



RHODES WEST

DEVELOPMENT
CONTROL PLAN
2015



Table of Amendments

No.	Description	Adopted	Effective
1.	Station Precinct Planning Controls	03.11.2015	17.11.2015

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Issue Number	Issue Date	Initials
One	1/4/15	DA
Two	21/4/15	DA
Three	8/5/15	DA/TM
Four	20/10/15	DA/TM

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1 Introduction

1.1 Preliminary

Rhodes West is a Specialised Centre in Canada Bay Local Government Area located on the eastern shore of Homebush Bay, Sydney Harbour's western most bay.

Rhodes West has progressively developed under a planning framework established in 1999 under the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan 29: Rhodes Peninsula (SREP 29) (Now repealed) and the Renewing Rhodes Development Control Plan 2000 (RRDCP 2000) (now superseded).

The City of Canada Bay Council was delegated the role of consent authority from the Minister for Planning in 2009. Since that time, Council has investigated the potential opportunities to enhance the community's facilities and public open space and to build on the existing urban design and planning framework to incorporate sound place making principles in the development of the remaining development sites.

The Rhodes West DCP 2010 formed an important part of the previous implementation of Council's vision for Rhodes West. This site and precinct specific DCP, Rhodes West DCP 2015, will continue and strengthen this vision to create a sustainable, liveable and well connected place on the peninsula.

This DCP includes:

- A Framework Plan to set the urban design structure for development sites; and
- Development controls for the public and private domain.

This DCP should be read in conjunction with:

- Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2013 – provides provisions in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 33A of the Act and integrates particular aims in legislation;
- Rhodes Transport Management Plan – provides an outline of road and rail infrastructure required to be satisfied under existing development consents for public domain civil and landscape works;
- Rhodes Contributions Framework Plan – provides an outline of public infrastructure required to be satisfied for all new development works proposing to increase residential population and non-residential floor space;
- Rhodes Peninsula Open Space Masterplan, October 2013 – provides a holistic approach to the planning of open space on the Rhodes Peninsula;
- Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPA) that apply at the time of lodging a Development Application;
- The Canada Bay Engineering Requirements for Development within the Canada Bays' 'Standard Conditions of Consent';

- Rhodes Economic Viability Study Update (February 2014) and Chapter 10 Update, Hill PDA (May 2014);
- Rhodes Station Precinct – Proposed Uplift Traffic Study Traffic Assessment Report, GTA Consultants (May 2014);
- Heliostat Technical Overview, Kennovations (June 2014);
- Rhodes Station Precinct – Transport Assessment and Public Domain Outcomes, Colin Henson (August 2014.)

1.2 Vision

The 'vision' for Rhodes West is to:

1. Create a diverse and visually interesting commercial centre supported by a high density residential community;
2. Integrate the new community of Rhodes West with the existing community east of the Northern Railway line, Wentworth Point and Sydney Olympic Park through bus, pedestrian and cycle connections and the provision of new community facilities, which are accessible to all;
3. Engender a meaningful 'sense of place' and community with a network of activity areas that combine neighbourhood shops, recreation opportunities, and public open space with residential dwellings;
4. Create a range of high quality public open spaces and community facilities;
5. Ensure high quality architectural design that contributes positively to the role of Rhodes as a Specialised Centre in Sydney; and
6. Demonstrate leadership in ESD initiatives.

1.3 Aims and objectives

The intention of the Rhodes West Development Control Plan is to set the detailed development objectives and controls that support the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended).

Aims

The following Aims seek to implement Council's vision for a precinct of high quality urban design that is well connected, liveable and environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.

High quality design

- A1 High quality public domain design to create memorable places that the community use and enjoy.
- A2 Pleasant streetscapes with active street frontages.
- A3 High quality architectural design that creates a visually interesting skyline as well as pleasant streetscapes.

Well connected

Connectivity achieved by:

- A4 Supporting an integrated, well connected and accessible area to it's local and regional context.
- A5 Providing pathways and cycleways that link public spaces and activity areas through and between residential and mixed use areas and that link with adjacent residential areas.
- A6 Enhancing existing connections and creating new connections between Rhodes West and Rhodes East, Wentworth Point and Sydney Olympic Park which supports the proposed construction of the Homebush Bay Bridge between Rhodes West and Wentworth Point.
- A7 Promoting and providing a well connected network of public, private and communal areas which offer a range of recreational needs including places with high amenity for workers, local residents and other visitors to enjoy.

Liveable

Liveability achieved by:

- A8 Establishing an urban design framework that optimises views, sunlight access and natural air movement and that minimises environmental impacts within Rhodes West and adjacent residential areas.
- A9 Providing safe and secure public spaces, pedestrian pathways and cycleways.
- A10 Providing well designed public open spaces through the use of high quality materials, street furniture and public art.
- A11 Promoting high levels of internal residential amenity in the design of communal areas and internal layout of dwellings having regard to visual and acoustic privacy, thermal comfort, natural airflow and ventilation, sunlight access, adequacy of storage areas, views and aspect.

Sustainable

Environmental sustainability achieved by:

- A12 Promoting sustainable transport, reduce car use and increase use of public transport, walking and cycling.
- A13 Providing high quality open spaces and a range of recreational facilities.
- A14 Conserving the environmental heritage of Canada Bay.
- A15 Promoting ecologically sustainable development.
- A16 Supporting foreshore areas for parkland open space that balances the need for ecological restoration with functional open space required for public foreshore access.

- A17 Promoting a high level of building sustainability performance through energy and water efficiency.
- A18 Promoting waste minimisation in building construction and operation.
- A19 Promoting pedestrian and cycling network through integrated circulation and wayfinding which will provide safe and enjoyable access to facilities and open space.

Economic sustainability achieved by:

- A20 Promoting an appropriate mix of uses that will enhance the role of Rhodes as a Specialised Centre for employment growth.
- A21 Promoting a dwelling mix that supports demand for housing that is affordable which recognises the trend towards smaller households whilst providing housing choice for a range of household types.

Social sustainability achieved by:

- A22 Providing community facilities of an appropriate use and size to cater to the demands of a growing population.
- A23 Providing an adequate amount of public open spaces designed to suit the needs of the growing population for a variety of passive and active recreational needs.

Objectives

The DCP is based on the following objectives in support of Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended).

Create a specific identify for Rhodes Peninsula

- O1 Optimise the waterfront location by providing continuous public access to the foreshore that links adjoining parks.
- O2 Substantially retain the alignment of existing seawalls.
- O3 Design public open spaces that create a special amenity and passive and active recreation opportunities, which are safe and promote ease of pedestrian movement.
- O4 Retain and enhance opportunities for views from the public domain, including views to the water from along the ridge, to Homebush Bay and Brays Bay looking east and west along Mary Street, west along Parramatta River from the point, and to the Millennium Markers and Olympic Park.
- O5 Preserve the cultural heritage value of the place by retaining wherever practical existing streets, established stands of trees, site benching, pre-reclamation shoreline and the flat terrain of the reclaimed area.
- O6 Reflect and emphasis the topography with lower buildings at the foreshore and greater height to the east of Shoreline Drive.

- O7 Create a visible identity to Rhodes West through the design of high quality tower buildings of slender design.

Provide a street layout that maximises connections to all surrounding areas and creates a high quality public domain that is permeable and safe

- O8 Integrate the east and west parts of the Rhodes Peninsula and improve pedestrian and cycle links to Concord West.
- O9 Build the Homebush Bay Bridge to provide connectivity for pedestrians and public transport between Rhodes Peninsula and Wentworth Point.
- O10 Provide for future flexibility by maximising connections to adjoining areas from Mill Park in the north, across the rail line in the east, and to Oulton Avenue in the south.
- O11 Create pedestrian and cycle connections from Bicentennial Park and Millennium Parklands in the south to the Leeds Street boat ramp in the north via streets and the foreshore reserve;
- O12 Improve pedestrian connections to the north by providing stairs from Mill Park to John Whitton Bridge and at the ferry wharf at Meadowbank;
- O13 Locate streets to enhance views to Homebush Bay, Parramatta River and associated open spaces, and ensure a view to water, open space or sky at the end of every street, to the maximum extent possible.
- O14 Establish a continuous network for vehicles, pedestrians and cycles throughout the peninsula, close to the Railway Station, and minimise public dead end streets;
- O15 Create pedestrian permeability by providing through block pedestrian access;
- O16 Establish a hierarchy of streets that distinguishes between major streets for through traffic and public transport, and local streets to assist orientation and improve legibility;
- O17 Create a safe and vibrant public domain by designing streets as social spaces that incorporate a mix of transport modes, including pedestrians, cyclists, moving and parked vehicles;
- O18 Give pedestrians and cyclists priority in residential areas by means such as pedestrian through block connections, footpaths, kerb ramps, street trees, minimising vehicle crossings of footpaths, and designing minor carriageways for slow vehicle speeds to deter through traffic.

Create a range of public open spaces that complement and supplement the existing local and regional park network, and that maximise connections to all surrounding areas

- O19 Contribute to the regional network by providing continuous public open space along the foreshore that is publicly accessible, connecting to

Bicentennial Park and the Blaxland Road Boat Ramp and pedestrian/cycleway connections on John Whitton Bridge.

- O20 Contribute to the regional network by constructing the proposed Homebush Bay Bridge between Rhodes Peninsula and Wentworth Point creating the Homebush Bay Loop.
- O21 Provide a point park that extends the typology of point parks in the harbour and along the Parramatta River foreshores creating the Parramatta River Loop.
- O22 Provide an active Foreshore Park as the major public activity point along the foreshore, between Mary and Gauthorpe Streets.
- O23 Provide a conservation park which conserves the existing mangroves along the foreshore to the south.
- O24 Provide a linear reserve for local recreation including the three major foreshore parks, incorporating planting to extend habitat, enhancing the view of development from the reserve and Homebush Bay, and providing privacy to park front development.
- O25 Provide neighbourhood open space as a gathering point in the mixed use zone close to the railway station, near the junction of the major pedestrian routes to the foreshore and retail complex.
- O26 Provide local parks along Shoreline Drive to enhance the amenity of this primary through street, which have quality landscaping, trees for shade and areas for supervised children's play.
- O27 Provide strategically positioned local parks and squares in the B4 - Mixed Use and R4 - Residential Zones to provide places for people to meet, gather, sit, actively use or relax.
- O28 Maximise public pedestrian and cycle access to all public open spaces.
- O29 Create high quality landscaped parks that include deep soil landscape areas, that allow planting of large trees.

Integrate best practice ESD principles in the design and management of the public and private domain

- O30 Minimise energy consumption by creating low maintenance environments and encouraging green supply electricity.
- O31 Minimise resource depletion by selecting environmentally sustainable building materials in the public and private domain.
- O32 Control the quality of water entering Homebush Bay by integrating stormwater management strategies.
- O33 Conserve water by maximising opportunities for infiltration of runoff, reducing irrigation requirements through the planting of locally indigenous species, and using water saving devices in public amenities.

O34 Control the potential impact on air quality by minimising car dependency, promoting pedestrian and cyclist movement throughout the site and encouraging the use of public transport.

O35 Reduce energy consumption by encouraging non-motorised forms of transport.

Optimise the use of public transport and reduce travel demand

O36 Provide a mix of residential, community, employment, local and district retail activities within the Rhodes Peninsula.

O37 Concentrate public accessible facilities, commercial development and the entrance to retail facilities with direct and convenient access to Rhodes Station, within 500m of the station entrance.

O38 Maximise access to Rhodes Station by creating a permeable layout of streets, pedestrian arcades and walkways, and create an appropriate setting in terms of pedestrian access, facilities and modal change.

O39 Create a primary retail/commercial street linking Mary Street and a retail centre adjacent to Homebush Bay Drive.

O40 Enable local shops and home based business in residential areas, along Walker Street, within and adjacent the Foreshore Park to complement community facilities, and fronting onto local parks.

O41 Minimise public and private car parking in all developments.

O42 Accommodate a bus route through Rhodes West in the design of streets and connecting bus routes to Wentworth Point over the Homebush Bay Bridge.

O43 Promote cycling as a sustainable alternative to the automobile for commuting as well as for local travel through the provision of an integrated on-road and off-road cycleway network and the provision of bicycle parking within private developments as well as at key activity places in the public domain including Rhodes Railway Station.

O44 Minimise car dependence by encouraging car sharing by providing dedicated on-street spaces for car share companies to use.

Enliven the public domain and encourage walking by distributing active uses, including retail and communal facilities, at street level, particularly along major streets in the mixed use zone

O45 Consolidate mixed uses including publicly accessible facilities, local retail and commercial adjoining Rhodes Railway Station.

O46 Encourage active ground floor uses on primary streets, in particular along the major spine connecting Rhodes Station and the retail centre adjacent to Homebush Bay Drive.

O47 Encourage activities in, and surveillance of, all public areas.

O48 Provide publicly accessible facilities and small scale retailing adjoining and opposite parks and squares, including facilities that accommodate or are ancillary to recreational opportunities relating to the use of the public domain.

Embody ESD principles into the design of buildings and external spaces

O49 Create street blocks that facilitate subdivision and building orientation to the north, east and west, provide excellent address to Homebush Bay, the foreshore parks and local parks and that follow the design guidelines within SEPP65.

O50 Encourage the design of long life buildings that are durable and designed to accommodate adaptation to future uses, and buildings that innovatively combine ecological, social, cultural and economic objectives.

O51 Conserve energy by maximising the use of natural lighting and ventilation, passive heating and cooling, energy efficient hot water heating and low energy lighting and appliances.

O52 Minimise resource depletion by the selection of environmentally sustainable building materials.

O53 Providing on site facilities for composting, recycling and bulky goods.

O54 Conserve water by matching water quality with its intended use and using water saving devices.

O55 Conserve water by connecting Rhodes West to the water conservation infrastructure known as WRAMS at Sydney Olympic Park, if available.

O56 Maximise water quality by implementing soil erosion and sedimentation control measures during remediation and construction phases, maximising opportunities for infiltration of stormwater, and minimising nutrients and pollution in urban runoff.

O57 Control the potential impact on air quality by minimising reliance on cars, provision of bicycle parking within the basement and providing information to respective residents about the transportation alternatives to private motor vehicles, requiring car share arrangements to integrate into developments and the public domain and the continuance of the reduced on-site parking requirements for private development.

O58 Reduce landfill by:

- Minimising the generation of waste;
- Recycling 80% of weight of construction waste.

Create a model suburb characterised by high quality architecture, landscape architecture, and urban and environmental design which enhances the locality

- O59 Promote a high quality of architectural and landscape design, to create a strong identity for all new development.
- O60 Encourage design excellence in architectural and landscape design and follow the design guidelines within SEPP65.
- O61 Create an architectural character specific to urban location, public domain interface and landscape setting.
- O62 Encourage built form that creates a positive urban edge to streets and public open spaces and the foreshore of Homebush Bay.
- O63 Encourage built form that optimises sun access to new and existing streets and public open spaces.
- O64 Minimise the bulk of tower and tall buildings to protect amenity of adjoining residential areas and parklands.
- O65 Encourage built form that has articulated facades to create visually interesting building forms and to assist in breaking up building bulk.
- O66 Create private internal and external environments that achieve a high level of amenity to building occupants and neighbours and that create pleasant streetscapes.

Provide workplace and housing choice through a variety of building types to cater for a diverse community

- O67 Provide a variety of building types, and encourage flexible living and working accommodation.
- O68 Accommodate the needs of people with mobility impairment, including young children in prams and the elderly by providing accessible housing.
- O69 Ensure that non-residential activities do not detract from residential amenity.

Provide well connected private external spaces that are well integrated with the buildings

- O70 Design communal landscape spaces to be useable and easily accessible from adjoining buildings, and that provide a pleasant and comfortable environment;
- O71 Provide residential front gardens to dwellings that are set back from the street edge.

1.4 Land covered by this DCP

This plan applies to the precinct known as Rhodes West, being the precinct generally bounded by the main Northern Rail Line, Outlon Avenue (near Homebush Bay Drive), Homebush Bay and Parramatta River as identified in **Figure 1**.

1.5 Adoption of the Plan

This Rhodes West DCP 2015 was adopted by the City of Canada Bay Council on 3 November 2015 and came into effect on 17 November 2015.

1.6 Interpretation

In this DCP, terms have the meaning ascribed to them in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 and the Canada Bay Development Control Plan.

1.7 Use of this Plan

This Development Control Plan has been prepared under Section 51A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Part 3 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation, 2000.

This DCP must be used together with the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended), which provides the legal framework by which development decisions are made in the Rhodes West area.

This DCP sets out the vision for the future development of the remaining development sites and public domain areas at Rhodes West, and is implemented using overall as well as site-specific objectives and controls. Proponents seeking to redevelop sites at Rhodes West will be expected to consider carefully the context of their proposal and address both public and private domain controls.

The purpose of this Plan is to provide further detailed controls that support the provisions of the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended). Where a Development Application (DA) does not comply with all of the DCP provisions, the applicant should demonstrate to the consent authority how the objectives and intent of the DCP controls are met.

Compliance with the provisions of this DCP does not necessarily guarantee that consent will be granted for a DA. Each DA will be assessed having regard to the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended), this DCP, other matters listed in Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and any other policies adopted by the City of Canada Bay Council.

The matters for consideration contained in Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act 1979 must be addressed in any DA. A Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) addressing these matters (a schedule of matters is in the Regulations) must accompany each DA.

1.8 Relationship with other relevant documents

There are a number of other documents and policies that must also be considered when preparing and making a DA. The provisions of this DCP are also to be read in conjunction with all other relevant Environmental

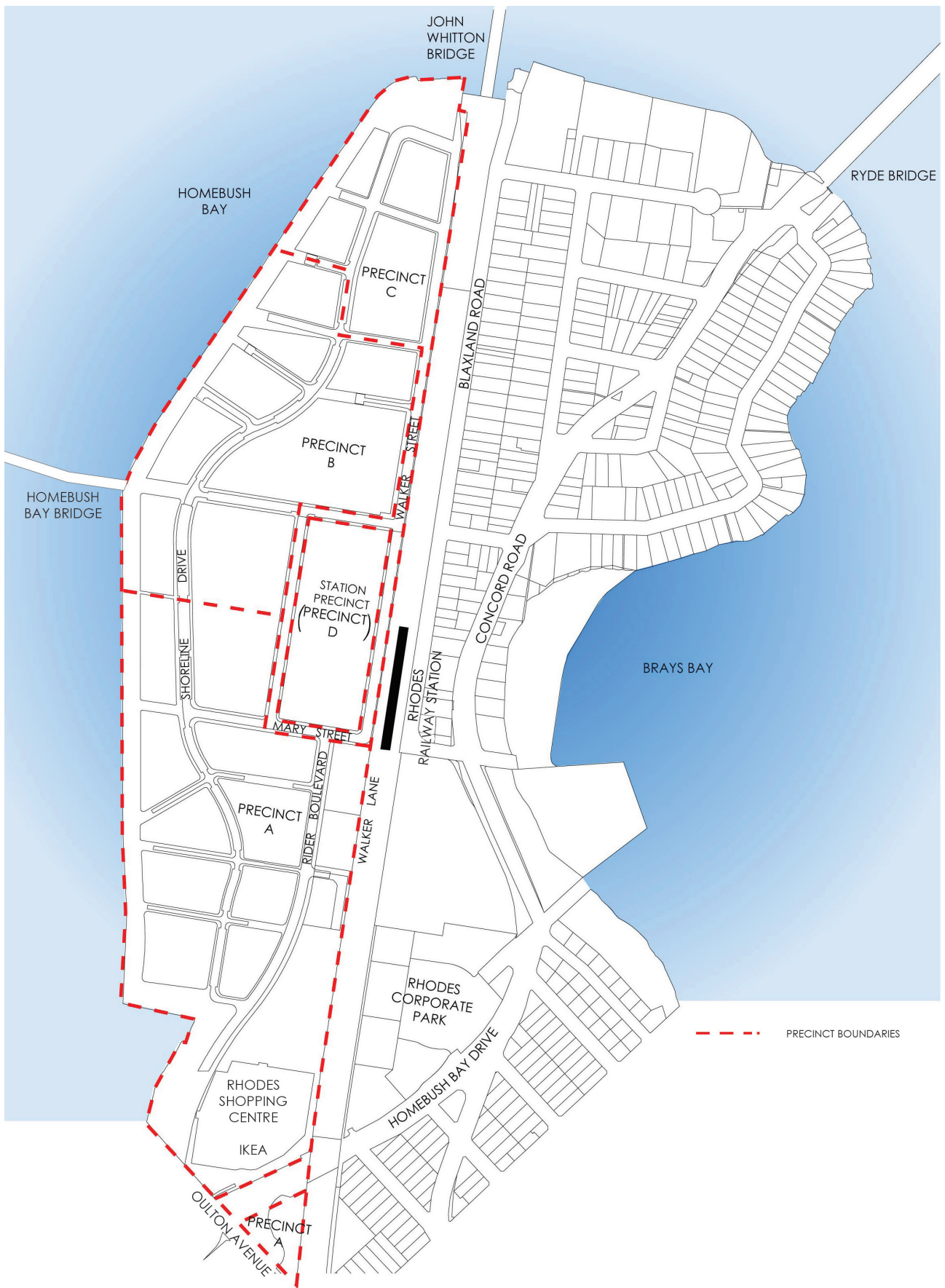


Figure 1. Rhodes West Precinct Plan

Planning Instruments, DCPs, Council Policies and additional studies including, but not limited to:

- State Environmental Planning Policy 55 – Remediation of Land.
- State Environmental Planning Policy 64 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development and the Apartment Design Guide.
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Harbour Catchment).
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004.
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005.
- SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guidelines.
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) 'Safer by Design' principles (NSW Police Force).
- For the Walker Street public domain - generally in accordance with the Walker Street Concept Plan (Context 2014).
- For a development application for buildings exceeding 45m and for other buildings at the discretion of the consent authority a Wind Effects Report is to be submitted.

1.9 The consent authority

The City of Canada Bay Council is the consent authority for development at Rhodes West, except where otherwise identified in another Environmental Planning Instrument.

The Sydney East Joint Regional Planning Panel (JRPP) makes decisions on regionally significant developments, which at Rhodes West includes:

- Development with a capital investment value (CIV) over \$10 million;
- Designated development; and
- The following development with a CIV over \$5 million:
 - Certain public and private infrastructure
 - Crown development
 - Development where council is the proponent or has a conflict of interest

1.10 Structure of the DCP

The DCP comprises four main sections:

- Section 1: Introduction.
- Section 2 Framework Plan – sets out the urban design structure and principles of the DCP.

- Section 3: General Controls - provides the controls for public and private domain that apply to all development at Rhodes West.
- Section 4: Site-specific Controls – provides the specific controls that apply to the remaining development sites within each of the Precincts.

1.11 Acknowledgements

This Development Control Plan has been prepared for the City of Canada Bay Council by Conybeare Morrison, updating the previous version prepared by Architectus and Professor John Toon.

The authors wish to acknowledge the work of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment and their consultant team in the preparation of the previous Planning Framework and the participation of local residents in community consultation activities and who made submissions on both the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended) and this DCP.

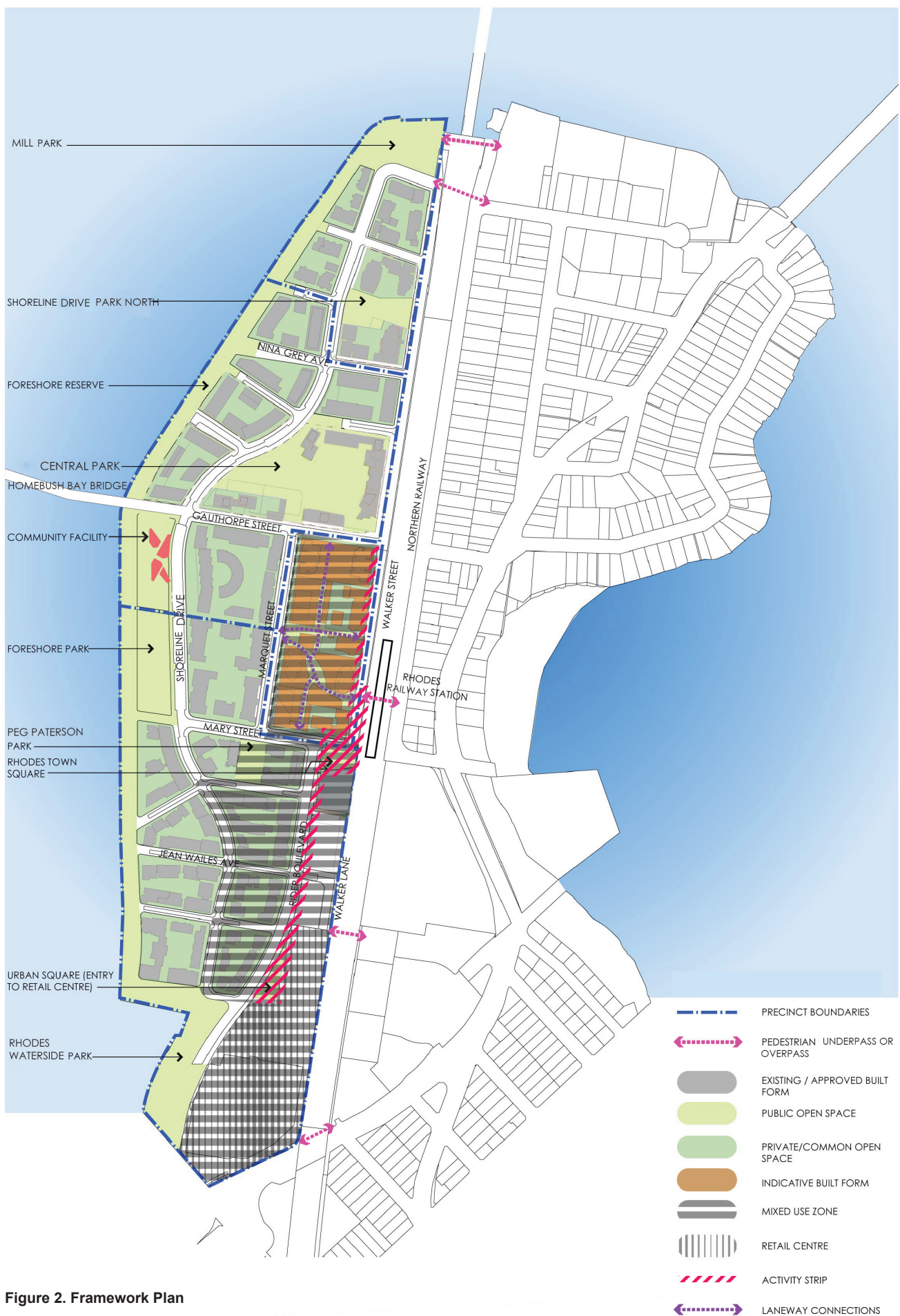


Figure 2. Framework Plan

2 Framework Plan

2.1 Urban design and place making principles

The Framework Plan at **Figure 2**, illustrates the overall urban design framework for Rhodes West. This DCP has been prepared making regard to the following urban design and place making principles:

(a) Provide a stronger identity for Rhodes West to enable it to achieve its wider metropolitan potential as a Specialised Centre, particularly for employment generating activities by:

- Establishing a visually interesting and appealing skyline of tower buildings that display high architectural design quality in their slender form as well as detailed articulation and design.
- Designing high quality public open spaces that encourage people to gather, mingle, and traverse. Achieved in the alignment and form of squares and parks that recognise pedestrian desire lines, the framing of public spaces with appropriately scaled built form and in the achievement of excellence in urban design and landscape architecture. Refer to **Figure 3**.
- Creating interesting places that people want to visit and that have an appropriate mix of uses that activate and give address to streets and open spaces.

(b) Create focal points with different levels of activity that build on the activity areas that currently exist. Particularly at the Shopping Centre along Rider Boulevard and at the corner of Mary Street and Rider Boulevard adjacent the Rhodes Station. Active recreation spaces include the following:

- Town Square and commercial and retail uses close to the Rhodes Station.
- Central Park.
- Waterfront activity incorporating community facility, cafes and restaurants.
- Shoreline Drive North Park.
- Permanent and flexible uses around a mid-block oval plaza and laneways in the Station Precinct (Precinct D).
- New developed Recreation Centre along Gauthorpe Street between Marquet Street and Walker Street.
- Community facility at the foreshore.

(c) Promote visual connectivity along streets and through development sites to key public domain areas within Rhodes West, and to more distant water views through the following:

- Vehicle, pedestrian, and cyclist connections to align with key views and vistas.
- Enhance east west view corridors along streets through greater building setbacks.
- Pedestrian connections through Precinct B are to align with a diagonal vista from the elevated location of Walker Street to the extension of Marquet Street (west of Shoreline Drive).
- Terminate north and south views along Shoreline Drive with a tower building.

(d) Create attractive streets for people to use through the following means:

- Provide non-residential uses including shops, commercial offices, cafes and restaurants, at activity nodes that activate street frontages where there are higher levels of pedestrian activity.
- Planting street trees to provide shade and to soften the built form of adjoining developments.
- Introducing building setbacks to provide for ground level front gardens of residential buildings.
- Introduce a change in level between the public domain and a residential dwelling and front fencing to provide privacy and to allow surveillance of the public domain.
- Create laneways through key peninsula blocks to introduce pedestrian dedicated outdoor areas to create connections and to provide variety in the public domain.

(e) Demonstrate high quality architectural design of buildings through the following:

- Design building forms to address and define the public domain.
- Reiterate the curved shape of Shoreline Drive in the associated built form to create a visually interesting street.
- Cluster tower buildings between Shoreline Drive and Walker Street and close to the railway station. Tower buildings are to be setback from Walker Street and Shoreline Drive with some intervening development to maintain the effect of a street wall, however, without a continuous wall effect.
- Stagger buildings to avoid a row of buildings along the ridgeline and vary the height of buildings from foreshore to the ridgeline.
- Buildings that are slender and slimline in form and that are highly articulated in their built form and facade treatments are sought.
- Tower buildings are to define key street frontages and urban corners.



Figure 3. Open Space Plan. Source: Rhodes Peninsula 'Frontdoor2Foreshore, Open Space Masterplan.

3 General controls

3.1 Introduction

This Section sets out the general planning objectives and controls that apply to Rhodes West. These controls are to be read and applied in conjunction with the precinct-specific controls in Section 4.

Development Controls are provided for the:

- Public domain (Section 3.2)
- Private domain (Section 3.3)

A short description of the intent of the controls is provided and where relevant, controls are illustrated with diagrams and images of built projects demonstrating good practice.

3.2 Public domain

3.2.1 Pedestrian network and amenity

Strategy

Continuity

Promoting pedestrian access is central to creating a high quality public domain. Encouraging pedestrian access reduces car dependency, promotes equal access and increases opportunities for social exchange and community life. Continuous comfortable and safe pedestrian access should be provided throughout Rhodes West and should link all streets, parks, residences, shops, offices, public transport stops and major pedestrian routes in adjoining areas. Refer to **Figure 4**.

Comfort, convenience and appearance

Pedestrian routes need to be as direct as possible and comfortable. Allowing appropriate levels of sunlight, and capturing breezes. Correct orientation and appropriate adjoining building height improves their quality, as does the provision of shade and weather protection. Pavement treatments that clearly define pedestrian areas and level of priority should be used, especially where pedestrian routes and vehicle routes crossover at driveways and pedestrian crossings. Well designed and well constructed pedestrian areas encourage their use. It is essential that all pedestrian areas are clearly identified as public areas.

Security

An integrated approach can improve actual and perceived personal security in pedestrian areas. Pedestrian routes should be continuous and without dead ends. Preferably, pedestrian routes should be part of the general street system, with vehicular traffic providing a level of passive surveillance. They should be overlooked from adjoining buildings, have clear lines of sight and be without obstacles like shrubs and bulky street furniture that can provide hiding places. Pedestrian routes with high night time use should be well lit and directed along more trafficked streets that have busy adjoining uses.

Access

Pedestrian routes should be designed to be accessible to everyone, including people with mobility impairments. They should offer a continuous path of unimpeded travel

where possible, or include areas without steps and steep grades.

Controls

Continuity

- C1 Provide a continuous pedestrian network through the streets, parks and public rights of way as set out in the Framework Plan.
- C2 Connect to the regional pedestrian network by linking to the Bicentennial Park path system at the southern end of the peninsula, and to Blaxland Road to the north.
- C3 Supplement connections to the street system of the east side of Rhodes Peninsula, through links at Walker Street rail underpass, the retail area and Oulton Avenue.
- C4 Extend pedestrian access to the south of Walker Street to improve connections to Homebush Bay Drive, Liberty Grove, Concord West and residential areas to the east.
- C5 Provide links to Meadowbank Park and the ferry wharf via the pedestrian link across John Whitton Bridge.
- C6 Allow for the pedestrian/cycleway bridge to Homebush Bay West (Wentworth Point) that lands along the alignment of Gauthorpe Street at the Foreshore Park.

Comfort

- C7 Intersection and crossing design should favour pedestrian convenience and safety. Local pedestrian crossings should link major destinations and areas of intense pedestrian activity.
- C8 Provide a paved footpath to both sides of every street.
- C9 Separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic through use of a formed vertical kerb between the footpath and the carriageway.
- C10 Pavement width should allow for comfortable walking, unimpeded by obstacles. The placement of trees, street furniture and signage should provide for amenity without causing clutter.

Appearance

- C11 Avoid ambiguity in the design of public spaces and secondary streets, particularly at parks, entrances and areas with a strong built edge and residential presence.
- C12 Access to the foreshore must be open and unambiguous, particularly via the secondary streets and at the entrance / exit points to the foreshore linear park. Avoid the use of walls and gates at these entrances.

Security

- C13 Minimise pedestrian areas with limited surveillance due to visual or physical access or distance from buildings and / or passing traffic.



Figure 4. Public Domain

- C14 Provide quality of lighting in areas of concentrated car parking, pedestrian/vehicle laneways, and at the interface between buildings and streets in commercial and retail areas.
- C15 Identify safe night time pathways through good lighting, maximum casual surveillance and minimal concealment opportunities.
- C16 Front fences and walls along street frontages should use visually permeable materials and treatments. Where solid walls or fences are proposed, these should be limited to 1m in height.
- C17 Provide safety provision in accordance with CPTED - 'Safer by Design' principles. The safety requirements include provisions in relation to:
 - Lighting, CCTV, laneway vehicular access management, letterbox security, overbridge design, visual openness, basement car park planning, emergency service access and directional signage.

Equal Access

- C17 Integrate design for equal access into the design of streets and open spaces. Design of the public domain should comply with the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act. It should incorporate requirements set out in AS 1428, as set out in the City of Canada Bay Council Development Control Plan 2013 – Appendix A: Access and the Canada Bay Standard Conditions of Consent.
- C18 Provide kerb ramps at all intersections, with pedestrian refuges at wide or busy streets.

3.2.2 Cycle strategy

Strategy

A well designed cycle network provides recreational opportunities and reduces car dependency by providing alternative means of transport.

All public streets and public rights of way should be designed to encourage cycle use. Dedicated cycle lanes are to be provided in two areas – where additional safety is required in the more heavily trafficked Walker Street, and as a predominantly recreational route along Foreshore Reserve. Both these routes provide connections to regional cycleways, and to major public recreation areas.

Safe and convenient cycle access is also dependent on provision of intersections and crossings that favour cyclists along the dedicated cycle routes, and the provision of cycle lockup facilities at common destinations such as stations, schools, retail areas, residences and work places.

Cycle routes that are illustrated in **Figure 7** should be overlooked from adjoining buildings, have clear lines of sight and uninterrupted path of travel, be well lit, sign posted and protected from high winds. Recreational cycleways should be attractive and made interesting through appropriate location and detailed design.

Controls

- C1 Provide a cycle network through the public streets



Figure 5. Rhodes Railway Station



Figure 6. Cycle Parking Facility

and the foreshore park as set out in the Framework Plan.

- C2 Connect to the regional cycleway, and improve access to the pedestrian / cycleway at John Whitton Bridge and the new Homebush Bay Bridge.
- C3 Provide commuter cycle lanes along Walker Street, from Mary Street to the underpass at the northern end of the peninsula, at a minimum width of 1.4m.
- C4 Provide a recreational cycle path through the Foreshore Reserve, which also connects to the regional cycleway at both ends. The recreational cycleway continues under John Whitton Bridge to the stairs and ramps on the eastern side of the bridge. Refer to the Public Domain Technical Manual for standards.
- C5 Design intersections and crossings along dedicated cycle routes to favour cyclist's safety and convenience.
- C6 Provide lockable bicycle storage at Rhodes Station, the retail centre, and in publicly accessible facilities. Refer **Figure 5**.
- C7 Separate cycle and pedestrian routes through the Foreshore Reserve.
- C8 Design cycle paths, cycle parking and end of trip facilities at least to the minimum design standards set out by Austroads. Refer **Figure 6**.



Figure 7. Cycle Strategy

C9 Bicycle parking is to be provided at the station.

3.2.3 Sustainable transport infrastructure

Strategy

Rhodes Station provides the opportunity to design an integrated neighbourhood that promotes public transport use. Access to public transport decreases car dependency and provides a means of travel for people without car availability. A convenient and safe pedestrian network is central to encouraging public transport use. Access for less able people, provision of commuter parking for cycles and vehicles, and good interchange between modes and also promotes higher levels of uptake. The rail and bus routes are illustrated in **Figure 8**.

Controls

- C1 Provide convenient pedestrian and cycle connections to Rhodes Station, bus stops on Concord Road, and Meadowbank Ferry Wharf.
- C2 Encourage interchange between public transport modes.
- C3 Promote ease of access to the station through a permeable street network.
- C4 Locate bus stops at activity nodes including the retail centre, and also close to publicly accessible facilities.
- C5 Bus stops and taxi ranks are to be provided with good lighting, shelters / seating and route / schedule information.
- C6 Public bicycle parking facilities are to be located at public open spaces, with convenient access to commuter and recreational cycleways throughout Rhodes West.

3.2.4 Vehicle circulation and parking

Strategy

Vehicular routes should provide convenient access to and between peninsula developments. Vehicular access should be designed with consideration of road functional hierarchy, pedestrian activity patterns and safety. On-street parking is to be provided generally throughout, to add life to the streets. Parking controls should reflect the requirements of land uses fronting streets.

Controls

- C1 Promote permeability for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists and a spread of traffic throughout the peninsula by adopting the street layout shown in the Framework Plan.
- C2 Access to private vehicle parking in developments is restricted in the locations shown at **Figure 42**.
- C3 To promote the shared use of private vehicles, to reduce parking demand and to minimise traffic generation, developments exceeding 200 dwellings are to allocate one car space in a convenient location on the street frontage for use by a car

share company. One additional car share space is to be allocated for each additional 300 dwellings.

- C4 Applicants are to provide adequate signage on behalf of the car share company to clearly advertise the provision.
- C5 Liaison with TfNSW regarding the integration of bus services within the streetscape.

3.2.5 Landscape

Strategy

Landscape treatment can provide amenity, improve the legibility of the urban environment, reinforce the structure of the public domain, enhance a 'sense of place' and define different landscape characters. Tree planting in particular will affect the visual quality and amenity of the public domain, and create a sense of green 'fingers of landscape' extending from the river into the site.

A broad framework for the landscaping of streets and parks is proposed below. This will contribute to a consistency of character at Rhodes West. The strategy responds to:

- The strong tradition of street planting in the Canada Bay Local Government Area;
- Pre-existing indigenous landscapes, both ridge and riparian, to emphasise the relationship of the public domain framework to landform and landscape;
- Retention of existing trees wherever possible and where they provide particular amenity, or reinforce existing street patterns; and
- Provision of appropriate amenity, including sun and shade, along streets.

Controls

- C1 Street tree selection for Rhodes West is to follow the current approvals for civil infrastructure works.
- C2 Retain, wherever possible, existing trees in the following areas:
 - Mary Street and the extension of Mary Street to the foreshore.
 - East west stand of trees near the mangroves.
 - Along the eastern edge of Walker Street and the extension of Walker Street to the south.
- C3 Ensure that appropriate species are selected to suit streetscape conditions including, street width, building height and setback, orientation and views.
- C4 Create conditions favourable to the planting and long term health of trees in the design and construction of streets.
- C5 Species and spacing should be consistent within blocks.
- C6 Establish a riparian zone along the foreshore, with appropriate tree, shrub and groundcover species.



Figure 8. Public Transport

- C7 Provide visual openness in accordance with CPTED - 'Safer by Design' principles considering the placement of landscaping.

3.2.6 Street furniture, paving and lighting

Strategy

The design and construction of the public domain can reinforce important site characteristics and contribute to the Rhodes West identity. A number of public domain conditions will be established by the development requiring particular treatments. Each part of the public domain has an individual character and function that should be emphasised through design, however continuity throughout the entire area is paramount.

Controls

- C1 Design and build the streets in accordance with the Canada Bay Engineering Requirements for Development.
- C2 Use the range of standards for furniture, lighting and signage set out in the Canada Bay Engineering Requirements for Development.
- C3 Provide safety provision in accordance with CPTED - 'Safer by Design' principles considering all implemented street furniture, paving and lighting.

Lighting

- C4 Establish a hierarchy of lighting levels based on the civic significance of the street and the perceived threat of crime. Walker Street as a 'spine' created by the railway line should have the highest level of illumination, along with the civic and urban streets that link Walker Street with the retail centre and the foreshore.
- C5 Provide a level of lighting for streets and parks that enhances security and legibility, while minimising impact on residential dwellings.
- C6 Coordinate and standardise street lighting throughout the development.
- C7 In riparian and conservation areas additional care should be taken to ensure that light does not interfere with animal habitats.

Materials

- C8 For parks establish a simple palette of materials that:
- Reflects the streetscape palette in the Canada Bay Engineering Requirements for Development;
 - Unifies the range of spaces within the public domain;
 - Reinforces hierarchies and details within the spaces; and
 - Can be used in a variety of ways to allow for variation to suit local conditions.

Paving

- C9 Generally paving is to provide a simple and subdued ground plane, that creates a background to buildings and streetscape elements. Accent paving should only be used on retail and commercial streets, in key public places and in parks.

Street Furniture

- C10 Utilise simple, robust elements that are durable and fit for their purpose. The range of elements should be coordinated for streets and for parks, and relate to the character and function of these spaces.
- C11 Placement of furniture should provide an acceptable level of amenity, without creating clutter or obstruction.

Signage

- C12 Locate street name signs at intersections, wall mounted on buildings where possible to reduce clutter.
- C13 Consolidate traffic signs as far as possible, to reduce clutter.
- C14 No private identification sign is permitted within the public right of way.
- C15 Public access rights are to be clearly indicated for public space and, where relevant, over publicly accessible private land.
- C16 Include signage from the Parramatta River Foreshore Signage Manual, as outlined in the Rhodes Peninsula Domain Manual.

3.2.7 Infrastructure and water management

Strategy

A carefully planned system of services, integrated with streetscape design, can reduce maintenance time, damage and repair costs and contribute positively to the quality of the public domain.

Measures for controlling and improving the quality of stormwater entering the Parramatta River should be integrated into the design of streets and parks, through engineering structures, and using best practice techniques.

Controls

- C1 Integrate services design with the design of all new streets and parks with consideration of the following:
- Retaining existing mature trees;
 - Creating optimum conditions for new planting; and
 - Allowing ease of access to service corridors.
 - Street-scaping/landscaping and furnishings should not obstruct driver sightlines to other road users, regulatory signposting, traffic signals etc. Particular



Figure 9. Veil of Trees - Janet Laurence, Sculpture Walk, Art Gallery Road, The Domain, Sydney



Figure 10. Tied to Tide - Jennifer Turpin Pyrmont Point Park, Sydney



Figure 11. Public art reflecting industrial heritage Jacksons Landing waterfront park, Sydney

care should be taken to ensure appropriate selection and placement of landscaping/furnishings adjacent to intersections, driveways and pedestrian crossing facilities.

- C2 Locate all new services underground, within a consolidated strip adjacent to the kerb line. Where possible, new services should occupy a single services corridor, accessible through a single access cover.
- C3 Service access covers should relate to the geometry and materiality of paving design.
- C4 Utilise water sensitive urban design strategies and integrate stormwater design in the design of streets and parks.
- C5 Integrate systems to capture and filter low flow stormwater, to improve the quality of discharge to Homebush Bay and Parramatta River.
- C6 Provide litter and sediment traps for stormwater outlets. Engineering structures should be integrated into the design of parks, without the need for extensive screening.

3.2.8 Public art

Strategy

Public art is an important cultural activity. It aids legibility of place, enlivens the public domain and can define and reveal a specific identity for Rhodes Peninsula.

Public art ranges from the monumental to the temporal. Potential expressions of public art include:

- Free standing objects;
- Artist's involvement in the siting and layout of public spaces such as parks, squares and forecourts;
- Artist's involvement in creating site elements such as paving, street furniture, fountains and building modulation; and
- Festivals and other cultural events.

Themes relevant to the regional and local context of Rhodes include:

- Local geography, flora and fauna;
- Aboriginal heritage;
- Early European history;
- Harbour location; and,
- Urban revitalisation.

Public art is encouraged throughout Rhodes West. It is especially appropriate for the parks, public squares and places that are to have layout, design and details that directly respond to location, function and site conditions. Refer **Figures 9, 10 and 11.**

Controls

- C1 All public art should be relevant to Rhodes West, be of a scale appropriate to the public realm, and be

specific to time and place.

- C2 Development proposals are to include a public art strategy that describes how proposed public art has been selected to suit the historic, environmental and social contexts of Rhodes West and contributes to a unique 'sense of place'.
- C3 Public art is required in Shoreline Park North, Shoreline Park South and Rhodes Town Square.
- C4 Public art is encouraged in other publicly accessible locations such as main entrances, lobbies, street frontages, gardens, walls and rooftops.
- C5 Consult with Council and community groups in the design and execution of public artworks.
- C6 Consider artworks that serve a dual role, as play equipment for children, or informal seating for example.

3.3 Private domain

This section of the DCP contains general controls for built form within the private domain and generally adopts the controls from the Renewing Rhodes DCP 2000. Additional controls have been included in this DCP where refinements have been made to the Framework Plan.

3.3.1 Land use

Mixed use zone

Strategy

Mixed use development can make a significant contribution to the local character, and provide street surveillance and after hours activity.

Controls

- C1 Design for a mix of uses within buildings by encouraging:
 - Developments with retail and / or commercial frontage at street level and commercial premises and / or housing at upper levels;
 - Flexible design of ground floor apartments to facilitate future change of use, incorporating individual street address, appropriate layout, and adequate floor to floor height; and,
 - Home based businesses with flexible layouts for business and residential use.
- C2 Create a commercial centre which links to the existing centre on the eastern side of Rhodes Station and to the Rhodes Waterside Shopping Centre by concentrating street level retail / commercial frontage in the following areas:
 - An activity strip along Walker Street;
 - Between the station entrance and Mary Street; and
 - Along the eastern side of Rider Boulevard.
- C3 To activate the residential zone, the preferred

location for non-residential uses is nominated in key street frontages and corners, whilst managing environmental impacts on surrounding residents. Refer to **Figure 12**.

- C4 To achieve high quality living environments:
 - Ground floor level residential apartments are not permitted in the activity strip, although entrance lobbies to residential development above are encouraged.
 - Ground floor apartments opposite the activity strip should incorporate sills and balustrades located a minimum 0.5m above finished footpath level for privacy.
 - Residential development within 50m of Homebush Bay Drive is not permitted, unless measures to ameliorate adverse impacts of noise, pollution and loss of privacy are incorporated. Refer to SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007.

Mixed Use in the Station Precinct (Precinct D)

- C5 To ensure development in Precinct D optimises its location close to Rhodes Station and is integrated with development of Rhodes West as a whole, it should incorporate the following provisions:
 - A 6-8m wide public pedestrian walkway connecting Walker Street, Marquet Street and Shoreline Drive must be created to provide direct access to the foreshore park. For detail refer to **3.3.5 - C4**.
 - A honeycomb of publicly accessible through block connections especially to Marquet Street and Rider Boulevard is encouraged, to increase choice of routes, particularly to Rhodes Station and enrich the pedestrian environment. Through block connections include internal and external arcades, and double fronted commercial lobbies and shops. Through block connections achieve surveillance and provide public domain character, supplemented by outdoor areas such as courtyards. their use should be optimised by providing a legally registered public right of way on the title of the land between the hours of 7am and 7pm daily, excluding public holidays, as a minimum.
 - Deep soil garden areas and permeable paving should be provided to courtyards within the block, to create a distinctive leafy character and optimise natural infiltration of stormwater.
 - An active pedestrian oriented environment with high pedestrian amenity should be created around Rhodes Station and surrounding streets.
 - New public squares and a network of through-site links that enhance access between the foreshore and Rhodes Station.
 - Mixed use buildings that provide high residential amenity complying with SEPP 65 – Apartment Design Guide (Part 2F – Building separation).
 - Active street frontages with non-residential uses including community uses, commercial, retail and cafes / restaurants.



Figure 12. B4 - Mixed Use Zone



Figure 13. Roof forms that are incorporated into the overall building design can add visual interest to the Rhodes West skyline

3.3.2 Built form

Strategy

The height distribution for buildings at Rhodes West generally follows the topography, ranging from lower buildings at the foreshore to taller buildings east of Shoreline Drive. This distribution maximises opportunities for view sharing, protects the amenity of the foreshore park and controls the impact of new development on the harbour.

The site-specific controls in Section 4 provide detailed guidance on building height, massing and scale for the remaining development parcels at Rhodes West.

Controls

- C1 The maximum height of development should comply with the Height Map contained in the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended) and the maximum heights shown in the site-specific controls of this DCP.
- C2 The maximum Floor Space Ratio (FSR) of development is to be consistent with the FSR map contained in the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended).
- C3 Developments are to be consistent with the maximum building envelope plans contained in the site-specific controls in this DCP.

Internal floor levels

- C5 To achieve quality living environments, maximise direct sunlight and allow future adaptability of uses, provide the following minimum heights:
 - Provide minimum ceiling heights for apartment and mixed use buildings:
 - Habitable rooms: 2.7m.
 - Non-habitable room: 2.4m.
 - 2 storey apartments: 2.7m for main living area floor and 2.4m for second floor, where its area does not exceed 50% of the apartment area.



Figure 14. Variety in building types is required on large sites



Figure 15. Well articulated facades, including refinement, in window and balcony design.

- Attic spaces: 1.8m at edge of room, with a 300 minimum ceiling slope.
- In mixed use areas: Provide minimum 3.3m height for ground and first floor to promote future flexibility of use.

Architectural roof features

- C5 To provide a visually interesting skyline, architectural roof features, as defined in the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended), may extend above the maximum building height limit provided they are of high architectural design quality integrated into the overall building design, and do not adversely impact on neighbouring properties in terms of overshadowing and loss of views. Architectural roof features may extend above the maximum height limit of the Height of Buildings Map within the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended). Refer **Figure 13**.

Thresholds heights between streets and private domain

- C6 To optimise accessibility, provide floor levels to entrances of ground floor retail and commercial uses, that are contiguous with the adjoining footpath level, to the maximum extent practical.
- C7 To protect privacy, elevate ground floor level apartments above adjacent footpath levels – 500mm is suggested as a minimum and 1500mm is suggested as a maximum. This requirement needs to be balanced against the provision of access and adaptability for commercial and retail uses at ground level.

Maximum number of storeys / height for buildings within parkland open space

- C8 To minimise visual impact and optimise views from the private domain, the Community Facility building sited within the Foreshore Park in Precinct B must not be higher than 12m.

3.3.3 Building bulk

Strategy

Allow for a mix of building types from low-rise to mid-rise and tower buildings within the development cross section (Refer **Figure 14**). Improve the amenity of living and working environments, and directly promote sustainable practices by:

- Enabling habitable and service rooms to be naturally lit and ventilated;
- Reducing site cover, resulting in increased landscaped areas;
- Permitting views between buildings from the public domain;
- Permitting sunlight between buildings to public spaces;
- Minimising the impact of building bulk on adjoining areas; and,

- Creating a silhouette of slender and slimline tower buildings against the sky which is visually consistent with the role of Rhodes as a Specialised Centre.

Controls

Retail / commercial uses

- C1 To avoid bulky towers the floor plate of commercial buildings above 4 storeys should not exceed 1400 m², including the core.
- C2 For retail and commercial uses in the mixed use zone only, deeper building footprints are permitted up to 4 storeys in height.
- C3 To optimise natural light to work spaces, no point on an office floor above 4 storeys should be more than 12m from a window, excluding the core.
- C4 To allow natural lighting and ventilation at ground and first floor level of deep buildings, courtyards and atria which are open to the sky, are encouraged. For buildings greater than 6 storeys, courtyards and atria should have a minimum width of 8m.

Residential use

- C5 To achieve good cross ventilation and access to natural light, the depth of residential buildings up to 9 storeys in height should not exceed 18m from window face to window face.
- C6 The depth of residential buildings greater than 9 storeys should not exceed 18m from window face to window face, and 26m overall including balconies, terraces and the like.
- C7 Should a building exceed the maximum building depths from window face to window face, it needs to be demonstrated that the apartments can achieve acceptable access to natural light and cross ventilation.
- C8 The maximum length of a street facade without a recess or break is 45m. Facades longer than 45m are to have a recess of a minimum of 3 x 3 meter and provide other means in the visual composition to break up overly bulky buildings. The composition and detailing of a facade has to be a well designed and should reflect the use, internal layout and structure of a building.
- C9 To avoid bulky towers the floor plate of residential buildings above 9 storeys should not exceed 1250m² Gross Floor Area.
- C10 To achieve natural ventilation and daylight, a minimum 60% of all residential apartments within a building should have openings in two or more external walls of different orientation. Single orientation apartments should predominantly face north, east or west.
- C11 A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building may have a single southern aspect (SW-SE).
- C12 To avoid long internal corridors, the number of apartments served by a common lobby should be no more than 8 per floor. Where this cannot be achieved, no more than 12 apartments should be

provided off a circulation core on a single level. Where a development is unable to achieve this design criteria, a high level of amenity for common lobbies, corridors should be demonstrated in the design (such as sunlight and natural cross ventilation in apartments, and greater residential amenity to the space).

For buildings of 10 storeys or over, the maximum number of apartments sharing a single lift is 40.

- C13 To achieve high quality living environments, double loaded access corridors are to have outlook, access to sunlight and natural day lighting and preferably be naturally ventilated.

3.3.4 Setbacks

Strategy

Street setbacks establish the building line. They are needed to create:

- A territorial threshold between the public street and the private dwelling.
- A buffer to street activity.
- Security, where properly designed to avoid ambiguous public accessible small spaces.
- A landscaped setting for buildings.
- Privacy from the street.
- Environmental amenity to buildings such as access to sunlight and daylight.

Consistent ground level setbacks are needed to provide:

- Increased pedestrian amenity.
- Desirable view corridors and vistas.
- Strong street definition where they are continuous.

Controls

- C1 Street setbacks should comply with **Section 4: Site-specific controls**.
- C2 To create an urban character, provide strong street definition, enhance retail activity, and define prominent corners, build to the street edge along and opposite the activity strip in the mixed use zone, and on important corners as nominated in **Figure 16** and as illustrated in **Figures 17 and 18**. Non-compliance with these figures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- C3 To create a residential character, comply with 3m street setbacks along north south streets, as nominated in **Figure 16**.
- C4 To achieve adequate separation between buildings for solar access, and to create wide view corridors to the water, that can be landscaped as 'green fingers', a consistent 5m street setback is preferred along east west streets, as nominated in **Figure 16**.

- C5 To minimise the impact of tower buildings on the public domain in terms of wind and to create a human scale at street level buildings greater than 9 storeys in height are to be setback a minimum 10m from the primary street boundaries, except within the Station Precinct (Precinct D), where a minimum of 3m setback is permitted.
- C6 A 2 to 4 storey street wall fronting Rider Boulevard is required to create urban character, to provide strong street definition, and achieve a built form that allows direct sun to streets and reduces the apparent scale of taller buildings. Development above the street wall level should be set back 5m from the street edge.
- C7 Buildings fronting the foreshore with a façade length of up to 18m are to achieve a minimum 3m setback along the reserve.
- C8 To achieve a varied built edge, buildings with a façade length of more than 18m fronting the Foreshore Reserve are to comply with the following controls:
- The ends of buildings fronting the Foreshore Reserve (adjacent to east/west streets) are to have a building setback (including balconies) of not less than 10m from the Foreshore Reserve.
 - The bays of the building extending forward of the 10m setback line may extend to no less than 7m from the Foreshore Reserve (not including balconies).
 - Balconies in the bays of the building extending up to 7m from the Foreshore Reserve shall not extend along the full length of the façade of each bay.
 - The setback of the building fronting the Foreshore Reserve in between the setback described in dot point two above, may extend to no less than 8.8m from the Foreshore inclusive of balconies.
- C9 Projecting balconies are permitted forward of the minimum building setback line for a maximum of 50% of the length of the building.



Figure 16. Setbacks

3.3.5 Definition of streets and open spaces

Strategy

The definition and character of streets is significantly influenced by:

- The proximity of a building to the street, or street setback;
- Consistency of the street setback;
- Continuity of the building frontage;
- Resultant landscape potential; and
- Building height.

The strategy promotes an urban design response specific to each street condition, while creating a coherent identity for the peninsula and also identifying where special amenity can be achieved through variable building setbacks. The definition of streets and open spaces should be read in conjunction with **Figure 16 and the site-specific controls in Section 4.**

Controls

- C1 To allow buildings to address streets, lots resulting from the subdivision of large blocks, should have at least one frontage to a primary or secondary street.
- C2 To contribute to the hierarchy of different street types and functions, development is required to build to identified street and park setback lines as shown in **Figure 16.**
- C3 To encourage surveillance of the street and communal gardens, orientate primary openings in living areas to the street and rear gardens.
- C4 To provide a public pedestrian walkway connecting Walker Street, Marquet Street and Shoreline Drive with a width of 6-8m subject to performance requirements to accommodate:
- Sufficient space to accommodate sufficient clear width, swept path and height for emergency vehicle access as required by the NSW Fire Brigade and NSW Ambulances and other day-to-service vehicles required to maintain the central oval plaza and laneway public domain and as necessary to service businesses.
 - Planting of mature trees in the laneways and central oval plaza as illustrated in the Public Domain Concept Plan (Context Landscape Design 2014).
 - Provision of outdoor dining zones associated with cafe, bar and restaurant tenancies.
 - Projecting shop or other signage.
 - Laneway vehicular access management in liaison with NSW Police to restrict vehicular access.

3.3.6 Building articulation and address

Strategy

Building articulation refers to the three dimensional modelling of a façade. Refer **Figures 15, 19, 20 and 21.** Building articulation establishes the:

- Relationship between the building and the street, through the use of entry porches, loggias, balconies, bay windows and the like;
- Environmental amenity, through the use of sun shading devices, noise barriers, privacy screens; and
- Degree of continuity between the interior rooms and outdoor spaces, through the location of balconies, terraces and verandahs.

Controls

- C1 Comply with the building envelopes controls in Section 4: Site-specific controls including building articulation zones. The intention of the building articulation zone is to promote stepping in the general line of the building facades including the line of windows, and balconies to create visually interesting buildings.
- C2 Residential tower buildings greater than 9 storeys in height are to demonstrate a slender and slimline appearance to create a visually interesting skyline. The buildings in **Figures 22 and 23** have a slender and slimline quality.
- C3 Residential tower buildings are to articulate the vertical proportions in their external appearance. Extensive horizontal articulation through the use of solid balustrades is to be avoided as this design strategy tends to result in overly bulky buildings which are neither slender nor slimline.
- C4 Tower buildings greater than 9 storeys, should demonstrate vertical proportions in the articulation of building facades. **Figure 23** illustrates how vertical elements appropriately accentuate the vertical proportions of a tower building.
- C5 Provide a high degree of articulation. Do not rely on the excessive use of a single type of sun shading to articulate building facades. Louvre type sun shading can add excessively to building bulk when used over large facades areas.

3.3.7 Diversity of apartment types

Strategy

A mix of apartment types and sizes is promoted to cater to a variety of socio-economic, age, ethnic and other circumstances. A range of dwelling sizes and types creates a housing mix that will cater to a diverse population and enrich the local character. This DCP encourages a component of individual duplex, pair and row housing, but recognises that the apartment type is likely to be the predominant housing form on the Rhodes Peninsula.

Apartment typologies can be based on circulation and building section characteristics, which have a significant impact on the quality of air, light, solar access, privacy and outlook to dwellings.

Controls

- C1 To achieve a mix of dwelling sizes, all residential and mixed use development should provide a range of dwelling types including 1, 2 and 3+ bedroom dwellings.
- C2 To achieve environmental amenity, all access corridors should have a component of daylight, either at the point of vertical circulation or at the ends of corridors and preferably be naturally ventilated.
- C3 To achieve high quality living environments, cross ventilated apartments are encouraged, including dual aspect apartments,
- C4 To achieve solar access in high density areas where it may be difficult to ensure direct sunlight to the ground floor in midwinter, two-storey apartments are encouraged at ground floor level. This control is not intended to conflict with the provision of accessible housing. Refer Figure 25.
- C5 To innovatively combine different apartment types, 'hybrid' buildings are encouraged.
- C6 To optimise liveability for all dwellings, internal and external living areas should be integrated.

Noise attenuation for buildings facing the rail line and busy roads

- C7 A noise attenuation zone should be created between habitable rooms facing the noise source, particularly bedrooms, by;
 - Locating service areas such as circulation, kitchens, laundries, storage and bathrooms to create a noise buffer;
 - Locating screened balconies or wintergardens to create a noise buffer, and;
 - Selecting sound isolating materials, including acoustic glazing.
- C8 To protect local residential amenity, building articulation should be designed to minimise external noise reflectivity.
- C9 Buildings adjacent the Northern Railway Line are to consider the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 and related guideline documents and seek appropriately qualified acoustic engineering advice in relation to the mitigation of rail-related impacts on development.

3.3.8 Flexibility

Strategy

Flexible building design is sensitive to the access

requirements of people of all ages and abilities, and provides for a degree of future adjustment to accommodate:

- Changing access needs, such as for occupants with impaired mobility, including young children in prams and the elderly.
- Households of varying sizes, age groups and privacy needs.
- Housing that is easily modified for occupation and visitation by people with disabilities and progressive frailties.
- Home occupation.
- Future changes of use.

Flexible buildings are more functional in the long term because they are suitable for a wider range of inhabitants and can accommodate changing requirements. Flexible building design improves the quality of the built environment and achieves sustainable practice, by encouraging development designed for durability, flexibility and low energy consumption.

Controls

- C1 To cater for a wider range of occupants and avoid disability discrimination, the accessibility and adaptability of all buildings should be maximised in all residential and mixed use developments.
- C2 Adaptable housing units are to be designed and constructed to meet the performance requirements and provide the essential features required by AS4299 Adaptable Housing at the minimum rate of 15% of total dwellings. Where the total number of adaptable housing units to be provided is not a whole number, the number is to be rounded up to the next whole number. One accessible parking space is to be provided for each adaptable unit.
- C3 Housing design that provides for a degree of future adjustment of its configuration is encouraged. Consider accommodating:
 - Variable wall locations.
 - Variable number of bedrooms.
 - Home occupation.
 - Multiple entry points.
 - Adaptable housing.
 - Liveable housing
- C4 To optimise flexibility for future changing uses, windows or skylights should be provided to all habitable rooms and to the maximum number of non-habitable rooms possible.
- C5 The design of commercial space that provides for a degree of future adjustment of its configuration is encouraged. Consider accommodating:
 - Variable lettable areas;

- Multiple service cores; and
- Residential uses including home-based business dwellings.

3.3.9 Visual privacy and building separation

Strategy

Thoughtful design can ensure that views and outlook are maximised from all dwellings without compromising the visual privacy of the residents or their neighbours. Privacy between dwellings and the public domain and non residential uses should also be fully considered.

Controls

- C1 To achieve privacy to private internal and external spaces, consider:
- Building separation distance.
 - Appropriate internal room layout.
 - Location and design of windows and balconies.
 - Design of appropriate screening devices and landscaping. Refer **Figure 37**.
- C2 To achieve privacy as well as to provide well-spaced buildings for sunlight access and natural ventilation, the following minimum separation between openings of habitable and non-habitable rooms within dwellings must be provided, in accordance with SEPP 65, Apartment Design Guide:

Up to four storeys/12m

- 12m between habitable rooms / balconies
- 9m between habitable and non-habitable rooms
- 6m between non-habitable rooms

Five to eight storeys/up to 25m

- 18m between habitable rooms / balconies
- 12m between habitable rooms and non-habitable rooms
- 9m between non-habitable rooms

Nine storeys to twenty storeys/up to 63m

- 24m between habitable rooms/balconies
- 18m between habitable rooms and non-habitable rooms
- 12m between non-habitable rooms

Habitable room means a room used for normal domestic and office activities such as a bedroom, living room, kitchen, primary balcony, dining room, study, play room, sunroom, office work room, conference room and the like.

Non-habitable room means a bathroom, laundry, toilet, food storage pantry, walk in wardrobe, hallway, lobby, clothes drying room and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.



Figure 17. Building strongly defines the street corner and street edge



Figure 18. Principle of curved street geometry reflected in building form suitable for Shoreline Drive

Refer additionally to SEPP 65, Apartment Design Guide:

- Section 2F: Building separation; and
 - Section 3F: Visual privacy.
- C3 The use of tinted glazing as the sole means of achieving privacy is not permitted.
- C4 To achieve privacy to ground floor level apartments, without compromising surveillance of any adjoining public domain, generally elevate the ground level by a minimum of 0.5m and maximum 1.5m above the adjoining footpath level and provide suitable front walls or fences to front gardens.

3.3.10 Acoustic privacy

Strategy

The potential for unwanted noise sources increases in more densely developed areas where there are more people living more closely together. To achieve an appropriate acoustic environment, design consideration must be given to the following:

- Siting of building.
- Building planning.
- Internal room layout.
- Location of private open space.
- Location of windows.
- Building materials.

Controls

- C1 To reduce the transmission of noise internally, sound insulation requirements between separating floors, ceilings and walls of adjoining dwellings should exceed the Building Code of Australia minimums.
- C2 The siting and design of buildings should minimise the transmission of noise externally, through careful consideration of the layout of internal rooms and external living spaces, design of openings, screens, blade walls, and the like, and choice of materials.
- C3 Design restaurants and cafes to minimise the impact of noise associated with late night operation on nearby residents by using measures such as double glazing, and providing outdoor eating areas under awnings to help contain noise to street level.
- C4 To enable occupants to control internal living environments, at least 25% of double glazed windows to dwellings should be openable.

Refer additionally to SEPP 65, Apartment Design Guide:

- Section 4H: Acoustic privacy; and
- Section 4J: Noise and pollution

3.3.11 Solar access and daylight

Strategy

Solar access to internal and external areas is a major determinant of environmental comfort. Good passive solar design offers financial benefits, by reducing the need for artificial heating and cooling. Glass allows heat in the form of sunlight to enter buildings, yet is a poor insulator of heat. The design of windows and other glazed areas need to consider the environmental impact of heat gain, heat loss and glare, as well as issues of streetscape, privacy, architectural resolution and views.

Controls

To the public domain

- C1 To create a useable open space network that can be enjoyed by local residents and workers,



Figure 19. Roof form adds to building articulation



Figure 20. Well articulated facade



Figure 21. Articulation provided in the mix of horizontal and vertical elements



Figure 22. Residential tower buildings that have a slender and slimline quality



Figure 23. Well articulated tower building facades with articulation elements that accentuate vertical proportions

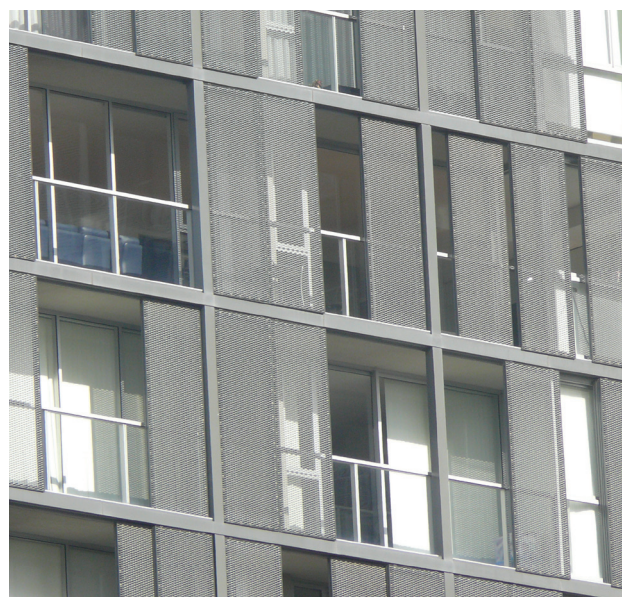


Figure 24. Using one type of sun shade over large areas can add to building bulk

new development should retain solar access to a minimum of 50% of the area of neighbourhood parks and green spaces during lunchtime hours (noon to 2:00pm) during mid winter (22 June).

- C2 At the Winter Solstice during the hours of noon, 1:00pm and 2:00pm, solar access is to be protected in Rhodes Town Square, and is to be maximised in the Mary Street Child Care Centre outdoor play area, and mid-block oval plaza and the laneways of the Station Precinct.

If alternative means of providing solar access to the public domain are proposed, eg by heliostats or the like, they are to be backed up by a Scientific Report providing evidence of like-for-like replacement of solar amenity and addressing legal, operational and ongoing maintenance and management issues in perpetuity.

- C3 To protect the comfort and safety of pedestrians and motorists, new buildings and facades should minimise glare. Mirror glass is not to be used. A maximum of 20% reflectivity index is permitted for all external glazed elements. A Reflectivity Report that analyses the potential glare of any proposed new development, where building facades contain high proportion of glazing, is required to be submitted with the Development Application.

To the private domain

- C4 To achieve high quality living environments, a minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9:00am and 3:00pm should be provided to principal living rooms and private open spaces in at least 70% of dwellings within a residential development, on 22 June (Winter Solstice). A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building may receive no direct sunlight between 9am to 3pm in mid-winter (21 June).
- C5 To assist plant growth, maximise direct sunlight to communal open space as much possible within residential developments on 22 June.
- C6 To facilitate solar access to principal living rooms and private open spaces at first floor level, two storey and mezzanine ground floor apartments are encouraged.
- C7 To achieve high quality internal environments, appropriate sun protection should be provided to glazed areas facing north, west and east in residential and commercial developments. Refer **Figures 26 and 27**. Avoid extensive areas of glazing unprotected from solar access during summer. Shading devices including eaves, awnings, colonnades, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting to control the penetration of sun, should be used to maximise solar access in winter, and minimise solar access in summer. On east and west facing facades subject to direct sunlight, external shading should be integrated into the design, or the area of glazing minimised. Avoid the excessive use of louvres of a single style, which can reduce building articulation and add to the bulk and scale of buildings. Refer to **Figure 24**.



Figure 25. Two level maisonette apartments

- C8 To achieve solar control, optimise comfort and ensure liveability, design balconies that are appropriate to their orientation. Balconies that have controllable access to sunlight, especially those facing north, and balconies with views to parks, Homebush Bay or Parramatta River, have potential as excellent outdoor living spaces.

3.3.12 Natural ventilation

Strategy

Living, retail and work environments are to maximise natural lighting. Living and working environments which are not reliant on artificial cooling and daytime lighting during the daylight hours, will have reduced energy inputs over the long term. The provision of good natural ventilation and daylight facilitates builds-in future flexibility.

Controls

- C1 To reduce energy inputs over the long term, buildings should be designed so that living and working environments are substantially naturally lit and ventilated, using ventilation by means such as thin cross section buildings.
- C2 To avoid reliance on mechanical ventilation or air conditioning and minimise use of artificial lighting, windows should be provided to all living and working environments. Do not rely on skylights to provide the sole source of daylight and ventilation to habitable rooms.
- C3 To achieve high quality living environments residential buildings up to a height of 9 storeys are to have a maximum depth of 18m window line to window line. Buildings greater than 9 storeys in height are to have a maximum depth of 23m.
- C4 A minimum of 60% of residential apartments should be naturally cross ventilated.
- C5 Developments which seek to vary from the maximum building depth and minimum percentage of naturally cross ventilated apartments must demonstrate how natural ventilation can be satisfactorily achieved, particularly in relation to habitable rooms.
- C6 To achieve natural ventilation, doors and openable windows should be located in two walls facing different or preferably opposite directions. The placement of small low windows on the

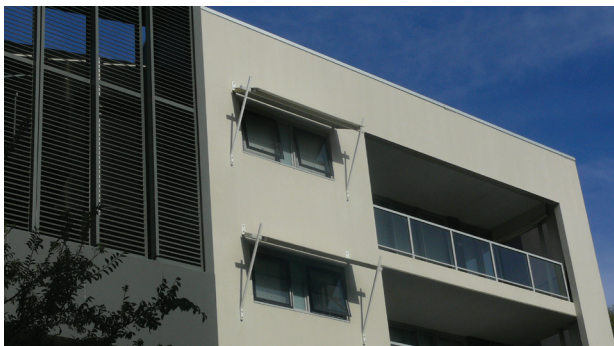


Figure 26. Horizontal sun shading over west facing windows from undesirable heat gain



Figure 27. Deep balconies and adjustable screen shade windows from undesirable heat gain

predominantly windward side of the building, and larger higher windows on the leeward side, can encourage cross ventilation. The use of passive climate control in commercial buildings, through stack effect ventilation and the building's mass to ameliorate extreme temperature variations is encouraged.

- C7 To allow daylight into ground and first floor levels, buildings should be articulated using atria and courtyards.

Refer additionally to:

- SEPP 65 and Apartment Design Guide; and
- ADG – Part 4B: Natural ventilation.

3.3.13 Building materials, finishes and colours

Strategy

Building materials, finishes and colours used on external facades create a finer texture to streetscapes and city skylines and can contribute to the identity and 'sense of place' at Rhodes West.

Building materials can cause environmental impacts before they reach the building site, during their life in the building and in their eventual disposal. This DCP encourages building materials selected to suit each particular application and which provide the required performance with the least overall environmental impact.

Controls

- C1 To optimise thermal comfort and minimise energy consumption, insulation must be provided in wall, ceiling and roof systems.
- C2 To minimise resource depletion, plantation timbers, Australian regrowth timbers and recycled timbers should be used. The use of Australian native rainforest timbers, imported rainforest timbers and timbers from old growth forest is not permitted.
- C3 To minimise environmental impacts, materials with the following characteristics are to be selected:
 - With low embodied energy;
 - That are durable;
 - That are recycled or able to be recycled;
 - That are sourced from renewable resources and materials;
 - That are non-polluting in manufacture, use and in disposal; and,
 - That are non toxic, do not "outgas".
- C4 Use colour to provide visual interest in building facades. Colour can be used to articulate vertical proportions of tower buildings, such as in **Figure 22** or primary building entries such as in **Figure 30**.
- C5 Development Applications are required to include an assessment of the environmental sustainability of selected building materials. Selected materials

are to display energy efficiency in production and their contribution to sustainable building design and construction.

- C6 A best practice sustainable approach to building materials and finishes should be taken, including:
- Use of precast concrete walls;
 - Use of re-usable formwork for internal floors and core walls on site;
 - Reinforcing steel with a high recycled steel content;
 - Low VOC paints for all internal flat and low sheen areas;
 - Water based paints for all internal gloss and semi-gloss areas; and
 - No use of unsustainable rainforest timbers, specification of sustainably sourced timber and minimal use of MDF.

3.3.14 Public domain interface

Active street frontage

Strategy

Active street frontages support a lively, interesting and safer public domain. Busy pedestrian areas and non-residential uses such as shops, studios, offices, cafes, recreational and civic uses promote the most active frontages. Active frontages at ground level should be established along major pedestrian routes. Refer to **Figures 28 and 29**.

In residential areas the interaction between the public and private domain can be strengthened by maximising the number of entrances and locating more public functions on the street side of the building.

In mixed use areas, ground level retail and commercial frontage provides the benefit of public safety, commercial activity and street life. Active frontages should extend above street level with uses which provide transparency and visual contact with the street. Due to the temperate climate, favourable orientation, and views to Olympic Park and Homebush Bay from the public domain, Rhodes West is a desirable location for outdoor dining. Outdoor dining has the potential to contribute to the liveliness of the streets and public open spaces.

Controls

- C1 An active frontage is defined as one, or a combination of the following:
- Shopfronts, if predominantly glazed and accompanied by an entry.
 - Community use if accompanied by an entry.
 - Commercial lobby if accompanied by an entry.
 - Entrance to residential / commercial use.
 - Café or restaurant, if accompanied by an entry and / or outdoor seating.
 - Any other use that in the opinion of the consent authority is consistent with the strategy.

- C2 Minimise the number and width of vehicle footpath and cyclepath crossings, to optimise pedestrian and cyclist safety.

B4 - Mixed use zone

- C3 To create a lively centre, active frontages must be established along the activity strip identified in **Figure 33**, with ground level retail and commercial uses, and entrances to residential or commercial development above. Active ground floor frontage should also be maximised to all other streets, laneways and plazas in the mixed use zone, especially at street corners. Refer to **Figures 34 and 35**.



Figure 28. Active street with restaurants and cafés with outdoor dining



Figure 29. Built form that frames public open space with pedestrian link to surrounding street

- C4 To create an interesting pedestrian environment, predominantly clear glazing should be provided to the street frontage of retail and commercial windows at ground floor level.
- C5 To create a friendly pedestrian environment, roller shutters to ground floor retail street frontages are prohibited.
- C6 To create a lively centre, street level retail frontage for individual tenancies is limited to 20m, except on street corners where 30m frontages are permitted, and along Rider Boulevard and Oulton Avenue where bulky retailing may be accommodated.

- C7 To create a safe and lively retail complex, active frontages must be provided to the pedestrian spine of the retail centre. Ground level shops with frontage to both a public street and a pedestrian spine, should have public entrances on both frontages.
- C8 To enliven the street, laneways and plazas, outdoor eating areas should be located at ground floor and first floor level along street frontages and adjacent to parks, with minimal disturbance to pedestrian circulation and residential amenity.
- C9 To enliven the street, provide surveillance, accommodate home occupation, and facilitate potential future adaptation for mixed or commercial use, design every ground floor apartment fronting a primary street in the mixed use zone to incorporate a direct street entrance.
- C10 Complete existing connections and establish new pedestrian connections through the block, to create a fine-grained network of interconnected laneways and open spaces.

R4 - Residential zone

- C11 To achieve street surveillance, maximise the number of pedestrian entrances to residential buildings. Refer to building articulation and address controls.
- C12 To achieve amenity in local neighbourhoods, permissible non-residential uses such as publicly accessible facilities, local shops and cafes are preferred where they will be most accessible and visible, such as at street level, in the following locations:
- Along Walker Street;
 - At the Gauthorpe Street extension in the Foreshore Park; and,
 - Fronting parks at locations identified in **Figure 33**



Figure 31. Awning to active street frontage



Figure 30. Building entries can be distinguished through the use of colour, as well as awnings that extend into the public domain

3.3.15 Awnings and entrance canopies

Strategy

In retail and mixed use streets awnings increase pedestrian amenity by providing wet weather protection and shade. Refer to **Figure 31**. For public and commercial buildings in residential streets discontinuous awnings and entrance canopies create a protected transition area between internal and external spaces at building entrances. Refer to **Figures 32 and 33**.



Figure 32. Awning to residential entry

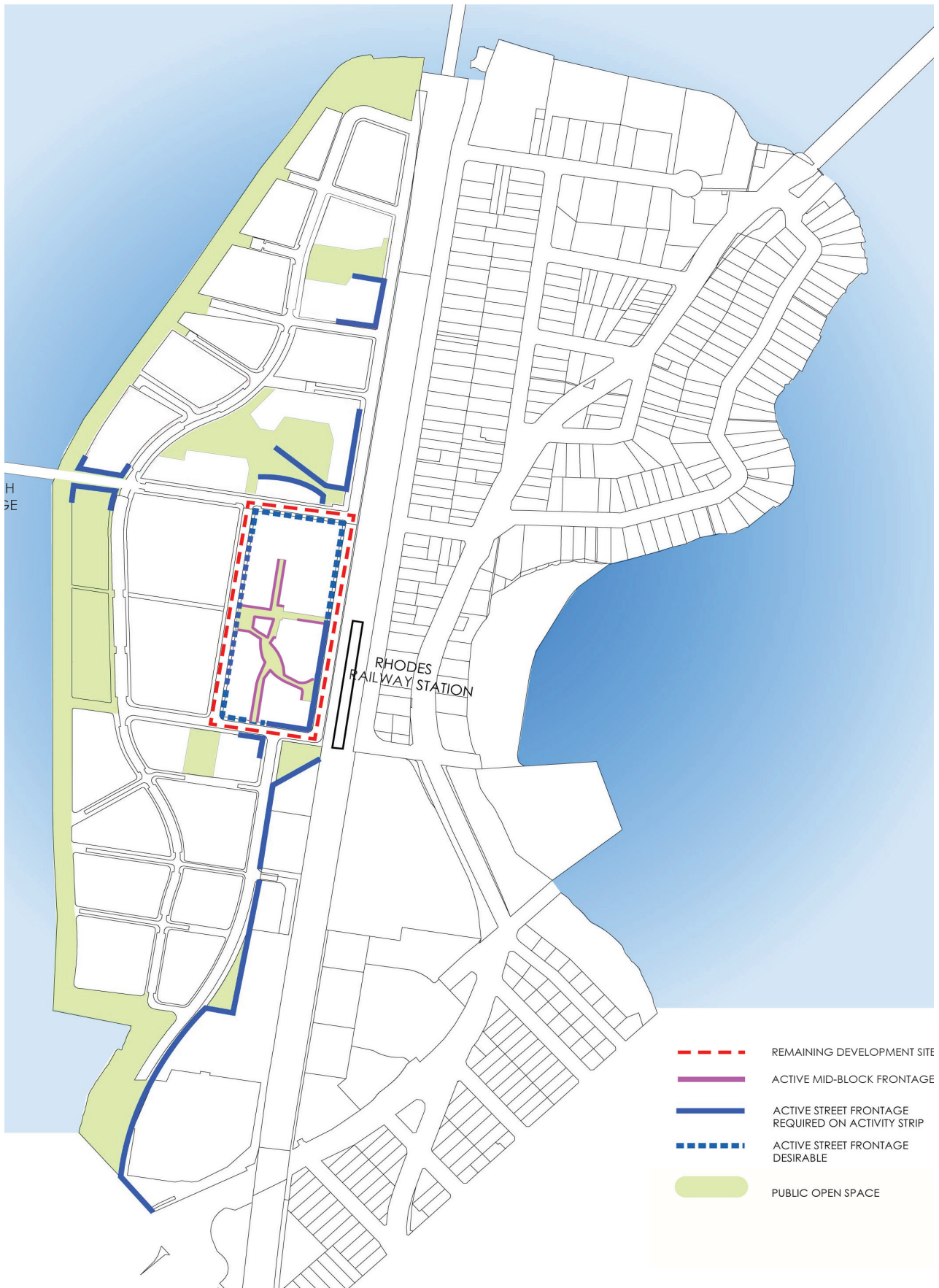


Figure 33. Active Street Frontages

Controls

Awnings

- C1 To achieve weather protection in the major pedestrian areas, continuous awnings must be provided to the activity strip and discontinuous awnings in transition areas opposite and adjoining the activity strip.
- C2 To provide adequate weather protection awning height is to be minimum 3.2m and maximum 4.5m and integrate with adjoining properties. The awning face should be horizontal. Steps for design articulation or to accommodate sloping streets are to be maximum of 0.75m. Awning width is to be a minimum 2m, setback 0.8m from the face of the kerb and to suit adjoining awnings. Where street trees are required the entire length of the awning is to be set back from the inside edge of the tree hole. Cut out segments are not acceptable. Awnings wider than 3.66m require approval from the Director General of Local Government.
- C3 To achieve protection from the sun, awnings should have no more than 50% of their area transparent.
- C4 To create a safe pedestrian environment at night and avoid visual clutter, under awning lighting should be provided and recessed into the soffit of the awning or wall mounted on the building.
- C5 To promote a safe and weather protected pedestrian connection, a continuous awning from Rhodes Station to the bus interchange should be provided.
- C6 To accommodate a design for any awning or overbridges on ground level and facing the roadway with an underpass of 4.3 meter clearance.

Canvas awnings

- C6 To assist sun shading generally, retractable or fixed canvas awnings or shade cloths are permitted.
- C7 To provide sun shading to east and west facades,



Figure 34. An example of a mid-block activated open space that is lively and attractive and that can accommodate different activities.



Figure 35. Laneways can accommodate seating, planting and other street furniture to enhance amenity.

vertical canvas blinds may be used along the outer edge of awnings. These blinds should not carry advertising or signage.

Entrance canopies

- C8 To provide weather protection canopies are required at the pedestrian entries of all buildings. Entrance canopies are permitted within building setbacks. Where there is no building setback, entrance canopies can extend 2m beyond the property line over the footpath or further to align with the width of any adjoining discontinuous awning.

3.3.16 Signage and advertising

Strategy

Signage and advertising should communicate effectively and contribute in a positive way to the public domain. Signage and advertising structures should be unobtrusive, informative and compatible with an attractive shopping environment. Important factors to be considered are:

- Avoiding physical and visual clutter of the public domain;
- Avoiding conflict between advertising signs and nearby safety; public directions or traffic signs; and,
- Protecting residential amenity

Controls

- C1 Signage must be designed to avoid confusion with directional and traffic signs.
- C2 Signage should be designed to add character to the street and complement the architecture.

- C3 To minimise visual clutter, signage should be integrated with awnings. Suspended signage should be a minimum of 2.7m clear above finished footpath level.
- C4 Building identification is the only signage permitted above first floor level.
- C5 A single retail centre and major tenant pylon is permitted along Homebush Bay Drive.
- C6 To minimise visual clutter, a coordinated presentation of signs is required where there are multiple occupancies or uses within a single building development.
- C7 Advertising which is not related to the business being conducted from the premises is not permitted (other than on bus stop shelters, kiosks or public toilets).
- C8 To optimise pedestrian circulation, advertising signs are not permitted on public footpaths unless associated with a bus stop shelter, kiosk or public toilets.
- C9 To achieve durability, signage and advertising should be constructed of non-combustible materials and be resistant to vandalism.
- C10 To protect residential amenity, advertising signage is not permitted facing private residential streets, or on side walls abutting residential properties.
- C11 To minimise visual clutter, the source of light to illuminated signage should be concealed or integral with the sign. Electrical conduits to illuminated signs including neon signs should be concealed. The ability to adjust the light intensity is required. A curfew on illumination may be imposed to protect the residential amenity of nearby residential development.

a podium or roof, communal roof or private open space.

Where developments are unable to achieve the recommended communal open space, such as those in dense urban areas, they must demonstrate that residential amenity is provided in the form of increased private open space and/ or in a contribution to public open space.

- C3 To optimise natural infiltration and encourage substantial planting, deep soil landscape space should be provided wherever possible, and maximised.
- C4 Development sites in the residential zone are to contain landscaped areas in the form of private, common and public open space. Refer to Section 4: Site-specific controls.
- C5 To achieve a garden quality, half the area of communal open space should be unpaved and provide soft landscaping.
- C6 To achieve a leafy residential quality, a minimum of one large tree, with a spreading canopy, and mature height of 12m minimum, should be planted in soft landscaping zones for every 100m² of landscape space. Locally indigenous species are preferred.
- C7 Each apartment at ground level or on podiums or car parks, must have minimum private courtyard open space of 15m², with minimum depth for planting of 3m (Part 4E).
- C8 To assist stormwater management, landscape areas should provide some capacity for storage and infiltration of stormwater falling within the total landscape space.

3.3.17 Private and communal open space

Garden spaces

Strategy

Dwellings should have access to private or communal garden spaces that are useable and comfortable. Internal landscape spaces should contribute to the character and environmental quality of the landscape of the peninsula. These spaces should have a balance of podium, or terrace space, and deep soil, planted garden spaces. Design of podium landscapes should create optimum conditions for establishment and long term viability of planted gardens. Refer to **Figure 39**.

Controls

- C1 The area of communal open space required should be at least 25% of the site. Developments must achieve at least 50% direct sunlight to the principal useable part of the open space for a minimum of 2 hours between 9am to 3pm on 21 June (mid-winter).
- C2 Where communal open space cannot be totally provided at ground level, it should be provided on



Figure 36. Side gardens achieve privacy with landscaping.

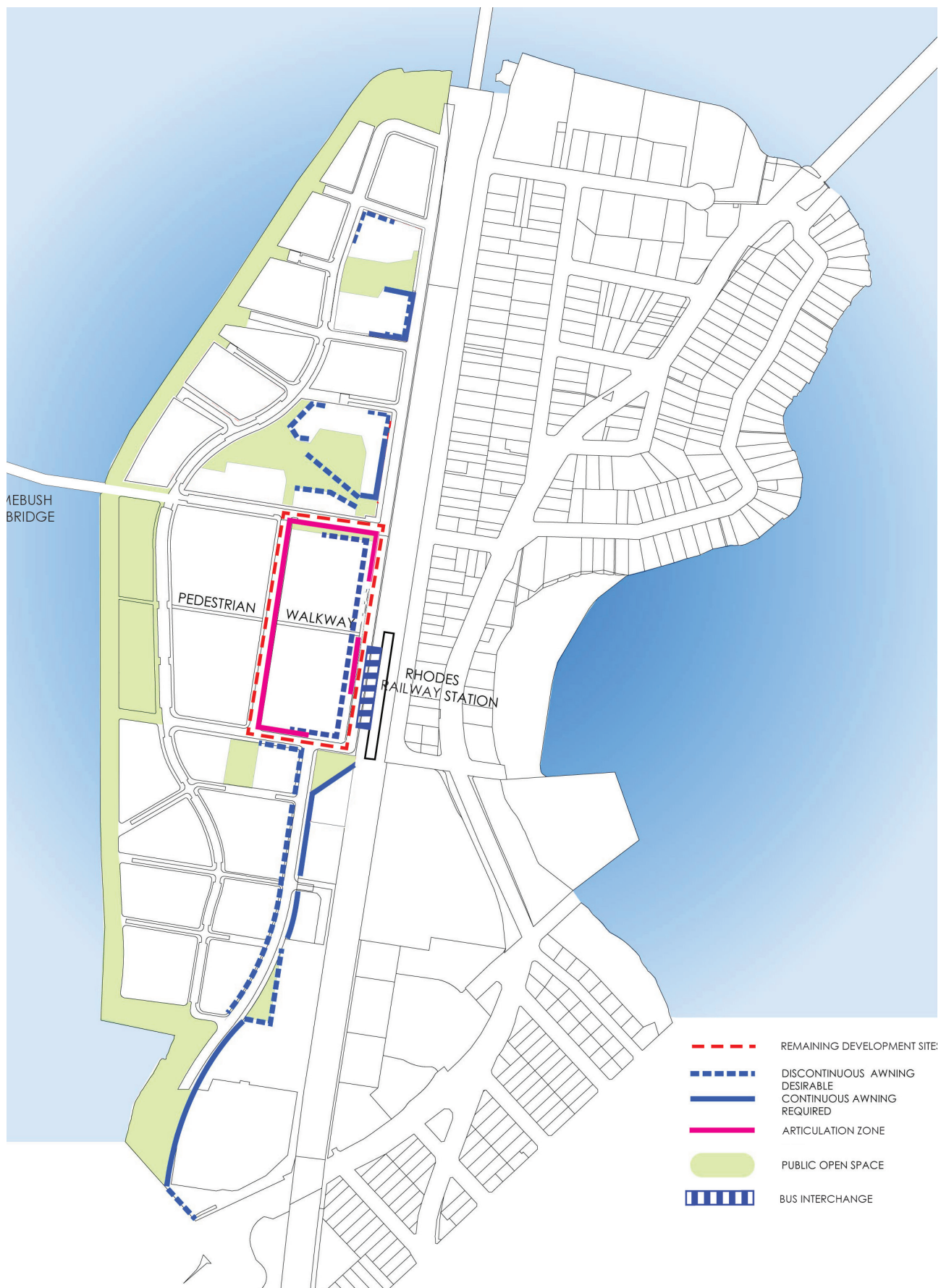


Figure 37. Location of Awnings

C9 To create optimum conditions for the establishment and long term viability of planted areas. Plantings are to achieve the following guidelines in deep soil zones:

- Large trees (13-18m high with 16m diameter canopy at maturity) with:
 - Minimum soil volume: 80m³
 - Minimum soil depth: 1.3m
 - Minimum soil area: 8m x 8m or equivalent
- Medium trees (9-12m high with 8m diameter canopy at maturity) with:
 - Minimum soil volume: 35m³
 - Minimum soil depth: 1m
 - Minimum soil area: 6m x 6m or equivalent
- Small trees (6-8m high with 4m diameter canopy at maturity) with:
 - Minimum soil volume: 15m³
 - Minimum soil depth: 800mm
 - Minimum soil area: 4.5m x 4.5m or equivalent

C10 Deep soil zone are to be at least 7% of the site area and to meet the following minimum requirements: (ADG – Part 3E: Deep soil zones)

- Site area:
 - 650-1500m²: 3m
 - Greater than 1,500m²: 6m
 - Greater than 1,500m² with significant tree cover: 6m

C11 For planting on top of built structures such as basement car parks, podiums or roofs, ensure that the minimum soil standards for the following plant types and sizes are complied with:

- Large trees (12-18m high with up to 16m diameter canopy at maturity):
 - Minimum soil volume: 150m³
 - Minimum soil depth: 1,200mm
 - Minimum soil area: 10m x 10m or equivalent
- Medium trees (8-12m high with up to 8m diameter canopy at maturity):
 - Minimum soil volume: 35m³
 - Minimum soil depth: 1,000mm
 - Minimum soil area: 6m x 6m or equivalent
- Small trees (6-8m high with up to 4m diameter canopy at maturity):

- Minimum soil volume: 9m³
- Minimum soil depth: 800mm
- Minimum soil area: 3.5m x 3.5m or equivalent

- Shrubs:
 - Minimum soil depth: 500-600mm
- Ground cover:
 - Minimum soil depth: 300-450mm • Turf:
 - Minimum soil depth: 200mm

C12 Variations may be considered to the above guidelines supported by advice from a qualified arborist.

C13 Drainage and irrigation must be provided to all planters over structure.

C14 All planters on podium levels must be accessible for maintenance.

3.3.18 Front gardens

Strategy

Well designed front gardens can retain existing

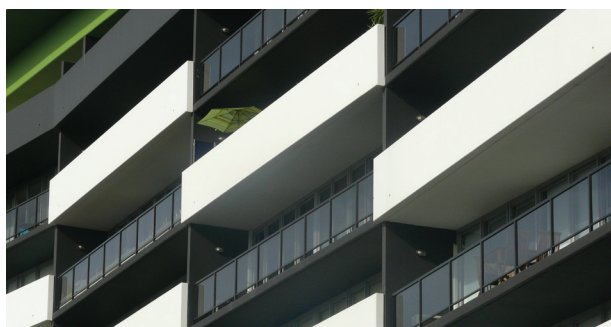


Figure 38. Building articulation in balustrade design



Figure 39. Pedestrian connections between buildings to internal common open space



Figure 40. Front fences have some transparent quality to allow for surveillance of the adjoining public domain, we well as privacy for occupants.

landscape elements and supplement the stock of vegetation, particularly trees, in the public domain. Front gardens contribute to street character and amenity, enhance definition of the public and private domains, and can provide a positive setting for the building.

Controls

Front gardens

- C1 Garden structures such as gazebos, play equipment, swimming pools and spa baths are not permitted in front gardens.
- C2 To minimise the visibility of car parking, garages and parking structures are not permitted forward of the building alignment to public streets;
- C3 To minimise the impact of driveways in front gardens, appropriate design, materials selection and screen planting is encouraged.
- C4 To minimise impact on the root zone of street

trees, driveways, kerb crossings, parking, paved areas and external structures should be located appropriately.

- C5 Front gardens should generally be wide enough to be useable, and should have adequate continuous access to allow maintenance.
- C6 To achieve safety, lighting at both pedestrian and vehicular street entry points should be provided to each residential building.
- C7 To provide a pleasant streetscape and privacy of ground level private gardens a minimum of 1 small tree in front gardens of ground floor dwellings is required.

Front fences

- C8 The maximum height of front fences is 1.2m from the finished footpath level of the adjoining street. Front fences may be sloping or stepped along sloping streets.
- C9 Fences should be integrated with the building and landscape design through the use of common materials and detailing and be part of a suite of fences in the street. Refer **Figure 40**.
- C10 Fences should highlight building entrances, to allow for outlook and street surveillance.
- C11 Fences must be partially transparent. Solid fencing or fencing with frosted or obscure glazing is not permitted

3.3.19 Above ground open space

Strategy

Every dwelling should have access to private open space to extend the liveable area and take advantage of the temperate climate. Private open space should be designed to allow privacy, security and solar access. Where private gardens are not possible, well designed balconies and terraces have the potential to improve amenity and lifestyle of apartment residents. Some useable communal open space at ground level should also be provided where there is no access to private gardens.

Controls

- C1 To achieve residential amenity, at least one balcony, terrace, verandah, loggia, or deck must be provided to each dwelling where direct access to ground level private open space is not available. Refer **Figure 38**.
- C2 All apartments are required to have primary balconies as follows:
 - Studio apartments:
 - Minimum area: 4m²
 - Minimum depth of balcony: no requirement
 - 1 bedroom apartments:

- Minimum area: 8m²
- Minimum depth of balcony: 2m
- 2 bedroom apartments:
 - Minimum area: 10m²
 - Minimum depth of balcony: 2m
- 3+ bedroom apartments:
 - Minimum area: 12m²
 - Minimum depth of balcony: 2.4m
- For apartment balconies with the following circumstances:
 - At 10 storeys or above, subject to consistently high wind speeds;
 - In close proximity to road, rail or other noise sources;
 - Exposure to significant levels of aircraft noise. In these situations, the use of other forms of balconies (e.g. wintergardens, bay windows or Juliet balconies) are appropriate, with natural ventilation demonstrated.
- C3 To achieve high quality living environments, smaller secondary above ground open space elements are also encouraged, such as balconies adjacent bedrooms, screened external clothes drying balconies adjacent laundries and bathrooms. Such spaces may have screens to a height of 1.4m. The preferred depth of secondary open space is 1.2m and the minimum permissible depth is 0.9m.
- C4 Above ground open space must be designed to provide security and protect the privacy of neighbours.
- C5 Lightweight pergolas, sunscreens, privacy screens and planters are permitted on roof terraces, provided they do not increase the bulk of the building. These elements should not significantly affect the views available from adjoining properties, the immediate vicinity or from the nearby ridges.
- C6 To optimise useability, the primary above ground space element should include a potable water tap and barbeque gas outlet where possible

Refer additionally to:

- Apartment Design Guide – Part 4E: Private open space and balconies.

3.3.20 Services

Low energy services

Strategy

The consumption of electricity generated by the burning of fossil fuels contributes to CO₂ production, the

'greenhouse effect' and global warming. The construction and use of buildings, accounts for a high proportion of overall energy consumption and consequently presents opportunities for energy savings and reductions in CO₂ emissions. Applicants are required to satisfy the requirements of SEPP (BASIX).

Controls

- C1 Install energy efficient building services, including but not limited to, low energy heating and cooling systems and timer switches. The use of green power and solar cells is encouraged.
- C2 Passive solar design principles should be provided in building design to avoid the need for additional heating and cooling.
- C3 Building designs should be energy efficient by isolating and selecting spaces to be heated or provide individual room controls if using a centralised system; select low energy lighting such as compact fluorescent light fittings, and low energy appliances (minimum 3-star rating).
- C4 To minimise energy consumption incorporate clothes lines that are screened from public view, in preference to dryers. Locate clothes lines for sun and breeze wherever possible.
- C5 To maximise safety and minimise visual clutter all new services should be located underground. Building services such as drainage and sewerage pipe work should not be exposed.
- C6 Appliances with a low energy rating are to be used when provided as part of a development.
- C7 Minimum energy requirements, include:
 - Building Management Tools like motion sensors, time based controllers, irrigation control systems and air quality control systems for car parks to minimise water and energy use.
 - An average thermal comfort star rating of 5 or better (BERSPro, AcuuRate or FirstRate5).
 - Double Glazed, low-e glass to all apartment windows achieving summer/winter (glass only) U-values of 1.7 or less.
 - R2.5 insulation to all non-glazed external walls.
 - R3.0 plus foil insulation to the underside of all roofs and roof terraces over apartments.
 - Energy efficient variable speed fans for mechanical exhaust system.
 - Energy efficient light fittings.
 - Energy efficient VVVF lifts.

3.3.21 Water conservation

Strategy

Water conservation is an important element of an

integrated ESD strategy. Measures can be implemented to match water quality with its intended use, to reduce water demand and use water more efficiently.

Applicants are required to satisfy the requirements of SEPP (BASIX) and Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategies.

Controls

- C1 Water saving devices such as dual flush toilets, tap aerators, low water use dishwashers and washing machines must be provided to all new developments.
- C2 Spring return taps must be used for all public amenities.
- C3 Appliances and plumbing hardware should have a "AAA" Australian Standards Conservation Rating.
- C4 Implement fit for purpose substitution by matching water quality with its intended use. Roofwater should be retained on site for use externally, such as garden watering, cleaning and irrigation. The collection and storage of rainwater for toilet flushing should be considered. The recycling of grey water for toilet flushing or external use should also be considered.
- C5 The installation of insinkers is not permitted.
- C6 Water conserving landscape practices, such as use of mulch, irrigation zoning, limited turf areas and flow regulators on hoses should be incorporated into design and management arrangements.
- C7 Minimum water requirements, include:
 - Drip irrigation to all planters/ on slab landscaping, except turf areas.
 - Water efficient taps.
 - Non-potable (recycle) water reticulation to all apartment WC's and laundries (washing machine supply), the irrigation of gardens and the supply of carwash bays.
 - Recycling of water from the fire pump testing system.

3.3.22 Stormwater management

Strategy

The proximity of the Rhodes Peninsula to Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River necessitates that site stormwater is carefully managed to protect and enhance this major waterway. Development can contribute to stormwater management for the catchment, and thereby help the quality of water flowing into the harbour, by controlling the quality and rate of urban run off from individual sites.

Controls

- C1 Stormwater drainage systems must promote natural infiltration.
- C2 To assist with on site drainage, maximise soft

landscaping and reduce hard landscaping.

- C3 Wherever possible, minimise the volume of water entering the existing stormwater system, particularly at peak times. Minimise runoff into the existing stormwater system by implementing design measures to reduce, and where possible, reuse and recycle site stormwater.
- C4 Urban runoff should have minimal nutrients and pollution so it does not affect the quality of the bay and the broader water system.
- C5 Soil erosion and siltation must be minimised during construction and following completion of development. It should be ensured that any increase in suspended solids is temporary and does not exceed the current range of turbidity.
- C6 Apartments are to be individually metered.

3.3.23 Waste minimisation, storage and removal

Strategy

This section of the DCP aims to encourage efficient building design and effective ongoing management systems for the handling of waste, recyclable materials, garden organics and bulky household items in all developments.

Council is required under the Local Government Act to provide waste services for all residential properties in its LGA and levy each rating notice accordingly. Therefore this section of the DCP applies to the domestic waste stream (waste and recycling and where applicable, bulky household items and garden organics). As such, Council will supply all domestic waste and recycling bins to residential developments to ensure uniformity of services across the LGA. Council's standard bins are 660 or 1100 litre waste and recycling bins for use in the centralised waste and recycling rooms. Waste storage facilities are to be designed to accommodate these standard bin sizes. 660 litre waste bins are required to be compacted at the ratio of 2:1. 1100 litre waste, 660 and 1100 litre recycling bins cannot be compacted.

This section of the DCP also addresses waste and recycling generated by commercial and mixed use developments. Council is responsible for ensuring that adequate waste and recycling facilities are available at these types of developments and that waste removal is efficient, safe and has minimum impact on the local area.

General Controls

- C.1 On site storage for waste and recycling facilities must be provided in designated areas for all new developments. The minimum storage space required is to be based on 120 litres of waste and recycling generated per unit per week. The area should be located so as not to cause offence to adjoining property owners or occupiers with regard to smell, visual appearance, noise disturbance and traffic.
- C.2 Source separation facilities and containers shall be provided in kitchens for waste to be divided into separate waste streams to encourage the composting and recycling of materials.

- C.3 Common composting facilities should be provided at accessible locations away from dwellings to every residential development for garden waste and organic kitchen waste.
- C.4 Consideration should be given to bin storage space for garden organics that are not able to be composted on site ie thick branches as garden organics cannot be disposed of in Council serviced waste bins.
- C.5 Source separation facilities shall be provided on building sites so that different waste streams may be easily separated during construction and demolition to encourage the re-use and recycling of materials. The source separation facilities are to be clearly indicated on the drawings. Tipping dockets for disposal and recovery of all wastes are required to be held on site during this phase and are subject to auditing and/or inspection by Council.
- C.6 In the design of buildings waste should be minimised by:
- Matching building dimensions to standard sizes of building materials;
 - Using recycled materials;
 - Selecting materials that can be re-used or recycled in the future;
 - Utilising component parts that may be easily replaced.
- C.7 A Waste Management Plan is required as part of the development application documents for all developments.
- C.8 Plans and drawings of the proposed development that highlight the location of and space allocated to the waste management facilities and the nominated waste collection point must be included in the Waste Management Plan. The path of access for both users and collection vehicles must be highlighted as well as the presentation point for bin servicing.

Controls for multi-unit residential development

- C.9 In multi-unit residential development containing 20 or more dwellings bulk bin and recycling collection service is required. Council supplies 660 or 1100 litre bulk recycling and waste bins. Provision must be made for waste collection vehicles to enter and service all bins on site. Bins cannot be presented on the pedestrian footway for servicing.
- C.10 Chutes are required for all buildings. Chutes must be designed to separate three streams of waste, food, recycling and residual waste. Chutes can either be singular, one chute for waste plus one chute for food waste plus one chute for recycling, or a combination of a single chute, plus a single chute with a dual function.
- Dual function chutes will have a mechanism for selecting the waste stream to be disposed of and a diverter at the bottom of the chute to direct the

waste into the appropriate bin. Each floor will have a hopper with clear instructions on how to use the system.

Site electing to be serviced by 660 litre waste bins must install compactors and compact the waste at 2:1. Recycling cannot be compacted or waste being serviced by 1100 litre bins.

- C.11 Chute outlets must discharge into the central waste and recycling room. The room and bin collection system, (linear belt etc) must be able to accommodate one days waste volume from the number of units it is servicing. The building caretaker should not be required to transfer waste from one side of the building to the other in order to get it from the chute outlet to the waste and recycling room. All transferring of waste from the central waste and recycling room to the storage room and or collection point must occur underground.

Spatial requirements

- C.12 Space must be allocated and a receptacle supplied inside each unit for waste and recycling, each with the capacity to store 2 days' worth of waste and recycling.

Centralised waste and recycling room

- C.13 A centralised waste and recycling room must be provided in an area that is accessible to the users and easy for servicing. The waste and recycling room must be located within the underground carpark or basement. The clearance to the waste room must be no less than 4.2m high to allow waste collection vehicles to service bins on site. The onsite approach i.e. driveway must have unimpeded clearance of 4.2m to ensure collection vehicles can enter the site. Waste collection vehicles must move in a forward direction at all times. Where this is not possible a turning circle must be supplied to ensure all waste collection vehicles exit the site in a forward direction.
- C.14 In high rise residential developments where there is a full time caretaker on site, it is advisable that access to waste facilities by residents is restricted to only the service compartments located on each floor, and the bulky items storage area. This is to help prevent contamination of recycling bins and illegal dumping. Council will not collect recycling bins that are contaminated with unacceptable materials.
- C.15 A room or caged area must be allocated for the storage of discarded bulky household items awaiting collection and should be incorporated within the waste and recycling room. The space shall be adequate in size to meet the needs of the residents and shall be divided into sections ie. Metals and white goods, e-waste, mattresses, clothing and materials, bulk cardboard and polystyrene foam to maximise resource recovery. A small section and/or container system must be incorporated for, household batteries, fluorescent

light globes, smoke alarms, printer cartridges, cooking oil and household paint. Cardboard bailing and polystyrene foam shrinking machines are required to be incorporated into the waste storage room to reduce the floor space required to store these items. The ongoing management of disposal/recovery of these items is to be addressed in the waste management plan. The allocated space must be a minimum of 20m³. Implementation of these types of recovery options will reduce the overall waste generated in these development sites.

Residential amenity

C.16 Residential dwellings must be adequately insulated from noise and smell if they are adjacent to or above:

- Chutes or waste storage facilities;
- Chute discharge;
- Waste compaction equipment; and
- Waste collection vehicle access points.

C.17 Where possible, chutes should not be situated adjacent to habitable rooms due to the noise from hopper use and waste falling down the shaft.

Waste Management

C.18 The Waste Management Plan must describe how the waste management system will work and who is responsible for the transfer of waste and recycling for each stage of the process.

C.19 Signage in waste storage compartments must encourage residents to wrap waste prior to placement in chutes, specify that no dangerous or bulky items be placed in chutes and provide information about what is acceptable in the recycling system.

Commercial premises

C.20 A waste and recycling room must be provided on each floor level within a retail development. The waste and recycling area must have the capacity to store at least one (1) day's volume of waste and recycling likely to be generated on that floor level.

C.21 Material from the waste and recycling room must be transferred to the centralised waste and recycling room or holding area daily or more frequently, as required.

C.22 If more than 10m³ of non-compacted waste and recycling is calculated to be generated per day (as described in the Waste Management Plan), the central waste and recycling room must be separate from the goods receivable dock or service vehicle bay area.

C.23 The waste and recycling area should be flexible in design so as to allow for a variety of bin sizes and types and future changes in the use of the commercial units.

Controls for Mixed Use Developments

C.24 Where a development mixes residential with commercial uses, the waste handling, storage and collection system for residential waste (from the residential area) and commercial waste (from the commercial area) are to be completely separate and self-contained. They must have separate keys and locking systems.

C.25 The Waste Management Plan prepared for a mixed use development must identify the collection points and management systems for both residential and commercial waste streams.

C.26 The waste handling and management system for each component of the mixed development must comply with the relevant provisions of this DCP (e.g. separate residential and commercial collection areas).

C.27 Sufficient space must be allocated in each waste and recycling storage room to store the amount of waste likely to be generated in each respective part of the development.

C.28 Each waste and recycling room must be located in an area that is easily accessible for waste services collection vehicles and convenient to the users.

C.29 Measures must be taken to ensure that noise and odour from the commercial waste facilities does not impact on residents.

C.30 Commercial tenants in a mixed development must be actively discouraged from using the residential waste facilities.

C.31 The waste storage and recycling area shall be designed to enable each separately tenanted or occupied area within the building or complex to be provided with a designated and clearly identified space for the housing of sufficient commercial bins to accommodate the quantity of waste and recycling material likely to be generated.

3.3.24 Site facilities

Strategy

Site facilities include loading areas, waste areas, mail boxes, external stores, end of cycle trip facilities laundries and clothes drying areas. Development should provide appropriate site facilities for retail, commercial and residential uses, and locate and design them to minimise their impact on the streetscape.

Controls

C.1 Loading facilities must be provided via a rear lane or side street where such access is available.

C.2 Adequate waste and recycling areas must be provided to all developments. These areas are to be visually integrated to minimise their visibility from the street. Such facilities must be located away from openable windows to habitable rooms to avoid amenity problems associated with smell and noise.



Figure 41. Vehicle Access Restrictions

- C.3 To achieve amenity, provide either communal or individual laundry facilities to every dwelling, and at least one external clothes drying area. The public visibility of this area should be minimised. Clothes drying is only permitted on balconies that are permanently screened from public view.
- C.4 To avoid visual clutter, all apartments are to have a balcony that has portion of the balustrade which has a minimum height of 1.4 metres and minimum width of 1.5 metres wide to screen drying clothes.
- C.5 To optimise convenience, lockable mail boxes should be provided close to the street, integrated with front fences or building entries. Safety requirements need to be assessed in accordance with NSW Police regulations set-out in CPTED 'Safer by Design' principles.
- C.6 To minimise the negative impact of smells on occupants on upper levels ducted vents must be provided to commercial kitchens.
- C.7 To facilitate the maintenance of communal open space, garden maintenance storage including connections to water and drainage should be provided.
- C.8 In addition to storage in kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms, provide the following storage to each apartment:
- Studio: 4m³
 - 1 bedroom: 6m³
 - 2 bedroom: 8m³
 - 3 + bedrooms: 10m³
- With:
- At least 50% of the required storage to be located within the apartment; and
 - Storage is to be accessible from circulation spaces, living areas or laundry.
- C.9 To encourage sustainable transport options provide change rooms, showers and lockers for people walking, running or cycling to work on all employment generating development. Locate these facilities close to secure bicycle parking.
- C.10 To provide a safe public environment CCTV surveillance is to be provided in liaison with NSW Police.

Refer additionally to:

- Apartment Design Guide – Part 4G: Storage

3.3.25 Pedestrian access, parking and servicing

Pedestrian access and mobility

Strategy

Most people experience some form of mobility impairment at some stage during their lives which may

be caused by a variety of factors including ageing as well as injury and disease. It is important that access to the facilities of the Rhodes Peninsula is made easy for a wide variety of people. The creation of a barrier free environment in all public spaces, premises and associated spaces will ensure that all people who live, work, or visit Rhodes Peninsula are able to access and use all spaces, services and facilities, and participate in community life at Rhodes.

Controls

- C.1 To cater for mobility impairment, provide at least one main entry with convenient, barrier-free access in all buildings. Access should be direct and without unnecessary barriers. Obstructions which cause difficulties should be avoided. These include;
- Uneven and slippery surfaces;
 - Steep stairs and ramps;
 - Narrow doorways, paths and corridors;
 - Devices such as door handles which require two hands to operate, or revolving doors.
- C.2 To cater for mobility impairment, appropriately designed and convenient seating and ablutions should be provided.
- C.3 To cater for drivers with mobility impairment, adequate parking should be provided for people with mobility disabilities, and safe, easy and convenient access to the building.
- C.4 To cater for visitors with mobility impairment, the proportion of visitable dwellings should be maximised.
- C.5 An assessment of the accessibility of developments is to accompany all development applications for new buildings and substantial alterations to existing buildings involving changes to pedestrian access.

3.3.26 Vehicular access

Strategy

Vehicle access to developments should minimise conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles, visual intrusion, and disruption of streetscape continuity. The location and design of vehicle entrances needs to be carefully considered to avoid disrupting pedestrian and cycle movement and promote pedestrian and cycle safety. Minimising the size and quantity of vehicle crossings will retain streetscape continuity and reinforce a high quality public domain.

Controls

- C1 Provide access to parking from rear or side lanes or secondary streets wherever possible. Where practical, buildings are to share vehicle access points, and internal on-site signal equipment is to be used if necessary. Vehicular access is to be avoided in locations identified in **Figure 41**.
- C2 To optimise pedestrian safety, pedestrian and vehicle access should be clearly differentiated.

- C3 Provide a minimum 6m distance between a vehicle and pedestrian entries to avoid conflicts and maintain safety.
- C4 To optimise pedestrian amenity, driveways should be consolidated within blocks, particularly those in single body corporate ownership.
- C5 Vehicle access and pathway layouts should be designed to satisfy Australian Standards.
- C6 To optimise pedestrian access and safety, vehicular access ramps parallel to the street frontage are not permitted.
- C7 Where a port cochere is proposed, it is to be located so as not to interrupted pedestrian access to a building or along a street frontage. Pedestrian access is to be maintained along street footpaths.
- C8 The maximum permitted width of driveway crossings to detached, row and pair housing is 2.5m. The maximum permitted width of driveway crossings to all other lots is 6m generally, and 12m for the entrance to the retail centre near Homebush Bay. Dependent on the number of vehicles, 3m is the preferred width of driveway crossings, and car park and service entries.
- C9 In commercial, retail and light industrial developments, minimise the width of driveway crossings by consolidating car access, docks and servicing, and waste disposal. Avoid conflicts with pedestrian access and the impact of any such access on residential amenity.
- C10 Visual intrusion of vehicle access points must be minimised in accordance with NSW Police regulations set-out in CPTED 'Safer by Design' principles.

3.3.27 On-site parking

Strategy

The higher residential density and mixed use envisaged for the Rhodes Peninsula will enhance public transport use and viability, and reduce travel demand. This DCP promotes public transport use by minimising car parking requirements whilst providing for on-site service vehicle parking. Underground and semi-underground parking minimises the visual impact of car parks and is an efficient use of the site creating an opportunity for increased private, common and private open space.

Controls

Provision

- C1 Parking provision shall be in accordance with the table in **Figure 43**.

General

- C2 Stack parking is not permitted for residential development except where two spaces are provided for one apartment.
- C3 Motorcycle parking equivalent to the area of 1 car parking space per 100 parking spaces, is to be provided in every building with on site parking.
- C4 One accessible parking space is to be provided for each adaptable unit.
- C5 Parking and service areas are to satisfy AS2890.1 and AS2890.2.

Basement and semi-basement car parking

- C6 To maximise the area for soft landscaping consolidated parking areas should be concentrated

Figure 42. Private vehicle parking rates

Residential	<i>All dwelling types</i>	max 1 space per dwelling (average) with accessible parking spaces allocated to each adaptable unit
	<i>Visitors</i>	max 1 space per 20 apartments
	<i>Service vehicles</i>	max 1 space per 50 apartments for first 200 apartments plus 1
Commercial	<i>Commercial offices</i>	max 1 space per 40m ² Gross Floor Area
	<i>Service vehicles</i>	1 space per 4,000m ² GFA for first 20,000m ² GFA and a space per 8,000m ² GFA thereafter
	<i>Retail</i>	1 space per 40m ² Gross Floor Area
	<i>Service vehicles</i>	1 space per 500m ² for first 2,000m ² and 1 space per 1,000m ² thereafter (50% of spaces for trucks)

Figure 43. Bicycle parking rates

Residential	<i>Residential</i>	min 1 space per 3 apartments
	<i>Visitors</i>	min 1 space per 12 apartments
Commercial	<i>Employee</i>	min 1 space per 200m ² GFA
Retail	<i>Visitor</i>	min 1 space per 750m ² GFA
	<i>Retail complex / shops</i>	min 1 space per 300m ² sales floor for employees min 1 space per 1,000m ² sales floor area for shoppers
	<i>Cafes</i>	min 1 space per 25m ² public area for employees min 2 spaces for clientele

under building footprints wherever possible.

- C6 To accommodate a relatively safe environment in accordance with CPTED 'Safer by Design' principles.

At grade car parking

- C7 To achieve a high quality public domain, at grade car parking is only permitted to the rear of shops, restaurants and the like, and to detached, pair and row housing. It must be located behind the building line and screened from the public domain unless accessed via a lane or private street.

Above ground car parking

- C8 To achieve a high quality public domain, internal car parking which protrudes more than 1.2m above ground level of the adjacent public domain must be located behind the building alignment and be screened from the public domain in a manner that is an integral part of the external design of the building.
- C9 Parking structures should be designed to minimise reliance on artificial ventilation of car exhaust.

Bicycle parking

- C10 To encourage cycling provide the following bicycle parking in accordance with the table in **Figure 44**.
- C11 For other uses and the dimensions of all bicycle parking facilities, comply with provisions in the 'Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice Part 14: Bicycles', Austroads 1999.
- C12 To encourage cycling, ensure resident and employee bicycle parking is secure.
- C13 Provide bicycle parking in all public car parks.
- C14 To encourage cycling, provide end of cycle trip facilities in retail / commercial developments.

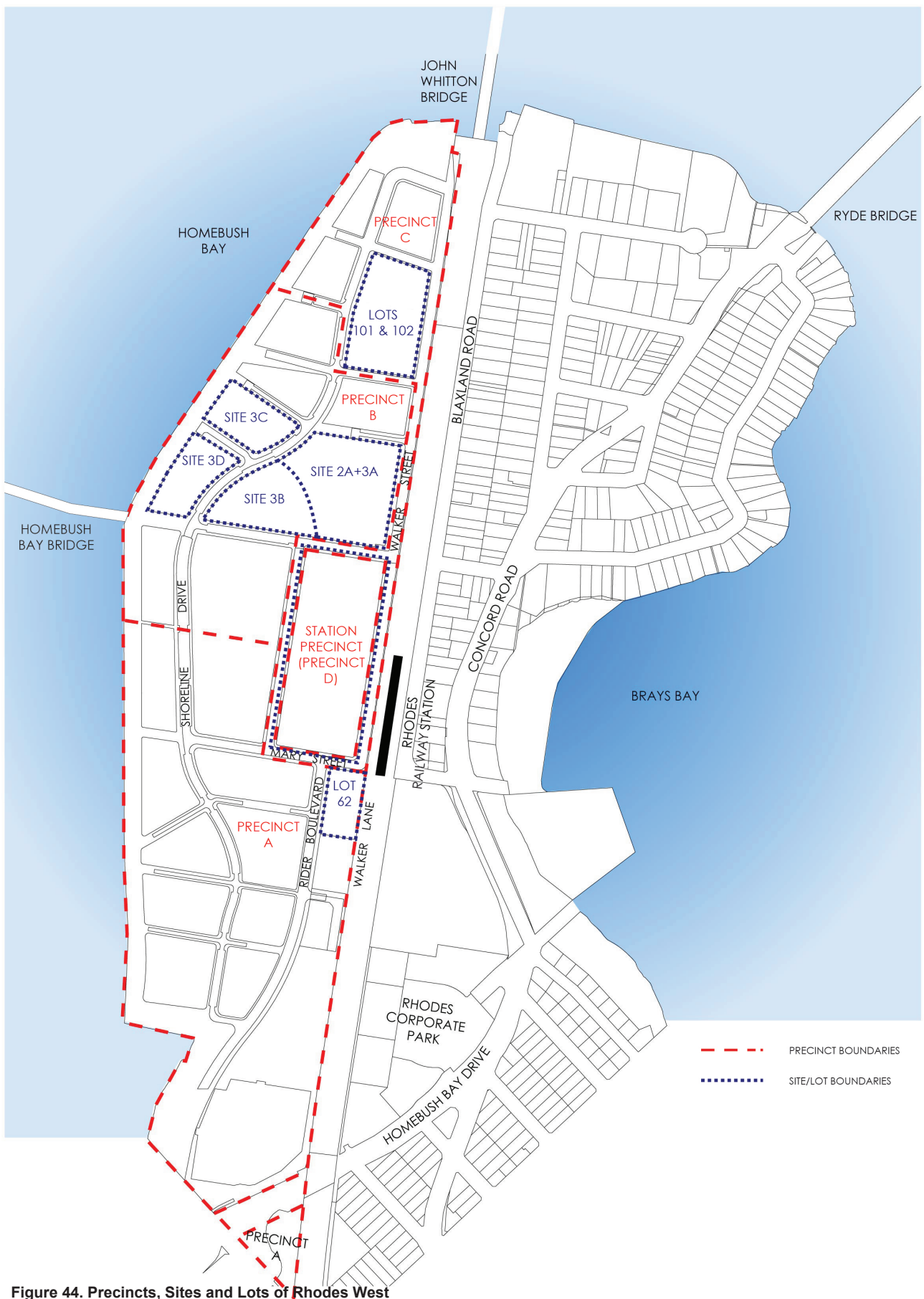


Figure 44. Precincts, Sites and Lots of Rhodes West

4 Site-specific controls

4.1 Introduction

Design controls and objectives have been prepared for each development site to ensure that the urban design and built form objectives and principals of the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended) and this Development Control Plan are achieved.

Considerable input from Council's Urban Design Consultant has guided the preferred framework for each site with urban design and place making principles. This input has guided the delivery of high quality living and working environments that are well designed and set a high standard for Rhodes as a recognisable Specialised Centre in Sydney.

These controls provide certainty to the community, Council and landowners as to the general position of the buildings on each site having regard to street setbacks, maximum building depths, building separation distances, and building heights in metres and maximum relative levels (RLs), as well as the size and general configuration of public open spaces. The building envelope controls also nominate the preferred location for non-residential uses to activate the public domain.

The design controls have been prepared on a precinct by precinct basis, however, do not undertake a detailed design of individual buildings. This flexibility in the development control allows the potential for a creative Architectural approach within set parameters, and is subject to refinement as detailed design proceeds. The building envelopes are not intended to prescribe the exact location of buildings footprints or the final location for vehicle and pedestrian access points.

Car parking is generally provided below the buildings and in certain locations extends beyond the building envelope under roads and public open spaces. These arrangements will be subject to detailed discussions at the DA stage for the various buildings and open spaces.

4.2 Building envelopes

Under the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended) Height of Building and Floor Space Ratio development standards have been established for all remaining development lots at Rhodes West. The building envelopes described in this section allow some flexibility on the design of buildings, however the envelopes have been carefully developed in consultation with Council's Urban Design Consultant to maximise public benefit.

The envelopes have been tailored to each site, taking into consideration its particular characteristics and place making potential. These characteristics are described for each of the remaining sites in each precinct in terms of the following:

- The relationship of the building to the public domain, including street and public open space frontages;
- The desired character of parks and streets;

- The optimum development potential; and
- The environmental impact.

Building envelopes describe the building setbacks and separation distances, maximum building depths, minimum dimensions of public spaces around buildings and maximum building height.

The Urban Design Framework defines the physical outcome for the remaining development sites, whilst encouraging architectural innovation within the building envelopes indicated. The site-specific building envelope controls should be read in conjunction with the general controls for the private and public domain in Section 3 of this DCP.

The building envelope controls illustrated in this section allow some latitude for the detailed architectural design of buildings.

This development control is intended to promote highly articulated buildings with generous balconies, recesses and steps in facades to ameliorate a sense of excessive bulk.

Section 4.8 of this DCP shows the indicative development concept for all development sites combined, based on developments which comply with the development standards of the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended) and this DCP.

4.3 The Precincts

The Precincts, as defined in the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended) and the remaining development sites have been adopted from the previous planning framework (SREP 29: Rhodes Peninsula) and are as follows:

- Precinct A – Lot 62
- Precinct B – Site 2A, 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D
- Precinct C – Lot 101 and 102
- Precinct D – Station Precinct

Figure 44 identifies the precincts, sites and lots, the subject to the site-specific design provisions of this DCP.

For each of the sites, an urban design framework is provided to illustrate the following controls:

- Building Envelope Plan and Sections
- Minimum building setbacks
- Maximum building depth
- Maximum building height
- Building articulation zone
- Location of public and private open space
- Preferred location for vehicle and pedestrian access

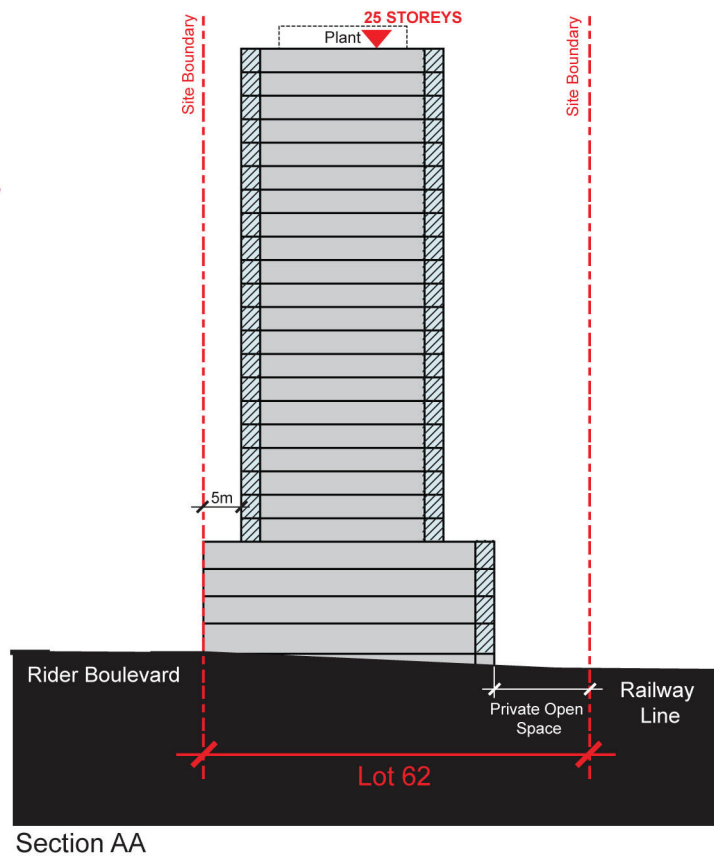
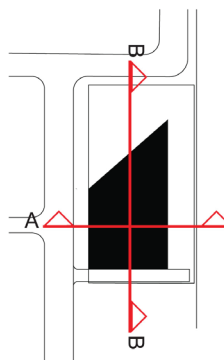
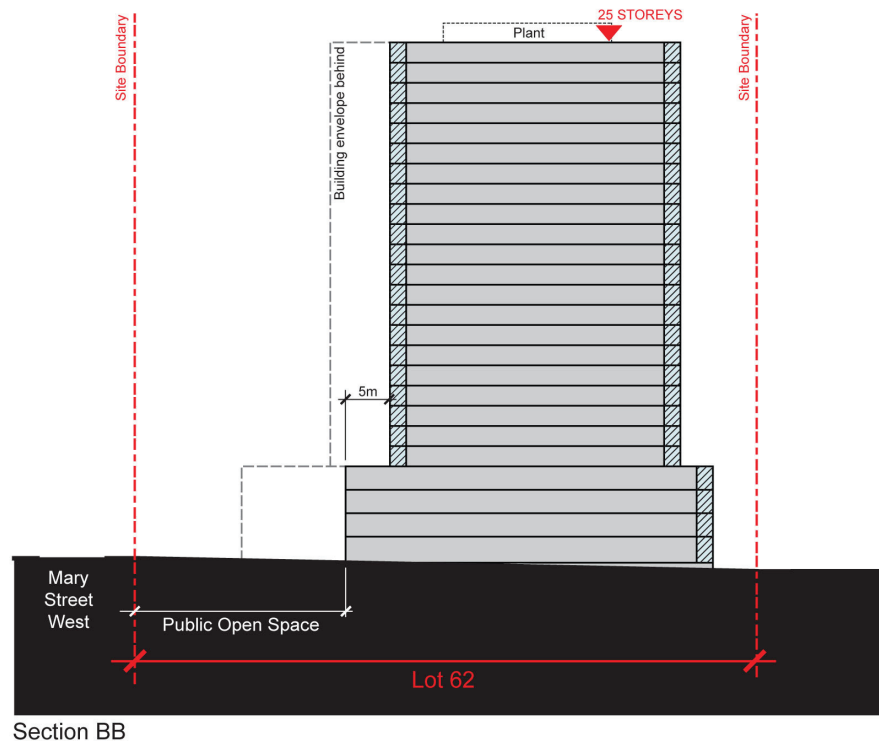


Figure 45. Building envelope sections for Precinct A *Not to scale*.

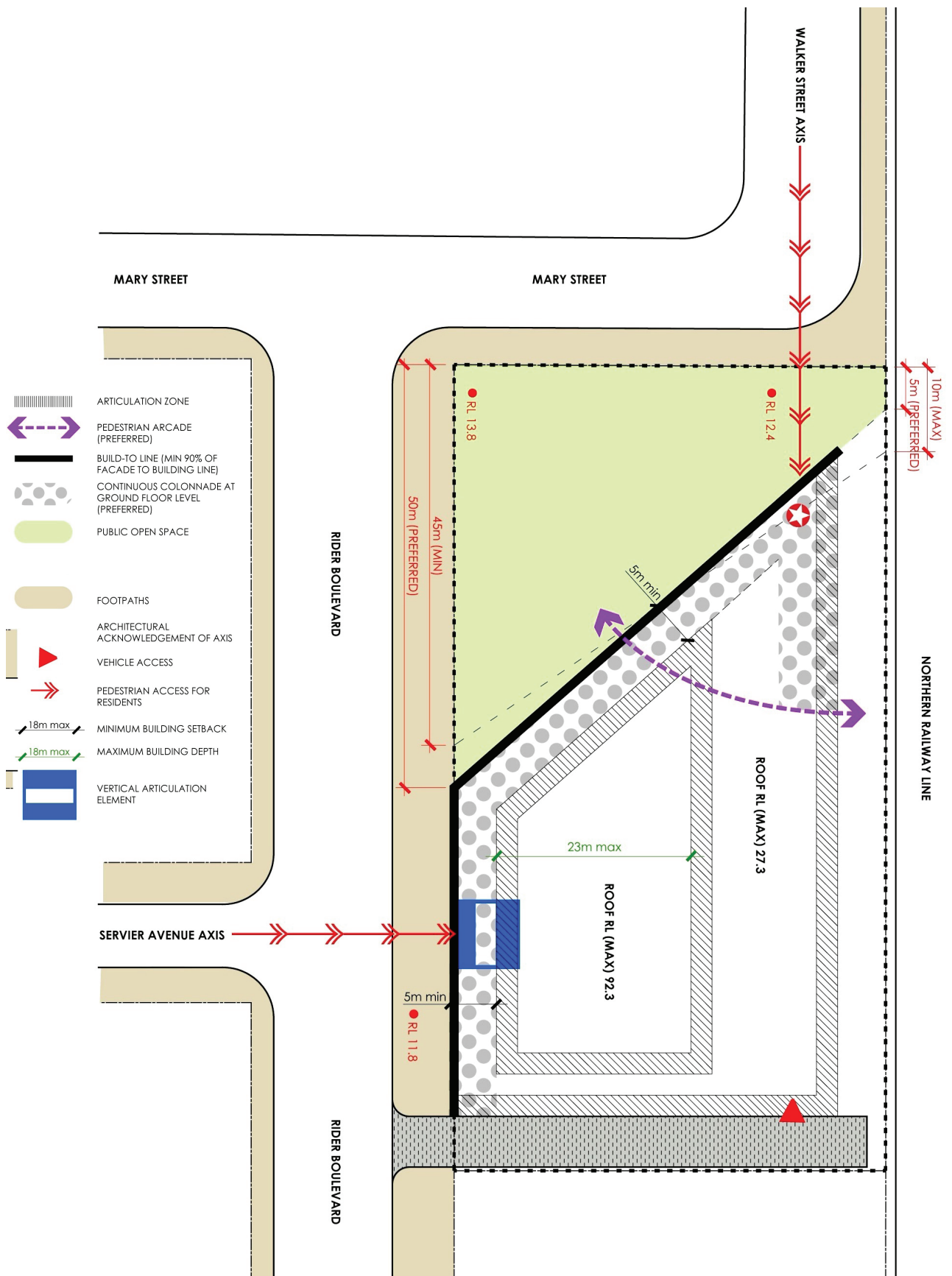


Figure 46. Building envelope plan for Precinct A *Not to scale.*

4.4 Precinct A (Lot 62)

4.4.1 Character and place making principles

Located at the southern end of Rhodes, Precinct A has a mix of retail, commercial and residential uses. Retail uses are contained in the Rhodes Shopping Centre and at the ground floor level of some of the commercial and residential buildings fronting Rider Boulevard.

4.4.2 Controls

The key development controls illustrated in plan at **Figure 46** and section at **Figure 45** are as follows:

- C1 Maximum building height ranging up to 25 storeys including a 4 storey podium;
- C2 Maximum FSR of 2.4:1 (Refer to Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013 (as amended));
- C3 An area of 1375m² of public open space as a town square located at the northern side of the site;
- C4 Vehicle access located off laneway between commercial building to the south and proposed building on Lot 62;
- C5 Preferred location for non-residential uses at ground floor to activate Rider Boulevard and new public open space;
- C6 Preferred separate entries for residential and non-residential uses;
- C7 The edge building is to be designed to address the Town Square. The façade of the edge building must be a minimum of three storeys in height and not exceed 4 storeys before setbacks;
- C8 A minimum building setback for the tower building of 5m to Rider Boulevard and 5m from the podium alignment to the Rhodes Town Square;
- C9 The edge building should incorporate a continuous colonnade along its length and along the Rider Boulevard frontage to accommodate the significant diagonal pedestrian flows traversing the site generated by Rhodes Station;
- C10 Consideration should also be given to incorporating an arcade linking the Town Square to the footpath cycleway;
- C11 The ground floor of the edge building fronting the Town Square must have active uses such as retail, cafes and taverns;
- C12 The tower building form and design is to reinforce and not detract from the civic quality of the Town Square. Generally, this is to be achieved by observing a 5m minimum setback above the 3-4 storey street wall; and
- C13 Vistas into the site from Walker Street and Servier Avenue must be acknowledged in the overall design of the project and given architectural recognition in the composition of the building façade. The vista from Mary Street, Walker Street and Rider Boulevard into the Town Square also require consideration.

4.5 Precinct B (Sites 2A, 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D)

Precinct B is centrally located within Rhodes West. The Precinct is 10.16 hectares in area and is planned as predominantly residential with local non-residential uses such as neighbourhood shops and cafes.

There are five remaining development sites and surrounding public domain to be developed following site remediation processes. The remaining development parcels are known as Sites 2A, 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D.

Precinct B comprises a large new local park which straddles these two land ownerships. As such the overall precinct has been considered as one Precinct Plan as illustrated in **Figures 47 and 48**. For the purpose of describing the development controls, the separate landownership have been used.

4.5.1 Sites 2A + 3A

Sites 2A and 3A have a frontage to Walker Street of approximately 140m. The sites are located between Timbrol Avenue, a no-through road for vehicles and Gauthorpe Street, which provide public access from Walker Street directly to the foreshore and the planned community facilities. With the consolidation of these lots with the secondary road known as Peake Street, the provision of publicly accessible open space between tower and podium buildings is achieved.

Controls

- C1 Building heights ranging from low-rise buildings of 4-5 storeys which frame the public open space to tower buildings in the north east corner (25 storeys), south east corner (25 storeys) and north west corner (20 storeys).
- C2 The maximum Floor Space Ratio is 2.8:1.
- C3 Car park entry is from Timbrol Avenue.
- C4 Combined with Site 3B a minimum of 16,000m² of public open space is required.
- C5 One level of basement car parking and one level of partially above ground car parking.
- C6 Above ground parking screened behind the street front building line to all streets and open spaces.
- C7 Preferred location for non-residential uses fronting Walker Street and the through site link open space.
- C8 Minimum building setbacks as illustrated in **Figure 48**.
- C9 Separate pedestrian entries and lobbies for residential and non-residential uses.
- C10 The preferred location for non-residential uses including retail and commercial uses is along the Walker Street frontage and fronting onto the diagonal pedestrian plaza from the south east corner of the site.

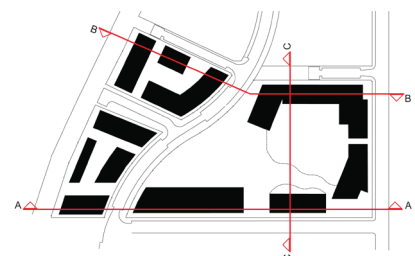
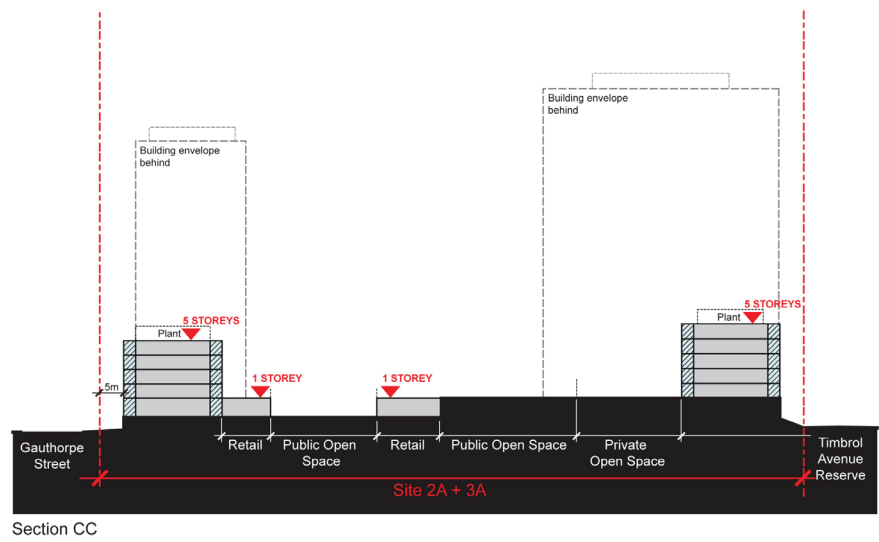
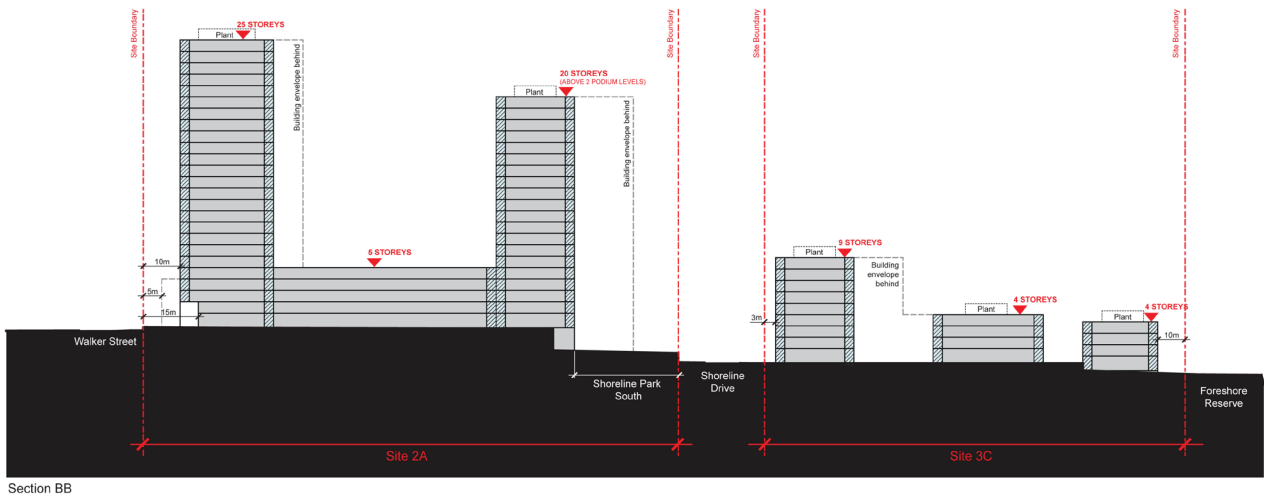
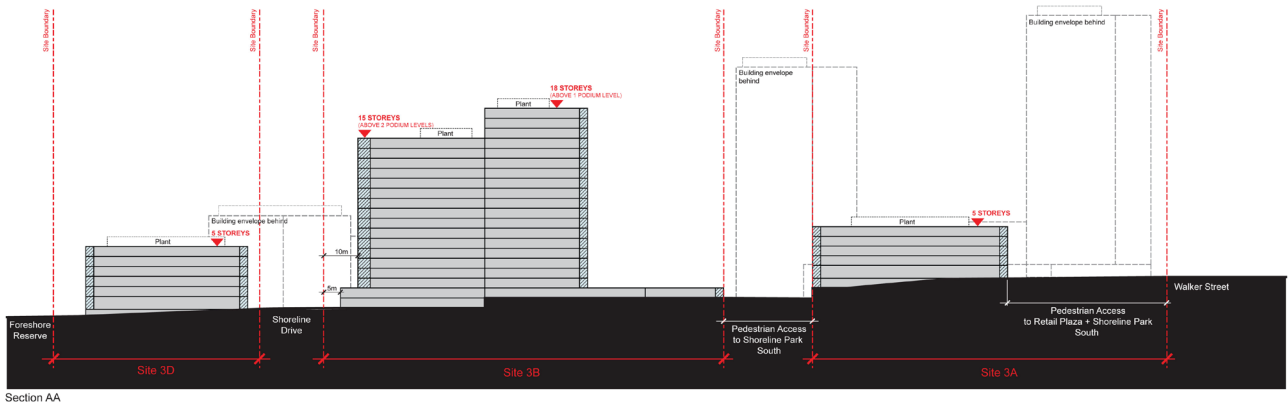


Figure 47. Building envelope sections for Precinct B *Not to scale.*

- C11 The indicative alignment of non-residential frontages on the northern and southern sides of the pedestrian plaza are indicated on the building envelope plan. To avoid a 'gun-barrel' effect it is recommended that the alignment is to be staggered with stepping and recesses to provide pedestrian interest.
- C12 To maintain a view corridor along the diagonal alignment of Marquet Street by providing an undercroft space with a minimum height of 15m beneath the tower building in the south west corner of the site. Exposed columns are to have a high architectural design quality with a slender form and quality materials and integrated into the overall architectural design of the building.
- C13 To enhance the forecourt space at the Timbrol Avenue / Walker Street provide an undercroft space over two levels of the tower building.

4.5.2 Sites 3B, 3C and 3D

Sites 3B is located on the eastern side of Shoreline Drive and forms part of the new Central Park in Precinct B. This site has long frontages to both Shoreline Drive to the west and Gauthorpe Street to the south. The new park front is to the north of Site 3B. Built form is to be located in the southern part of the site with the contribution to the new park forming the northern part of the site.

Sites 3C and 3D are located on the western side of Shoreline Drive and also have a frontage to the Foreshore Reserve. These sites are divided by Peake Street, a secondary street, which provides vehicle access to basement parking on both sites.

Controls

The key development controls for each of the three remaining development parcels are summarised below:

Site 3B

- C1 A maximum height of 18 storeys above a single level podium stepping down to 15 storeys above a two level podium fronting Shoreline Drive is required.
- C2 Break up the bulk and length of the building; provide a recess in the façade of a minimum 4m in depth and length, in the location where the step in height occurs, as illustrated in the building envelope plan. Design the building as two linked buildings.
- C3 The car park entry is to be from Gauthorpe Street;
- C4 Combined with Sites 2A + 3A provide a minimum of 16,000m² of public open space.
- C5 One level of basement car parking and one level of above ground car parking.
- C6 Above ground parking screened behind the street front building line to all streets and open spaces.
- C7 The preferred location for the primary pedestrian entry is from Gauthorpe Street.

Site 3C

- C8 Building height ranging from 4 storeys fronting the Foreshore Reserve up to 9 storeys fronting Shoreline Drive.
- C9 Maximum floor space ratio of 2.2:1.
- C10 Car park entry from Peake Street.
- C11 Two levels of basement car parking.
- C12 All buildings with an address to a street frontage.
- C13 The design of the building fronting Shoreline Drive is to accentuate the curvilinear alignment of the street through building setbacks, façade articulation, and balcony and balustrade forms.

Site 3D

- C14 Building height ranging from 3 storeys fronting the Foreshore Reserve up to 9 storeys fronting Shoreline Drive.
- C15 A maximum floor space ratio of 2.3:1.
- C16 Car park entry from Peake Street.
- C17 Two levels of basement car parking.
- C18 Preferred location for non-residential uses fronting the community facility lot to the south.
- C19 The building on the southern boundary is to align with the Gauthorpe Street view corridor.
- C20 The building on the northern boundary is to align with the Peake Street view corridor.
- C21 Separate pedestrian entries and lobbies for residential and non-residential uses are required.
- C22 The design of the building fronting Shoreline Drive is to accentuate the curvilinear alignment of Shoreline Drive through building setbacks, façade articulation, and balcony and balustrade forms.
- C23 The central private courtyard is to provide the main pedestrian access to the parallel building fronting the Foreshore Reserve.

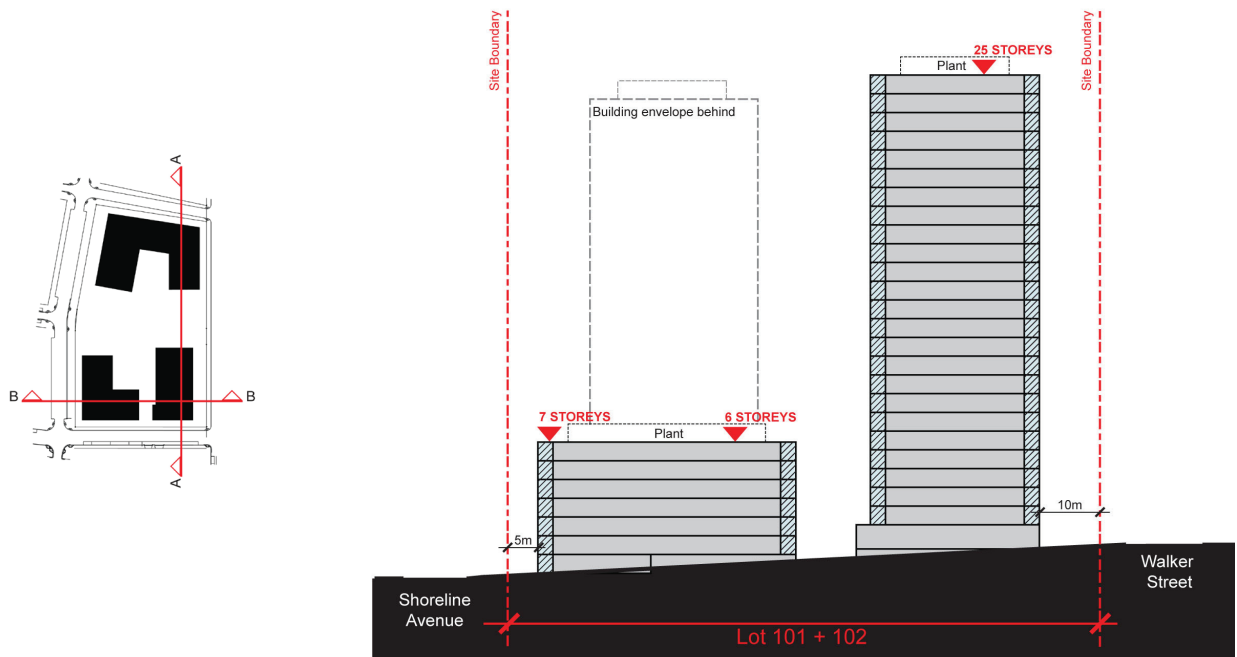
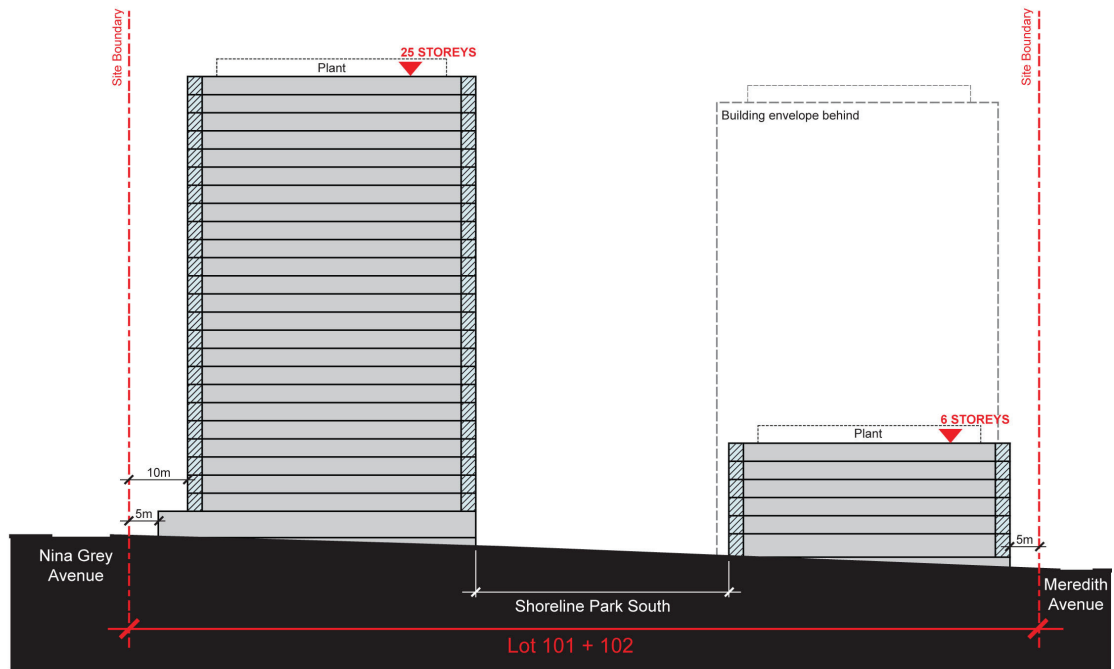


Figure 49. Building envelope sections for Precinct C *Not to scale.*

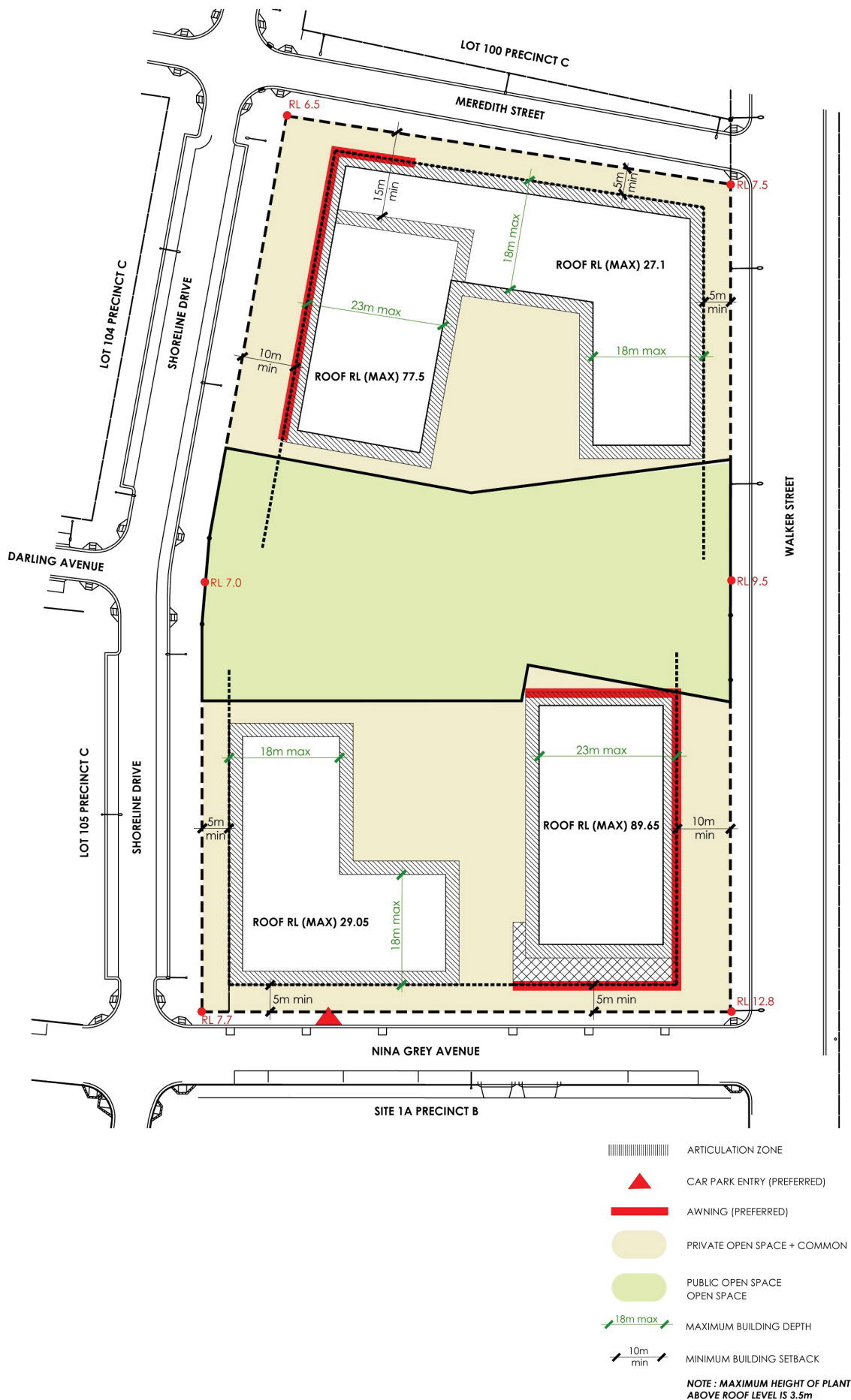


Figure 50. Building envelope plan for Precinct C *Not to scale.*

4.6 Precinct C (Lot 101 and Lot 102)

4.6.1 Character and place making principles

Precinct C is located at the northern end of Rhodes West. The area is predominantly a residential precinct. Two development parcels remain which are known as Lot 101 and Lot 102.

The development provides an opportunity to create additional publicly accessible open space by amalgamating the lots. The open space is to be centrally located with a wide pedestrian accessible link between Walker Street and Shoreline Drive.

4.6.2 Development controls

The development controls for the parcels are summarised below:

- C1 Tower building in the south west corner of Lot 101 of 25 storeys.
- C2 Tower building in the north western corner of Lot 102 of 25 storeys.
- C3 Lower-rise buildings of 6 and 7 storeys fronting Shoreline Drive and Walker Street.
- C4 Single storey building on the corner of Walker Street and Nina Grey Avenue as a podium to the tower building above.
- C5 Building setback controls as illustrated in plan at **Figure 50** and section at **Figure 49** including:
 - Tower buildings are setback 10m from Walker Street and Shoreline Drive street frontages.
 - Lower rise buildings are to align with the street frontages with a minimum of 5m setback to provide adequate space for ground level garden courtyards fronting the street.
- C6 Vehicle access is to be provided from Nina Grey Avenue.
- C7 A minimum of 4600m² of public open space to be provided in a linear alignment between Walker Street and Shoreline Drive.
- C8 The preferred location for non-residential uses including local shops to be provided fronting onto the public open space with a northern aspect with good sunlight access, close to Walker Street.

4.7 Precinct D (Station Precinct)

4.7.1 Character and place making principles

The Rhodes Station Precinct Masterplan, (CM⁺, November 2014) was prepared to inform the planning framework for the Station Precinct.

Precinct D, known as the Station Precinct, is located next to Rhodes Station, and is bounded by Walker Street, Marquet Street, Mary Street West and Gauthorpe Street. Refer **Figures 51, 52 and 53**. Rhodes West has the potential to grow as a true Transit Oriented Development, adjacent to the waterfront, connected to surrounding communities and metropolitan Sydney. A mixed use precinct that includes residential, commercial and social places.

A major destination of the Station Precinct will be a network of active retail laneways and an oval shaped mid-block plaza. A destination or 'drawcard' of the Station Precinct public domain - a destination envisaged as full of life and activity. The Station Precinct is primarily a retail experience, however, enriched by residential foyers opening onto the public domain, by upper level commercial and community uses, and by basement supermarket and specialty shops. The focus is on activating the ground level, whilst developing secondary support activities on upper podium levels and in the basement supermarket level.

The architectural expression, is envisaged to be contemporary, exhibiting a sophistication, lightness and transparency in detailing. The public domain paving, lighting, furniture, signage, materials and finishes, and landscaping will be a seamless continuation of the public domain of the surrounding streets and squares. A highlight of the public domain will be the incorporation of engaging, relevant and place specific public artwork and installations, drawing themes from the history of the place, and from cultural cues, as well as looking to the future.

Controls

- C1 The maximum permissible building height on the subject sites are defined in the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013: Amendment No.3 (as revised November 2014). Building height reaches 127 metres (equivalent to 36 storeys) adjacent to Rhodes Station and steps down to the north, west and south. Refer to **Figures 54, 55 and 56**.
- C2 The maximum Floor Space Ratio (FSR) is defined in the Canada Bay Local Environment Plan 2013: Amendment No.3 (as revised November 2014).
- C3 The mid-block is to provide a fine grained network of plaza's and laneways, creating a permeable city block.
- C4 Pedestrian connections, through a series of new urban places and plazas between Rhodes Station, to Marquet Street, Mary Street and Annie Leggett Promenade to the waterfront are required. Additional north-south retail laneway connections between Town Square and the new Recreation

- Centre are also required. (Refer to **Figure 55**).
- C5 Building-to-building setbacks are to comply with SEPP65. The following setbacks apply:
- Up to 4 Storeys / 12m;
- 12m between habitable rooms/balconies
 - 9m between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms
 - 6m between non-habitable rooms
- Five to eight storeys/up to 25m;
- 18m between habitable rooms/balconies
 - 12m between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms
 - 9m between non-habitable rooms
- Nine storeys and above/over 25m:
- 24m between habitable rooms/balconies
 - 18m between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms
 - 12m between non-habitable rooms
- Zero building separation is permitted in situations where there are party walls in a street wall building.
- C6 A maximum GFA floor plan of 1250m² above podium level within residential towers.
- C7 A Podium of approximately 14m building height is required.
- C8 The Podium Articulation Zone has a maximum setback of 4m.
- C9 The street wall has a maximum continuous frontage of 45m. Facades longer than 45m are to have a recess of a minimum of 3 x 3 meter and provide other means in the visual composition to break up overly bulky buildings. The composition and detailing of a facade is important to the appearance of the building and influences its perceived scale. Well designed facades reflect the use, internal layout and structure of an apartment building.
- C10 A tower Setback Line applies to all new property frontages and is a minimum of 3m.
- C11 A Built-to-line with a zero setback is required for the mid-block laneways and plaza. Laneway width is 6-8m and minimum plaza width is 20m. Laneway width is subject to performance requirements to accommodate:
- Sufficient space to accommodate sufficient clear width, swept path and height for emergency vehicle access as required by the NSW Fire Brigade and NSW Ambulances and other day-to-day service vehicles required to maintain the central oval plaza and laneway public domain and as necessary to service businesses.
 - Planting of mature trees in the laneways and central oval plaza as illustrated in the Public Domain Concept Plan (Context Landscape Design 2014).
 - Provision of outdoor dining zones associated with cafe, bar and restaurant tenancies.
 - Projecting shop or other signage.
- C12 New development on Marquet Street is to align with the buildings opposite that define the sides of Annie Leggett Promenade.
- C13 Solar access on the Town Square is protected during lunchtime hours (noon to 2:00pm) on the Winter Solstice.
- Alternative means of providing solar access are permitted, assessed on their merit, and must be proven on a scientific basis (a specialist report is to be provided at DA stage). The legal obligations of the proponent must also be addressed to Council's satisfaction.
- C14 Solar access to the Mary Street Childcare outdoor play area, the mid-block plaza and laneways is to be provided, whether by direct solar access or by alternative approved means.
- C15 Provide a taxi rank, kiss-and-ride drop-off and pick-up bay and disabled parking spaces in proximity of the Rhodes Station on Walker Street.
- C16 Bus bays relocated and expanded along Walker Street to accommodate the projected increase in patronage.
- C17 Maximise pedestrian amenity by providing bus shelters and building awnings for weather protection from Rhodes Station to the bus interchange.
- C18 Connection from the development to the Station Concourse with a pedestrian bridge over Walker Street is permitted subject to a high level of urban design and architectural quality being achieved. A pedestrian bridge should appear light and slender in design and maximise Walker Street openness and vistas. The proposed pedestrian bridge over Walker Street is to meet the following requirements;
- TfNSW and Sydney Trains specifications for access to a station (including design for growth and 24/7 access for the public).
 - Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002,
 - Vertical transport and commuter access to buses on both sides of the roads and station.
 - In accordance to safety regulations set by NSW Police and their CPTED 'Safer by Design' principles.
- C19 Proponents are to address the provision of cycle routes, crossings and parking facilities in relation to the Station Precinct, including at Rhodes Station and at key precinct destinations. Refer to section 3.2.2 Cycle Strategy and to **Figure 7**.
- C20 Restrict vehicular and servicing access to the mid-block to ensure for a safe, pedestrian prioritised network of mid-block laneways and plazas to thrive.
- C21 Major truck and service vehicle access to Station Precinct basements is preferably from Walker Street and Marquet Street.

- C22 Consolidate wherever possible, vehicular entry points to Station Precinct development and ensure good sightlines at pedestrian cross-overs.
- C23 Maintain fire and emergency vehicle access via one or more laneways, as required by emergency service authorities.

Public domain

The urban and landscape design of the Station Precinct is guided by the following Public Domain Principles:

- C23 Provide a raised threshold pedestrian crossing to Rhodes Station, across Walker Street, and also at the mid-point, across Marquet Street, to Annie Leggett Promenade.
- C24 Provide generous through-site pedestrian links (as shown in **Figure 55**) with tree planting arranged to maximise views into the mid-block, and taking into account of access and safety considerations.
- C25 Wherever possible provide active edges along all pedestrian passageways and around the proposed plaza.
- C26 Central Oval Plaza – this is an opportunity for a flexible, simple and uncluttered space, with minimal and carefully chosen landscape, furniture, lighting and artwork. The plaza and laneways are a focus for cafes, small daytime events, community activities and temporary markets.
- C27 There is an opportunity to integrate a water feature within the Station Precinct plaza.
- C28 Provide new street trees in surrounding streets – Gauthorpe, Marquet, Mary and Walker Streets.
- C29 Celebrate the Walker Street and Marquet Street entry plazas to the precinct with groves of distinctive palm trees.
- C30 Integrate the Walker Street public domain generally in accordance with the Public Domain Concept Plan (Context 2014)
- C31 Integrate public art and feature lighting into the public domain – opportunities include embedded artwork in the paving or sculptural installations, as a focus in the entry plazas, and in the central oval plaza – to entice pedestrians to the ‘heart’ of the precinct.
- C32 Integrate sustainability and WSUD initiatives in the designated public domain.
- C33 Integrate the Station Precinct paving, furniture, lighting and materials and finishes, seamlessly with the adjoining Rhodes Peninsula public domain.

Additional Referral Requirement

- C34 Requirement for a Development Approval is subject to a Sydney Airport ‘Operate Equipment’ Approval. Information required by Sydney Airport prior to any approval is to include:
- The location of any temporary structure or equipment, i.e. construction cranes, planned to be

used during construction relative to Mapping Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94);

- The swing circle of any temporary structure/ equipment used during construction;
- The maximum height, relative to Australian Height Datum (AHD), of any temporary structure or equipment i.e. construction cranes, intended to be used in the erection of the proposed structure/ activity;
- The period of the proposed operation (i.e. construction cranes) and desired operating hours for any temporary structures.

4.8 Indicative development concept

This Indicative Development Concept reflects the principles embodied in this DCP and illustrates building footprints that can be achieved by developments that comply with the Station Precinct Masterplan and the development controls of this DCP.

Illustrated is the desired future character of development which complies with this DCP. It is not the intention of the Indicative Development Concept plan to identify the exact form and design of future development proposals, however, it does illustrate the desired character of the built form and public open spaces. Developments must generally comply with the building envelope controls provided earlier in this section of the DCP.

The Indicative Development Concept at **Figure 58**.



Figure 53. Illustration of South-East View - Precinct D
Not to scale. The diagram illustrates the indicative concepts for built form and public domain.



Figure 51. Illustration of South-West View - Precinct D
Not to scale. The diagram illustrates the indicative concepts for built form and public domain.



Figure 52. Illustration of North-West view - Precinct D
Not to scale. The diagram illustrates the indicative concepts for built form and public domain.

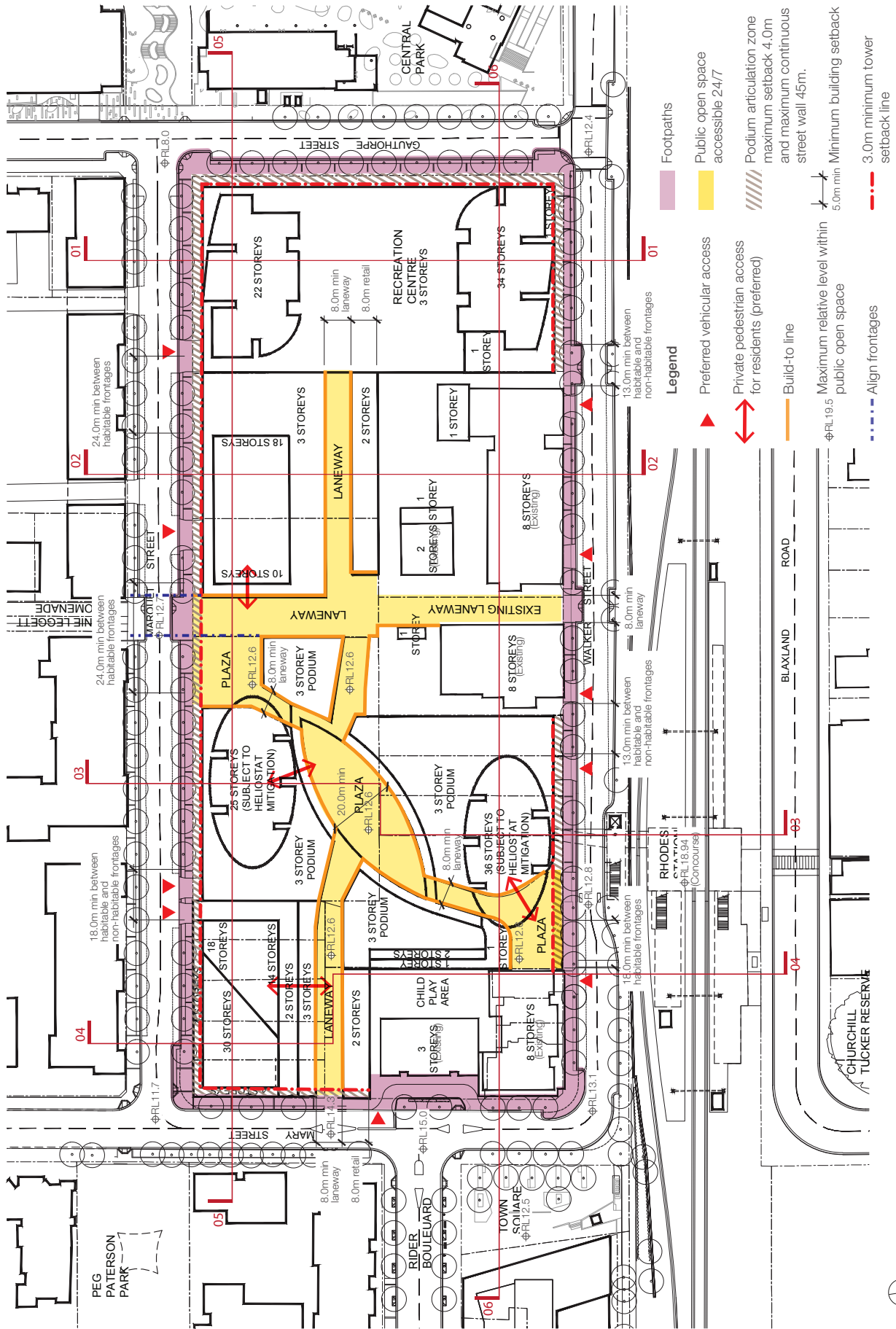
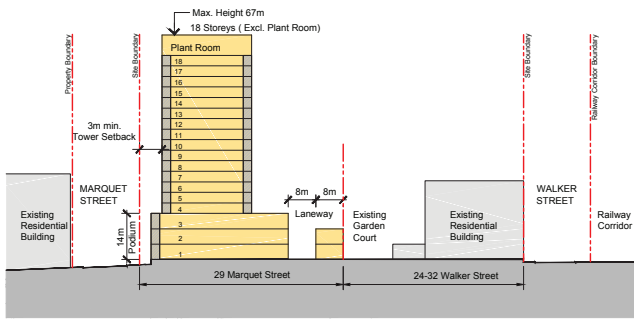
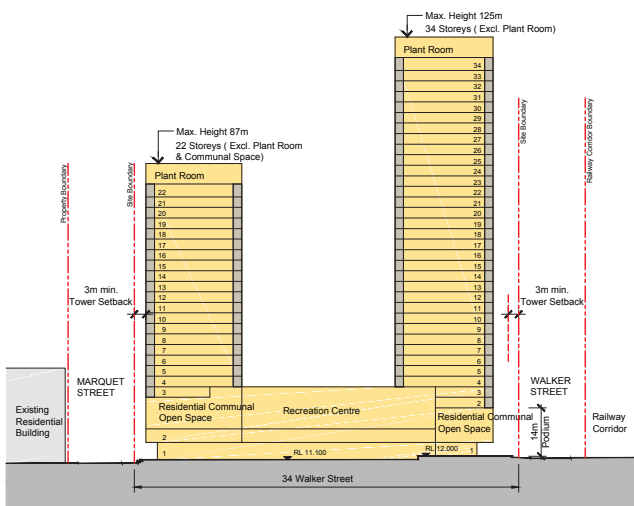
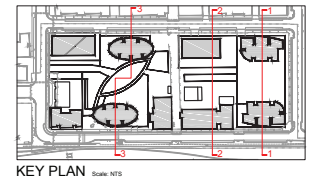


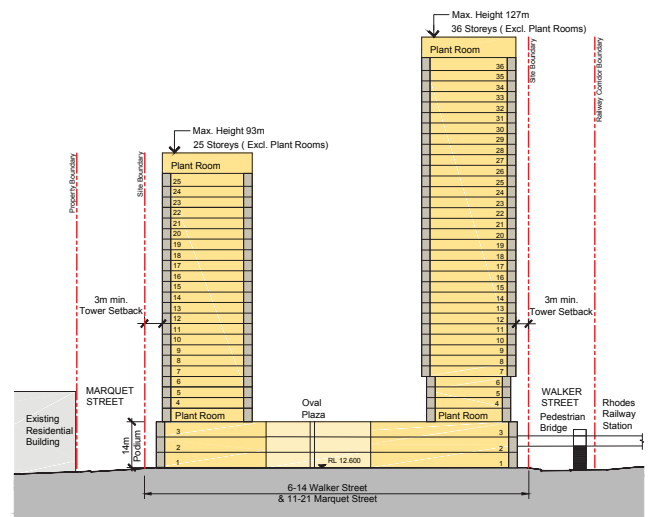
Figure 54. Station Precinct Masterplan



SECTION 2



SECTION 1



SECTION 3

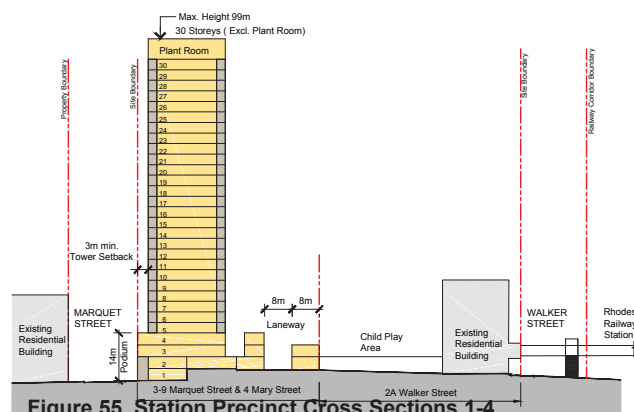
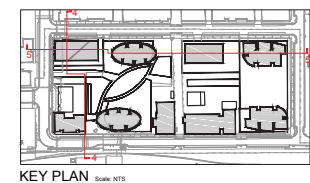
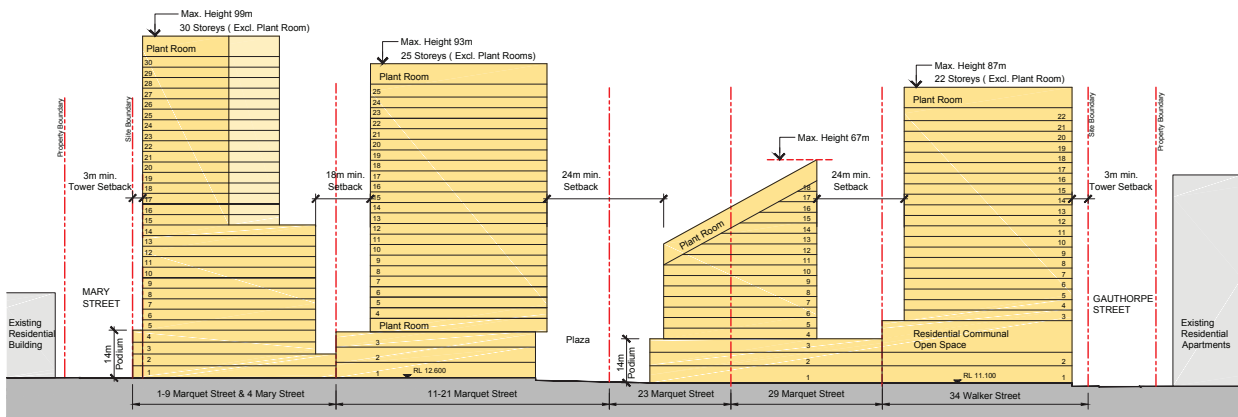
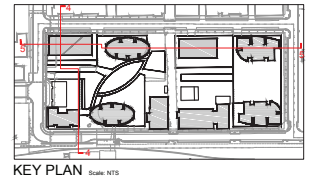


Figure 55. Station Precinct Cross Sections 1-4
SECTION 4





SECTION 5

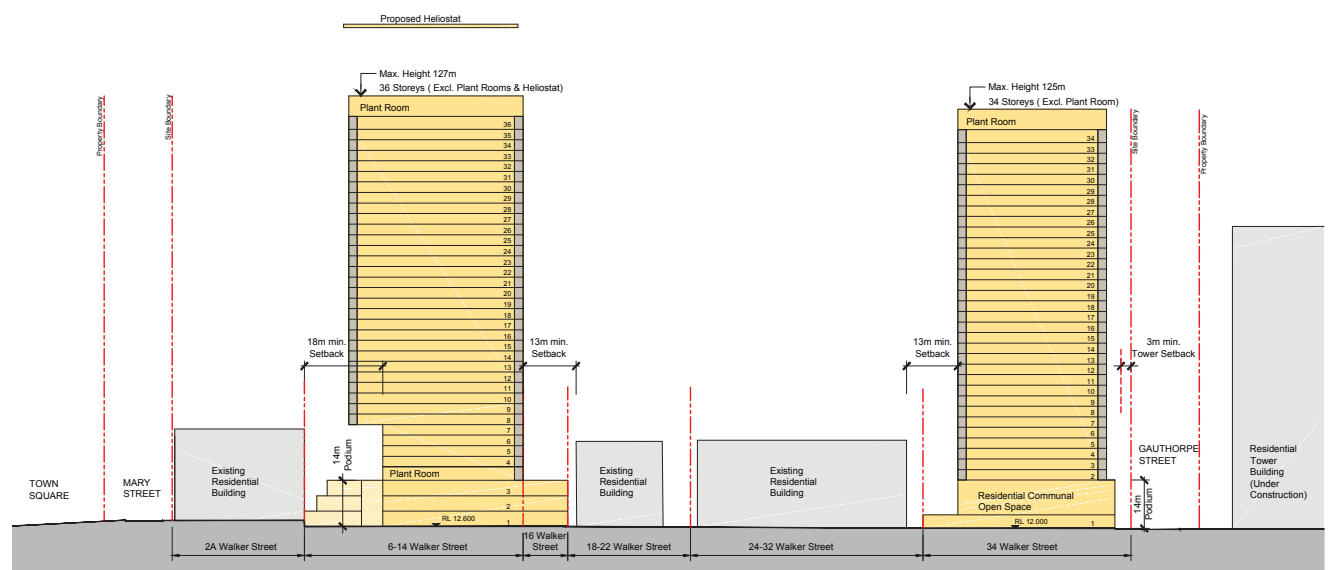
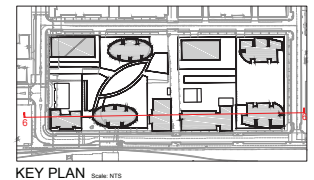


Figure 56. Station Precinct Cross Sections 5 and 6

SECTION 6



Figure 57. Indicative Development Concept
Not to scale. The diagram illustrates the indicative concepts for built form and public domain.