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Penrith Urban Design & Public Benefit Analysis

7 March 2016 | 15098

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Prepared for: Penrith City Council

By:

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Introduction 1.0



Figure 1: A Plan for Growing Sydney - connecting jobs and homes

2.0 Purpose of the Study



Figure 2: On grade parking along the Nepean Village shopping centre on Key Site 5



Figure 3: The ATO building, the current highest building in Penrith next to the train station and between Key Site 1, 2 and 9

Penrith.

A number of developments are currently in progress within the city centre. These have achieved varying degrees of success. Penrith however continues to face challenges in reaching its potential as a Regional Centre attracting business investment and a robust residential population to support an active and vibrant city centre. The Penrith Progression initiative suggests that an additional 5,000 dwellings is set as a target for achieving these outcomes.

It has been assumed that redevelopment of sites will require consolidation and information provided in this report is based on whole of site outcomes.

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Figure 4: Current development on Key Site 10



Figure 5: Underutilised open space, Lawler Park, in front of Key Site 4

The intention of this study is to assess existing built form controls from an urban design and financial feasibility standpoint to ascertain if development incentives may be appropriate as a means to stimulating both residential and commercial development within the centre of

In order to achieve this target Council is considering whether development incentives, in the form of additional GFA, height limits, or both, provide greater momentum for development in the city.

This study is being undertaken as follows:

• Test existing built form controls.

• Provide a preferred urban form outcome.

Market test existing and preferred development outcomes.

• Identify what public benefits can be linked to incentives.

2.1 Key Sites



Figure 6: Key Sites as identified in the LEP + Councils additional Key Site 11, north of the train station and just outside the existing City Centre Boundary. Key Site 11 is part of the latest development of Thornton.

The Key Sites identified in the LEP are shown in the diagram on the left. The sites are located within the City Centre Boundary of Penrith. The 11th site is recently identified by Council as a site of high importance and included within this Study.

The Penrith LEP 2010 has identified these Key Sites part a Design Excellence process as they have a capital value over \$1,000,000.-. Chapter 8.4, (3) Design Excellence states the following:

Development consent must not be granted for any of the following development on land to which this Part applies unless an architectural design competition has been held in relation to the development:

• development in respect of a building that is, or will be, greater than 24 metres or 6 storeys (or both) in height,

development that has a capital value of more than \$1,000,000 on a key site identified on the Key Sites Map,

development for which the applicant has chosen to have an architectural design competition.

The Key Sites will need to be considered in terms of current development dynamics and an overall strategy for place making, height, linkages and density within the city centre.

Key Sites have been grouped in this study as appropriate to gain an understanding of related urban design outcomes.

LEGEND							
Key Site City Centre Boundary							
0 100 200 300 400m SCALE 1:10000 @ A3							

2.2 Key Sites | Aerial Snapshot



Figure 7: Aerial Including All Sites Showing Existing GFA Built Form.

3.0 Penrith Progression | The Future of Penrith



Figure 8: Opportunity Precincts identified within the Penrith Progression 'A Plan for Action'

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At the start of this year Penrith City Council and the Penrith Business Alliance released the Penrith Progression Report which is 'a plan for Action' and identifies Penrith as the NEW WEST. It is intended as a guide to transform the City Centre and generate sustainable economic development.

The Action Plan identifies key principles to succes which need to be used when identifying the Public Benefits for the Key Sites. Key principles for the process include:

Collaborate, Investigate, Advocate & Activate.

Ideas have been identified and are bundled under the following headings:

- Put Penrith on the Map
 - Create a Green City
- Foster Investment and Innovation
- Make Pedestrian and Cycle friendly streets
- Create a City Heart
- A 24 hour City
- More density and diversity
- Connect to our river

The Key Sites shown on the map on the left (figure 7) have blueprints to the future desired development outcomes and are included within this study. Key Sites 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are identified as part of an Opportunity Precinct, within the Penrith Progression study.

EGEND	
_	Primary road
	Secondary road
;	Tertiary road
	Complete street
	City Places
	Opportunity Precincts
0 100 SCALE 1:	200 300 400m 10000 @ A3

Existing Development Controls 4.0





Figure 9: Penrith DCP 2014 - Laneways and Links



Figure 12: Penrith DCP 2014 - Setbacks

Figure 11: Penrith DCP 2014 - Awnings

5.0 Penrith Urban Design Strategies | Height



Figure 13: Conceptual Diagram Penrith to allow for additional Height of Building

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Reinforces key open spaces

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- Supports legibility of urban structure
- Subject to detailed shadow studies in individual locations

5.1 Penrith Urban Design Strategies | Links



Figure 14: Conceptual Diagram Penrith Character of the Links (Blue/Green)

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Connect the river to city (Blue Links)

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- Connect green spaces into a system (Green Links)
- Form a coordinated network of legibility
- Includes both public and private open spaces and recreation
 areas

5.2 Penrith Urban Design Strategies | Landmarks



Figure 15: Conceptual Diagram Penrith Landmark Development

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Mark gateways

- Reinforce visual corridors
- Form a visual reference system

5.3 Penrith Urban Design Strategies | Gateways



Figure 16: Conceptual Diagram Penrith showing the Gateways into the Centre

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Mark main transition/arrival points to the centre of the city Occur at main transport corridors

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Enhance and provide reinforced legibility to adjacent open spaces

Penrith Urban Design Strategies | Composite Urban Structure 5.4



Figure 17: Conceptual Diagram Penrith Overall Synthesis

Provides a context for site urban design attributes Provides a layered approach to the macro-structure of Penrith • Reinforces overall relationship of Penrith to its site geography

Three Urban Structure Options can be used to reinforce the overall structure of Penrith.

• Precinct Identity Based Height Spine • Point Tower

5.5 Overall | Urban Design Options Summary

Base Case

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based

Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity



Overall | Urban Design Options Summary 5.5

Option 2 - High Spine

• High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces

Option 3 - Point Tower

- Point tower concept with general midrise datum and signature towers at key points and gateways.
- Point towers generally increasing in height towards the centre.





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Market Assessment | General Observations 6.0



Figure 18: Typical 6 Storey Development



Figure 19: Typical 9 Storey Development



Figure 20: Tower Development around Hyde Park



Figure 21: Typical 25 Storey Development

General observations:

- 1. Properties in the B3 Commercial Core are unlikely to be redeveloped on a large scale. This is due to lot/ownership fragmentation and existing buildings.
- 2. Where lots are in single ownership (e.g. Sites 1 and 2), there could be an opportunity for a new commercial building. At current commercial rents and prices, unless there is substantial demand from large occupiers, there is unlikely to be large scale redevelopment (e.g. to 10 storeys and greater). That said, as the population of the CBD grows in the fringes, there will be demand for more retail and urban support commercial services and hence demand for commercial suites (smaller scale).
- 3. Mixed use development is also unlikely to occur on a large scale in the centre of the CBD (lot/ownership fragmentation, consequently difficult and expensive to assemble sites).
- Mixed use development is likely to occur in greater scale on the fringe of the CBD where sites are less valuable and those in one/ two party ownership. This observation is manifest through the planning proposals that Council has received.
- Examples of fringe mixed use sites mentioned in the previous 5 point are Sites 3 and 10 are at the edge of the CBD. They have modest improvements (some carparking, warehouse-type buildings) and are in majority control. Generic feasibility testing suggests that if the FSR permitted under the LEP of 3:1 was achievable on the sites, development would be feasible. Urban design testing by CM+ suggests though, that the existing heights do not facilitate all of the FSR being achieved.

Contribution/Levy for bonus

floorspace

З.

1. There is little potential for levying a contribution for bonus commercial floorspace, as owing to prevailing rents/price points, the feasibility of developing new commercial buildings is fragile. 2. The best opportunity for levying a contribution to fund public benefit works is through bonus residential floorspace. We would suggest levying a rate per FSR rather than on additional height. Feasibility testing on storeys (6 storeys v 9 storeys v 25 storeys) suggest due to the increasing cost of construction as buildings get taller, revenue achieved on higher floors needs to be higher to offset the increased construction cost. The market remains yet untested for residential towers, however if height limits permit taller buildings, developers will access the greater permitted heights should market conditions permit.

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7.0 Key Sites 1, 2 & 9



Key Sites 1, 2 & 9 | LEP 7.1





Figure 22: Site Plan



Figure 23: Floor Space Ratio

80m 24m 19-201

Figure 25: Height of Building

Figure 24: Zoning

Zoning Height of Building Key Site 1 = 56.0m Key Site 2 = 32.0m Key Site 9 = 80.0m and partly 24.0m Floor Space Ratio

Key Sites 1, 2 and 9 form part of the central city business core. These sites are located in proximity to the railway station and form part of a large contiguous development area.

Key issues include:

- The major frontage of these sites occurs along a high spine of the central city along the railway corridor.
- Much of the existing character of this area will be replaced by the redevelopment with a larger scale envisaged.
- The configuration of the proposed city park at Station Street between Henry Street and High Street will affect outcomes for Site 2.
- A significant site exists to the north of site 9 where commuter parking is currently located and redevelopment may occur on this site in the future.
- Precinct is in dispersed ownership
- The Penrith Progression Report identifies this precinct as part of the Commerce & Education and Health Link area

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Key Site 1, 2 & 9 = B3

Key Site 1, 2 & 9 = 4.0 : 1

Key Sites 1, 2 & 9 | DCP 7.1



Figure 26: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 1, 2 and 9



7.2 Key Site 1 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



Figure 29: Site Plan of Key Site 1 Including Spatial Opportunities for Public Benefit.



Key Site 1 | UD Feasibility 7.2

Base Case

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based





Figure 33: Streetview



Figure 34: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

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Option 3 - Point Tower

7.2 Key Site 1 | Urban Design Options Summary

Base Case			Option 1-Precinct Identity Based	Option 2 -Height Spine	Opt
FSR HOB	Height Governed 4.4:1 <u>56.0m</u>	GFA Governed <u>4.0:1</u> 52.0m	4.2 :1 48.0 m - 13 stories	7.3 :1 91.0 m - 25 stories	10.0 : 127.0
Figure 35: Elevations	5				10
Figure 36: Aerial View	W				
UD Concep	ot		Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity	High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces	Point tower towar
Shadow Impa	acts		Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise built form already shades Henry St.	Impacts largely on adjoining buildings and Henry St. However low rise built form already shades Henry St.	Impac rise b
Recommenda	Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome: Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome: • The uplift to a higher FSR could provide for an improved public domain on all 4 sides of the building including a New This future street would be on site 9. • A new FSR between 4.2:1 and 7.3:1 (Option 1 & 2) can prevent negative solar impacts on the future corner park and				
Initial assess	ment on market incent	ives	Properties in B3 Commercial Core unlikely to be redeveloped on large scale mainly due to lot/ownership patterns and existin current commercial rents and prices, unless there is major shift in demand and there is demand from large occupiers, the (e.g. to 10 storeys or greater). That said, as the population grows there will be demand for more retail and urban support commercial suites (smaller scale, as opposed to large floorplates). Although Sites 1 and 2 are in single ownership (own needs to be more valuable than the existing uses (existing commercial building and car park). Commercial development major pre-commitments able to be secured.		

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ption 3 - Point Tower

0 :1





int tower concept with general midrise datum and signature vers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height vards the centre.

bacts largely on adjoining buildings and Henry St. However low built form already shades Henry St.

Street from Henry Street to Belmore Street.

New Street.

sting buildings, some of which are still valuable. At s, there is unlikely to be large scale redevelopment oport commercial services and hence demand for wned by Council), the value of new development nent in excess of FSR 4:1 is unlikely, unless there is



7.3 Key Site 2 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



Figure 37: Site Plan of Key Site 2 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit.



Figure 38: Open Space and Improved Connectivity

Key Site 2 | UD Feasibility 7.3



Figure 40: Streetview



Figure 41: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

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Key Site 2 | Urban Design Options Summary 7.3





7.4 Key Site 9 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



7.4 Key Site 9 | UD Feasibility

Base Case

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based Option 2 - Height Spine



Figure 48: Streetview



Figure 49: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

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Option 3 - Point Tower


Key Site 9 | Urban Design Options Summary 7.4



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8.0 Key Sites 3 & 10



8.1 Key Sites 3 & 10 | LEP



Figure 52: Site Plan



Figure 53: Floor Space Ratio

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<figure>



Figure 55: Height of Building

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E

Zoning Key Site 3 & 10 = B4 Height of Building Key Site 3 & 10 = 24.0m Floor Space Ratio

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Key Sites 3 and 10 form part of the western gateway to central Penrith. These sites are located in at the intersection of the Great Western Highway and Mulgoa Road. Site 3, in particular, has a gateway exposure within the city and, due to the bend in High Street, is visible from the east within the city.

Key issues include:

- The major gateway opportunity and identity.
- Good exposure to mountain views.
- Major road exposure gives these sites good access.
- A transition to the existing community to the south of Union Road needs to be considered.
- A significant site exists to the west of site 3, the Carpenter Site, where entertainment, tourist and visitor accommodation is under consideration.
- The Penrith Progression Report identifies this precinct as part of the Community Culture and Civic area of the city.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Key Site 3 & 10 = 3.0 :1

8.1 Key Sites 3 & 10 | DCP



Figure 56: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 3 and 10

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LEGEND

	Key Sites 1,2 and 9
	Other Key Site
	City Centre Boundary
	Street frontage height A applies
	0 m front setback
	2.0 - 3.0 m minimum front setback
	Continuous awnings required
	Existing lanes to be retained
	Desired new pedestrian links
20	40 60 80m

SCALE 1:2000 @ A3

Key Site 3 & 10 | DA Comparison 8.2



Figure 58: Proposed DA Masterplan for Key Site 3 and 10

Figure 59: Looking towards the site over High Street

Key Site 3 & 10 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome 8.2



Figure 60: Site Plan of Key Site 3 and 10 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit.

Figure 62: Built Form Diagram

Key Site 3 & 10 | UD Feasibility 8.2

Base Case

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based

Option 2 - Height Spine





Option 3 - Point Tower







Key Site 3 & 10 | Urban Design Options Summary 8.2

Base Case

FSR HOB	Combined 2.2 :1 <u>24.0 m</u>	Combined <u>3.0 :1</u> 36.0 m	Site 3 <u>3.0 :1</u> 30.0m	Site 3 2.5 :1 <u>24.0m</u>
			Site 10 <u>3.0 :1</u> 36.0 m	Site 10 2.1 :1 24.0 m

Option 1	-	Precinct	Identity	/ Based
----------	---	----------	----------	---------

Site 3 & 1	0 Combined	
3.2 :1		
52.0 m	- 16 stories	

Option 2 - Height Spine	
Site 3 & 10 Combined	

Ο	K
Site	<u>د</u>

Site 3 3.6 :1 4.5:1 80.0m Site 10

2.7:1

39.0m



Site 3

3.9 :1

52.0m

Site 10

2.7:1

39.0m

3.4:1

80.0 m - 25 stories

Figure 66: Elevations

-



Figure 67: Aerial View

UD Concept



Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity

High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces

Shadow Impacts	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise residential properties south of Union St.	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise residential Larger properties south of Union St. Impacts
Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome:	A slight increase in FSR can allow for tall tower built to	n uplift in the public domain considering the increased density and lin form including design excellence that can mark the gateway from M lar impact study is performed. Recommended Height for Site 10 sho
Initial assessment on market incentives	is not feasible and FSR 6:1 is needed for feasible notably understated. The analysis does qualify the study, AEC has carried out market analysis and sa	evelopment at FSR 3:1 on this combined site appears feasible. Davis development. On the face of it, the revenue assumptions of \$5,000/ at the revenue assumptions were provided by JBA and that no mark ale prices start from \$5,500/sqm but can range to \$7,500/sqm-\$8,0 Ition to be paid from an increase in permitted FSR on this site.

ption 3 - Point Tower

Site 3 & 10 Combined Site 3 5.1 :1 116.0 m - 32 stories 116.0m Site 10 2.7:1 39.0m



Point tower concept with general midrise datum and signature towers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height owards the centre.

r impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise ential properties south of Union St. due to iconic tower. cts likely to make this unfeasible.

limited open space in the direct vicinity.

Mulgoa Road into High Street.

hould not exceed 9 Stories (39.0m) to ensure

is Langdon feasibility analysis finds that FSR 3:1 D/sqm of internal residential area would appear ket analysis was undertaken. As part of this ,000/sqm.

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9.0 Key Site 4



Key Site 4 | LEP 9.1



RE¹ R2

Figure 68: Site Plar



Figure 70: Zoning 15m

24m

Figure 69: Floor Space Ratio

Figure 71: Height of Building

Key Site 4 forms part of the eastern gateway to central Penrith. This site is located in at the intersection of the Great Western Highway and High Street with Kendall Street forming the eastern frontage to the site. Although within the city centre, it is somewhat distant from the railway station

Key issues include

- The major gateway opportunity and identity.
- Major road exposure gives this site good access.
- The Penrith Progression Report identifies this precinct between the regional road and connected with the "Complete Street", High Street.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Zoning

Key Site 4 = B4

Height of Building

Key Site 4 = 24.0m

Floor Space Ratio

Key Site 4 = 3.5 : 1

Key Site 4 | DCP 9.1



Figure 72: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 4



9.2 Key Site 4 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



Figure 75: Site Plan of Key Site 4 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit.



Figure 76: Open Space and Improved Connectivity



Figure 77: Built Form Diagram

Key Site 4 | UD Feasibility 9.2





Figure 80: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

Key Site 4 Urban Design Options Summary 9.2

Base	Case		Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based	Option 2 - Height Spine	Opti
FSR	Height Governed 2.8 :1	GFA Governed <u>3.5 :1</u>	3.5 :1	3.6 :1	4.7 :1
НОВ	<u>24.0 m</u>	30.0 m	39.0 m - 12 stories	45.0 m - 14 stories	80.0 m
Figure 81: Ele					
UD Co	ncept		Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity	High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces.	Point towers toward
Shadow	r Impacts		Minor impacts largely on built form and High St. Shadows impact open space at school.	Minor impacts largely on built form and High St. Shadows impact open space at school. School impact likely to great for feasibility of scheme.	Minor open s schem
Recomm	endation on Urban Desi	gn Outcome:	 Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome: The uplift to a higher FSR will have negative impact of No Height Restrictions will ensure the possibility of a 		
Initial as	sessment on market inco	entives	Existing uses include Red Rooster and retail shop. Curre charged for greater FSR.	ent FSR is likely to be financially feasible to develop. An ince	ntive flooi

otion 3 - Point Tower





nt tower concept with general midrise datum and signature ers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height ards the centre.

or impacts largely on built form and High St. Shadows impact n space at school. School impact to great for feasibility of eme.

oorspace contribution could potentially be

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10.0 Key Site 5



10.1 Key Site 5 | LEP





Figure 83: Site Plan







Figure 84: Floor Space Ratio

Figure 86: Height of Building

Key Site 5 forms part of the extension of the city centre towards the south. It is located along Station Street and adjacent to the largest area of open space within central Penrith, namely the Howell Oval, Panthers Stadium and the Penrith Showground and the Council Swimming centre. This site is located along most major bus routes from the south to the railway station.

Key issues include:

- The opportunity of reinforcing a main spine within the centre of Penrith.
- Capitalising on its adjacency to major green spaces.
- Providing a transition to adjacent residential areas to the east.
- Coordinating with major development opportunities to the south on Site 6.
- Providing a finer grain and improved connectivity across the site form the east through to the open spaces on the west.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Zoning

Key Site 5 = B4

Height of Building

Key Site 5 = 20.0m

Floor Space Ratio

Key Site 5 = 1.5 : 1

10.1 Key Site 5 | Controls from the DCP



Figure 87: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 5



10.2 Key Site 5 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome





Figure 90: Open Space and Improved Connectivity



Figure 91: Built Form Diagram

10.2 Key Site 5 | UD Feasibility



10.2 Key Site 5 | Urban Design Options Summary

Base	Case		Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based	Option 2 - Height Spine	(
FSR	Height Governed FSR 1.2 :1	GFA Governed FSR 1.5 :1	1.6 :1	1.8 :1	2
НОВ	<u>HOB 20.0 m</u>	HOB 27.0 m	30.0 m - 9 stories	80.0 m - 25 stories	1
Figure 95: Eleva	tions	a man and a second			
Figure 96: Aerial	View				
UD Cond	cept		Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity. Add new connections per DCP.	High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces.	F t t

Shadow Impacts	Impacts of taller spine largely fall on site. Impacts of taller spine largely fall on site. Impact
Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome:	 The uplift to a higher FSR strengthen the extended CBD of Penrith to the south. An FSR of 2.0:1 in Option 3 is feasible at The predominant HOB can go up to 8 storeys (26.0m), additional height can be absorbed in 1 or 2 point towers marking Built form along Woodriff Street can not exceed the existing 20.0m HOB to retain transition zone. Additional east-west connections are recommended. Additional pocket parks, plaza and other open space are recommended.
Initial assessment on market incentives	Nepean Village (owned by Vicinity Centres). Valuation as at June 2015 was \$142m (\$2,315/sqm site area). Given the valuable of 1.5:1 is insufficient to displace existing uses. Detailed feasibility modelling has not been carried out however it is likel for development to be feasible. Any redevelopment of the site will have to consider floorspace requirements of Nepean expansion).

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Option 3 - Point Tower

2.0:1

110.0 m - 35 stories



Point tower concept with general midrise datum and signature towers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height towards the centre.

pacts of iconic tower largely fall on site.

e as an Urban Design Outcome. ing the bend in Station Street.

able nature of the existing uses, current FSR ikely a minimum FSR of 5:1 would be required ean Village (whether there is any need for

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11.0 Key Site 6



11.1 Key Site 6 | LEP



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Key Site 6 forms part of the extension of the city centre towards the south. It is located along Station Street and adjacent to the largest area of open space within central Penrith, namely the Howell Oval, Panthers Stadium and the Penrith Showground and the Council Swimming centre. This site is located along most major bus routes from the south to the railway station.

Key issues include:

- The opportunity of reinforcing a main spine within the centre of Penrith.
- Capitalising on its adjacency to major green spaces.
- Providing a transition to adjacent residential areas to the east.
- Coordinating with major development opportunities to the north on Site 5.
- Providing a finer grain and improved connectivity across the site form the east through to the open spaces on the west.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Zoning

Key Site 6 = R4

Height of Building

Key Site 6 = 20.0m & 24.0m

Floor Space Ratio

Key Site 6 = 2.0 : 1

11.1 Key Site 6 | DCP



Figure 101: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 6







11.2 Key Site 6 Proposed Development Application



Figure 102: Development Application - Floorplan



Figure 103: Development Application - Aerial 3D Impression

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Proposed DA

• Amend the FSR Maps from 2:1 to 2.5:1.

• Amend the Height of Building Map from 20 and 24 metres to delete height controls as they apply to the site (no height control).

Note that:

• The design that was lodged shows 2.26:1 FSR • Mostly 9/12 stories.



Figure 104: Looking from Ransley Street towards the site

11.2 Key Site 6 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



Figure 105: Site Plan of Key Site 6 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit.



Figure 106: Open Space and Improved Connectivity



Figure 107: Intensify Built Form towards Jamison Street along Station Street

11.2 Key Site 6 UD Feasibility

Base Case

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based

Option 2 - Height Spine



Figure 109: Streetview



Figure 110: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

Option 3 - Point Tower



11.2 Key Site 6 | Urban Design Options Summary

Base Case

FSR	Height Governed	GFA Governed 2.0 :1
НОВ	<u>20/24.0 m</u>	33.0 m

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based

2.0	:1	

48.0 m - 15 stories

Option 2 - Height Spine
2.3 :1
64.0 m - 20 stories





Figure 111: Elevations



Shadow Impacts	Impacts of taller spine largely fallI on site.	Minor impacts largely on built form on Jamison Rd and low rise residential properties south. In the source of the
Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome:	 The uplift to a higher FSR will allow for higher towers. A slight increase of 0.2:1 FSR can ensure a design excellence oute An incentive for development can be created if height restrictions are removed. Higher built form can promote a landmar The predominant built form should not exceed 8 stories to ensure a pleasant streetscape. A transition zone along Wood High quality centrally located Open Space. Visual and physical connetivity from Woodriff Street to Station Street. 	
Initial assessment on market incentives	Current FSR 2:1 is feasible. Planning proposal envisages increase to FSR 2.5:1 and while Masterplan details buildings 4-12 controls, potentially allowing towers to be constructed. While an additional FSR 0.5:1 will convey value to the propone is unchanged) also conveys financial benefit to the proponent. Subject to feasibility from an urban design perspective, be structured to also reflect the 'value created' by additional height.	

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Option 3 - Point Tower

2.3 :1

110.0 m - 35 stories





Point tower concept with general midrise datum and signature towers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height towards the centre.

nor impacts largely on built form on Jamison Rd and low rise sidential properties south. Iconic tower shadow likely to make feasible.

outcome.

mark outcome (Option 3).

oodriff Street.

12 storeys, it proposes deleting the height onent, substantial increases to height (even if FSR ive, an incentive floorspace contribution rate could

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12.0 Key Site 7



12.1 Key Site 7 | LEP



Figure 113: Site Plan



Figure 114: Floor Space Ratio



Figure 115: Zoning



Figure 116: Height of Building

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Key Site 7 forms part of the eastern gateway to central Penrith. This site is located in at the intersection of the Great Western Highway and Henry Street with an open space forming the eastern frontage to the

Key issues include

site.

- The major gateway opportunity and identity.
- Major road exposure gives this site good access.
- The major frontage of these sites occurs along a high spine of the central city along the railway corridor.
- Much of the existing character of this area will be replaced by the redevelopment with a larger scale envisaged.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Zoning

Key Site 7 = B4

Height of Building

Key Site 7 = 32.0m

and partly = 24.0m

Floor Space Ratio

Key Site 7 = 3.5 : 1
12.1 Key Site 7 | DCP



Figure 118: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 7

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Figure 117: Street Type A





12.2 Key Site 7 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome

Recommendations

Improved Visual Connection

Widen Height Zone to accommodate various facing buildings (not to increase FSR)

Provide Pedestrian access along North Street

Significant ongrade setback

Break up the the Urban Block to provide a finer grid that can accommodate the higher density including shared path



Figure 121: Site Plan of Key Site 7 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit



Figure 119: Open Space and Improved Connectivity



Figure 120: Built Form Diagram

12.2 Key Site 7 | UD Feasibility



Figure 124: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

12.2 Key Site 7 | Urban Design Options Summary

Base Case

FSR	Height Governed 5.0 :1	GFA Governed 3.5 :1
HOB	<u>24/32.0 m</u>	32.0 m

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based

3.7 :1

32.0 m - 9 stories

Option 2 - Height Spine	
4.0 :1	
32.0 m - 9 stories	





UD Concept

Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity.

High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces.

Point tower concept with general midrise datum and signature towers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height towards the centre.

Shadow Impacts	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise properties south of Henry St. Base case already shades Henry St.	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low riseMinorproperties south of Henry St. Base case already shades HenrypropeSt.St.
Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome:	An improved public domain can incorporate better p	lence outcome and an offset for an improved public domain. hysical and visual connections from Henry Street to North Street. is not part of a major gateway. However the bridge at Evan Street o railway through the site.
Initial assessment on market incentives	Site is in multiple allotments however majority in Council landowners (battery and tyres shop, car wash, etc.	ownership. Potential for consolidation by a developer, subject to alig .). Potential for incentive floorspace contribution.

Option 3 - Point Tower

4.6:1

80.0 m - 25 stories



r impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise erties south of Henry St. Base case already shades Henry conic tower shadow largely on built form.

over the rail could potentially justify marking this

ignment of objectives of the other

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13.0 Key Site 8



13.1 Key Site 8 | LEP



Figure 127: Site Plan



Figure 128: Floor Space Ratio

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Figure 130: Height of Building

R1

Key Site 8 forms part of the central city business core. This site is located relatively close to the railway station and occupies most of its urban block.

Key issues include

• The major frontage of these sites occurs along a high spine of the central city along the railway corridor.

Much of the existing character of this area will be replaced by the redevelopment with a larger scale envisaged.

The Penrith Progression Report identifies this precinct as part of the Justice Area.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Zoning Key Site 4 = B3 Height of Building Key Site 4 = 56.0m and partly = 24.0m

Floor Space Ratio

Key Site 4 = 4.0 :1

13.1 Key Site 8 | DCP



Figure 133: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 8

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Figure 131: Street Type A



Figure 132: Street Type D

SCALE 1:2000 @ A3





13.2 Key Site 8 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



Figure 134: Site Plan of Key Site 8 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit.



Figure 135: Open Space and Improved Connectivity



Figure 136: Built Form Diagram

13.2 Key Site 8 UD Feasibility



Figure 138: Streetview



Figure 139: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm

Option 3 - Point Tower



13.2 Key Site 8 | Urban Design Options Summary

Base Ca		054.0	Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based	Option 2 - Height Spine	O
FSR	Height Governed 3.9 :1	GFA Governed <u>4.0 :1</u>	4.0 :1	4.0 :1	4.0
НОВ	<u>24/56.0 m</u>	59.0 m	66.0 m - 18 stories	91.0 m - 25 stories	109
Figure 140: Elevation	s				
Figure 141: Aerial View					LAN L
UD Concep	t		Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity	High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces	Poin towe towe
Shadow Impa	cts		Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum	Impa

Shadow Impacts	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already shades Henry St.	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already shades Henry St.	Impac alread
Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome:	• The uplift to a higher FSR is hard to achieve as the si	te already has significant controls.	
	A wider hieght zone without height limitations is record	mmended for a better built form outcome.	
	A transition zone towards Henry Street including setb built form along Henry Street.	backs as presently in the DCP is highly recommended. This	ensures
	A physical and visual connection from Henry Street to	o North Street.	
	Accessiblity into the site that responds towards site 9	Э.	
Initial assessment on market incentives	Existing use includes Henry Lawson Centre (bulky goods potential for incentive floorspace contribution is unl	s retail). Large scale commercial development unlikely. Cons ikely.	sequently

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Option 3 - Point Tower

.0 :1

109.0 m - 30 stories



bint tower concept with general midrise datum and signature wers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height wards the centre.

pacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum eady shades Henry St.

res a continuous streetscape character and

ntly

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14.0 Key Site 11



14.1 Key Site 11 | LEP



Figure 142: Site Plan



Figure 144: Floor Space Ratio



Figure 143: Zoning



Figure 145: Height of Building

Key Sites 11 forms part of the Thornton development precinct across the railway line from the central city business core. This site is located immediately adjacent to the railway station and is adjacent to a major commuter carpark.

Key issues include

• The site occurs along a high spine of the central city along the railway corridor.

• The existing character of this area is currently being created.

• The major landmark opportunity and identity for Penrith.

Good exposure to mountain views.

Existing LEP 2010 Controls are as follows:

Zoning Key Site 11 = B2 - Local Centre Height of Building Key Site 11 = 32.0m Floor Space Ratio Key Site 11 = none

14.1 Key Site 11 | DCP



Figure 146: Diagram of the relevant Built Form Controls from the DCP applicable on Site 11

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LEGEND



14.2 Key Site 11 | DA Comparisson



Figure 147: Development Application Option 1



STRENGTHS

41 Storeys

-tower defines street edge along Dunshea Street -tower location has less perceived bulk when viewed from Station Plaza

WEAKNESSES

-tower location has highest density away from the transport node (Penrith Station)

-tower location loses opportunity to frame Station Street and be a landmark for Station Plaza



Figure 149: Development Application Option 3



Figure 148: Development Application Option 2

OPTION 2

STRENGTHS

-tower orientation defines street edge along pedestrian plaza link -middle building located along Dunshea street generates minimal shadow impact to Station Plaza

WEAKNESSES

-tower orientation looks like a massive 'wall' when viewed from both ends of Station Street -middle building location overshadows most of Plaza Link



OPTION 3

STRENGTHS

-tower orientation strongly defines Station Street edge -middle building location allows direct sunlight through to Plaza Link

WEAKNESSES

-middle building height generates significant overshadowing onto Station Plaza

OPTION 4 preferred option

STRENGTHS

-locates highest density closest to the transport node

-oval forms minimise the effect of overshadowing and perception of bulk -tower oriented to True North to minimise the effect of overshadowing and to present a slender form when viewed from Station Street

-massing location strongly defines the street edge along Station street and highlights the view termination at Station Plaza and Penrith Station

14.2 Key Site 11 | Preferred Urban Design Outcome



Figure 151: Site Plan of Key Site 11 Including Spatial Oppotunities for Public Benefit.

Figure 152: Penrith DCP 2014 Vol 2 - Site 11 Accessibility

14.2 Key Site 11 | UD Feasibility



Figure 156: Streetview



Figure 157: Solar Access at noon on the winter solistice, 21 June @ 12 pm



14.2 Key Site 11 | Urban Design Options Summary

Base Case

FSR	Height Governed 3.7 :1	GFA Governed <u>N/A</u>
НОВ	<u>32.0 m</u>	

Option 1 - Precinct Identity Based

3.7 :1

80.0 m - 25 stories



80.0 m - 25 stories



Figure 158: Elevations



UD Concept

Optimised urban design layout with finer grained built form and connectivity.

High Spine urban concept with spines defining urban structure and primary open spaces

Shadow Impacts	Impacts largely on built form and Penrith Station.	Impacts largely on built form and Penrith Station.		Impa
Recommendation on Urban Design Outcome:	, , , ,	nto Penrith. adowing need to be taken into consideration. A single towe the other side of the railway (site 1, 2 and 9) should compli		
Initial assessment on market incentives	to the proponent. Subject to feasibility from an urba reflect the 'value created' by additional height. Add	nt, substantial increases to height (even if FSR is unchange an design perspective, an incentive floorspace contribution itionally, the ability to construct deck parking (above ground good potential for an incentive floorspace contributions for	rat d) r	te co athe

Option 3 - Point Tower

4.3 :1

110.0 m - 41 stories





Point tower concept with general midrise datum and signature towers at key points. Point towers generally increasing in height towards the centre.

pacts largely on built form and Penrith Station.

ecommended. (Option 1 & 3) eachother to ensure a balanced built form

so conveys financial benefit could be structured to also ner than basement reflects site.

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15.0 Recommendations | Summary Key Sites



Figure 160: Aerial including all Preferred Urban Design Recommendations of the Key Sites

15.1 Overall Key Sites | Summary Table

	Site	FSR	HOB		Zoning Use	Shadow Impacts	Recommendation
1	Base - Height Gov	4.4 :1	56.0 m		B3 - Commercial		PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
	Base - GFA Gov	4.0 :1	52.0 m				WITH B4 REZONING AS A TO
	1 - Optimised	4.2 :1	48.0 m	13 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	> The uplift to a higher FSR c
						shades Henry St.	sides of the building including
	2 - High Spine	7.3 :1	91.0 m	25 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	future street would be on Site
						shades Henry St.	> A new FSR between 4.2:1 a
	3 - Point Towers	10.0 :1	127.0 m	35 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	impacts on the future corner
						shades Henry St.	
2	Base - Height Gov	3.9 :1	32.0 m		B3 - Commercial		PUBLIC BENEFIT DOES NOT
	Base - GFA Gov	4.0 :1	30.0 m				MUCH DEMAND FOR COMM
	1 - Optimised	4.2 :1	30.0 m	8 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on Henry St. and new city park. Low rise datum	> The uplift to a higher FSR c
						already shades new city park.	sides of the building including
	2 - High Spine	4.6 :1	33.0 m	9 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on Henry St. and new city park. Low rise datum	future street would be on Site
						already shades new city park.	> A new FSR between 4.2:1 a
	3 - Point Towers	5.8 :1	44.0 m	12 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on Henry St. and new city park. Low rise datum	impacts on the future corner
						already shades new city park. Greater shadow impact on new city park	
0	Usisht Oscorrad	0.5.4	04/00.0		D0 Ocumental	therefore not feasible.	
9	Height Governed	3.5 :1	24/80.0 m		B3 - Commercial		PUBLIC BENEFIT DOES NOT
	GFA Governed	4.0 :1	88.0 m	05 1 1	DO M 1 1 1		MUCH DEMAND FOR COMM
	1 - Optimised	4.2 :1	91.0 m	25 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	> The uplift to a higher FSR w
			107.0	05 1 1	DO M · · · ·	shades Henry St.	slight increase of 0.2:1 FSR c
	2 - High Spine	4.2 :1	127.0 m	35 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	> As the site is in fragemente
	0 Deint Terrene	4.0.1	100.0	15 starias	D0 Maintained	shades Henry St.	create an incentive for develo
	3 - Point Towers	4.2 :1	163.0 m	45 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	 Improve visual and physica
						shades Henry St.	Widen Belmore Street.
3 & 10	Height Governed	2.2 :1	24.0 m	_	B4 - Mixed Use		PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
0 4 10	GFA Governed	3.0 :1	36.0 m		D4 - Mixed 03e		INVESTIGATION IN STAGE 2
	1 - Optimised	3.2 :1	52.0 m	16 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise residential	> The uplift to a higher FSR c
	. opuniou	0.2.11	02.0 11	10 010100	Dimantanou	properties south of Union St.	the increased density and lim
	2 - High Spine	3.4 :1	80.0 m	25 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise residential	> A slight increase in FSR car
		5	0010 111	20 010100	2 · maintaineu	properties south of Union St.	excellence, that can mark the
	3 - Point Towers	3.6 :1	116.0 m	32 stories	B4 Maintained	Larger impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise residential	Height restrictions are not ne
					2	properties south of Union St. due to iconic tower. Impacts likely to	> Height for Site 10 should no
						make this unfeasible.	~
4	Height Governed	2.8 :1	24.0 m		B4 - Mixed Use		PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
	GFA Governed	3.4 :1	30.0 m				AND VISUAL AMENITY STUD
							FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION I
	1 - Optimised	3.5 :1	30.0 m	12 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and High St. Shadows impact open	> The uplift to a higher FSR w
	-					space at school.	> No height restrictions will e
	2 - High Spine	3.6 :1	45.0 m	14 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and High St. Shadows impact open	-
						space at school. School impact likely to be great.	
	3 - Point Towers	4.7 :1	80.0 m	25 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and High St. Shadows impact open	-
						space at school. School impact to be great.	

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CH ADDITIONAL FSR ONLY, IS NOT FEASIBLE, HEIGHT TOOL FOR BENEFIT IS RECOMMENDED TO INVESTIGATE

R could provide for an improved public domain on all four ling a New Street from Henry Street to Belmore Street. This Site 9.

1 and 7.3:1 (Option 1 & 2) can prevent negative solar er park and New Street.

OT SEEM FEASIBLE AT THIS TIME AS THERE IS NOT IMERCIAL SPACE- REZONING IS UNLIKELY TO HAPPEN

R could provide for an improved public domain on all four ling a New Street from Henry Street to Belmore Street. This Site 9.

1 and 7.3:1 (Option 1 & 2) can prevent negative solar er park and New Street.

OT SEEM FEASIBLE AT THIS TIME AS THERE IS NOT IMERCIAL SPACE- REZONING IS UNLIKELY TO HAPPEN

will allow for higher towers, not more quantity of towers. A can ensure a design excellence outcome.

nted ownership, an offset of FSR for part of the site can elopment, if height restrictions are removed. Higher built

ndmark outcome around the station gateway (Option 3).

cal connections from Belmore Street to Henry Street.

CH ADDITIONAL FSR IS POSSIBLE - FURTHER 2 IS RECOMMENDED

R creates limited opportunity for public domain considering limited open space in the direct vicinity.

can allow for a tall tower built form, including design

the gateway from Mulgoa Road into High Street.

necessary on Site 3 if a solar impact study is performed.

not exceed 9 Stories (39.0m) to ensure a transition zone.

CH ADDITIONAL FSR OPTIONAL - MORE SOLAR ACCESS UDY DURING THE DA PHASE IS REQUIRED - FURTHER N IN STAGE 2 OF THIS STUDY IS RECOMMENDED

will have negative impact on the school site. ensure the possibility of a landmark building (Option 1)

15.1 Overall Key Sites | Summary Table

		FSR	HOB		Zoning Use	Shadow Impacts	Recommendation
5	Height Governed	1.2 :1	20.0 m		B4 - Mixed Use		PUBLIC BENEFIT IS UNLIKEL
	GFA Governed	1.5 :1	27.0 m				DUE TO THE SUCCESSFUL S
	1 - Optimised	1.6 :1	30.0 m	9 stories	B4 Maintained	Impacts of taller spine largely falls on site.	> The uplift to a higher FSR wi
	2 - High Spine	1.8 :1	80.0 m	25 stories	B4 Maintained	Impacts of taller spine largely falls on site.	An FSR of 2.0:1 in Option 3 is
	3 - Point Towers	2.0 :1	110.0 m	35 stories	B4 Maintained	Impacts of iconic tower largely falls on site.	> The predominant building he
							be absorbed in 1 or 2 point to
							> Built form along Woodriff St
							> Additional east-west connect
							> Additional pocket parks, pla
6	Height Governed	1.7 :1	20/24.0 m		R4 - High Density		_ PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
	GFA Governed	2.0 :1	33.0 m		Residential		INVESTIGATION IN STAGE 2 IS
	1 - Optimised	2.0 :1	48.0 m	15 stories	R4 Maintained	Impacts of taller spine largely fall on site.	> The uplift to a higher FSR w
	2 - High Spine	2.3 :1	64.0 m	20 stories	R4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form on Jamison Rd and low rise	can ensure a design excellenc
						residential properties south.	> An incentive for development
	3 - Point Towers	2.3 :1	110.0 m	35 stories	R4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form on Jamison Rd and low rise	> Higher built form can promo
						residential properties south. Iconic tower shadow likely to make	> The predominant built form
						unfeasible.	streetscape. A transition zone
							> A high quality centrally locat
_							> Visual and physical connect
7	Height Governed	5.0 :1	24/32.0 m		B4 - Mixed Use		PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
	GFA Governed	3.5 :1	32.0 m	• · · ·			INVESTIGATION IN STAGE 2 IS
	1 - Optimised	3.7 :1	32.0 m	9 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise properties	> The uplift to a higher FSR ca
						south of Henry St. Base case already shades Henry St.	an improved public domain.
	2 - High Spine	4.0 :1	32.0 m	9 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise properties	> An improved public domain
						south of Henry St. Base case already shades Henry St.	from Henry Street to North Str
	3 - Point Towers	4.6 :1	80.0 m	25 stories	B4 Maintained	Minor impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise properties	> A point tower (Option 3) is n
						south of Henry St. Base case already shades Henry St. Iconic tower	> However the bridge at Evan
						shadow largely on built form.	area.
							> Reinforce the visual connect
8	Height Governed	3.9 :1	24/56.0 m		B3 - Commercial		site. PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
0	GFA Governed	4.0 :1	59.0 m		Bo - Commercial		_ RECOMMENDED TO INVESTI
	1 - Optimised	4.0 :1	66.0 m	18 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	> The uplift to a higher FSR is
	i - Optimised	4.0.1	00.0 11	10 3101163	Do Maintained	shades Henry St.	controls.
	2 - High Spine	4.0 :1	91.0 m	25 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	A wider height zone without
		1.0.1	01.0 11	20 3101103	Bo Maintainea	shades Henry St.	form outcome and possible ar
	3 - Point Towers	4.0 :1	109.0 m	30 stories	B3 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Henry St. Low rise datum already	> Transition to Henry Street in
	0 - 1 Onit Towers	4.0.1	105.0 11	00 3101163	Do Maintained	shades Henry St.	recommended ensuring a con
							> A physical and visual conne
							> Improve accessibility into the
11	Height Governed	3.7 :1	32.0 m		B2 - Local Centre		PUBLIC BENEFIT THROUGH
	GFA Governed	0.0 :1	na				- INVESTIGATION IN STAGE 2 IS
	1 - Optimised	3.7 :1	80.0 m	25 stories	B2 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Penrith Station.	> Increase height on this site t
	2 - High Spine	4.0 :1	80.0 m	25 stories	B2 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Penrith Station.	> Transition into the adjoining
	3 - Point Towers	4.3 :1	110.0 m	41 stories	B2 Maintained	Impacts largely on built form and Penrith Station.	consideration. A single tower
			-				~
							> Height response on Site 11 s

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ELY TO TAKE OFF ON THE ENTIRE SITE AT THIS TIME SHOPPING CENTRE AND PARKING REQUIREMENTS

will strengthen the extended CBD of Penrith to the south. is feasible as an urban design outcome.

- height should be 8 storeys (26.0m), additional height can towers marking the bend in Station Street.
- St can't exceed the existing 20.0m HOB transition.
- nections are recommended.
- plaza and other open space are recommended.

H A SLIGHT UPLIFT OF FSR IS POSSIBLE - FURTHER 2 IS RECOMMENDED

will allow for higher towers. A slight increase of 0.2:1 FSR ence outcome.

- nent can be created if height restrictions are removed. mote a landmark outcome (Option 3).
- m should not exceed 8 stories to ensure a well scaled
- ne along Woodriff Street is recommended.
- cated Open Space is recommended.
- ectivity from Woodriff Street to Station Street.
- H ADDITIONAL FSR IS POSSIBLE FURTHER
- 2 IS RECOMMENDED

can ensure a design excellence outcome and an offset for .

- in can incorporate better physical and visual connections Street.
- s not necessary as this site is not part of a major gateway. an Street over the rail could potentially justify marking this

ection from Hemmings Street over the railway through the

H ADDITIONAL FSR ONLY, IS NOT FEASIBLE.

TIGATE HEIGHT & B4 REZONING FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

- is hard to achieve as the site already has significant
- but height limitations is recommended for a better built and further public benefits.
- including setbacks, as in the current DCP, is
- ontinuous streetscape and built form along Henry Street.
- nection from Henry Street to North Street.
- the site that responds to Site 9.
- H ADDITIONAL HEIGHT IS POSSIBLE FURTHER
- 2 IS RECOMMENDED
- e to mark the gateway into Penrith.
- ng development, and overshadowing, need to be taken into er is recommended. (Option 1 & 3)
- 1 should complement built form on the other side of the ensure a balanced cityscape into the future.



15.2 Overall Key Sites | Next Steps

Next steps for the study include:

• Stage 2: Market Analysis AEC

To survey Public Benefit levy models and to recommend preferred approach, the options of Stage 1 will be market-tested by the AEC Group and their 'pros' and 'cons' assessed. A bonus square meter floor area value will be established for residential development in the Centre and the impact on the market and on development feasibility assessed. The study recommendations will be presented to Council and summarised in a succinct report.

• Stage 3

CM⁺ will draft, refine and finalise a Public Benefits Policy (PBP) to support an FSR Bonus clause within Penrith LEP 2010. The preparation of a PBP will only proceed once Council has publicly exhibited a Planning Proposal to insert the proposed LEP clause. The PBP will provide guidance to Council DA assessors and to proponents, on how to access the bonus FSR as well as identifying Council's preferred public benefits.



Figure 161: Precedent Density for Penrith - Proposed Residential Apartments in Victoria Park

Figure 162: Precedent Density for Penrith - Proposed Residential Apartments in Eastwood

