of Newcastle in the form of land, capital works, cash contribution, or a combination of these that will deliver the nominated community infrastructure projects identified in the **Wickham Community Infrastructure Plan**.
- P3. Applicants will obtain in-principle agreement from City of Newcastle to the provision of community infrastructure being offered prior to lodging a formal DA.

Explanatory note

- E1. Community infrastructure is identified in the **Wickham Community Infrastructure Plan**. It includes development for the purpose of community facilities, recreation areas, recreation facilities (outdoor) or public roads.
- E2. The 'Incentive GFA Rate for Wickham' is identified in the **Wickham Community Infrastructure Plan** and is subject to indexation.
- E3. A planning agreement is the means by which identified community infrastructure will be delivered on a given site. This community infrastructure is provided in addition to infrastructure contributions payable under s7.11 and s7.12 of the EP&A Act.

Figure 6.03 - 10 – Location of community infrastructure projects in Wickham

