Applicant	SHD Services Pty Ltd.
Owner	SH Homebush Alora Pty Limited and Henlia No. 17 Pty Limited.
Application No.	DA-313/2010.
Description of Land	Lot 21 in DP 270113, 9 Baywater Drive, WENTWORTH POINT.
Proposed Development	Construction of a residential flat building of 323 units over basement carparking & associated landscape and drainage works.
Site Area	16,948 m^2
Zoning	Sydney Regional Environmental Plan 24 (Deferred matter under Auburn LEP 2010).
Disclosure of political donations and gifts	Nil disclosure.
Key Issues	Internal layout of some units. Internal amenity of some units.

Recommendation

1. That Development Application No. DA-313/2010 for construction of a residential flat building of 323 units over basement carparking & associated works on land at 9 Baywater Drive, WENTWORTH POINT (Alora) be approved subject to conditions:

Consultations

A detailed assessment of the original proposal was conducted and a number of issues were identified regarding compliance with the State Environmental Planning Policy 65 and associated Residential Flat Design Code and the Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan.

Some significant issues were identified including height, floor space ratio, setbacks, shadowing, residential amenity, car parking and size of the development site. Following the assessment, the applicant was notified in writing and by E Mail on 8 October 2010.

A briefing session was held between Council staff and the members of the Joint Regional Planning Panel - Sydney West on 21 October 2010.

A formal response to the correspondence was received by Council on 23 December 2010. The submission included four sets of plans showing some very minor modifications to the proposal and a supporting written statement. Generally the footprint, number of units, height and floor space ratio of the development remained the same as that initially lodged with Council.

The correspondence submitted provided numerous justifications to the proposal including any planning control variations that were sought. The assessment was finalised and a Council information report was prepared for the meeting of the 16 February 2011 with a recommendation for refusal.

The applicant upon receipt of the Council information report sought to modify the development by reducing the number of apartments in the complex from 391 units to 323 units. Amended plans were submitted on 11 February 2011 showing a residential flat building complex which is reduced in scale and a request for an extension of time to undertake an assessment.

On the 15 February 2011 the JRPP advised Council to notify and assess the amended plans and the scheduled JRPP meeting for February be cancelled.

On the 4 March 2011 additional plans were submitted to support the amended proposal.

On the 11 April 2011 additional information was received to address issues raised concerning waste and vehicle access.

Therefore, it is based on the latest submissions that the proposal has been assessed and presented for the consideration of the Joint Regional Planning Panel with a recommendation for approval subject to conditions.

History

A number of historic applications for the subject site were made to and subsequently consents were issued by the NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, prior to consent authority status for the Homebush Bay peninsula being bestowed on Auburn City Council.

There has been a small number of development applications considered for the site as follows:-

Development application 476/2005

The development application proposed the staged subdivision of the site to be undertaken in three stages to correspond with the redevelopment of Lots 6, 17 and 18:

- Stage 1 - Subdivision of Lots 6 (*Palermo*) and 17 (*Alora*) into Lots 19 (*Palermo*), 20 (*Road 1 & part Road 3*) and 21 (*Alora*) and construction of all of Road 1 - Savona Drive (minor north-south) and part of Road 3 – Nuvolari Place (major E-W).

- Stage 2 - Subdivision of Lots 18 (*Hyundai/Payce*) and 21 (*Alora*) into Lots 28 (*Alora*), 29 (*part Roads 2 and 3*), 30 (*part Road 2*) and 31 (*Hyundai/Payce*), demolition of the portion of the existing warehouse building on new lots 28 and 29, and construction of the balance of Road 3 (major E-W) and half the width of Road 2 (major north-south).

- Stage 3 - Demolition of the portion of the existing warehouse building on the newly formed lot 30 (*part of Road 2*) and construction of the remaining portion of Road 2 (major north-south).

This was approved on 4 July 2006 subject to conditions. A modification application was approved on 16 May 2007 and related to the time to complete some road works.

Development application 254/2005

The application for the Alora Development was lodged to Council on 29 June 2005 but was subsequently withdrawn on 24 October 2007.

Site and Locality Description

The site is identified as Lot 21 in DP 270113 and is known as 9 Baywater Drive Wentworth Point (formerly known as Homebush Bay West). The development site is located centrally within the Wentworth Point precinct and has the following site dimensions:-

- Baywater Drive frontage: 112.99 metres.
- Nuvolari Place: 112.99 metres.
- Monza Boulevard: 150 metres.
- Savona Drive: 150 metres.

This provides for a site area of 16,948 square metres.

The levels of the land are such:-

- North - west corner - 2.49 metres AHD.

- North - east corner - Between 2.37 metres and 2.49 metres AHD.
- South - west corner - 3.28 metres AHD.
- South - east corner - 2.75 metres AHD.

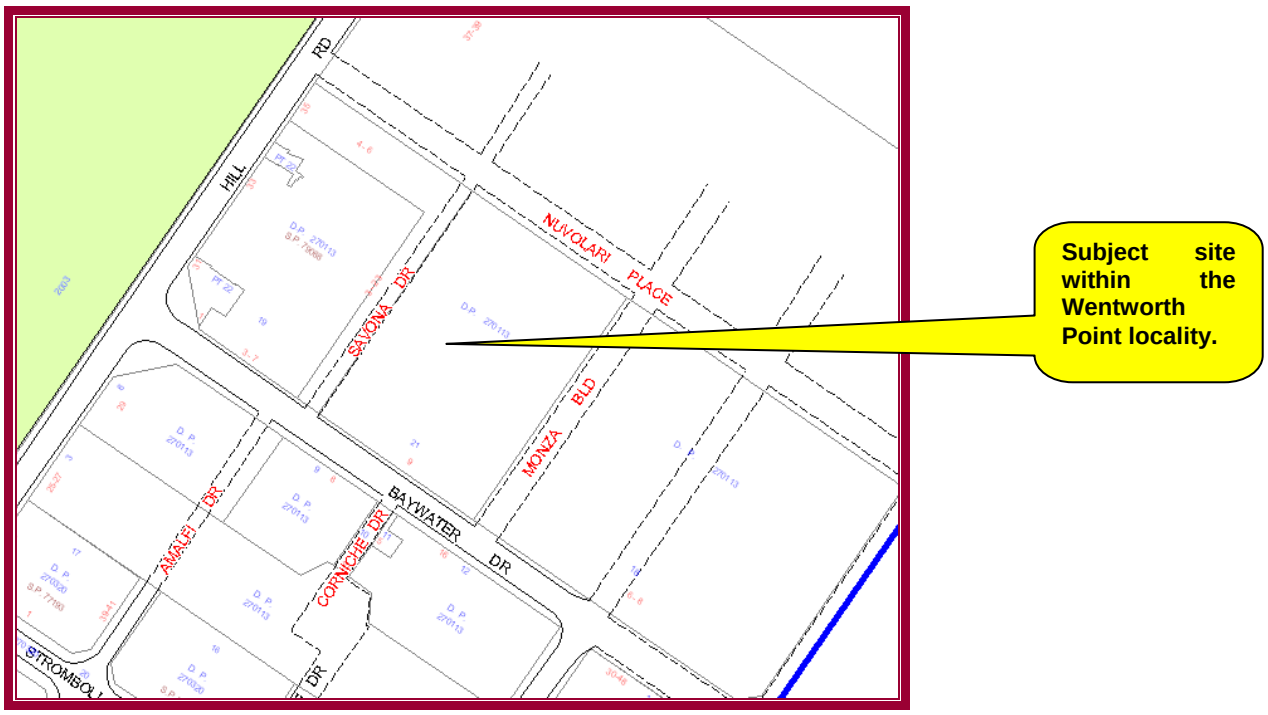
The land is generally flat but has a gradual fall of between 120 mm and 530 mm from west to east.

An industrial shed is located along the northern and north eastern third of the site. A large car park occupies much of the southern half of the site.

The site is not prone to flooding or overland flow.

The land is affected by Class 2 (Acid Sulphate Soils) and hence certain works on the site particular to excavation works have potential to cause acid sulphate soils.

The location of the development site is shown below.



There are a number of traditional style industrial buildings which vary in area, scale and use, including concreted areas in close proximity to the site especially to the north and east.

It is noted that at the time of the latest inspection in March 2011, several work sheds had been placed onto the site associated with an adjoining construction site.

In the wider locality, the southern part of the peninsular has undergone transition from industrial to high density residential uses. The area is now characterised by high density residential flat buildings of between 4 and 8 storeys in height. The future of the locality is for all sites east of Hill Road and south of Burroway Road to be developed for high density residential purposes as reflected by the applicable DCPs (Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan and Burroway Road Development Control Plan).

Description of Proposed Development

Council is in receipt of a development application for the construction of a residential flat building complex comprising 323 apartments, associated car parking spaces and open space. The proposal includes landscaping to the central common open space area and at the interface with the public domain and construction of an access driveway to the site from Monza Boulevard.

The development comprises the following:

- A residential flat building complex comprising 4 (four) residential towers with a maximum height of 8 storeys or maximum RL of 32.21 metres AHD (including plant and lift over-runs).

- A total of 323 residential units divided into 117 x 1 bedroom units, 193 x 2 bedroom units and 13 x 3 bedroom units.

- Undercover and basement car parking situated over two levels for 407 vehicles.

- Construction of a small shop with an area of 118 square metres.

The detailed breakdown of the development is provided below:

Basement level:- Car parking spaces, services and ancillary storage space.
Ground floor:- Car parking and 20 residential units. The roof of the car park acts as a large podium for the landscaped common open space area above.

A small shop encompassing 118 square metres is proposed at the corner of Nuvolar Place Road and Savona Drive.

Level 1:- 58 residential units and the landscaped common open space area.
Level 2:- 58 residential units.
Level 3:- 58 residential units.
Level 4:- 35 residential units.
Level 5:- 35 residential units.
Level 6:- 35 residential units.
Level 7:- 24 residential units.

Further to this, there will be four residential towers within the complex. Of this, two towers being the north and south towers will be eight storeys in height while the other two towers being the east and west towers will be four storeys high.

The applicant proposes to stage the construction works into two stages as follows:-

Stage 1 works:

- Complete the basement works.
- Construct Buildings A and B.
- Undertake landscape works between the public domain and Buildings A, B and part of Building D.
- Construct the ground floor and Level 1 slabs associated with Buildings C and D.
- Construct some of the central courtyard space to allow for adequate amenity and use to residents in Building A and B.
- Construct courtyard access stairs to both Savona Drive and Monza Boulevard.
- Construct car park access to the site located within the ground level of Building D.
- Construct the garbage service room located within the ground level of Building C and D.
- Undertake essential building service connections for the whole development located in Building C and D including but not limited to fire services, egress passages from the basement and ground level and substation kiosks.
- Hoarding bounding in the vicinity of construction works.
- Providing temporary weatherproofing / waterproofing to elements of the building that are exposed and / or will need to be completed as part of Stage 2 works.

Stage 2 works:

- Remove the temporary works associated with the staging process.
- Hoarding bounding in the vicinity of construction works.

- Complete works associated with Buildings C and D.
- Complete the works associated with the central courtyard space.
- Complete the works associated with the landscaped areas between the buildings and public domain.

As part of the construction phasing, it is intended that Phase 1 will include the occupation of the buildings. An occupation certificate and Strata Subdivision will be sought upon completion of this stage. A separate occupation certificate and Strata Subdivision certificate will be sought for Construction Phase 2 upon completion.

Referrals

Internal Referrals

Drainage and Development Engineer

The Drainage and Development Engineer has raised a number of issues however many of the issues raised can be addressed as conditions. Additional information will be required showing some amendments but it is considered that these amendments will not have a significant impact on the final design for the development.

Building Surveyor

The development application was referred to Council's Building Surveyor for comment who has raised no objections to the proposed development subject to conditions to be incorporated into any consent that may be issued.

Landscape Architect

The development application was referred to Council's Landscape Architect for comment who has raised no objections to the proposed development subject to conditions of consent. In this regard:-

Nature strip plantings are to be retained as Ficus Macrocarpa "Var Hillii" - Hills Weeping Fig without a tree protection zone.

Environment and Health

General Comments

The proposed development is for construction of RFB with 323 units and includes a retail shop and 1 carwash bay. The plans for the retail outline do not show the internal fit out for the premises which will need to be address as a separate application.

The information provided includes an acid sulphate management plan prepared by consulting earth scientists, to be implemented during the development of the site.

Acoustic Comments

The application includes a traffic noise intrusion and plant noise emission assessment prepared by Acoustic Logic Consultancy dated 29 July 2010 (report 2010640/0705A/R0/YK).

The acoustic report provides that the internal noise criteria is as per AS 2107 (40dB(A) for the bedrooms and 45 dB(A) for the living areas and measures road traffic noise as 73-70 dB(A) along Hill Road and 58-55 dB(A) in Baywater Road.

Section 5 of the report provides recommended mitigation measures during the construction phase to meet the internal criteria and appropriate conditions are recommended to ensure compliance with the report.

Contamination Comments

The application includes a stage 2 detailed site investigation prepared by Consulting Earth Scientists dated 21 July 2005 report id: CES030910-PPL-Alora-01-F.

This report was completed in July 2005, however since the report was prepared the use of the site has remain the same (mainly car park on hardstand) and there does not appear to have been any further filling of the site during this time. On this basis it is believed that the findings of the report are still valid.

The report provides states that the site is suitable for residential purposes with minimal access to the soil. Appropriate conditions are recommended to ensure compliance with the contamination reports.

External Referrals

Sydney Olympic Park Authority

In accordance with Section 27 of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act 2001 and Clause 14 of Sydney Regional Environmental Plan Number 24 Homebush Bay Area, a copy of the development application was referred to Sydney Olympic Park Authority for comment.

The Authority responded on 23 March 2011 and indicated that further comment would not be provided. It is requested that the comments from October 2010 be referred to.

The comments provided back in October 2010 are provided below:

The authority provided the following points and concerns:

1. Building Height

- The Homebush Bay West DCP (HBW DCP) requires that the maximum height for buildings is not to exceed AHD 29 (the height of the Millennium Marker), including lift overruns, service or any other roof extrusions. The drawings indicate building heights of up to AHD 31.21 (top of highest lift overrun) along the 8 storey frontages, which breach this height limit.

- Unconsidered height breaches were also identified across building blocks B and D. This will need further assessment against the performance criteria's set out in pages 49/50 of the HBW DCP. Additional issues to look out for include breaches to SEPP 65 solar access provisions for both buildings and private open space amenities.

2. Streets/ Public Domain Design

- Though not specified in HBW DCP, the Authority recommends that all public footpaths be no less than 2 metres in width.

3. Site Configuration & Built Form

- The HBW DCP requires that a minimum of 15% of the private open space is a deep soil zone. It is questionable as to whether this has been achieved.

- Single aspect apartments should be a maximum of 8 metres in depth, as per the requirements of the HBW DCP. A large proportion of single aspect apartments proposed exceeds this, up to 9 metres in depth on the ground level plan.

- The floor to ceiling levels for ground and first floor residential units should be 3.3 metres, to allow for future flexibility of use, as per the requirements of the HBW DCP. They are currently shown as floor to floor height of 3 metres (i.e. approx. 2.7 metre floor to ceiling).

- A large proportion of single aspect apartments shrouding the ground level car park appear not to have sufficient provision for natural ventilation. This could be improved by extending the apartment layout up to level 1 and where possible provide loft style apartments that open out to the street.

- It appears that provisions for secure bicycle storage have not been considered.

4. Building Amenity/ SEPP 65 Provisions

- The apartments exceed the maximum 22 metre building depth/ 18 metres glass line as per the requirements of the HBW DCP.

- A large proportion of south facing (single aspect) apartments in Blocks A and C do not comply with SEPP 65 requirements for mid-winter daylight access, as they would receive no direct sunlight at all during the winter solstice. This could be addressed by providing dual aspect apartments along this frontage.

5. Apartment Mix

- A larger proportion of 3 bedroom apartments should be provided, including more at ground level with direct access to private and communal open space.

Council Comments:

The development has been substantially altered and much of the initial concerns have been addressed. In this regard:-

- The pop up floor have been removed following removal of 68 units from the development.
- The height is considered as being acceptable and the minor variation in height is limited in nature to the plant rooms of Buildings A and C.
- Public footpaths are satisfactory.
- There is adequate courtyard space and deep soil zone provided.
- Floor to ceiling heights of individual floors are satisfactory.
- Bicycle storage is secure as appropriate.

Some variations are identified specific to some building widths and layout and position of kitchens as well as solar penetration to some units. However the variations are considered acceptable given that the amended BASIX Certificates demonstrate adequate amenity and comfort for each unit.

Roads and Traffic Authority

The development constitutes a "Traffic generating development" in accordance with Schedule 3 of the SEPP "Infrastructure" 2007.

On the 30 September 2010 for the initial proposal, the following concern was raised by the RTA:

> "*Concern is raised with regard to the cumulative traffic impact of the proposed developments and other developments within the Wentworth Point precinct on the existing intersection of Hill Road and Bennelong Road. In this regard, the traffic consultant is to review the previous assumptions and methodology used in the traffic report submitted for the Master Plan at Wentworth Point and determine if revised traffic analysis is required for the intersection of Hill Road and Bennelong Road*".

The applicant submitted amended plans and information that reduced the number of apartments and complied with the DCP. The modified application was re-referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales for consideration on 18 March 2011.

Up until 27 April 2011, the Roads and Traffic Authority had not responded to the modified plans. In accordance with Clause 104 (3) (b) (i) of the SEPP Infrastructure 2007 Council assumes concurrence after 21 days.

The provisions of any Environmental Planning Instruments (EP& A Act s79C(1)(a)(i))

State Environmental Planning Policies

The proposed development is affected by the following State Environmental Planning Policies.

State Environmental Planning Policy No.55 - Remediation of Land

The requirement at Clause 7 of SEPP 55 for Council to be satisfied that the site is suitable or can be made suitable to accommodate the proposed development has been considered in the following table:

Matter for Consideration	Yes/No
Does the application involve re-development of the site or a change of land use?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Is the development going to be used for a sensitive land use (e.g. residential, educational, recreational, childcare or hospital)?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Does information available to you indicate that an activity listed below has ever been approved, or occurred at the site? Acid/alkali plant and formulation, agricultural/horticultural activities, airports, asbestos production and disposal, chemicals manufacture and formulation, defence works, drum re-conditioning works, dry cleaning establishments, electrical manufacturing (transformers), electroplating and heat treatment premises, engine works, explosive industry, gas works, iron and steel works, landfill sites, metal treatment, mining and extractive industries, oil production and storage, paint formulation and manufacture, pesticide manufacture and formulation, power stations, railway yards, scrap yards, service stations, sheep and cattle dips, smelting and refining, tanning and associated trades, waste storage and treatment, **wood preservation**	☒ Yes ☐ No
Is the site listed on Council's Contaminated Land database?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Is the site subject to EPA clean-up order or other EPA restrictions?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Has the site been the subject of known pollution incidents or illegal dumping?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Does the site adjoin any contaminated land/previously contaminated land?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Details of contamination investigations carried out at the site: A number of site investigations have been carried out in recent years. A STAGE II Detailed Site Investigation Report ID: CES030910-PPL-Alora-01-F prepared by Consulting Earth Scientists and dated 21 June 2005 provides a historical review of the site. A review of historical information indicates that the site was formerly part of a larger parcel of land initially used as a timber yard and later used for the storage and refurbishment of steel sea containers. The program of soil investigations indicated the presence of fill material on the site overlying natural estuarine clays. The majority of fill material across the site comprised clays, sandy clays, sand and gravel. The fill material extended to a depth of 103 to 2 metres BGL. The fill overlies natural estuarine clays, featuring discrete layers of peat and sands, shells and shell fragments. Based on results of the present investigation combined with results from previous investigations, with the exception of lead in one sample, the concentration of BTEX, PAHs, OCP, OPPs and PCBs in the fill and soil samples were below the site assessment criteria protective of human health. The concentration of lead was marginally above the site assessment criteria protective of human health and was therefore less than 2.5 times the criteria and does not constitute a hotspot. Up to nineteen sample contained concentrations of one or more of the heavy metals analysed that were greater than the site assessment criteria protective of the environment. Of those, ten were collected from depths of less than one mere below ground level that were likely to have an impact on plant growth. The unsealed surface of the site comprised mainly road base or other fill material which would be expected not to be suitable for the growth of plants. The existing surface fill both in the unsealed areas and in areas sealed by pavements is considered to be unsuitable as a growing medium for plants. A growing medium will need to be imported onto the site. Ground water samples were taken and following analysis, it is concluded that a broad scale clean up is not required. Based on results of the investigations, it is concluded that the site is suitable for residential use with minimal access to the soil.	
Has the appropriate level of investigation been carried out in respect of contamination matters for Council to be satisfied that the site is suitable to accommodate the proposed development or can be made suitable to accommodate the proposed development?	☒ Yes ☐ No

State Environmental Planning Policy 65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development

The relevant provisions and design quality principles of Part 2 of SEPP 65 have been considered in the assessment of the development application within the following table:

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 2 Aims objectives etc. *(3) Improving the design quality of residential flat development aims:* *(a) To ensure that it contributes to the sustainable development of NSW:* *(i) by providing sustainable housing in social and environmental terms;* *(ii) By being a long-term asset to its neighbourhood;* *(ii) By achieving the urban planning policies for its regional and local contexts.* *(b) To achieve better built form and aesthetics of buildings and of the streetscapes and the public spaces they define.* *(c) To better satisfy the increasing demand, the changing social and demographic profile of the community, and the needs of the widest range of people from childhood to old age, including those with disabilities.* *(d) To maximise amenity, safety and security for the benefit of its occupants and the wider community.* *(e) To minimise the consumption of energy from non-renewable resources to conserve the environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.*	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposal is not identified as being inconsistent with any of the broader aims and objectives of SEPP 65. Some aspects of non-compliance are identified with this policy, and these are discussed in greater detail below.
Part 2 Design quality principles				
Principle 1: Context *Good design responds and contributes to its context. Context can be defined as the key natural and built features of an area.* *Responding to context involves identifying the desirable elements of a location's current character or, in the case of precincts undergoing a transition, the desired future character as stated in planning and design policies. New buildings will thereby contribute to the quality and identity if the area.*	☒	☐	☐	The Wentworth Point precinct is a locality undergoing transition from industrial to residential land-use. The planning intentions and detailed development controls in place encourage redevelopment for the purpose of high-density residential with lesser elements of commercial and retail. The southern section of the precinct already has a number of established residential flat buildings and the proposed development will continue the pattern of redevelopment that is occurring in the locality.
Principle 2: Scale *Good design provides an appropriate scale in terms of the bulk and height that suits the scale if the street and the surrounding buildings.* *Establishing an appropriate scale requires a considered response to the scale of existing development. In precincts undergoing a transition, proposed bulk and height needs to achieve the scale identified for the desired future character of the area.*	☒	☐	☐	The scale of the development is considered to be satisfactory. The modified plans show a significant reduction in scale and bulk consistent with the DCP requirements. The scale, height, density, intensity of use and floor space ratio is acceptable and within the expectations identified by the applicable planning controls.
Principle 3: Built form *Good design achieves an appropriate built form for a site and the building's purpose, in terms of building alignments, proportions, building type and the manipulation of building elements.* *Appropriate built form defines the public domain, contributes to the character of streetscapes and parks, including their views and vistas, and provides internal amenity and outlook.*	☒	☐	☐	The proposed design or architectural appearance is generally considered to be consistent with the adopted site and locality specific DCPs (refer to detailed assessments below). The floor space ratio and height is considered satisfactory. A centrally located courtyard space is provided to the development. Streetscape works and public domain works form part of the proposal and these are otherwise satisfactory.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Principle 4: Density *Good design has a density appropriate for a site and its context, in terms of floor space yields (or number of units or residents).* *Appropriate densities are sustainable and consistent with the existing density in an area, or in precincts undergoing a transition, are consistent with the stated desired future density. Sustainable densities respond to the regional context, availability of infrastructure, public transport, community facilities and environmental quality.*	☒	☐	☐	Wentworth Point is an area designated for high density residential development. It is a Master Plan precinct with new public domain network of streets, walkways and parks to support the redevelopment. The development will contribute 323 apartments in mid rise forms that will contribute to the redevelopment of the area. As identified below, this development will have satisfactory floor space ratio, height and internal amenity. Adequate services would be provided to support the entire development however wide variations to the controls have been identified.
Principle 5: Resource, energy and water efficiency *Good design makes efficient use of natural resources, energy and water throughout its full life cycle, including construction.* *Sustainability is integral to the design process. Aspects include demolition of existing structures, recycling of materials, selection of appropriate and sustainable materials, adaptability and reuse of buildings, layouts and built form, passive solar design principles, efficient appliances and mechanical services, soil zones for vegetation and reuse of water.*	☒	☐	☐	BASIX Certificates have been submitted with the development application. Further, a BASIX Assessment Report has been prepared to accompany the application. The certificates require sustainable development features to be installed into the development. The development incorporates appropriate energy efficient fixtures and fittings. A water reuse system is also provided.
Principle 6: Landscape *Good design recognises that together landscape and buildings operate as an integrated and sustainable system, resulting in greater aesthetic quality and amenity for both occupants and the adjoining public domain.* *Landscape design buildings on the existing site's natural and cultural features in responsible and creative ways. It enhances the development's natural environmental performance by co-ordinating water and soil management, solar access, micro-climate, tree canopy and habitat vales. It contributes to the positive image and contextual fit of development through respect for streetscape and neighbourhood character, or desired future character.* *Landscape design should optimise useability, privacy and social opportunity, equitable access and respect for neighbour's amenity, and provide for practical establishment and long term management.*	☒	☐	☐	Landscaping is to be used to distinguish boundaries of public/private spaces, provide visual privacy and to soften the built form at ground level surrounding the development, within the central communal open space area and within the surrounding public domain. The landscape communal courtyard at Level 1 is central to all buildings and will offer good outlook space for people living above and provide adequate space for active and passive uses. Landscaped entry steps to the courtyard from both Monza Boulevard and Savona Drive will ensure the development is connected to the public domain and streets.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Principle 7: Amenity *Good design provides amenity through the physical, spatial and environmental quality of a development.* *Optimising amenity requires appropriate room dimensions and shapes, access to sunlight, natural ventilation, visual and acoustic privacy, storage, indoor and outdoor space, efficient layouts and service areas, outlook and ease of access for all age groups and degrees of mobility*.	☒	☐	☐	Amenity for many of the units would be satisfactory. There are a number of units in the development that do not achieve technical compliance with the RFDC with respect to direct sunlight access and aspect. There are variations to the Residential Flat Design Code and the Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan specific to solar access to units and ventilation. These are discussed throughout this report. Based on the outcome of the BASIX assessment including the certificates provided, the orientation of the site, DCP required block pattern requirements and consistency of other recent approvals on the peninsula it is concluded that residential amenity is satisfactory.
Principal 8: Safety and security *Good design optimises safety and security, both internal to the development and for the public domain.* *This is achieved by maximising overlooking of public and communal spaces while maintaining internal privacy, avoiding dark and non-visible areas, maximising activity on streets, providing clear, safe access points, providing quality public spaces that cater for desired recreational uses, providing lighting appropriate to the location and desired activities, and clear definition between public and private spaces.*	☒	☐	☐	Passive surveillance of public and communal open space is maximised through orientation of units. The position and orientation of the various building elements allow balconies and habitable rooms of apartments to overlook the streets. The design permits passive surveillance of the internal common courtyard areas. Street level activity will be encouraged via the provision of multiple building entries, individual entries to ground floor dwellings and the use of on street car parking. Additionally a ground level shop at the north west corner of the development will promote street activity in this part of the development. Individual ground-floor dwellings shall also have suitable fencing and landscaped buffers for security and privacy. Alora will have appropriate security with restricted access to lift foyers, car parking and the communal courtyards which will be for residents and their guests.
Principal 9: Social dimensions *Good design responds to the social context and needs of the local community in terms of lifestyles, affordability, and access to social facilities.* *New developments should optimise the provision of housing to suit the social mix and needs in the neighbourhood, or in the case of precincts undergoing transition, provide for the desired future community.*	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development contains an acceptable range of dwelling types, sizes and affordability which will allow for and cater to a social mix. Additional community facilities shall be provided as the wider locality is developed.
Principle 10: Aesthetics *Quality aesthetics reflect the appropriate composition of building elements, textures, materials and colours and reflect the use, internal design and structure of the development. Aesthetics should respond to the environment and context, particularly to desirable elements of the existing streetscape or, in precincts undergoing transition, contribute to the desired future character of the area.*	☒	☐	☐	The proposal is considered to be a satisfactory design, with a suitable range materials and finishes to be used. The building elevations are generally satisfactory in terms of creating visual interest.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 30 Determination of DAs *After receipt of a DA, the advice of the relevant design review panel (if any) is to be obtained concerning the design quality of the residential flat development.* *In determining a DA, the following is to be considered:* • *The advice of the design review panel (if any);* • *The design quality of the residential flat development when evaluated in accordance with the design quality principles;* *The publication "Residential Flat Design Code" – Department of Planning, September 2002.*	☐ ☐ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☐ ☐	Auburn City Council does not employ a formal design review panel. The design quality principles are considered above and the Residential Flat Design Code is considered in the assessment table immediately below.

Residential Flat Design Code - RFDC

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part 1 - Local Context				
Building Type				
• Residential Flat Building. • Terrace. • Townhouse. • Mixed-use development. • Hybrid.	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒	The proposed development consists of a residential flat building complex which includes an attached shop to be situated on the north western corner of the development. There is car parking situated centrally within the site over two levels and an internal courtyard.
Subdivision and Amalgamation				
Objectives • Subdivision/amalgamation pattern arising from the development site suitable given surrounding local context and future desired context. • Isolated or disadvantaged sites avoided.	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	A land subdivision of the site into smaller lots is not proposed.
Building Height				
Objectives • To ensure future development responds to the desired scale and character of the street and local area. • To allow reasonable daylight access to all developments and the public domain.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The building heights are found to be satisfactory and generally compliant with the Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan. This is achieved where possible but there is a high proportion of single aspect south facing units.
Building Depth				
Objectives • To ensure that the bulk of the development is in scale with the existing or desired future context. • To provide adequate amenity for building occupants in terms of sun access and natural ventilation. • To provide for dual aspect apartments.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The majority of the development will be satisfactory under this heading. The design, bulk, streetscape presentation and height is considered acceptable. This is achieved where possible but there is a high proportion of single aspect south facing units. The development provides some dual aspect apartments.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Controls **• The maximum internal plan depth of a building should be 18 metres from glass line to glass line.**	☐	☒	☐	**The building depth for all buildings varies but reaches and or exceeds 21 metres in some portions of the development. Based on the design the proposed width is not considered excessive.**
• Freestanding buildings (the big house or tower building types) may have greater depth than 18 metres only if they still achieve satisfactory daylight and natural ventilation.	☐	☒	☐	**There are 63 units that will not have direct sunlight penetration due to position on the site and aspect. These are the single aspect south facing units that will result in a non compliance due to the DCP block pattern. It is noted that the non compliance is consistent with other adjoining developments such as Palermo, Catania, Sienna.**
• Slim buildings facilitate dual aspect apartments, daylight access and natural ventilation.	☒	☐	☐	Dual aspect apartments have been included within the development. In this regard, there are 142 dual aspect units which represent 43.9% of the total number of units. These are found on all the floors.
• In general an apartment building depth of 10-18 metres is appropriate. Developments that propose wider than 18 metres must demonstrate for satisfactory day lighting and natural ventilation are to be achieved.	☒	☐	☐	Sectional shadow / sunlight diagrams have been submitted as well as a detailed account of solar penetration per unit. This has been prepared by Windtech "Solar Access Analysis" dated 6 April 2011. This provides a detailed comprehensive solar penetration analysis for every unit. It shows that 210 units or 65% of units will have at least 3 hours of sunlight penetration per day at the winter solstice. Another 10 more will have 2 hours of sunlight at the winter solstice taking the number to 220 units or 68% receiving sunlight for 2 hours. Another 4 units will have sunlight for at least 1.5 hours at the winter solstice.
Building Separation				
Objectives • To ensure that new development is scaled to support the desired area character with appropriate massing and spaces between buildings.	☒	☐	☐	The concept of the development is supported in which buildings are oriented towards all four streets. Building setbacks are generally satisfactory.
• To provide visual and acoustic privacy for existing and new residents.	☒	☐	☐	
• To control overshadowing of adjacent properties and private or shared open space.	☒	☐	☐	
• To allow for the provision of open space with appropriate size and proportion for recreational activities for building occupants.	☒	☐	☐	
• To provide deep soil zones for stormwater management and tree planting, where contextual and site conditions allow.	☒	☐	☐	Deep soil zones are provided on site however stormwater drainage has been assessed as being unsatisfactory.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Controls • For buildings over three storeys, building separation should increase in proportion to building height: • For buildings over three storeys, building separation should increase in proportion to building height: o Up to 4 storeys/12 metres: ▪ 12m between habitable rooms/balconies ▪ 9m between habitable rooms/balconies and non habitable rooms ▪ 6m between non habitable rooms Allow zero separation in appropriate contexts, such as in urban areas between street wall building types (party walls). • Where a building step back creates a terrace, the building separation distance for the floor below applies. • Coordinate building separation controls with side and rear setback controls – in a suburban area where a strong rhythm has been established between buildings, smaller building separations may be appropriate. • Coordinate building separation controls with controls for daylight access, visual privacy and acoustic privacy. • Protect the privacy of neighbours who share a building entry and whose apartments face each other by designing internal courtyards with greater building separation. • Developments that propose less than the recommended distances apart must demonstrate that daylight access, urban form and visual and acoustic privacy has been satisfactorily achieved.	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The complex is 4 to 8 storeys in height as follows:- Building A - 8 storeys. Building B - 4 storeys. Building C - 8 storeys. Building D - 4 storeys. The complex is arranged into 4 separate buildings consisting of 2 x 8 storey buildings and 2 x 4 storey buildings. The minimum setbacks should be 9 metres. The setbacks are considered to be satisfactory for addressing privacy. The setback between buildings is 9.2 to 10.8 metres. Given the building arrangement of 8 storeys, 4 storeys, 8 storeys and 4 storeys, it is considered appropriate to use the setbacks for (Buildings up to 4 storeys). Privacy between units is good due to the presence of privacy screens where required and placement of windows in suitable locations. Privacy is assessed as considered satisfactory. Adequate separation is provided between the building elements which are aligned to the streets that surround the site. A large internal courtyard is to be provided that provides appropriate setbacks between the four building elements.
Street Setbacks				
Objectives • To establish the desired spatial proportions of the street and define the street edge. • To create a clear threshold by providing a transition between public and private space. • To assist in achieving good visual privacy to apartments from the street. • To create good quality entry spaces to lobbies, foyers or individual dwelling entrances. • To allow an outlook to and surveillance of the street. • To allow for street landscape character.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	A setback of 5 metres is provided from the east west streets being Baywater Drive to the south and Nuvolari Place Road to the north. The buildings facing Monza Boulevard and Savona Drive are setback 3 metres from the north / south streets. There are setback issues which are addressed below.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Controls • Minimise overshadowing of the street and/or other buildings.	☐	☐	☒	Given the orientation of the site and the required design outcomes of the site and locality specific DCP, some overshadowing of streets is inevitable and unavoidable.
• In general no part of a building or above ground structure may encroach into a setback zone - exceptions are underground parking structures no more than 1.2 metres above ground where this is consistent with the desired streetscape, awnings, balconies and bay windows.	☐	☒	☐	**The buildings facing Monza Boulevard and Savona Drive are setback 3 metres from the north / south streets. However some balconies encroach into the setback area by 600 mm creating a setback of 2.4 metres from the roads.** **There are balconies on Levels 2, 3 and 5 of the development that encroach into the setback area.** **There are some design elements facing east and west that encroach up to 800 mm into the setbacks.** **The Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan permits some encroachments up to 600 mm to provide variations to the building facades and promote interesting design solutions.** **The encroachments may be supported as they add interest to the finished look of the respective buildings. The encroachments are limited to design elements attached to the walls of the respective buildings such as blade walls.** **The cantilevered roof element of Buildings A and C encroach into the setback areas by 900 mm. This is supported and no objection is raised.**
Side & Rear Setbacks				
Objectives • To minimise the impact of development on light, air, sun, privacy, views and outlook for neighbouring properties, including future buildings.	☐	☐	☒	The proposed development is to be surrounded on all four sides by roads. As such, side and rear building setbacks from a common boundary are not applicable.
• To retain or create a rhythm or pattern of development that positively defines the streetscape so that space is not just what is left over around the building form.	☐	☐	☒	
Objectives – Rear Setbacks • To maintain deep soil zones to maximise natural site drainage and protect the water table.	☐	☐	☒	
• To maximise the opportunity to retain and reinforce mature vegetation.	☐	☐	☒	
• To optimise the use of land at the rear and surveillance of the street at the front.	☐	☐	☒	
• To maximise building separation to provide visual and acoustic privacy.	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Controls • Where setbacks are limited by lot size and adjacent buildings, 'step in' the plan on deep building to provide internal courtyards and to limit the length of walls facing boundaries. • In general no part of a building or above ground structure may encroach into a setback zone – exceptions are underground parking structures no more than 1.2 metres above ground where this is consistent with the desired streetscape, awnings, balconies and bay windows.	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	The proposed development is to be surrounded on all four sides by roads. As such, side and rear building setbacks from a common boundary are not applicable.
Floor Space Ratio				
Objectives • To ensure that development is in keeping with the optimum capacity of the site and the local area. • To define allowable development density for generic building types. • To provide opportunities for modulation and depth of external walls within the allowable FSR. • To promote thin cross section buildings, which maximise daylight access and natural ventilation. • To allow generous habitable balconies.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed intensity of use is satisfactory and it is found that floor space ratio is reasonable and there is adequate car parking to support the number of apartments proposed. Many units will have good internal and external amenity but some units facing south will have some reduction in amenity in terms of solar penetration. This is unavoidable given the site layout and nature of the allotment.
Part 02 Site Design				
Site Analysis				
• Site analysis should include plan and section drawings of the existing features of the site, at the same scale as the site and landscape plan, together with appropriate written material. • A written statement explaining how the design of the proposed development has responded to the site analysis must accompany the application.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The development is accompanied by a Statement of Environmental Effects, which includes detailed site analysis information in relation to existing conditions, the proposed development and the relevant development control plan.
Deep Soil Zones				
Objectives • To assist with management of the water table. • To assist with management of water quality. • To improve the amenity of developments through the retention and/or planting of large and medium size trees.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The proposal includes a satisfactory planting scheme for the site. The site is largely devoid of trees. The landscape plan is satisfactory for approval and shows an adequate planting regime for the complex.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Optimise the provision of consolidated deep soil zones within a site by the design of basement and sub basement car parking so as not to fully cover the site; and the use of front and side setbacks.	☒	☐	☐	
• Optimise the extent of deep soil zones beyond the site boundaries by locating them with the deep soil zones of adjacent properties.	☐	☐	☒	The site does not adjoin other sites. The site is surrounded by roads.
• Promote landscape health by supporting for a rich variety of vegetation type and size.	☒	☐	☐	
• Increase the permeability of paved areas by limiting the area of paving and/or using impervious materials.	☒	☐	☐	
• **A minimum of 25% of the open space area of a site should be a deep soil zone.**	☐	☒	☐	**A total of 1,690 square metres of private open space at ground level is provided in the landscape setbacks. Basement car parking is contained within the building footprint and does not encroach on the landscaped setbacks. Permeable paving has been maximised in the deep soil zone.** **The level one common open space area will be a 1.2 metre minimum deep soil zone and will measure 913 square metres.** **This calculates to 16.5% of the site being deep soil zone which is less than the required 25%.** **The Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan Section 4.1.1 Performance criteria (ii) provides that only 15% of the open space area should be deep soil zone.** **It is considered that the compliance with the DCP control for deep soil and the proposed landscape plan is acceptable and the non compliance supported in this instance.**
Fences and Walls				
Objectives • To define the edges between public and private land.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Fences and Walls objectives as suitable barriers between the public and private areas are proposed in the form of low-level walls and landscaping.
• To define the boundaries between areas within the development having different functions or owners.	☒	☐	☐	
• To provide privacy and security.	☒	☐	☐	
• To contribute positively to the public domain.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Respond to the identified architectural character for the street and/or the area. • Clearly delineate the private and public domain without compromising safety and security by designing fences and walls which provide privacy and security while not eliminating views, outlook, light and air; and limiting the length and height of retaining walls along street frontages. • Contribute to the amenity, beauty and useability of private and communal open spaces by incorporating benches and seats; planter boxes; pergolas and trellises; BBQs; water features; composting boxes and worm farms. • Retain and enhance the amenity of the public domain by avoiding the use of continuous blank walls at street level; and using planting to soften the edges of any raised terraces to the street, such as over sub basement car parking and reduce their apparent scale. • Select durable materials which are easily cleaned and graffiti resistant.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development provides low-level boundary walls behind a landscape buffer to ground-floor apartments to clearly delineate between public and private spaces. The proposed fencing will provide visual privacy to apartments while also creating a sense of overlooking and casual surveillance of public areas.
Landscape Design				
Objectives • To add value to residents' quality of life within the development in the forms of privacy, outlook and views. • To provide habitat for native indigenous plants and animals. • To improve stormwater quality and reduce quantity. • To improve the microclimate and solar performance within the development. • To improve urban air quality. • To contribute to biodiversity.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Landscape Design objectives as suitable landscaping is to be used to soften the impact of the built form on surrounding streetscapes and within the internal courtyard.
Design Practice • Improve the amenity of open space with landscape design which: provides appropriate shade from trees or structures; provides accessible routes through the space and between buildings; screens cars, communal drying areas, swimming pools and the courtyards of ground floor units; allows for locating art works where they can be viewed by users of open space and/or from within apartments. • Contribute to streetscape character and the amenity of the public domain by: relating landscape design to the desired proportions and character of the streetscape; using planting and landscape elements appropriate to the scale of the development; mediating between and visually softening the bulk of large development for the person on the street. • Improve the energy efficiency and solar efficiency of dwellings and the microclimate of private open spaces. • Design landscape which contributes to the site's particular and positive characteristics. • Contribute to water and stormwater efficiency by integrating landscape design with water and stormwater management. • Provide a sufficient depth of soil above paving slabs to enable growth of mature trees. • Minimise maintenance by using robust landscape elements.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	A landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, is submitted with the application. The plan identifies relevant landscaping elements to soften the built form, contribute to streetscape and provide for natural screening and shading.
Open Space				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Objectives • To provide residents with passive and active recreational opportunities. • To provide an area on site that enables soft landscaping and deep soil planting. • To ensure that communal open space is consolidated, configured and designed to be useable and attractive. • To provide a pleasant outlook.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Open Space objectives as communal open space is provided in the form of an internal courtyard allowing for passive and active recreation.
Design Practice • Provide communal open space with is appropriate and relevant to the building's setting. • Where communal open space is provided, facilitate its use for the desired range of activities by locating it in relation to buildings to optimise solar access to apartments; consolidating open space on the site into recognisable areas with reasonable space, facilities and landscape; designing its size and dimensions to allow for the program of uses it will contain; minimising overshadowing; carefully locating ventilation duct outlets from basement car parks.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	A communal internal courtyard is provided within the development site. The space is surrounded by the four building elements. The common area is large enough to permit residents to passively and actively use the space.
• Provide open space for each apartment capable of enhancing residential amenity in the form of balcony, deck, terrace, garden, yard, courtyard and/or roof terrace.	☒	☐	☐	All apartments are provided with at least 1 suitably sized area of private open space in the form of a terrace or balcony. The ground level units are provided with courtyards for private use.
• Locate open space to increase the potential for residential amenity by designing apartment buildings which: are sited to allow for landscape design; are sited to optimise daylight access in winter and shade in summer; have a pleasant outlook; have increased visual privacy between apartments.	☒	☐	☐	Private open spaces are positioned to optimise solar access or views of surrounding parklands and to ensure visual privacy between apartments.
• Provide environmental benefits including habitat for native fauna, native vegetation and mature trees, a pleasant microclimate, rainwater percolation and outdoor drying area.	☒	☐	☐	The landscaped areas are to contain trees and native plantings.
• The area of communal open space required should generally be at least 25-30% of the site area. Larger sites and brown field sites may have potential for more than 30%.	☒	☐	☐	The amount of common open space covers 26% of the site and therefore complies with this provision.
• Where developments are unable to achieve the recommended communal open space, they must demonstrate that residential amenity is provided in the form of increased private open space and/or a contribution to public open space.	☒	☐	☐	
• Minimum recommended area of private open space for each apartment at ground level or similar space on structure is 25sqm and the minimum preferred dimension is 4 metres.	☒	☐	☐	The majority of apartments exceed the 25 square metres at the level closest to the ground and all meet the minimum area of 25 square metres.
Orientation				
Objectives • To optimise solar access to residential apartments within the development and adjacent development. • To contribute positively to desired streetscape character. • To support landscape design of consolidated open space areas. • To protect the amenity of existing development. • To improve the amenity of existing development.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Orientation objectives as it is consistent with the layout envisaged by site and locality specific DCPs. Existing developments to the north and east are not duly affected and will be demolished for future redevelopment.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Plan the site to optimise solar access by: positioning and orienting buildings to maximise north facing walls (within 30^0 east and 20^0 west of north) where possible; and providing adequate building separation within the development and to adjacent buildings.	☒	☐	☐	The higher density elements of the proposal, i.e. the 8 storey towers to Baywater Drive and Nuvolari Place Road are oriented to the north and south. The buildings oriented east / west along Baywater Drive and Nuvolari Place Road do have north facing elements.
• Select building types or layouts which respond to the streetscape while optimising solar access. Where streets are to be edged and defined by buildings: align buildings to the street on east-west streets; and use courtyards, L-shaped configurations and increased setbacks to northern side boundaries on north-south streets.	☒	☐	☐	
• Optimise solar access to living spaces and associated private open spaces by orienting them to the north.	☒	☐	☐	
• Detail building elements to modify environmental conditions as required to maximise sun access in winter and sun shading in summer.	☒	☐	☐	
Planting on Structures				
Objectives • To contribute to the quality and amenity of communal open space on roof tops, podiums and internal courtyards.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Planting on Structures objectives as sufficient soil depth is provided above the parking level podium to allow the communal open space area to be planted landscaped and include trees.
• To encourage the establishment and healthy growth of trees in urban areas.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Design for optimum conditions for plant growth by: providing soil depth, soil volume and soil area appropriate to the size of the plants to be established; providing appropriate soil conditions and irrigation methods, providing appropriate drainage.	☒	☐	☐	The depth of soil within the central communal open space area (above the parking level podium) is to be 1.2 metres deep. It will have dimensions well in excess of 10 metres by 10 metres and volume of more than 150 cubic metres. Therefore, sufficient planting conditions will be provided for a range of small trees, shrubs and ground covers.
• Design planters to support the appropriate soil depth and plant selection by: ensuring planter proportions accommodate the largest volume of soil possible; and providing square or rectangular planting areas rather than long narrow linear areas. Minimum soil depths will vary depending on the size of the plant however soil depths greater than 1.5 metres are unlikely to have any benefits for tree growth.	☒	☐	☐	
• Increase minimum soil depths in accordance with: the mix of plants in a planter; the level of landscape management; anchorage requirements of large and medium trees; soil type and quality.	☒	☐	☐	
• Minimum standards: o Large trees such as figs (canopy diameter of up to 16 metres at maturity): ▪ Minimum soil volume 150cum; ▪ Minimum soil depth 1.3 metres; ▪ Minimum soil area 10 metres by 10 metres.	☒	☐	☐	
o Medium trees (canopy diameter of up to 8 metres at maturity): ▪ Minimum soil volume 35cum; ▪ Minimum soil depth 1 metre; ▪ Approximate soil area 6 metres by 6 metres.	☒	☐	☐	
o Small trees (canopy diameter of up to 4 metres at maturity): ▪ Minimum soil volume 9cum; ▪ Minimum soil depth 800mm; ▪ Approximate soil area 3.5 metres by 3.5 metres.	☒	☐	☐	
o Shrubs: ▪ Minimum soil depths 500-600mm	☒	☐	☐	
o Ground cover: ▪ Minimum soil depths 300-450mm	☒	☐	☐	
o Turf: ▪ Minimum soil depth 100-300mm ▪ Any subsurface drainage requirements are in addition to the minimum soil depths.	☒	☐	☐	
Stormwater Management				
Objectives • To minimise the impacts of residential flat development and associated infrastructure on the health and amenity of natural waterways.	☒	☐	☐	Stormwater drainage is capable of complying with the relevant controls. Some issues can be addressed as conditions attached to any consent that may be issued.
• To preserve existing topographic and natural features including waterways and wetlands.	☒	☐	☐	
• To minimise the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to the urban stormwater drainage system during construction activity.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Reduce the volume impact of stormwater on infrastructure by retaining it on site. • Optimise deep soil zones. All development must address the potential for deep soil zones. • On dense urban sites where there is no potential for deep soil zones to contribute to stormwater management, seek alternative solutions. • Protect stormwater quality by providing for stormwater filters, traps or basins for hard surfaces, treatment of stormwater collected in sediment traps on soils containing dispersive clays. • Reduce the need for expensive sediment trapping techniques by controlling erosion. • Consider using grey water for site irrigation.	☒ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	Stormwater drainage is capable of complying with the relevant controls. Some issues can be addressed as conditions attached to any consent that may be issued. Grey water: The development will be connected to an alternative water supply (WRAMS) from the Sydney Olympic Park Authority scheme.
Safety				
Objectives • To ensure residential flat developments are safe and secure for residents and visitors. • To contribute to the safety of the public domain.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Safety objectives as secure access to communal entries to the building and as casual surveillance of the public domain from living and open space areas is to be provided.
Design Practice • Reinforce the development boundary to strengthen the distinction between public and private space. This can be actual or symbolic and may include: employing a level change at the site and/or building threshold; signage; entry awnings; fences; walls and gates; change of material in paving between the street and the development.	☒	☐	☐	Suitable landscaping and fencing is to be provided to boundaries between public and private areas. Level changes along street elevations aide in providing additional physical barriers.
• Optimise the visibility, functionality and safety of building entrances by: orienting entrances towards the public street; providing clear lines of sight between entrance foyers and the street; providing direct entry to ground level apartments from the street rather than through a common foyer; direct and well lit access between car parks and dwellings, between car parks and lift lobbies and to all unit entrances.	☒	☐	☐	Communal building entries are to be orientated to the street and the internal courtyard. Suitable level of visibility is provided within the development. Convenient access ways via lifts link the car park and the development above.
• Improve the opportunities for casual surveillance by: orienting living areas with views over public or communal open spaces where possible; using bay windows and balconies which protrude beyond the main façade and enable a wider angle of vision to the street; using corner windows which provide oblique views of the street; providing casual views of common internal areas, such as lobbies and foyers, hallways, recreation areas and car parks.	☒	☐	☐	Fencing and balustrades to private open space areas are to consist of transparent elements to ensure an appropriate level of casual surveillance of public areas is achieved.
• Minimise opportunities for concealment by: avoiding blind or dark alcoves near lifts and stairwells, at the entrance and within indoor car parking, along corridors and walkways; providing well lit routes throughout the development; providing appropriate levels of illumination for all common areas; providing graded illumination to car parks and illuminating entrances higher than the minimum acceptable standard.	☒	☐	☐	Opportunities for concealment or the creation of blind alcoves have been minimised in this development.
• Control access to the development by: making apartments inaccessible from the balconies, roofs and windows of neighbouring buildings; separating the residential component of a development's car parking from any other building use and controlling car park access from public and common areas; providing direct access from car parks to apartment lobbies for residents; providing separate access for residents in mixed-use buildings; providing an audio or video intercom	☒	☐	☐	The position and orientation of the various building elements allow balconies and habitable rooms of apartments to overlook the four roads. The design permits passive surveillance of the internal common courtyard areas. Street level activity will be encouraged via the provision of multiple building entries, individual entries to ground floor dwellings

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
system at the entry or in the lobby for visitors to communicate with residents, providing key card access for residents. • Carry out a formal crime risk assessment for all residential developments of more than 20 new dwellings.	☒	☐	☐	and the use of on street car parking. Additional activity will be encouraged at the north west corner of the development in the form of a shop which will face the two street frontages. Landscaping shall be maintained to ensure that the line of sight is not blocked by overgrown vegetation. Lines of sight between private and public spaces will be maintained during the night by a suitable lighting scheme. The day to day operation of the complex will be managed by a management service.
Visual Privacy				
Objectives • To provide reasonable levels of visual privacy externally and internally during the day and night. • To maximise outlook and views from principal rooms and private open space without compromising visual privacy.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Visual Privacy Objectives as outlook of open space is maximised where possible, without creating adverse impacts.
Design Practice • Locate and orient new development to maximise visual privacy between buildings on site and adjacent buildings by providing adequate building separation, employing appropriate rear and side setbacks, utilise the site layout to increase building separation.	☒	☐	☐	There are some balconies and rooms of units that encroach as close as 9.2 to 10.8 metres from one another. This is a result of the convergence points of the residential towers. The degree of privacy is found to be satisfactory.
• Design building layouts to minimise direct overlooking of rooms and private open spaces adjacent to apartments by: balconies to screen other balconies and any ground level private open space; separating communal open space, common areas and access routes through the development from the windows of rooms, particularly habitable rooms; changing the level between ground floor apartments with their associated private open space, and the public domain or communal open space. • Use detailed site and building design elements to increase privacy without compromising access to light and air.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	Building separation, location of windows and private open spaces and the use of privacy screening is satisfactory.
Building Entry				
Objectives • To create entrances which provide a desirable residential identity for the development. • To orient the visitor. • To contribute positively to the streetscape and building facade design.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Building Entry Objectives as multiple communal entries which are easily identifiable are proposed.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice				
• Improve the presentation of the development to the street by: locating entries so that they relate to the existing street and subdivision pattern, street tree planting and pedestrian access network; designing the entry as a clearly identifiable element of the building in the street; utilising multiple entries where it is desirable to activate the street edge or reinforce a rhythm of entries along a street.	☒	☐	☐	Multiple communal entries are to be provided, which integrate with the public domain through the provision of forecourt areas with feature paving and landscaping. Entry foyers are spacious, feature glazing for clear sight lines and will be secured with resident-access locked doors. Equitable access is proposed.
• Provide as direct a physical and visual connection as possible between the street and the entry.	☒	☐	☐	
• Achieve clear lines of transition between the public street, the shared private circulation spaces and the apartment unit.	☒	☐	☐	
• Ensure equal access for all.	☒	☐	☐	
• Provide safe and secure access.	☒	☐	☐	
• Provide separate entries from the street for pedestrians and cars; different uses and ground floor apartments.	☒	☐	☐	
• Design entries and associated circulation space of an adequate size to allow movement of furniture between public and private spaces.	☒	☐	☐	
• Provide and design mailboxes to be convenient for residents and not to clutter the appearance of the development from the street.	☒	☐	☐	A condition could be required for the provision of suitable mail boxes should consent be given to this application.
Parking				
Objectives				
• To minimise car dependency for commuting and recreational transport use and to promote alternative means of transport - public transport, bicycling and walking.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is in accordance with the Homebush Bay West DCP for residential car parking.
• To provide adequate car parking for the building's users and visitors depending on building type and proximity to public transport.	☒	☐	☐	A minor variation to the provision of commercial car spaces is sought however this is not identified as a significant issue.
• To integrate the location and design of car parking with the design of the site and the building.	☒	☐	☐	This can be addressed via a condition attached to any consent that may be issued.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice				
• Determine the appropriate car parking spaces in relation to the development's proximity to public transport, shopping and recreational facilities; the density of the development and the local area; the site's ability to accommodate car parking.	☒	☐	☐	407 car parking spaces are provided in this development. Of that, there are 66 parking spaces for visitors. There is a shop provided in this development which should require five car parking spaces. The shop will be provided with two 2 car parking spaces. The applicant is requesting a variation due to the circumstances of the matter. Given that adequate car parking is provided to the development as a whole, this minor variation to the provision of commercial car parking could be resolved by the reallocation of the existing car parking provided for the development.
• Limit the number of visitor parking spaces, particularly in small developments where the impact on landscape and open space is significant.	☐	☐	☒	The change to the site topography allows all formal and allocated parking areas to be provided within underground levels. Parking levels have appropriate natural ventilation intakes, secure access and direct and convenient access to the building via lifts.
• Give preference to underground parking wherever possible. Design considerations include: retaining and optimising the consolidated areas of deep soil zones; facilitating natural ventilation to basement and sub basement car parking areas; integrating ventilation grills or screening devices of car park openings into the façade design and landscape design; providing safe and secure access for building users, including direct access to residential apartments where possible; provide a logical and efficient structural grid.	☒	☐	☐	
• Where aboveground enclosed parking cannot be avoided ensure the design of the development mitigates any negative impact on streetscape and street amenity by avoiding exposed parking on the street frontage; hiding car parking behind the building façade – where wall openings occur, ensure they are integrated into the overall façade scale, proportions and detail; wrapping the car parks with other uses.	☐	☐	☒	
• Minimise the impact of on grade parking by: locating parking on the side or rear of the lot away from the primary street frontage; screening cars from view of streets and buildings; allowing for safe and direct access to building entry points; incorporating parking into the landscape design of the site.	☒	☐	☐	
• Provide bicycle parking which is easily accessible from ground level and from apartments.	☒	☐	☐	Bicycle storage areas are provided within parking levels and are suitably accessible.
Pedestrian Access				
Objectives • To promote residential flat development which is well connected to the street and contributes to the accessibility of the public domain.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Pedestrian Access objectives as barrier free communal entries are provided to access cores of all the building elements.
• To ensure that residents, including users of strollers and wheelchairs and people with bicycles, are able to reach and enter their apartments and use communal areas via minimum grade ramps, paths, access ways or lifts.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Utilise the site and its planning to optimise accessibility to the development.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed complex is stepped from the street to reflect the new topography of the site. Ground-floor apartments have individual entries from the respective streets and the access passageways are accessible from the car park levels. Vehicular and pedestrian entries are well separated and the proposed street network provides vehicular and pedestrian links through the wider site. All entries are accessible with barrier free access to over 75% of apartments. There are 323 units in the development. Of that figure, 76 are to be designated as "Adaptable units" which represents 23.5% of the total number of units in the development. There is an adequate number of adaptable units in the development.
• Provide high quality accessible routes to public and semi-public areas of the building and the site, including major entries, lobbies, communal open space, site facilities, parking areas, public streets and internal roads.	☒	☐	☐	
• Promote equity by ensuring the main building entrance is accessible for all from the street and from car parking areas; integrating ramps into the overall building and landscape design.	☒	☐	☐	
• Design ground floor apartments to be accessible from the street, where applicable, and to their associated private open space.	☒	☐	☐	
• Maximise the number of accessible, visitable and adaptable apartments in a building.	☒	☐	☐	
• Separate and clearly distinguish between pedestrian access ways and vehicle access ways.	☒	☐	☐	
• Consider the provision of public through site pedestrian access ways in large development sites.	☒	☐	☐	
• Identify the access requirements from the street or car parking area to the apartment entrance.	☒	☐	☐	
• Follow the accessibility standard set out in AS1428 as a minimum.	☒	☐	☐	
• Provide barrier free access to at least 20% of dwellings in the development.	☒	☐	☐	
Vehicle Access				
Objectives • To integrate adequate car parking and servicing access without compromising street character, landscape or pedestrian amenity and safety.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Vehicle Access objectives. The entry from Monza Boulevard is suitably located and integrated into the building elevation.
• To encourage the active use of street frontages.	☒	☐	☐	
Design Practice • Ensure that pedestrian safety is maintained by minimising potential pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	☒	☐	☐	One vehicular access way is provided from Monza Boulevard. The driveway width is not excessive and is setback 38.8 metres from the nearest intersection. Service areas such as garbage storage (within specific rooms) and loading spaces are contained within the parking levels and not visible from public areas. The driveway is 7.2 metres wide.
• Ensure adequate separation distances between vehicular entries and street intersections.	☒	☐	☐	
• Optimise the opportunities for active street frontages and streetscape design by: making vehicle access points as narrow as possible; limit the number of vehicle access ways to a minimum; locating car park entry and access from secondary streets and lanes.	☒	☐	☐	
• Improve the appearance of car parking and service vehicle entries by: screening garbage collection, loading and servicing areas visually away from the street; setback or recess car park entries from the main façade line; avoid 'black holes' in the façade by providing security doors to car park entries; where doors are not provided, ensure that the visible interior of the car park is incorporated into the façade design and materials selection and that building services – pipes and ducts – are concealed; return the façade material into the car park entry recess for the extent visible from the street as a minimum.	☒	☐	☐	
• Generally limit the width of driveways to a maximum of 6 metres.	☒	☐	☐	
• Locate vehicle entries away from main pedestrian entries and on secondary frontages.	☒	☐	☐	
Part 03 Building Design				
Apartment Layout				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Objectives				
• To ensure the spatial arrangement of apartments is functional and well organised.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Apartment Layout objectives as layouts are suitably sized to permit a satisfactory furniture layout to occur. Possible furniture layouts are marked on the plans under review.
• To ensure that apartment layouts provide high standards of residential amenity.	☒	☐	☐	
• To maximise the environmental performance of apartments.	☒	☐	☐	
• To accommodate a variety of household activities and occupants' needs.	☒	☐	☐	
Design Practice				
• Determine appropriate sizes in relation to: geographic location and market demands; the spatial configuration of an apartments; affordability.	☒	☐	☐	Apartment layouts are generally considered satisfactory in terms of orientating living areas and private open spaces to optimise solar access where possible. (Some issues have however been identified such as building depth and single aspect south facing units – discussed later in the report). A suitable furniture layout can be achieved for all the units.
• Ensure apartment layouts are resilient over time by accommodating a variety of furniture arrangements; providing for a range of activities and privacy levels between different spaces within the apartment; utilising flexible room sizes and proportions or open plans; ensuring circulation by stairs, corridors and through rooms is planned as efficiently as possible thereby increasing the amount of floor space in rooms.	☒	☐	☐	
• Design apartment layouts which respond to the natural and built environments and optimise site opportunities by: providing private open space in the form of a balcony, terrace, courtyard or garden for every apartment; orienting main living areas toward the primary outlook and aspect and away from neighbouring noise sources or windows.	☒	☐	☐	
• Locating main living spaces adjacent to main private open space; locating habitable rooms, and where possible kitchens and bathrooms, on the external face of buildings; maximising opportunities to facilitate natural ventilation and to capitalise on natural daylight by providing corner apartments, cross-over/cross-through apartments; split-level/maisonette apartments, shallow/single aspect apartments.	☒	☐	☐	The living area of each unit is connected to the balcony.
• Avoid locating kitchen as part of the main circulation spaces of an apartment, such as a hallway or entry space.	☒	☐	☐	The kitchens do not form part of the major circulation space of any apartment.
• Include adequate storage space in apartment	☒	☐	☐	All the units have storage space within their confines in addition to kitchen cupboards and wardrobes.
• Ensure apartment layouts and dimensions facilitate furniture removal and placement.	☒	☐	☐	
• **Single aspect apartments should be limited in depth to 8 metres from a window.**	☐	☒	☐	**The majority of single aspect apartments are 8m or less in depth, however, the development includes up to 17 single aspect units with a depth of more than 8 metres no greater than approximately 9.5 metres. There are 10 of these situated on the ground level that contain courtyards. The nature of non compliance is small and considered satisfactory.**
• **The back of a kitchen should be no more than 8 metres from a window.**	☐	☒	☐	**The backs of most kitchens are no more than 8 metres from a window. A small number of kitchens are situated between 8 and 9 metres from a window that is considered satisfactory.**
	☒	☐	☐	
• The width of cross-over/cross-through apartments over 15 metres deep should be 4 metres or greater.	☒	☐	☐	All cross-through apartments are a minimum of 4 metres wide.
• Buildings not meeting the minimum standards must demonstrate how satisfactory day lighting	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
and natural ventilation can be achieved, particularly for habitable rooms. • If Council chooses to standardise apartment sizes, a range of sizes that do not exclude affordable housing should be used. As a guide, the Affordable Housing Service suggest minimum apartment sizes: 1 bed = 50sqm, 2 bed = 70sqm, 3 bed = 95sqm.				A good range of apartments are provided. Numerous calculations show the following:- <u>1 bedroom apartments</u> Minimum size from 52 square metres with some reaching 64.8 square metres in size. <u>2 bedroom apartments</u> Minimum size from 76 square metres with some reaching 102 square metres in size. <u>3 bedroom apartments</u> Minimum size is 105 to 115 square metres. There is one unit that has an area of 126 square metres. Apartment sizes in the complex are satisfactory and will allow a satisfactory furniture layout.
Apartment Mix				
<u>Objectives</u> • To provide a diversity of apartment types, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future. • To maintain equitable access to new housing by cultural and socio-economic groups.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Apartment Mix objectives as an acceptable mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments are proposed which will cater for a range of household requirements.
<u>Design Practice</u> • Provide a variety of apartment types particularly in large apartment buildings. Variety may not be possible in smaller buildings (up to 6 units). • Refine the appropriate mix for a location by considering population trends in the future as well as present market demands; noting the apartment's location in relation to public transport, public facilities, employment areas, schools, universities and retail centres. • Locate a mix of 1 and 3 bed apartments on the ground level where accessibility is more easily achieved. • Optimise the number of accessible and adaptable units to cater for a wider range of occupants. • Investigate the possibility of flexible apartment configurations which support change in the future.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The development has the following bedroom mix:- 1 bedroom apartments - 117 units. 2 bedroom apartments - 193 units. 3 bedroom apartments - 13 units. There are 76 adaptable units to be provided in the development which is 23.5% of the total number of units. There is an adequate number of adaptable units in the development. A satisfactory outcome is achieved.
Balconies				
<u>Objectives</u> • To provide all apartments with private open space. • To ensure balconies are functional and responsive to the environment thereby promoting the enjoyment of outdoor living for apartment residents. • To ensure that balconies are integrated into the overall architectural form and detail of residential flat buildings. • To contribute to the safety and liveliness of the street by allowing for casual overlooking and address.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Balconies objectives as all apartments are provided with suitably sized private open spaces which integrate with the overall architectural form of the building and provide casual overlooking of communal and public areas.
<u>Design Practice</u> • Where other private open space is not provided, provide at least one primary balcony. • Primary balconies should be: located adjacent to the main living areas, such as living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the dwelling living	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	All apartments have at least one balcony. Access is provided directly from living areas and where possible, secondary access is provided from primary bedrooms.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
space; sufficiently large and well proportioned to be functional and promote indoor/outdoor livening – a dining table and 2 chairs (small apartment) and 4 chairs (larger apartment) should fit on the majority of balconies in the development.				
• Consider secondary balconies, including Juliet balconies or operable walls with balustrades, for additional amenity and choice: in larger apartments; adjacent to bedrooms; for clothes drying, site balconies off laundries or bathrooms and they should be screened from the public domain.	☒	☐	☐	Secondary balconies or terraces are provided to a small number of apartments in the complex.
• Design and detail balconies in response to the local climate and context thereby increasing the usefulness of balconies by: locating balconies which predominantly face north, east or west to provide solar access; utilising sun screens, pergolas, shutters ad operable walls to control sunlight and wind; providing balconies with operable screens, Juliet balconies or operable walls in special locations where noise or high windows prohibit other solutions; choose cantilevered balconies, partly cantilevered balconies and/or recessed balconies in response to daylight, wind, acoustic privacy and visual privacy; ensuring balconies are not so deep that they prevent sunlight entering the apartment below.	☒	☐	☐	Private open spaces are provided in the form of terraces, balconies and courtyards for the ground floor units as the building dictates.
• Design balustrades to allow views and casual surveillance of the street while providing for safety and visual privacy.	☒	☐	☐	Transparent balustrades are proposed through-out to maximise solar access, casual surveillance and to maximise views.
• Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall façade and balcony design.	☒	☐	☐	If the application is recommended for approval, relevant conditions shall be included in any consent for the subtle treatment of building services, as not to detract from the appearance of the building.
• Consider supplying a tap and gas point on primary balconies.	☒	☐	☐	
• Provide primary balconies for all apartments with a minimum depth of 2 metres (2 chairs) and 2.4 metres (4 chairs).	☒	☐	☐	All apartments above the ground level are to be provided with a primary balcony with a minimum depth of 2.4 metres. Some balconies have a greater depth but the majority of balconies have depths not exceeding 2.4 metres.
• Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate that negative impacts from the context – noise, wind, cannot be satisfactorily ameliorated with design solutions.	☐	☐	☒	
• Require scale plans of balcony with furniture layout to confirm adequate, useable space when an alternate balcony depth is proposed.	☒	☐	☐	The floor plans show 4 chairs and a table being placed onto the respective balconies.
Ceiling Heights				
Objectives • To increase the sense of space in apartments and provide well proportioned rooms.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Ceiling Heights objectives as suitable ceiling heights are provided for the residential nature of apartments.
• To promote the penetration of daylight into the depths of the apartment.	☒	☐	☐	
• To contribute to flexibility of use.	☒	☐	☐	
• To achieve quality interior spaces while considering the external building form requirements.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice				
• Design better quality spaces in apartments by using ceilings to define a spatial hierarchy between areas of an apartment using double height spaces, raked ceilings, changes in ceiling heights and/or the location of bulkheads; enable better proportioned rooms; maximise heights in habitable rooms by stacking wet areas from floor to floor; promote the use of ceiling fans for cooling/heating distribution.	☒	☐	☐	The apartments in the complex above the ground floor have floor to ceiling heights of 2.7 metres. The ground floor apartments have floor to ceiling heights of 3.3 metres to improve light and ventilation penetration into the living areas. This is considered acceptable for solar access and general residential amenity.
• Facilitate better access to natural light by using ceiling heights which enable the effectiveness of light shelves in enhancing daylight distribution into deep interiors; promote the use of taller windows, highlight windows and fan lights. This is particularly important for apartments with limited light access such as ground floor apartments and apartments with deep floor plans.	☒	☐	☐	The building does not consist of any double height apartments and additional heights for future changes of use are not a necessity as the block is identified for residential use.
• Design ceiling heights which promote building flexibility over time for a range of other uses, including retail or commercial, where appropriate.	☐	☐	☒	
• Coordinate internal ceiling heights and slab levels with external height requirements and key datum lines.	☒	☐	☐	
• Count double height spaces with mezzanines as two storeys.	☐	☐	☒	
• Cross check ceiling heights with building height controls to ensure compatibility of dimensions, especially where multiple uses are proposed.	☒	☐	☐	
• Minimum dimensions from finished floor level to finished ceiling level:				
o Mixed use buildings: 3.3 metres minimum for ground floor retail/commercial and for first floor residential, retail or commercial.	☐	☐	☒	A shop is proposed in this development to be situated on the corner of Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive. The shop has an area of 118 square metres. The shop is a relatively minor component to this development. Generally the complex is not considered to be a mixed use complex under this Part. The floor to ceiling heights proposed are satisfactory.
o For RFBs in mixed use areas 3.3 metres minimum for ground floor;	☐	☐	☒	
o For RFBs or other residential floors in mixed use buildings: 2.7 metres minimum for all habitable rooms on all floors, 2.4 metres preferred minimum for non-habitable rooms but no less than 2.25 metres;	☒	☐	☐	
o 2 storey units: 2.4 metres for second storey if 50% or more of the apartments has 2.7 metres minimum ceiling heights;	☐	☐	☒	
o 2 storey units with a 2 storey void space: 2.4 metres minimum;	☐	☐	☒	
o Attic spaces: 1.5 metres minimum wall height at edge of room with a 30^0 minimum ceiling slope.	☐	☐	☒	
• Developments which seek to vary the recommended ceiling heights must demonstrate that apartments will receive satisfactory daylight.	☐	☐	☒	
Flexibility				
Objectives				
• To encourage housing designs which meet the broadest range of the occupants' needs as possible.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Flexibility objectives as layouts promote changes to furniture arrangement and a suitable number can be adapted to the changing needs of residents.
• To promote 'long life loose fit' buildings, which can accommodate whole or partial changes of use.	☒	☐	☐	
• To encourage adaptive reuse.	☒	☐	☐	
• To save the embodied energy expended in building demolition.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Provide robust building configurations, which utilise multiple entries and circulation cores, especially in larger buildings over 15 metres long by: thin building cross sections, which are suitable for residential or commercial uses; a mix of apartment types; higher ceilings in particular on the ground floor and first floor; separate entries for the ground floor level and the upper levels; sliding and/or moveable wall systems. • Provide apartment layouts which accommodate the changing use of rooms. • Utilise structural systems which support a degree of future change in building use or configuration. • Promote accessibility and adaptability by ensuring: the number of accessible and visitable apartments is optimised; and adequate pedestrian mobility and access is provided.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Apartment layout provides for basic changes to internal configuration. Accessible and visitable apartments are promoted. There are 323 units in the development. Of that figure, 76 are to be designated as "Adaptable units". This is 23.5% of the total number of units in the development. There is an adequate number of adaptable units in the development. A satisfactory outcome has been achieved.
Ground Floor Apartments				
Objectives • To contribute to the desired streetscape of an area and to create active safe streets. • To increase the housing and lifestyle choices available in apartment buildings.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the "Ground Floor Apartment Objectives" as a range of ground-floor apartments are proposed which contribute to an active streetscape.
Design Practice • Design front gardens or terraces which contribute to the spatial and visual structure of the street while maintaining adequate privacy for apartment occupants. • Ensure adequate privacy and safety of ground floor units located in urban areas with no street setbacks by: stepping up the ground floor level from the level of the footpath a maximum of 1.2 metres; designing balustrades and establishing window sill heights to minimise site lines into apartments, particularly in areas with no street setbacks; determining appropriateness of individual entries; ensuring safety bars or screens are integrated into the overall elevation design and detailing. • Promoting house choice by: providing private gardens, which are directly accessible from the main living spaces of the apartment and support a variety of activities; maximising the number of accessible and visitable apartments on the ground floor; supporting a change or partial change in use, such as a home office accessible from the street or a corner shop. • Increase opportunities for solar access in ground floor units, particularly in denser areas by: providing higher ceilings and taller windows; choosing trees and shrubs which provide solar access in winter and shade in summer. • Optimise the number of ground floor apartments with separate entries and consider requiring an appropriate percentage of accessible units. • Provide ground floor apartments with access to private open space, preferably as a terrace or garden.	☒ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	All ground-floor apartments are setback from the boundaries with adjoining streets. The setback areas are utilised for oversized private terraces accessible from internal living areas and individual entries, bounded by fencing and landscaping which provides sufficient visual privacy. This is available for the ground floor units.
Internal Circulation				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Objectives • To create safe and pleasant spaces for the circulation of people and their personal possessions. • To facilitate quality apartment layouts, such as dual aspect apartments. • To contribute positively to the form and articulation of the building façade and its relationship to the urban environment. • To encourage interaction and recognition between residents to contribute to a sense of community and improve perceptions of safety.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Internal Circulation objectives as spacious access hallways and apartments are provided.
Design Practice • Increase amenity and safety in circulation spaces by: providing generous corridor widths and ceiling heights particularly in lobbies, outside lifts and apartment entry doors; providing appropriate levels of lighting, including the use of natural daylight where possible; minimising corridor lengths to give short, clear sight lines; avoiding tight corners; providing legible signage noting apartment numbers, common areas and general directional finding; providing adequate ventilation. • Support better apartment building layouts by designing buildings with multiple cores which: increase the number of entries along a street; increase the number of vertical circulation points; give more articulation to the façade; limiting the number of units off a circulation core on a single level. • Articulate longer corridors by: utilising a series of foyer areas and/or providing windows along or at the end of a corridor. • Minimise maintenance and maintain durability by using robust materials in common circulation areas. • Where units are arranged off a double loaded corridor, the number of units accessible from a single core/corridor should be limited to 8 - exceptions for: adaptive reuse buildings; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate a high level of amenity for common lobbies, corridors and units.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Corridor, foyer and hallway widths are sufficiently lit, articulated and dimensioned to promote safety and movement of residents and their belongings. Multiple access cores are provided to service the different areas of the complex. A maximum of 6 to 7 apartments are arranged from each access corridor per storey per building.
Mixed Use				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Objectives • To support a mix of uses that complement and reinforce the character, economics and function of the local area. • Choose a compatible mix of uses. • Consider building depth and form in relation to each use's requirements for servicing and amenity. • Design legible circulation systems, which ensure the safety of users by: isolating commercial service requirements such as loading docks from residential access, servicing needs and primary outlook; locating clearly demarcated residential entries directly from the public street; clearly distinguishing commercial and residential entries and vertical access points; providing security entries to all entrances into private areas, including car parks and internal courtyards; providing safe pedestrian routes through the site, where required. • Ensure the building positively contributes to the public domain and streetscape by: fronting onto major streets with active uses; avoiding the use of blank walls at the ground level. • Address acoustic requirements for each use by: separate residential uses, where possible, from ground floor retail or leisure uses by utilising an intermediate quiet-use barrier, such as offices; design for acoustic privacy from the beginning of the project to ensure that future services, such as air conditioning, do not cause acoustic problems later. • Recognising the ownership/lease patterns and separating requirements for purposes of BCA.	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	The development incorporates a 118 square metre local shop to be situated on the corner of Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive. A separate development application will need to be lodged to Council for the fit out and use of the shop in due course. The floor plate of the shop is relatively small when compared to the overall complex. The development is not considered to be a mix use complex given the dominant use being residential.
Storage				
Objectives • To provide adequate storage for everyday household items within easy access of the apartment. • To provide storage for sporting, leisure, fitness and hobby equipment.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	It is noted that storage space is provided for each of the proposed units. These storage areas are split between basement storage and internal unit storage. A breakdown of the storage space provided by the applicant demonstrates that compliance is achieved for every unit.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Locate storage conveniently for apartments including: at least 50% of the required storage within each apartment and accessible from either the hall or living area - best provided as cupboards accessible from entries and hallways and/or under internal stairs; dedicated storage rooms on each floor within the development, which can be leased by residents as required; providing dedicated and/or leasable storage in internal or basement car parks.	☒	☐	☐	Apartments are to have varying levels of storage areas. However, the storage space per unit varies. Each unit has a dedicated storage space within the apartment in addition to kitchen cupboards and wardrobes. All the units have storage space within the apartment plus dedicated storage locker.
• Provide storage which is suitable for the needs of residents in the local area and able to accommodate larger items such as sporting equipment and bicycles.	☒	☐	☐	
• Ensure that storage separated from apartments is secure for individual use.	☒	☐	☐	
• Where basement storage is provided: ensure that it does not compromise natural ventilation in car parks or create potential conflicts with fire regulations; exclude it from FSR calculations.	☒	☐	☐	
• Consider providing additional storage in smaller apartments in the form of built-in cupboards to promote a more efficient use of small spaces.	☒	☐	☐	

• In addition to kitchen cupboards and wardrobes, provide accessible storage facilities at the following rates:
o Studio = 6cum;
o 1 bed = 6cum;
o 2 bed = 8cum;
o 3+ bed = 10cum.
	☒	☐	☐	A breakdown of the storage space provided by the applicant demonstrates that compliance is achieved for every unit. In this regard:-
				
				The 1 bedroom units are provided with 6 cubic metres of storage space.
				
				The 2 bedroom units are provided with 8 cubic metres of storage space.
				
				The 3 bedroom units are provided with 10 cubic metres of storage space.
				
				Some of these have been checked or verified and the ones checked comply with this Part.

Acoustic Amenity				
Objectives • To ensure a high level of amenity by protecting the privacy of residents within residential flat buildings both within the apartments and in private open spaces.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Acoustic Amenity objectives as acoustic intrusion is minimised through building separation and the grouping of like-use rooms in apartments together.

<table>
<tr><th>Requirement</th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>N/A</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td><u>Design Practice</u>
• Utilise the site and building layout to maximise the potential for acoustic privacy by providing adequate building separation within the development and from neighbouring buildings.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>Suitable building separation is provided to allow private open space areas to be located away from each other.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Arrange apartments within a development to minimise noise transition between flats by: locating busy, noisy areas next to each other and quieter areas next to other quieter areas (kitchen near kitchen, bedroom near bedroom); using storage or circulation zones within an apartment to buffer noise from adjacent apartments, mechanical services or corridors and lobby areas; minimising the amount of party walls with other apartments.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>Like-use areas of apartments are grouped to avoid acoustic disturbance of neighbouring apartments where possible, i.e. bedrooms adjoin bedrooms and living areas adjoin living areas.

Where possible, noisier areas such as bathrooms and laundries are distanced from bedrooms.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Design the internal apartment layout to separate noisier from quieter spaces by: grouping uses within an apartment – bedrooms with bedrooms and service areas like kitchen, bathroom, laundry together.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>• Resolve conflicts between noise, outlook and views by using design measures including: double glazing, operable screened balconies; continuous walls to ground level courtyards where they do not conflict with streetscape or other amenity requirements.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>All apartments are to have double-glazed openings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Reduce noise transmission from common corridors or outside the building by providing seals at entry doors.</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td><td>The Acoustic Report provided with the application, prepared by Acoustic Logic Consultancy Pty Ltd, does not identify the requirement for any specialist seals to doors.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Daylight Access</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Objectives</u>
• To ensure that daylight access is provided to all habitable rooms and encouraged in all other areas of residential flat development.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight Access objectives as the orientation of living areas allows for daylight infiltration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• To provide adequate ambient lighting and minimise the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>• To provide residents with the ability to adjust the quantity of daylight to suit their needs.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Design Practice</u>
• Plan the site so that new residential flat development is oriented to optimise northern aspect.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>There are many units facing north, east or west that receives an adequate amount of solar penetration from March through to September. However there are a number of units facing south that do not receive adequate solar penetration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Ensure direct daylight access to communal open space between March and September and provide appropriate shading in summer.</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>A large portion of the courtyard space within the development will be in shadow between 21 April and 21 August each year. The shadow diagrams show the following:-

<table>
<tr><th>Time</th><th>Area in sun in sq m</th><th>Percentage</th></tr>
<tr><td>10 am</td><td>990</td><td>34.03%</td></tr>
<tr><td>11 am</td><td>1,340</td><td>46.06%</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 pm</td><td>1,547</td><td>53.17%</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 pm</td><td>1,573</td><td>54.07%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 pm</td><td>1,470</td><td>50.53%</td></tr>
<tr><td>3 pm</td><td>1,160</td><td>39.87%</td></tr>
</table>
The development achieves compliance from 11.31 am to 2.04 pm at the winter solstice being approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes.

This is a significant improvement on the original concept for the site but a</td></tr>
</table>

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				variation is still identified. **It is considered appropriate to support the variation. In this regard, the site is orientated in a manner that does not permit direct sunlight access into the courtyard space. The site faces constraints specific to aspect. However, the modified proposal achieves close compliance between 11 am and 2 pm on or near June 21.**
• Optimise the number of apartments receiving daylight access to habitable rooms and principal windows: ensure daylight access to habitable rooms and private open space, particularly in winter; use skylights, clerestory windows and fanlights to supplement daylight access; promote two storey and mezzanine, ground floor apartments or locations where daylight is limited to facilitate daylight access to living rooms and private open spaces; limit the depth of single aspect apartments; ensure single aspect , single storey apartments have a northerly or easterly aspect; locate living areas to the north and service areas to the south and west of development; limit the number of south acing apartments and increase their window area; use light shelves to reflect light into deeper apartments.	☒	☐	☐	Apartment living areas and certain bedrooms are provided with openings to outdoor space to maximise access to daylight and where possible, north-facing openings, living areas and private open spaces are optimised.
• Design for shading and glare control, particularly in summer: using shading devices such as eaves, awnings, colonnades, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting; optimising the number of north facing living spaces; providing external horizontal shading to north facing windows; providing vertical shading to east or west windows; using high performance glass but minimising external glare off windows (avoid reflective films, use a glass reflectance below 20%, consider reduced tint glass).	☒	☐	☐	Overhanging balconies and louvers are proposed to provide shading to private open spaces. A roof element is provided for the top floors to provide shading to the top floor balconies of each building as appropriate. Skylights are proposed for the top floor apartments but the light captured does not provide the primary form of light to the units in question. The skylights will assist in the provision of some additional light into a large majority of the top floor units.
• Limit the use of light wells as a source of daylight by prohibiting their use as the primary source of daylight in habitable rooms.	☒	☐	☐	<u>Shadow diagrams:</u> Sectional shadow / sunlight diagrams have been submitted as well as a detailed account of solar penetration per unit. This has been prepared by Windtech "Solar Access Analysis" dated 6 April 2011. This provides a detailed comprehensive solar penetration analysis for every unit.
• Where light wells are used: relate light well dimensions to building separation; conceal building services and provide appropriate detail and materials to visible walls; ensure light wells are fully open to the sky; allow exceptions for adaptive reuse buildings, if satisfactory performance is demonstrated.	☒	☐	☐	
• **Living rooms and private open spaces for at least 70% of apartments in a development should receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm in midwinter. In dense urban areas, a minimum of 2 hours may be acceptable.**	☐	☒	☐	**The diagrams show that 210 units or 65% of units will have at least 3 hours of sunlight penetration per day at the winter solstice. Another 10 more will have 2 hours of sunlight at the winter solstice taking the number to 220 units or 68% of the units.** **Another 4 units will have sunlight for at least 1.5 hours at the winter solstice.** **When added together this is 69.3% of units receiving some sunlight penetration at the winter solstice. There**

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
• **Limit the number of single aspect apartments with a southerly aspect (SW-SE) to a maximum of 10% of the total units proposed.**	☐	☒	☐	**is a minor variation identified at this Part.** ***As noted, the minimum number of units that should receive a minimum of 2 hours of sunlight at the winter solstice should be 226 units. The variation is 6 units.*** **<u>South facing units</u>** **There are 63 single aspect south facing units, which is 19.5% for the development. This is considered acceptable based on DCP block and form pattern.**
• Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how site constrains and orientation prohibits the achievement of these standards and how energy efficiency is addressed.	☒	☐	☐	**<u>Variations</u>:** There are variations identified under this Part. However it is found through the BASIX assessment that all the units will achieve and comply with the BASIX Certificates issues subject to the BASIX Commitments being complied with. On this account, the variations identified may be supported.
Natural Ventilation				
<u>Objectives</u> • To ensure that apartments are designed to provide all habitable rooms with direct access to fresh air and to assist in promoting thermal comfort for occupants. • To provide natural ventilation in non-habitable rooms, where possible. • To reduce energy consumption by minimising the use of mechanical ventilation, particularly air conditioning.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Natural Ventilation objectives as all habitable rooms, and where possible non-habitable rooms, have sufficient openings for ventilation. The BASIX commitments dictate energy consumption requirements. Non-compliances with the number of dual-aspect rooms are discussed below.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Plan the site to promote and guide natural breezes by: determining prevailing breezes and orient buildings to maximise use, where possible; locating vegetation to direct breezes and cool air as it flows across the site and by selecting planting or trees that do not inhibit air flow.	☒	☐	☐	The building and apartment layouts are designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of open-plan living areas and generous openings to living areas and bedrooms.
• Utilise the building layout and section to increase the potential for natural ventilation.	☒	☐	☐	
• Design the internal apartment layout to promote natural ventilation by: minimising interruptions in air flow through an apartment; grouping rooms with similar usage together.	☒	☐	☐	
• Select doors and operable windows to maximise natural ventilation opportunities established by the apartment layout.	☒	☐	☐	
• Coordinate design for natural ventilation with passive solar design techniques.	☒	☐	☐	
• Explore innovative technologies to naturally ventilate internal building areas or rooms.	☐	☐	☒	
• **Building depths which support natural ventilation typically range from 10-18 metres.**	☐	☒	☐	**The building depth for all buildings varies but reaches and or exceeds 21 metres in some portions of the development affecting numerous units that is considered acceptable.**
• **60% of residential units should be naturally cross ventilated.**	☐	☒	☐	**The applicants architect advises that 61% of units meet the requirement. The assessment identified 142 units being 44% of apartments in the development have openings in two or more external walls of different orientation which is below the minimum of 60% as required by this Part.** **Consideration of the apartments design, orientation and balcony configuration it is considered that the non compliance is acceptable in this instance.**
• **25% of kitchens within a development should have access to natural ventilation.**	☐	☒	☐	**There are 48 kitchens situated adjacent to a window. This equals approximately 15% of all kitchens in the development and considered acceptable as all kitchens are mechanically ventilated.**
• Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how natural ventilation can be satisfactorily achieved particularly in relation to habitable rooms.	☒	☐	☐	There are three variations identified under this Part. However it is found through the BASIX assessment that all the units will achieve and comply with the BASIX Certificates issues subject to the BASIX Commitments being complied with. On this account, the variations identified may be supported.
Awnings and Signage				
Objectives • To provide shelter for public streets. • To ensure signage is in keeping with desired streetscape character and with the development in scale, detail and overall design	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	The Awnings and Signage Objectives are not applicable to the proposed development as no awnings over the public domain or any signage are proposed.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice *Awnings* • Encourage pedestrian activity on streets by providing awnings to retail strips, where appropriate, which: give continuous cover in areas which have a desired pattern of continuous awnings; complement the height, depth and form of the desired character or existing pattern of awnings; provide sufficient protection for sun and rain.	☐	☐	☒	No awnings over the surrounding public domain are proposed. In this instance, where the proposal consists of units for a wholly residential use and where pedestrian traffic is to be limited, no awnings are considered necessary.
• Contribute to the legibility of the residential flat development and amenity of the public domain by locating local awnings over building entries.	☐	☐	☒	
• Enhance safety for pedestrians by providing under-awning lighting.	☐	☐	☒	
Signage • Councils should prepare guidelines for signage based on the desired character and scale of the local area.	☐	☐	☒	No signage of any kind is proposed under this application. Again, being a residential development, no signage is considered necessary. Further, should the proposal be recommended for approval, a condition can be included in any consent requiring further applications be submitted to Council for the erection of any signage.
• Integrate signage with the design of the development by responding to scale, proportions and architectural detailing.	☐	☐	☒	
• Provide clear and legible way finding for residents and visitors.	☐	☐	☒	
Facades				
Objectives • To promote high architectural quality in residential flat buildings.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Facade objectives as elevations of high architectural design quality which include modulation and articulation are proposed.
• To ensure that new developments have facades which define and enhance the public domain and desired street character.	☒	☐	☐	
• To ensure that building elements are integrated into the overall building form and façade design.	☒	☐	☐	
Design Practice • Consider the relationship between the whole building form and the façade and/or building elements.	☒	☐	☐	Elevations are provided in accordance with the scale requirements of the Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan. The design quality of the development is satisfactory. A high level of modulation, articulation and architectural feature elements are incorporated to provide visually interesting and varied facades. The applicant will be relaying on some setback encroachments to provide a satisfactory finish to the surrounding streets. The design elements include some balcony protrusions and small blade wall components. Unsighlty elements such as services, piping and plant is to be suitably located and/or screened so as not to detract from the visual quality of facades.
• Compose facades with an appropriate scale, rhythm and proportion, which respond to the building's use and the desired contextual character.	☒	☐	☐	
• Design facades to reflect the orientation of the site using elements such as sun shading, light shelves and bay windows as environmental controls, depending on the façade orientation.	☒	☐	☐	
• Express important corners by giving visual prominence to parts of the façade.	☒	☐	☐	
• Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall façade and balcony design.	☒	☐	☐	
• Coordinate security grills/screens, ventilation louvres and car park entry doors with the overall façade design.	☒	☐	☐	
Roof Design				
Objectives • To provide quality roof designs, which contribute to the overall design and performance of residential flat buildings.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Roof Design objectives as a flat roof with no elements which detract from the overall building appearance is proposed.
• To integrate the design of the roof into the overall façade, building composition and desired contextual response.	☒	☐	☐	
• To increase the longevity of the building through weather protection.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Relate roof design to the desired built form. • Design the roof to relate to the size and scale of the building, the building elevations and three dimensional building form. This includes the design of any parapet or terminating elements and the selection of roof materials. • Design roofs to respond to the orientation of the site. • Minimise the visual intrusiveness of service elements (lift overruns, service plants, chimneys, vent stacks, telecommunication infrastructure, gutters, downpipes, signage) by integrating them into the design of the roof. • Support the use of roofs for quality open space in denser urban areas by: providing space and appropriate building systems to support the desired landscape design; incorporating shade structures and wind screens to encourage open space use; ensuring open space is accessible. • Facilitate the use or future use of the roof for sustainable functions e.g. rainwater tanks, photovoltaics, water features. • Where habitable space is provided within the roof optimise residential amenity in the form or attics or penthouse apartments.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	The proposed building is to have a flat roof which will not have any impact upon its overall appearance. Rooftop plant is to be suitably setback to ensure it is not visible from street elevations.
Energy Efficiency				
Objectives • To reduce the necessity for mechanical heating and cooling. • To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. • To minimise greenhouse gas emissions. • To support and promote renewable energy initiatives.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Energy Efficiency objectives as a BASIX Certificate which achieves the relevant energy targets is provided and the relevant commitments shown on plans.
Design Practice Requirements superseded by BASIX.	☒	☐	☐	The various BASIX Certificates for the buildings show that the development as a whole achieves the Pass Mark for energy and water conservation. In this regard:- The pass mark for water conservation is 40. The pass mark for energy conservation is 20 for some parts of the development and 30 for other parts. The development reaches a Pass mark of 40 for water conservation. The development reaches a score of between 30 and 35 for energy conservation. The development is found to be compliant with the BASIX requirements.
Maintenance				
Objectives • To ensure long life and ease of maintenance for the development.	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Maintenance objectives as relevant conditions shall be included in any consent to ensure the site is suitably maintained.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Design windows to enable cleaning from inside the building, where possible. • Select manually operated systems in preference to mechanical systems. • Incorporate and integrate building maintenance systems into the design of the building form, roof and façade. • Select durable materials, which are easily cleaned and are graffiti resistant. • Select appropriate landscape elements and vegetation and provide appropriate irrigation systems. • For developments with communal open space, provide a garden maintenance and storage area, which is efficient and convenient to use and is connected to water and drainage.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Should the application be recommended for approval, relevant conditions in relation to use of high-quality materials and general maintenance of the site shall be included in any consent that may be issued.
Waste Management				
Objectives • To avoid the generation of waste through design, material selection and building practices. • To plan for the types, amount and disposal of waste to be generated during demolition, excavation and construction of the development. • To encourage waste minimisation, including source separation, reuse and recycling. • To ensure efficient storage and collection of waste and quality design of facilities.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Waste Management objectives as suitable arrangements and facilities for waste disposal and storage are proposed.
Design Practice • Incorporate existing built elements into new work, where possible. • Recycle and reuse demolished materials, where possible. • Specify building materials that can be reused and recycled at the end of their life. • Integrate waste management processes into all stages of the project, including the design stage. • Support waste management during the design stage by: specifying modestly for the project needs; reducing waste by utilising the standard product/component sizes of materials to be used; incorporating durability, adaptability and ease of future service upgrades. • Prepare a waste management plan for green and putrescible waste, garbage, glass, containers and paper. • Locate storage areas for rubbish bins away from the front of the development where they have a significant negative impact on the streetscape, on the visual presentation of the building entry and on the amenity of residents, building users and pedestrians. • Provide every dwelling with a waste cupboard or temporary storage area of sufficient size to hold a single day's waste and to enable source separation. • Incorporate on-site composting, where possible, in self contained composting units on balconies or as part of the shared site facilities. • Supply waste management plans as part of the DA submission.	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	Suitable waste management facilities are proposed throughout the building and will be managed by an appointed caretaker.
Water Conservation				
Objectives • To reduce mains consumption of potable water. • To reduce the quantity of urban stormwater runoff.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Water Conservation objectives as on-site detention and a suitable stormwater drainage plan is proposed.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice • Requirements superseded by BASIX.	☐	☐	☒	The design practice requirements are superseded by commitments listed in the accompanying BASIX Certificate.

Summary of non-compliances - SEPP 65 and the Residential Flat Design Code

The development proposal incorporates a number of minor variations to the requirements of SEPP 65 and the associated Residential Flat Design Code as highlighted in the above assessment table. The departures from the controls have been justified by the applicant and considered acceptable in accordance with the planning assessment.

SEPP - BASIX

The relevant information to be included in a BASIX Certificate is considered in the assessment table below:

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
PROJECT DETAILS				
Street address, postcode and LGA shown on BASIX Certificate match rest of DA package.	☒	☐	☐	All relevant details are correctly identified on the BASIX Certificate and corresponding plans.
Dwelling type is correctly identified based on BASIX definitions.	☒	☐	☐	
Number of bedrooms shown on BASIX Certificate is consistent with plans.	☒	☐	☐	
Site area shown on BASIX Certificate matches rest of DA package.	☒	☐	☐	
Roof area shown on BASIX Certificate matches rest of DA package.	☒	☐	☐	
Conditioned and Unconditioned floor areas are in accordance with the BASIX Definitions. (These are for BASIX compliance only; they do not replace any other definitions of floor area.)	☒	☐	☐	
Total area of garden and lawn indicated on submitted plans is consistent with BASIX Certificate.	☒	☐	☐	
WATER				
Landscape plan indicates areas and species to be planted (where indigenous or low-water use plant species are nominated).	☒	☐	☐	All details are correctly identified.
Rainwater tank(s) shown on plans, tank(s) size stated and tank(s) drawn to scale. If underground tank proposed, then this is clearly stated. Plans show and state roof area draining to rain tank(s), and match the BASIX Certificate.	☒	☐	☐	
Rainwater tank(s) meet all other consent authority requirements e.g. height limits at boundary, pump noise standards, insect screens.	☒	☐	☐	
Size of swimming pool on plan consistent with volume indicated in BASIX Certificate.	☒	☐	☐	
THERMAL COMFORT – RAPID				All details are correctly identified.
Floor construction, eaves, insulation and glazed areas are marked on plans.	☒	☐	☐	
THERMAL COMFORT – DO-IT-YOURSELF				
Floor/wall/ceiling/roof insulation commitments and roof colour are marked on plans.	☒	☐	☐	
Wall, floor, ceiling and roof construction types are marked on plans.	☒	☐	☐	
Glazing is indicated on plans in accordance with BASIX Certificate and if performance glazing is nominated, check that it is clearly labelled.	☒	☐	☐	
All shading devices and overshadowing objects are clearly marked on the plans in accordance with the BASIX Certificate.	☒	☐	☐	
If floor concession is claimed, check that 'site slope' or 'flood prone' claim is valid.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
THERMAL COMFORT – SIMULATION				
Assessor Certificate and ABSA-stamped plans are provided. ABSA Specification block is physically attached to plan. Assessor and Certificate numbers in DA package match those on BASIX Certificate.	☒	☐	☐	All details are correctly identified.
Floor/wall/ceiling/roof insulation commitments and roof colour in BASIX Certificate are marked on plans.	☒	☐	☐	
If suspended floor concession is claimed on BASIX Certificate, check this has been approved by Assessor on Assessor Certificate.	☒	☐	☐	
ENERGY				
Star rating of any proposed gas hot water system is marked on plans.	☒	☐	☐	All details are correctly identified.
If solar hot water (SHW), check that system is drawn to scale (typical two panel SHW system is 4sqm) and that panels are located with a northerly aspect. Ensure SHW panels will not be significantly overshadowed by neighbouring buildings/trees.	☒	☐	☐	
Any external air conditioning unit is marked on plans and is located such that it does not impact onsite or neighbour's amenity (avoid noise source near bedrooms) and complies with any other consent authority requirements.	☒	☐	☐	
Any BASIX energy efficient lighting commitment is annotated on plans.	☒	☐	☐	
Any pool or spa heating system and timer control is annotated on plans.	☒	☐	☐	
Photovoltaic panels are not going to be significantly overshadowed.	☐	☐	☐	
Panel area is approximately drawn to scale: surface area of a 1kWh photovoltaic system is approximately 8sqm.	☒	☐	☐	

The BASIX Report indicates that the development will comply with the BASIX requirements subject to the recommendations contained in the report being undertaken. It is recommended to incorporate the report into any consent that may be issued.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The development constitutes a "Traffic generating development" in accordance with Schedule 3 of the SEPP. Therefore the application was referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales for consideration on 18 March 2011. As previously stated, the Roads and Traffic Authority did not respond. This has been addressed earlier in the report.

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 24 - Homebush Bay Area

The relevant requirements and objectives of Sydney Regional Environmental Plan Number 24 have been considered in the following assessment table.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 5 - Suspension of certain laws *(1)* s33 of the Sydney Harbour Trust Act 1900 and any agreement or covenant do not apply to any development permitted under this plan to the extent necessary to enable the development to be carried out in accordance with this plan	☐	☐	☒	This section does not apply to the proposed development.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 10 Consent Authorities (1) The relevant Council is the consent authority for land in the Homebush Bay Area (Including land / water interface development), except as provided by subclause (3), the Act and the Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act 2001. (2) (Repealed). (3) The Minister for Transport has the function of determining all development applications for consent for water based development. (4)-(7) (Repealed).	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	In accordance with Section 23G of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended), Council's power as consent authority is passed onto the Joint Regional Planning Panel - Sydney West.
Clause 11 - Permissible Uses *(1) Development of land within the Homebush Bay Area may be carried out for any purpose that the consent authority considers to be consistent with any one or more of the planning objectives for the Homebush Bay Area* *(2) The following development may be carried out, but only with development consent, on land shown coloured and described as "residential", "Village Centre" or "High Tech Business Park" on the Homebush Bay Map:* *a. Subdivision, or* *b. Development for the purposes of a building, work, place or land use specified in Schedule 8 in relation to the land concerned*	☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☒	Proposed development type:- Residential Flat Building. A small shop or retail outlet covering 118 square metres is proposed at the corner of Nuvolar Place Road and Savona Drive. The development is considered to be permissible with consent. The controls apply to the Newington locality within which the subject site is not situated.
Clause 12 Planning Objectives Regional Role & Land Use *(a) to promote development of major public facilities and other public facilities that will establish the Homebush Bay Area, and Sydney Olympic Park in particular, as a centre for hosting regional, State, national and international events* *(b) to preserve and protect the Homebush Bay Area's regionally significant wetlands and woodlands in Sydney Olympic Park* *(c) to promote a variety of development and land uses other than those referred to in paragraph (a) (for example, commercial, retail, industrial, residential, recreational, open space, institutional and tourism uses), but only if the type and scale of those uses do not prevent the use or reduce the attractiveness or suitability of the Homebush Bay Area, and Sydney Olympic park, in particular, for development referred to in paragraph (a)* *(d) to permit a range of ancillary development and land uses (for example, roads, parking areas, public transport, utility services, remediation of land, flood mitigation, drainage works, land filling, earthworks, clearing, site rehabilitation and dredging works.*	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development does not constitute a major public facility. The proposed development will not have any significant adverse impact upon wetlands and woodlands. The proposed development is mainly residential with an attached shop. The proposed development includes ancillary works such as site remediation, earthworks, landscaping works and an access driveway.
Clause 12 Planning Objectives Relationship to Surrounding Sites & Areas *(e) to integrate the Homebush Bay Area, and Sydney Olympic Park, in particular, with the regional transport network, whether on land or water, including public transport systems, roads, cycleways and walkways* *(f) to protect the Homebush Bay Area and land surrounding it from adverse effects resulting from the holding of major public events.*	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The proposed development will not create any new transport links. The site is well positioned to utilize existing ferry, bus and cycle routes that are established in the precinct. The proposed development does not constitute a major public facility and thus will not cause any such adverse effects.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 12 Planning Objectives Quality & Nature of Urban Form *(g) to promote co-ordinated, sensitive and high quality development in the Homebush Bay Area through the adoption of overall guidelines for development relating to, for example, urban design, landscaping and signage*	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to promote a high quality living environment for the residents.
(h) to promote ESD	☒	☐	☐	Ecological sustainable development principles have been implemented in the proposed design and are discussed in greater detail later in this report.
(i) to take advantage of the proximity of the Homebush Bay Area to the Parramatta River and Homebush Bay by encouraging development that preserves and improves views from and of the waterfront and to enhance public access to those waterways and waterfront areas, while protecting flora and fauna habitats	☒	☐	☐	The site is not situated close to a waterway.
Clause 12 Planning Objectives Environmental and Heritage Protection *(j) to protect sensitive natural environments, such as wetlands, woodlands and grasslands/wetlands (as shown on the map marked "Homebush Bay Area – Environmental Conservation Areas Map"), by identifying environmental conservation areas and ensuring ecological significance of these areas is not reduced* *(k)*	☐	☐	☒	There are no existing environmentally sensitive areas or bird habitats within the existing industrial site. The Millennium Parklands are located to the west of the subject site (across Hill Road) but any detrimental impact is considered negligible.
(l) to identify and protect heritage items, heritage conservation areas and potential archaeological sites and ensure that development is sympathetic to them	☒	☐	☐	There are no heritage listed sites situated adjacent or adjoining to the site.
(m) *to enable the habitat of birds protected under international agreements for the protection of migratory birds to be conserved.*	☐	☐	☒	The nearby Ralph Symonds building is a heritage listed building under Schedule 5 of the SREP. The subject site is not situated adjacent to or adjoining to the site. The proposed development is not expected to interfere with the Ralph Symonds building.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 13 Matters for consideration in determining development applications				
(a) any relevant master plan prepared for the Homebush Bay Area	☒	☐	☐	The locality specific Homebush Bay West DCP has been considered in the assessment of this application – refer to detailed assessments below for further information.
(b) any DCPs prepared for the land to which the application relates	☒	☐	☐	
(b1) to the extent to which it applies to the land within Sydney Olympic Park, the "Environmental Guidelines" within the meaning of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act 2001 and any plan of management referred to in section 34 of that Act	☒	☐	☐	The application was referred to Sydney Olympic Park Authority – refer to the External Referrals Section (above) of this report for further details of the response.
(c) the appearance, from the waterway and the foreshores of the development	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development is considered to be of high-quality design, with visually interesting elevations. The site is not situated close to a waterway.
(c1) the impact of the development on significant views	☒	☐	☐	
(d) the effect of the development on drainage patterns, ground water, flood patterns and wetland viability	☒	☐	☐	The height and floor space ratio is assessed as being satisfactory.
(e) the extent to which the development encompasses the principles of ESD	☒	☐	☐	Council's Engineering Department has assessed the proposed stormwater drainage system and has found that some matters still require resolution. The outstanding matters can be addressed as conditions attached to any consent that may be issued.
(f) the impact of carrying out the development on environmental conservation areas and the natural environment, including flora and fauna and the habitats of the species identified in international agreements for the protection of migratory birds	☒	☐	☐	
(g) the impact of carrying out the development on heritage items, heritage conservation areas and potential historical archaeological sites	☒	☐	☐	Ecologically sustainable development principles have been implemented in the proposed design and are discussed in greater detail later in this report.
(h) the views of the public and other authorities which have been consulted by the consent authority under this plan.	☒	☐	☐	Submissions from public authorities have been considered in the External Referrals Section (above).
(i) The issues listed in Schedule 7	☐	☐	☒	Schedule 7 requirements apply only to the development of major public facilities or within conservation areas.
Clause 14 Consultation with other public bodies				
1) Within 14 days of receipt of a DA, the consent authority must seek the views on the proposal of the following:				
a) Sydney Olympic Park Authority for DAs that are on or immediately land vested in that Authority, that are on land having a site area of 10,000m^2 or more or that have a proposed floor space of 20,000m^2 or more, or that are likely to have a significant impact on land vested in that authority	☒	☐	☐	The modified proposal was referred to Sydney Olympic Park Authority for comment - refer to the External Referrals Section (above) of this report for further details of the response.
b) The council of the LGA in which it is proposed the development will be carried out	☒	☐	☐	Auburn City Council has undertaken the assessment of the proposal and refers it to the Joint Regional Planning Panel - Sydney West, for determination.
b1) The council of each LGA adjoining the LGA in which it is proposed the development will be carried out if the development proposed could have a significant impact on	☐	☐	☒	The site does not share any physical boundaries with another Local Government Area and will not have any significant detrimental impact on those which adjoin across Homebush Bay.
c) to e) (Repealed).				
2) The consent authority must not determine the application until:	☒	☐	☐	Submissions from public authorities have been considered in the External Referrals Section (above).
a) The views of the public or other authorities consulted have been received, or				
b) A period of 28 days has elapsed since those views were sought.	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 15 Temporary Uses *1) The consent authority may consent to any use of a site which is not consistent with the planning objectives for the Homebush Bay Area for a limited period if the consent authority is satisfied the use will not prejudice the eventual development of the Homebush Bay Area in accordance with the rest of this plan* *2) Before granting consent to such a use, the consent authority must be satisfied that:* *a) Appropriate arrangements have been made for the reinstatement of the site after its use in accordance with the consent so that it may be used in accordance with the rest of this plan* *b) The use will be limited to such period as the consent authority stipulates* *c) The use will not adversely affect any existing use or permissible development in accordance with this plan on other sites within the Homebush Bay Area* *d) The use will not have any detrimental effects on the natural environment*	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	The proposed development does not constitute a temporary development.
Clause 16 Master plans (1) Development consent must not be granted for development on land edged red on the map marked Sydney REP No 24 - Homebush Bay Area - Amendment No 2 – Map 4" unless: (a) There is a master plan for the subject land (b) The consent authority has taken the master plan into consideration, and (c) The development is consistent with the master plan (2) The Minister may waive compliance with the requirements of this clause because of the minor nature of the development concerned, the adequacy of the planning controls that apply to the proposed development or for such other reason as the Minister considers sufficient. (3) This clause does not apply to minor development specified in Schedule 10	 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐	 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	Site and locality specific Master Plans have been prepared. The locality specific Homebush Bay West DCP has been considered in the assessment of this application – refer to detailed assessments below for further information. No Ministerial direction has been received or is required in this instance. The proposal does not constitute a minor development in accordance with Schedule 10.
Clause 18 Services *Before granting consent, the consent authority must be satisfied that development will not commence until arrangements, which are satisfactory to servicing agencies it considers relevant, have been made for the supply of services such as water, sewerage, gas electricity and drainage*	☐	☐	☒	Existing services are available to the site and relevant conditions will be included in any consent to ensure compliance, should the application be recommended for approval.
Clause 19 Floodprone Land *Before granting consent to the carrying out of development on land in the vicinity of Haslam's Creek defined as floodprone on the latest of any appropriate plan or report adopted for the time being by the consent authority for the purposes of this clause, the consent authority must consider:* *a) The findings and recommendations of that report* *b) The impact of the proposed development on flood flows and whether compensatory works should be provided* *c) If land filling is involved, whether compensatory flood storage or other flood mitigation works should be provided* *d) The impact of the development on the ecological significance of Haslam's Creek and Homebush Bay and their associated wetlands and any measures proposed to minimise any adverse impact, such as provision of compensatory wetland habitats*	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 20 Contaminated land *The consent authority just be satisfied that:* *(a) adequate steps have been taken to identify whether the land the subject of the development is contaminated and, if so, whether remedial action needs to be taken* *(b) (Repealed)* *(c) where land to be remediated contains of adjoins land which contains remnants of the natural vegetation, consideration has been given to reinstatement on the land of vegetation of the same kind in a way which will enhance the remaining natural vegetation*	☒ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☒	Relevant investigations into contamination conditions of the specific development area of the subject site have been carried out - refer to the SEPP 55 assessment of this report (above). Suitable landscaping is to be provided as part of the proposal.
Clause 20A Acid sulfate soils *1) Development that is likely to result in the disturbance of more than one tonne of soil, or to lower the water table, on land on which acid sulfate soils are present requires consent.* *2) Before granting consent under this clause, the consent authority must consider:* *a) The adequacy of an acid sulfate soils management plan prepared for the proposed development in accordance with the Acid Sulfate Soils Assessment Guidelines* *b) The likelihood of the proposed development resulting in the discharge of acid waters* *c) Any comments received from DLWC within 21 days of the referral being sent*	☒ ☒ ☒ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	Significant excavation will not be taking place. The lower ground car park is partially underground and partially above ground. The upper level car park is wholly above ground level but ringed by flats. The roof of the upper level car park forms the podium for a large landscape common open space area. Council's Environment and Health Unit has raised no issue or objection to the development on acid sulphate soil impacts. In this regard, an acid sulphate soils management plan prepared by Consulting Earth Scientists will need to be implemented during the development of the site.
Clause 21 Development of major public facilities *Consent authority must::* *a) Ensure that the development proposal has been dealt with in accordance with s79A of the Act as advertised development* *b) d)must assess whether the use of the major public facility will have an adverse impact on adjacent sites in the Homebush Bay Area or on surrounding land*	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	The proposed development does not constitute major public facilities.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 22 Development in environmental conservation areas				The development site is not identified as an environmental conservation area and is currently used for a number of industrial purposes.
1) This clause applies to land within an environmental conservation area (ECA)	☐	☐	☒	
2) The consent authority must not consent to a development in a ECA if that development would reduce significantly the ecological value of that ECA	☐	☐	☒	
3) A person must not fill, clear, drain or dredge any lend, construct a levee on such land or remove or destroy vegetation on any such land without consent	☐	☐	☒	
4) An application for consent under this clause should be forwarded to Director General of NPWS within 14 days	☐	☐	☒	
5) Before granting consent, the consent authority:				
a) Must ensure the development proposal has been dealt with in accordance with s79A of the Act as advertised development	☐	☐	☒	
b) May refuse to grant the application unless the issues listed in Schedule 7 have been adequately addressed	☐	☐	☒	
c) Must take into account:				
i) The recommendations of the Millennium Parklands Concept Plan	☐	☐	☒	
ii) Development consent (ref. no. S/38/3/98) for Millennium Parklands	☐	☐	☒	
d) Must consider consistency with:				
i) SOPA Frog Management Plan	☐	☐	☒	
ii) Any relevant master plan	☐	☐	☒	
iii) Any plan of management adopted by SOPA	☐	☐	☒	
Clause 23 Development near an environmental conservation area				The site is located some 120 metres east of the Millennium Parklands. The proposed development will have no adverse impacts on any environmental conservation area.
In considering an application for development within 30m of an ECA or within 200m for North Newington woodland area, the consent authority	☒	☐	☐	
a) Must take into account:				
i) The effect of the proposed development on the ECA	☐	☐	☒	
ii) The recommendations of the Millennium Parklands Concept Plan	☐	☐	☒	
iii) Development consent (ref. no. S/38/3/98) for Millennium Parklands	☐	☐	☒	
b) Must consider consistency with:				
i) SOPA Frog Management Plan	☐	☐	☒	
ii) Any relevant master plan	☐	☐	☒	
iii) Any plan of management adopted by SOPA	☐	☐	☒	
Clause 24 Protection of heritage items and heritage conservation areas				There are no heritage listed sites situated adjacent or adjoining to the site. The nearby Ralph Symonds building is a heritage listed building under Schedule 5 of the SREP. The subject site is not situated adjacent to or adjoining to the site. The proposed development is not expected to interfere with the Ralph Symonds building.
(4) What must be included in assessing a development application?				
The extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area	☐	☐	☒	
(5) What extra documentation is needed?				
A heritage impact statement addresses at least the issues in subclause (6). Consent authority may decline consent until is has considered a conservation management plan if it considers the development proposed should be assessed with regard to such a plan	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 24 cont. *(6) Minimum issues to be addressed in Heritage Impact Statement:* *(a) For development that would affect a heritage item:* *i) The heritage significance of the item as part of the environmental heritage of the Homebush Bay Area* *ii) The impact that the proposed development will have on the heritage significance of the item and its setting, including any landscape or horticultural features* *iii) The measures proposed to conserve the heritage significance of the item and its setting* *iv) Whether any archaeological site or potential archaeological site would be adversely affected by the proposed development* v) *The extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the form of any historic subdivision*	☐	☐	☒	There are no heritage listed sites situated adjacent or adjoining to the site. The nearby Ralph Symonds building is a heritage listed building under Schedule 5 of the SREP. The subject site is not situated adjacent to or adjoining to the site. The proposed development is not expected to interfere with the Ralph Symonds building.
Clause 24 cont. *(b) For development that would be carried out in a heritage conservation area:* *i) The heritage significance of the heritage conservation area and the contribution which any building, work, relic, tree or place affected by the proposed development makes to this heritage significance.* *ii) The impact the proposal would have on the heritage significance of the conservation area* *iii) The compatibility of any proposed development with nearby original buildings and the character of the heritage conservation area, taking account the size, form scale, orientation, setbacks, materials and detailing of the proposal* *iv) The measures proposed to conserve the significance of the heritage conservation area and its setting* *v) Whether any landscape or horticultural features would be affected by the proposal* *vi) Whether any archaeological site or potential archaeological site would be affected by the proposal* *vii) The extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect any historic subdivision pattern* viii) *The issues raised by any submission received in relation to the proposed development in response to the notification or advertising of the application*	☐	☐	☒	The subject site is not identified as a heritage conservation area.
Clause 25 Advertised Development *Development is advertised development is if comprises or includes the demolition of a heritage item or a building, work, tree or place in a heritage conservation area*	☐	☐	☒	The proposal does not include the demolition of a heritage item and thus is not advertised development. Refer to discussion above.
Clause 26 (Repealed)				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 27 Development affecting places or sites of known or potential Aboriginal heritage significance *Before granting consent for development likely to have an impact on a place or potential place of Aboriginal heritage significance or on an archaeological site of a relic that has Aboriginal heritage significance, the consent authority must:* *(a) Consider a heritage impact statement explaining how the proposal would affect the conservation of the place or site and any relic known or reasonably likely to be located at the place or site* *(b) Except where the proposed development is integrated development, notify the local Aboriginal communities and the Director general of NPWS of its intention to do so and consider any comments received in response within 28 days after the notice was sent*	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	The proposed development will not have any impact upon any identified places or potential places of aboriginal significance or archaeological sites.
Clause 28 Development affecting known or potential historical archaeological sites of relics of non-Aboriginal heritage significance *(1) Before granting consent for development on an archaeological site or potential archaeological site of a relic of non-Aboriginal significance, the consent authority must:* (a) *Consider a heritage impact statement explaining how the proposed development will affect the conservation of the site and any relic known or reasonably likely to be located at the site* *(b) Notify the Heritage Council of its intention to do so and take into consideration any comments received in response within 28 days after the notice was sent* *(2) This clause does not apply if the proposal:* (a) *Does not involve disturbance of below-ground deposits and the consent authority is of the opinion that the heritage significance of any above ground relics would not be adversely affected by the proposal* (b) *Is integrated development*	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	The subject site is not identified as an archaeological or potential archaeological site.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 29 Development in the vicinity of a heritage item *(1) Consent authority must assess the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage item and of any heritage conservation area within which it is situated* *(2) This clause extends to development:* *(a) That may have an impact on the setting of a heritage item, for example, by affecting a significant view to or from the item by overshadowing, or* *(b) That may undermine or otherwise cause physical damage to a heritage item, or* *(c) That will otherwise have any adverse impact on the heritage significance of a heritage item or of any heritage conservation area within which is it situated* *(3) Consent authority may refuse to grant consent unless it has considered a heritage impact statement that will help it assess the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance, visual curtilage and setting of the heritage item* (4) *The heritage impact statement should include details of the size, shape and scale of, setbacks for, and the materials to be used in, any proposed buildings or works and details of any modification that would reduce the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage item*	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒	There are no heritage listed sites situated adjacent or adjoining to the site. The nearby Ralph Symonds building is a heritage listed building under Schedule 5 of the SREP. The subject site is not situated adjacent to or adjoining to the site. The proposed development is not expected to interfere with the Ralph Symonds building. The Ralph Symonds building will eventually be demolished to facilitate further redevelopment of Wentworth Point. This is consistent with the locality and site specific DCPs adopted and the overall planning intentions of the locality.
Clause 30 Development in heritage conservation areas *1) Before granting consent for erection of a building within a heritage conservation area, the consent authority must be satisfied that the features of the proposed building will be compatible with the heritage significance of the heritage conservation area, having regard to the form of, and materials used in, buildings that contribute to the heritage significance of the heritage conservation area* *2) In satisfying itself about those features, the consent authority is to have regard to at least the following:* *a) The pitch and form of the roof* *b) The style, size, proportion and position of the openings for windows or doors* *c) The colour, texture, style, size and type of finish of the materials to be used on the exterior of the building* *d) The landscaped area of the site*	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	The subject site is not located within an identified heritage conservation area.

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005

The subject site is identified as being located within the area affected by the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005. The proposed development raises no issues as no impact on the catchment is envisaged and it is considered that the proposed development is generally consistent with the relevant objectives and requirements of this plan.

The provisions of any Draft Environmental Planning Instruments (EP& A Act s79C(1)(a)(ii))

The subject site is identified as a "Deferred Matter" under the recently made Auburn LEP 2010. There are no draft instruments applicable to the subject development proposal in this instance.

The provisions of any Development Control Plans (EP& A Act s79C(1)(a)(iii))

Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan:

The relevant objectives and requirements of the Homebush Bay West DCP have been considered in the following assessment table:

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part 1 Preliminary				
1.11 Development Application submission requirements				
1.11.1 Scale - Local • Local context sketch plan 1:5000 • Streetscape elevations • Aerial photograph 1:1000 or 1:2000	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	
1.11.2 Scale - Site • Existing site plan 1:500 • Existing site sections 1:500 or 1:200 • Site Analysis 1:500 • Site Plan 1:500 • Shadow diagrams • Landscape plan 1:200 or 1:500 • Terrain model	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
1.11.3 Scale - Building • Floor Plans 1:100 or 1:200 • Elevations 1:100 or 1:200 • Sections 1:100 or 1:200 • Materials and finishes board • Photomontages • Schedules on floor by floor basis for density, number of units and aspects, unit sizes, unit types • Statement of Environmental Effects • Architectural models 1:100 or 1:200	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	A full size architectural model has been provided to assist with the assessment of the initial development application. However, the development application has been modified. A modified model has not been submitted to assist with the assessment. The level of detail is found to be adequate for assessment.
Part 2 Background				
2.3 DCP Objectives				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.1 Identity – create an identifiable character for Homebush Bay West				
i. Retain and enhance views to water, opposite shores and ridges, including vistas along existing and future major east-west streets to the Bay and Rhodes, views from within the precinct north to Parramatta River, west to the Sydney Olympic Parklands and south to the wetlands and Powells Creek	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Optimise the waterfront location by providing continuous foreshore access and links to open space within and surrounding the precinct	☐	☐	☒	The development is not situated on the waterfront of Homebush Bay.
iii. Design streets and public open spaces appropriate to the conditions of the site, particularly in relation to the waterfront, and to the uses	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Retain and enhance the key elements of the urban structure: existing streets, established trees, the formed eastern edge of the peninsula and the maritime focus to Parramatta River	☒	☐	☐	There are no significant trees situated on the site.
v. Build on the structure formed by the site's industrial character by aligning new streets with a grid formed by the subdivision pattern and the Hill Road and waterfront edges	☒	☐	☐	The development is arranged into four separate buildings that follows the street pattern of the locality.
vi. Acknowledge the visual primacy of the waterfront by stepping building heights down from Hill Road to the water	☐	☐	☒	The site is not situated on the waterfront of Homebush Bay.
vii. Retain and enhance Wentworth Park as a public park typical of other point parks on Sydney Harbour	☒	☐	☐	
viii. Designing building heights and massing to enable views to the Millennium Mound as a backdrop to the precinct and to protect views	☒	☐	☐	
2.3.1 Land Uses – accommodate and locate appropriately a range of uses within Homebush Bay West				
i. Create a maritime precinct with boating and associated commercial and retail uses north of Burroway street	☐	☐	☒	
ii. Provide two neighbourhood nodes including commercial, retail and community uses: one associated with the transport interchange and maritime precinct; and a smaller one in the southern part of the precinct	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Provide small scale retail and leisure uses adjoining and opposite foreshore parks and plazas, including cafes/outdoor dining, clubs, boatsheds and facilities for water related recreational activities	☒	☐	☐	A small local shop is proposed to be incorporated into the north west corner of the complex facing the Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive intersection.
iv. Provide for active ground floor uses on major east-west streets through flexible building design	☒	☐	☐	The plans show the shell of the shop having an area of 118 square metres.
v. Provide adequate local open space for precinct residents and workers and encourage use of regional open space within Sydney Olympic Parklands	☒	☐	☐	A separate development application will be required for the fit out and use of the shop should the building be approved.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.3 Street and Block Structure – create a street and block structure that optimises legibility, permeability and efficiency				This part is generally more specific to the construction of roads and associated infrastructure.
i. Lay out streets to support the underlying subdivision pattern by aligning east-west streets with property boundaries and north-south streets perpendicular to them	☐	☐	☒	The development follows the street pattern to be built. The development is arranged into 4 separate buildings that follows the street pattern of the locality.
ii. Strengthen Hill Road as the major connector between the water and Sydney Olympic Park and an urban edge to the parkland areas	☐	☐	☒	The site is not situated on Hill Road.
iii. Design a street hierarchy that clearly distinguishes between the role and scale of major and secondary streets, to orient people within the precinct	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Design the major east-west boulevards as 'green fingers' to help break down the scale of the precinct	☐	☐	☒	Extensive landscaping is proposed along the street frontages that will help to break the mass and scale of the development.
v. Provide a major north-south street that creates a new opportunity to link the interior of the precinct to the river visually and physically	☐	☐	☒	The landscaping proposed is supported by Council's Landscape Officer subject to conditions.
vi. Locate streets to capitalize on and enhance views to the bay, the river and other surrounding areas and any landmark features (including the Millennium Marker	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Encourage multiple movement choices for people, cyclists and vehicles by optimizing the connectivity of the street network and minimizing dead end streets	☐	☐	☒	
viii. Optimise the accessibility of the foreshore promenade by connecting it with trafficked streets and pedestrian and cycle ways	☐	☐	☒	
ix. Design block size and shape to increase permeability for pedestrians and cyclists by generally limiting their length to 150 metres. On major streets where a continuous street frontage is required to contribute to commercial and retail activity and blocks are longer, provide through-block pedestrian links at maximum 100 metre intervals	☐	☐	☒	
x. Optimise the number of north-facing apartments by orienting blocks east-west; that is, with their longer dimension to the north	☐	☐	☒	
xi. Design streets to accommodate a mixture of transport modes, including pedestrians, cycles, buses where relevant and moving and parked vehicles	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.4 Open Space Network – create a network of public open spaces that is strongly linked to Sydney Olympic Parklands, the foreshore edge and the water, and provides for a range of recreational activities				
i. Enhance the waterfront character of Homebush Bay West by designing the setback to the waterfront to allow for a variety of spaces and uses, including water-related uses	☐	☐	☒	The development is not situated on the waterfront of Homebush Bay.
ii. Protect and enhance the amenity of foreshore access by linking the foreshore promenade to streets, urban plazas and pocket parks	☐	☐	☒	The development is for a residential flat complex. The building of the roads to service the development is not part of this application.
iii. Contribute to the regional open space network by providing continuous pedestrian and cycle access linking Homebush Bay West to Sydney Olympic Parklands, Bicentennial Park and existing foreshore access routes	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Contribute to the regional pattern of point parks on the harbour and river foreshores by retaining Wentworth Park as public open space	☐	☐	☒	
v. Offer a range of opportunities for recreation and relaxation, and to give 'breathing space' within urban areas, by providing a range of open spaces, including a park at Wentworth Point, three local parks spaced throughout the peninsula, and pocket parks and plazas	☐	☐	☒	A park is earmarked on land situated to the north of Nuvolari Place Road. The development will not adversely impact on the future park.
vi. Design major east-west streets as generously planted boulevards which frame views to the water and create 'green fingers' linking the foreshore and water-related activities to the interior of the precinct	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Establish the importance of the foreshore promenade by designing it as 'one place', with a character established by tree and materials selection which is consistent with landscape initiatives for the wider context of the Sydney Harbour Foreshores	☐	☐	☒	
viii. Provide a sequence of spaces along the promenade that each relate to a major east-west street and provide an activity focus at the water's edge	☐	☐	☒	
ix. Design streets, parks and plazas with high amenity and high quality	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.5 Accessibility – increase and enhance the opportunities for pedestrians and cyclists to access the precinct and to move safely and comfortably within the public domain				
i. Consolidate publicly accessible facilities including any new community uses within the vicinity of the ferry / bus interchange	☐	☐	☒	
ii. Create a maritime precinct with associated commercial and retail uses north of Burroway Street, linked to the foreshore and open space network	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Create a neighbourhood node including commercial, retail and community uses in the southern part of the precinct	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Design streets to accommodate a future bus route through the centre of the precinct	☐	☐	☒	
v. Minimise the potential for conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists through the design of footpaths, bicycle lanes, through block links, streetscape design, medians and kerb ramps, and by minimising the number of vehicular crossings over footpaths	☐	☐	☒	
vi. Encourage activity in and surveillance of streets by providing for active ground floor uses on major east-west streets	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Locate and design buildings to provide passive surveillance of all public spaces	☒	☐	☐	All four buildings are presented to the street frontages to permit passive surveillance of the public spaces.
viii. Provide publicly accessible facilities and small scale retail adjoining and opposite foreshore parks and plazas, including cafes / outdoor dining and facilities for recreational activities relating to the water	☒	☐	☐	A small local shop is proposed to be incorporated into the north west corner of the complex facing the Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive intersection. A separate development application will be required for the fit out and use of the shop should the building be approved.
ix. Provide a pedestrian and cycle bridge between Homebush Bay West and Rhodes Peninsula subject to determination in transport studies and appropriate funding arrangements	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.6 Sustainability – Incorporate ESD principles into all stages of design including the design of public spaces, block and site layout and built form				
i. Design blocks to deliver efficient subdivision and optimize north orientation for buildings, to minimise overshadowing and the negative impacts of wind on the public domain, to mitigate the visual impact of large scale development on Homebush Bay, and to define and appropriately frame parks and plazas	☒	☐	☐	The site is rectangular in shape and is large enough to permit an appropriate sized building with massing that will fit the provisions of the development control plan.
ii. Control the quality of water entering Homebush Bay through the use of integrated water management strategies	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Conserve water by minimising stormwater runoff, planting appropriate indigenous species with low irrigation needs, matching water quality with its intended use and using water saving devices	☒	☐	☐	Landscaping on site is supported by Council's Landscape Technical Officer as previously stated.
iv. Promote ecological outcomes including shade and habitat by dedicating a significant proportion of the waterfront setback to riparian planting with a mix of species	☐	☐	☒	
v. Control potential impacts on air quality by minimising car dependency, encouraging pedestrian and cycle movement and promoting the use of public transport	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Minimise energy consumption by designing for daylight access and natural ventilation, passive heating and cooling and alternative energy sources	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Retain the embodied energy in buildings by designing them as 'long life loose fit' that can be readily adapted for changing uses and are easily maintained	☒	☐	☐	
viii. Minimise resource depletion by selecting environmentally sustainable building materials in both the public and private domains, and by providing facilities for recycling	☒	☐	☐	The materials to be used in the development include:- Brickwork Type 1:- Face brick Bowral Blue. Brickwork Type 2:- Ceramic glazed face brickwork. Colour to be Chilling Black. Brickwork Type 3:- Smashing Blue. Brickwork Type 4:- Enchanting Yellow. Cladding:- Steel cladding Alucobond Smoke Silver Metallic. Cladding:- Composite cladding system to walls or soffits. Colour to be PF1 uno. Capping:- Prefinished Coating CL1. Paint finishes will include 'Vivid white, Dulux Ferrodor "St Enoch Grey" and pigmented stain finish to match Nawkaw Pebble.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.7 Built Form – provide sensitive and high quality architectural and landscape design that contributes positively to the character of the public domain				
i. Distribute and design built form to define and enhance the spatial quality of streets, open spaces and the foreshore by aligning buildings to streets and to the edges of parks and plazas	☒	☐	☐	The complex is aligned to the road frontages. The complex is divided into four separate buildings with each building facing a particular road. The breaks provided reduce the scale, mass and bulk of the development.
ii. Optimise sun access to streets and to public open spaces by minimizing building bulk, ensuring adequate building separation and orienting built form appropriately	☒	☐	☐	The development is broken into four separate buildings which minimises building bulk and massing to the street frontages.
iii. Encourage high quality landscape design of public spaces, of the interface between public spaces and private development and within new development	☒	☐	☐	The landscaping has been assessed as being satisfactory subject to conditions as previously described.
iv. Encourage high quality architectural design of all new development	☒	☐	☐	
v. Promote a series of public open spaces related to the waterfront setting which provide a high level of amenity for users, an attractive setting for adjoining development and which visually and spatially link the public domain of Homebush Bay West with its context, including the foreshore of Rhodes Peninsula	☐	☐	☒	The development is not situated on the waterfront of Homebush Bay.
vi. Enhance the visibility and usability of foreshore public space both from within the precinct and from the water by designing the termination of major east-west streets as parks or plazas connecting to the foreshore promenade and water related activity nodes	☐	☐	☒	
2.3.8 Housing Choice – support opportunities for a diverse community by promoting workplace and housing choice				
i. Encourage long life loose fit buildings with a high level of adaptability over time as uses change, particularly on major east-west streets	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Accommodate changing needs of the resident population by designing flexible apartment layouts	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Provide accessible working and living environments for people with disabilities, older people and for prams and strollers	☒	☐	☐	There are 323 units in the development. Of that figure, 76 are to be designated as "Adaptable units" which represents 23.5% of the total number of units in the development. There is an adequate number of adaptable units in the development.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3.9 Residential Amenity - provide a high level of residential amenity, including outdoor spaces as well as within apartments i. Support the amenity and privacy needs of their occupants by providing apartments of appropriate size and configuration	☐	☐	☐	
ii. Optimise the number of apartments, their living spaces and private outdoor spaces which benefit from sun access	☒	☐	☐	The applicant has stated that buildings have been orientated to maximise solar access but also take advantage of the view amenity. The applicant further states that due to the orientation of the block, solar access is limited to approximately 70% of the units having living areas achieving the minimum 2 hours solar access and 68% of private open space areas for each of the units receiving 2 hours solar access.
iii. Provide attractive and comfortable communal open space areas by designing them to accommodate a range of different uses and be easily accessed from buildings	☒	☐	☐	The common open space will be internal to the development and is easily accessible from all four buildings.
iv. Integrate planting in internal courtyard areas with podium structures to optimize opportunities for large trees for shade, outlook and privacy	☒	☐	☐	The common open space sits across the roof of the car park. Hence the car park roof forms a podium. The landscape plan provides an array of planting solutions to the internal courtyard space.
v. Promote privacy from the street, particularly for ground floor apartments, by providing landscaped garden spaces within the setback zone.	☒	☐	☐	
2.4.1 Land Uses	☒	☐	☐	The proposal is for residential flat development with an attached shop at the corner of Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive.
2.4.2 Streets and Blocks	☒	☐	☐	
2.4.3 Open Space Network	☒	☐	☐	The site will face a possible future open space to be situated on the northern side of Nuvolari Place Road. The development will not adversely impact on that facility should it be constructed.
2.4.4 Building Height and Massing	☒	☐	☐	The building height is satisfactory for approval. The development is arranged so that the development takes the form of 2 x 8 storey buildings and 2 x 4 storey buildings. The complex has satisfactory height and massing. However it is acknowledged that the applicant will be relaying on some street setback encroachments to achieve a design solution to all four streets.
2.4.5 Precinct Structure	☒	☐	☐	
Part 3 Precinct Controls & General Controls				
3.1 Public Domain Systems				
3.1.1 Pedestrian Network i. Provide a continuous pedestrian network through the precinct, along streets and through open spaces,	☒	☐	☐	The ground floor apartments along the external facades have direct street level access. This helps to reinforce the

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	connected with and including the foreshore promenade				pedestrian network in the locality.
ii.	Optimise the number of possible journeys between destinations with an efficient and regular block layout	☒	☐	☐	
iii.	Enhance connections to the regional pedestrian network by linking to the Sydney Olympic Parklands path system at the north western foreshore boundary of the precinct, and to the Bicentennial Park path system and Powells Creek at the southern end of the peninsula foreshore	☒	☐	☐	
iv.	Provide a continuous foreshore promenade. Implement management strategies consistent with masterplan conditions to minimise potential conflicts between continuous pedestrian access and boat movement between dry stack area and the Bay within the maritime precinct	☐	☐	☒	
v.	Provide a clear alternative route for those times when continuous foreshore access is interrupted	☐	☐	☒	
vi.	Locate a pedestrian / cycle bridge linking Homebush Bay West and Rhodes peninsula as indicated on the plan	☐	☐	☒	
vii.	Locate pedestrian crossings to support pedestrian movement between destinations	☐	☐	☒	
viii.	Consider pedestrian movement when designing major building entries and through-block links	☒	☐	☐	There are two pedestrian entries in the development. The main one is located on Savona Drive and the second one is located on Monza Boulevard. The pedestrian entry point is not from an east to west road being Baywater Drive and or Nuvolari Place Road.
ix.	Provide paved footpaths in accordance with the street design guidelines in the Public Domain Manual	☒	☐	☐	The landscape plans provide indicative suggestion that the footpaths at the front of the site will be paved.
x.	Ensure that publicly accessible parks and plazas are contiguous with and fully accessible from pedestrian routes	☐	☐	☒	
xi.	Provide pedestrian routes which benefit from high levels of casual surveillance (overlooking from buildings, from the water, from adjacent well-trafficked areas)	☒	☐	☐	The internal pedestrian routes and the common open space will have appropriate level of surveillance from the buildings.
xii.	Provide clear and direct pedestrian routes by designing them with good lines of sight to minimise concealment	☒	☐	☐	
xiii.	Design appropriate lighting for publicly accessible areas for their level of night-time use	☒	☐	☐	
xiv.	Provide kerb ramps at all intersections in accordance with the Public Domain Manual	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.1.2 Cycle Network				
i. Provide a cycle network through the streets	☐	☐	☒	The proposal incorporates visitor bicycle parking at the entrances to the development. Secure resident bicycle parking facilities is provided at ground level along the eastern side of the car park (Ground level parking area).
ii. Provide dedicated cycle lanes along Hill Road in both directions.	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Design intersections and crossings along dedicated cycle routes that prioritise cyclists' safety and convenience	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Provide a recreational shared pedestrian and cycle path along the foreshore promenade at a minimum width of 3.5 metres	☐	☐	☒	
v. Connect the foreshore cycle path to cycleways within the Sydney Olympic Parklands and enhance access to the connection at the southern end of the peninsula	☐	☐	☒	
vi. Provide a road cycle lane on the major east-west street from Hill Road to link with the proposed pedestrian bridge	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Separate cycle and pedestrian routes through Wentworth Park	☐	☐	☒	
viii. Provide lockable bicycle storage at neighbourhood / maritime centres and in publicly accessible facilities including at the waterfront	☐	☐	☒	
ix. Design cycle paths and parking to minimum Austroads design standards	☒	☐	☐	
3.1.3 Public Transport				
i. Provide convenient pedestrian connections to the Homebush ferry wharf and bus interchange from streets and through public open space	☒	☐	☐	Public transport will be easily accessible from the site.
ii. Locate bus stops at or near activity nodes, including the two neighbourhood / commercial centres and to serve major pedestrian / cycle entries to the Parklands from Hill Road	☐	☐	☒	Some of the provisions stated here relate more to the design of subdivisions and associated infrastructure works which is not proposed in this application.
iii. Enhance the amenity and safety of the interchange by providing shelter, seating, lighting and signage	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Design subdivision layouts and building designs that encourage and are supportive of walking, cycling and the use of public transport	☐	☐	☒	
v. Consider travel demand management mechanisms and features that will minimise the demand for travel and the use of cars, including: ▪ - parking requirements designed to discourage car use in areas with good public transport access ▪ - provision of adequate end-trip facilities for cyclists (such as secure bicycle storage and shower facilities in commercial buildings) ▪ - suitable provision for taxis	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Ensure designated streets for proposed bus route are designed for adequate turning by buses	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Provide a pedestrian / cycle bridge located generally in the area and on the alignment illustrated (p27)	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.1.4 Vehicle Network and Parking				
i. Support the principles of permeability and legibility for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians which are embodied in the Structural Design Framework street and block layout	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Provide at least one major east-west street within each major landholding to break up the large scale of the precinct and enable streetscape treatment which makes different areas distinct and legible	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Provide vehicle access to the foreshore, including foreshore streets and areas of parking where possible	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Ensure that the street network offers a choice of routes and promotes good circulation, by minimising discontinuities and dead ends	☐	☐	☒	
v. Provide for public car parking on streets or within buildings, except for limited parking associated with boating activity within the maritime precinct	☒	☐	☐	Public car parking is approved to be constructed on the streets surrounding the development.
vi. Where areas of parking are proposed on Hill Road, limit them to areas where they relate to pedestrian entry points to Sydney Olympic Parklands	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Provide a high level of amenity and quality streetscape design, including planting of street trees, consistent with convenient vehicle access, parking and turning	☒	☐	☐	
viii. Refer to Section 3.2 for detailed design guidelines for streets	☐	☐	☒	
3.1.5 Land and Water Connections				
i. Provide opportunities for land-water interface at the end of major east-west streets	☐	☐	☒	The site is not situated on a foreshore area. Hence much of this Part will not apply to this development.
ii. Design activity nodes and recreational areas to consider views from the water and opposite shores	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Provide a range of public open space types: ▪ promenade ▪ waterfront riparian vegetation area ▪ point park ▪ urban plazas and pocket parks ▪ three larger parks, two of minimum 2000m^2 and one of minimum 1000m^2	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Integrate water management into the design of foreshore spaces	☐	☐	☒	
v. Design sea walls to absorb wave energy and to maximise the habitat for the greatest possible range of local inter-tidal organisms	☐	☐	☒	
vi. Refer to the Public Domain Manual for specific character guidelines and controls for foreshore areas	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.1.6 Landscape i. Design and manage the public domain and adjoining uses to recognise, facilitate and encourage active use of the public space at appropriate times	☒	☐	☐	The development application was referred to Council's Landscape Architect for comment who has raised no objections to the proposed development subject to conditions of consent. In this regard:- Nature strip plantings are to be retained as Ficus Macrocarpa "Var Hillii" – Hills Weeping Fig without a tree protection zone. The landscape plans should be incorporated into any consent that may be issued.
ii. Provide a landscape framework which reflects the different scale and function of public streets and functions by using species and spacing in accordance with the street sections in Section 3.2 of this DCP and Section DF of the Public Domain Manual	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Contribute to a sense of identity for the precinct as a whole by recognising and reflecting the linear and generally flat quality of the peninsula	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Provide visual continuity with the context by: ▪ designing and selecting materials that complement other areas, particularly foreshore areas, in Homebush Bay ▪ planning vegetation to complement the habitat qualities of the adjoining Millennium Parklands	☒	☐	☐	
v. Enhance the amenity of footpaths by designing street layouts and selecting trees to recognise seasonal shade and solar access needs	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Within waterfront setbacks, dedicate minimum 30% of the 30 metre setback to riparian planting for ecological outcomes. Elsewhere, limit lower level planting to plazas and parks and to the central median of east-west streets	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Optimise sustainable selection and deployment of materials, management of waste and stormwater in the public domain, and biodiversity benefits of plant selection. Refer to Sections 2.2.6 and 4 of the Public Domain Manual	☒	☐	☐	
viii. Design and construct streets to create conditions favourable to tree planting and for the long term health of trees in accordance with the Public Domain Manual	☐	☐	☒	
3.1.7 Public Domain Elements Footpath/pedestrian area pavement i. Provide a hard wearing, cost effective and practically maintainable surface that reinforces the continuity of public domain access and is compatible with the context of Homebush, Sydney Olympic Parklands and Millennium Park	☒	☐	☐	The landscape plans show a footpath to be constructed around the perimeter of the site. Indicative plans are provided showing the public footpath. Generally, public domain works are not included in this application but it is noted that some changes to the approved works will be occurring such as:- a) Modify landscaping and on street car parking along a section of Monza Boulevard to permit the construction of a vehicle access way into and out of the development and permit the construction of a garbage truck loading zone.
ii. Provide a hierarchy of pavement surfaces reflecting the pedestrian significance of different public spaces	☒	☐	☐	
Vehicular pavement iii. Provide a safe and hard wearing surface for vehicle movements	☒	☐	☐	
iv. For shared vehicle / pedestrian zones, provide a suitable surface that				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
denotes shared priority	☒	☐	☐	b) Modifying some works along Nuvolari Place Road such as addition of extra on street car parking and modify landscaping.
Kerbs and gutters				
v. Apply a standard kerb and gutter treatment over the whole precinct to provide consistency in defining the pedestrian / vehicular junction of roads and footpaths	☒	☐	☐	
Street and park furniture				
vi. Select furniture which is robust, easily maintained, coordinated, and appropriate to its context. The Public Domain Manual nominates a palette established in the Homebush Parklands Elements for use through the Millennium Parklands and non-urban core areas of Sydney Olympic Park	☒	☐	☐	Landscape works and footpath works will be undertaken within the development. The pavement finishes are depicted on the Materials Palette Drawing Number DA011 Issue C dated 28 July 2010 and prepared by AECOM. Various materials to be used range from gravel surfaces, timber, concrete pavers and water features. The materials to be used are appropriate for the development.
vii. Locate furniture as part of a coordinated design scheme for the public domain component in question, according to principles set out in Section 4 of the Public Domain Manual	☒	☐	☐	Feature walls, shallow water devices and shade structures are to be incorporated into the development.
Lighting				
viii. Provide vehicular street lighting to RTA and Austroads standards as specified in the Public Domain Manual	☐	☐	☒	Street lighting is not proposed.
ix. Provide an appropriate level of pedestrian lighting to ensure security and contribute to the legibility of streets and through block links	☐	☐	☒	
x. Coordinate pedestrian lighting in streets throughout the precinct	☐	☐	☒	
xi. Design lighting for path accessways through parks in response to the level of use and safety considerations	☐	☐	☒	
xii. Minimise the impact of lighting on residential dwellings	☐	☐	☒	
xiii. Design lighting to highlight public art elements and significant trees in individual plazas or parks, and provide for lighting major avenues for special events or festivals	☐	☐	☒	
Fences, barriers and level changes				
xiv. Reinforce connectivity and maximise visual continuity by minimising the use of fences and barriers	☐	☐	☒	
xv. Optimise opportunities to use the sea wall edge for seating, while also providing 'gaps' for viewing by wheelchair users	☐	☐	☒	
Signage				
xvi. Locate information signage in accordance with the Parklands Elements Manual to include orientation, circulation, destination, regulation and interpretive signs	☐	☐	☒	
xvii. Use street signage in accordance with Auburn Council's requirements for public streets	☐	☐	☒	
3.1.8 Services Infrastructure and Stormwater Management				
Services infrastructure				
i. Reduce visual intrusion and enhance				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
aerial amenity for street trees by undergrounding overhead services to major street corridors	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Integrate undergrounding of services and infrastructure in new development	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Minimise the impact of service corridors and service access covers by: ▪ Liaising with service authorities to determine renewal or amplification requirements and incorporating these works into programming prior to pavement renewal ▪ providing common texture and shape to electricity service covers (i.e. during upgrade projects) ▪ providing lids to Telstra pits with paving infill to match adjoining pavement	☒	☐	☐	
Stormwater drainage iv. Integrate stormwater drainage with streetscape design by ▪ providing a common theme to all stormwater inlet sump and channel lids / grates to paved areas ▪ connecting rooftop downpipe to underground stormwater in public domain upgrade works ▪ incorporating natural disposal and surface drainage techniques, including porous paving, where possible to urban spaces and open spaces ▪ incorporating water sensitive urban design and technology to treatment of road stormwater runoff ▪ incorporating porous pavements and onsite detention to off-street at-grade carpark areas to reduce urban stormwater runoff	☒	☐	☐	Generally, stormwater drainage and storm water management is satisfactory or can be made satisfactory. There are suitable conditions provided for stormwater drainage to be attached to any consent that may be issued.
Stormwater Management v. Enable water to re-enter the groundwater system by designing the central medians of major east-west streets and the major north-south street (northern zones) as infiltration zones for road runoff	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Protect the aquatic habitat of Homebush Bay from de-oxygenisation by preventing leaf transport from deciduous trees during autumn months	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Provide for re-use of water, for example by incorporating a water body capable of infiltration or slow release detention in major plaza spaces.	☐	☐	☒	
3.2 Streets				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.1 Hill Road ▪ Uses – Mixed: focus commercial uses close to northern neighbourhood centre and at intersections with major east-west streets ▪ Height – max. 8 storeys ▪ Street Setbacks – 8 metres ▪ Right of Way – 15-20 metres (varies to accommodate extended parkland edge) ▪ Carriageway – 2 travelling lanes, 2 separated dedicated bicycle lanes and 1 parking lane ▪ Footpath – 3.5m with 1m grass verge, east side only ▪ Landscape Character – Asymmetrical treatment with regular street tree planting in the verge on the east (building) side and 'casual' plantings on the west side to reflect the parklands character. Species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan and Sydney Olympic Park Parklands 2002 & Plan of Management	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	The site is not situated on Hill Road.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.2 Major East-West Streets ▪ Uses - Mixed: ground floor commercial required in designated neighbourhood centres	☒	☐	☐	Baywater Road and Nuvolari Place Road are major east to west roads.
▪ Height - max. 8 storeys to within one block (approx. 100m) of waterfront; 6 storeys with 2 storey pop-ups in the final block before the development	☒	☐	☐	A small local shop is proposed to be incorporated into the north west corner of the complex facing the Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive intersection. A separate development application will be required for the fit out and use of the shop should the building be approved. The complex reaches a maximum height of 8 storeys. The site is situated approximately 180 metres or 2 blocks from the waterfront.
▪ **Street Setbacks – 5 metres**	☐	☒	☐	**The setback is 5 metres from both Baywater Drive and Nuvolari Place Road.** **The cantilevered roof element of Buildings A and C encroach into the setback areas by 900 mm.** **There are some balconies and design elements facing north and south that encroach into the 5 metre setback on levels 2, 3, 4 and 5.** **The design element encroachments are considered acceptable.**
▪ Right of Way – min. 25 metres	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 parking lane in each direction; On street bicycle lane on the street linking into the pedestrian bridge; A wide median	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Footpath – 3.5m with 1-1.5m grass verge, both sides	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Landscape Character – A boulevard treatment, with trees in verges on both sides of the street and in the median. Consideration should be given to differentiating east-west streets from each other, for example by using different species in each median. Species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.3 Major North-South Street – North of Burroway Road ▪ Uses – Residential ▪ Height – max 6 storeys ▪ Street Setbacks – 3-4 metres (can vary) ▪ Right of Way – min. 25 metres ▪ Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 angle-parking lane in each direction; Narrow median, treated in two ways: for planting and to enable vehicle manoeuvring when car parking ▪ Footpaths – 2.5m with 1m grass verge ▪ Landscape Character – Trees are planted in and break up parking bays on both sides of the street, and are also located along the median, at approximately 15m spacing. Tree species in the median may differ from the edge species. Species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	The site is situated south of Burroway Road.
3.2.4 Major North-South Street – South of Burroway Road ▪ Uses – Residential ▪ Height – max 6 storeys ▪ **Street Setbacks – 3-4 metres (can vary)** ▪ Right of Way – min. 25 metres ▪ Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 parallel parking lane in each direction; Wide median/linear park ▪ Footpaths – 2.5-5m to accommodate parking extensions, 1m grass verge ▪ Landscape Character – Trees are planted in and break up parking bays on both sides of the street, and are also located along the median, at approximately 15m spacing. The median is planted with large trees, spaced irregularly, and potentially with drifts of native grasses. Species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☒ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The site is situated south of Burroway Road. Monza Boulevard is defined as a major north to south road. The building facing Monza Boulevard is 4 storeys high. The building facing Monza Boulevard is setback 3 metres from the respective road. **There are some balconies and design elements that encroach into the setback area. Some balconies on Level 2 and 3 are setback 2.4 metres from the street.** **There are some design elements facing Monza Boulevard that encroaches 800 mm into the setback area.** **The small encroachments are supported. The encroachments provide an improvement to the finished look of the building. The encroachments are limited to the decorative features such as blade walls and other vertical / horizontal elements.** The footpaths and landscape character within the public domain have been approved by Council.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.5 Secondary East-West Streets ▪ Uses – Residential ▪ Height – max 4 storeys ▪ Street Setbacks – 3 metres ▪ Right of Way – min. 14.5 metres ▪ Carriageway – 2 travelling lanes and 1 parking lane ▪ Footpaths – 2.5-3.5m with 1m grass verge – 5m to accommodate parking extension ▪ Landscape Character – An asymmetrical planting scheme is proposed in response to the street orientation, which results in different sun conditions for the north and south sides of the street. Evergreen trees break up parking bays on the north side at approximately 15m spacings. On the south side deciduous trees are planted at the same spacing but offset with centres between the parking bays. Species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	This part does not apply to the site or development.
3.2.6 Secondary North-South Streets ▪ Uses - Residential	☒	☐	☐	This part applies to Savona Drive. A retail outlet (Shop) is situated on the corner of Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive. The shop will face both road frontages.
▪ Height - max 4 storeys	☒	☐	☐	The building facing Savona Drive is 4 storeys high. There are no pop ups proposed.
▪ **Street Setbacks - 3 metres**	☐	☒	☐	**The building is setback 3 metres from Savona Drive. There are some balconies and design elements that encroach into the setback area. Some balconies on Levels 2 and 5 are setback 2.4 metres from the street.**
▪ Right of Way - min. 14.5 metres ▪ Carriageway - 2 travelling lanes and 1 parking lane or 2 travelling lanes and 2 parking lanes ▪ Footpaths - 2.5m with 1m grass verge - 5m to accommodate parking extensions ▪ Landscape Character - Street trees are planted in parking bays at intervals of 2 parking spaces to provide shade for footpaths and to visually narrow the street. Species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan.	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	**There are some design elements facing Savona Drive that encroaches 800 mm into the setback area.** **Small encroachments are supported. The encroachments provide an improvement to the finished look of the building. The encroachments are limited to the decorative features such as blade wall and other vertical / horizontal elements.** The footpaths and landscape character within the public domain have been approved by Council.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.7 Foreshore Street – One Way ▪ Uses – Mixed, predominantly residential ▪ Height –4 storeys ▪ Waterfront Setbacks – 30 metres ▪ Street Setbacks – can vary from zero for commercial/retail/leisure (café/dining) uses at the end of major east-west streets to min. 3m for residential ▪ Right of Way – 8.5-10 metres ▪ Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 parking lane on the west side ▪ Footpaths – 3m with 1m grass verge ▪ Landscape Character – Street trees in the verge on the west side of the street are planted at approximately 15m spacings; 30% of 30m waterfront setback is to be dedicated to riparian planting for ecological outcomes. Riparian planting is to be located as far as possible to the property boundary but may extend to the promenade verge; Vegetation overhanging the waterway is to be provided along the foreshore in clumps, having a width of between 1-2m, lengths of no less than 10m and spacing at 40m centres; Planting is to support structural diversity, provide a continuous vegetated linkage and use native species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	This part does not apply to the development.
3.2.8 Foreshore Street – Two Way ▪ Uses – Mixed, predominantly residential ▪ Height –4 storeys ▪ Waterfront Setbacks – generally 30 metres except at the termination of major east-west streets where the setback is 20m (see p46) ▪ Street Setbacks – can vary from zero to 3m ▪ Right of Way – 11.5 metres for new development (existing ROW is 10m) ▪ Carriageway – 2 travelling lane and 1 parking lane on the west side, with angle parking bays (max. 5 cars) interspersed with linear park on the east (waterfront) side ▪ Footpaths – 3m with 1m grass verge ▪ Landscape Character – Street trees in the verge on the west side of the street are planted at approximately 15m spacings; 30% of 30m waterfront setback is to be dedicated to riparian planting for ecological outcomes. Riparian planting is to be located as far as possible to the property boundary but may extend to the promenade verge; Vegetation overhanging the waterway is to be provided along the foreshore in clumps, having a width of between 1-2m, lengths of no less than 10m and spacing at 40m centres; Planting is to support structural diversity, provide a continuous vegetated linkage and use native species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	This part does not apply to the development.
3.3 Public Open Spaces				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Public open space is to be provided at a minimum 10% of each precinct site area, and includes:				
▪ A point park at Wentworth Point of approximately 4.8ha including foreshore promenade	☒	☐	☐	An indicative area for a pocket park has been nominated on the submitted plans. This park does not form part of the subject application, but represents the intended location of the park on the adjoining site within the precinct. The location nominated is considered to be satisfactory and is in accordance with the DCP.
▪ Three parks distributed evenly throughout the precinct, including one park on the waterfront for active recreation. Parks at the north and south to have min. area 2000m^2 each, park in the middle of the precinct to be min. 1000m^2	☐	☐	☒	
▪ A 20m wide promenade and foreshore street	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Foreshore parks or plazas terminating major east-west streets and linked to the promenade	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Pocket parks or plazas	☒	☐	☐	
All public open space within the precinct, with the exception of the foreshore promenade is to be dedicated to Auburn Council and embellishment works undertaken by the applicant	☐	☐	☒	
An easement is required to be created in favour of Council to ensure continuous public access to the foreshore promenade	☐	☐	☒	
3.3.1 Foreshore Plazas				
▪ Uses – Mixed with emphasis on restaurant/café and small scale neighbourhood retail	☐	☐	☒	This part does not apply to the development application sought.
▪ Height – 4 storeys with 2 storey pop-ups only on the building alignment to the major east-west street	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Setbacks – Variable – buildings lining the plaza may be set back an additional 5+ metres from the predominant building line along major east-west streets	☐	☐	☒	
▪ Landscape Character – Median and street tree planting is continued into the plaza open space. The design of these spaces and the arrangement of trees may vary, to give each space a different character	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.3.2 Foreshore Linear Parks ▪ Land Dedicated for Public Access – A continuous public accessway is required at the waterfront within a min. 20m min, width dedicated open space ▪ Landscape Character – Plantings of landmark trees at generally 30m spacings will create a consistent structure appropriate to the scale of the built form. Large trees will break up the visual dominance of new development to the waterfront and will provide shade for users of the public domain. The trees will also contribute to a sense of promenade and precinct as 'one place'. Within this structure, detailed promenade and park design is to fulfil the requirements of the Public Domain Manual. 30% of 30m waterfront setback is to be dedicated to riparian planting for ecological outcomes. Riparian planting is to be located as far as possible to the property boundary but may extend to the promenade verge; Vegetation overhanging the waterway is to be provided along the foreshore in clumps, having a width of between 1-2m, lengths of no less than 10m and spacing at 40m centres; Planting is to support structural diversity, provide a continuous vegetated linkage and use native species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	This part does not apply to the development application sought.
3.3.3 Foreshore Plaza, Linear Park and Loop Road ▪ Waterfront Setbacks – refer to diagram at p46 ▪ Landscape Requirements - 30% of 30m waterfront setback is to be dedicated to riparian planting for ecological outcomes. Riparian planting is to be located as far as possible to the property boundary but may extend to the promenade verge; Vegetation overhanging the waterway is to be provided along the foreshore in clumps, having a width of between 1-2m, lengths of no less than 10m and spacing at 40m centres; Planting is to support structural diversity, provide a continuous vegetated linkage and use native species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	This part does not apply to the development application sought.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.3.4 Parks, Pockets Parks and Urban Plazas <u>Large Parks</u> ▪ Uses – various, including structures and unstructured play, and for both local and district users ▪ Access – clear access maximised to adjoining public streets and pedestrian/cycle accessways. Continuous access along/from foreshore promenade. Wentworth Park to provide pedestrian access (paths) through the park to the foreshore and to adjoining streets ▪ Character – green, uncluttered and informal, safe and comfortable, respond to maritime/riverine precinct identity <u>Pocket Parks</u> ▪ Uses – various, including structured and unstructured play ▪ Access – clear access over wide frontage, with min. 30% edge condition adjoining public streets and pedestrian/cycle access ▪ Character – shady and green, uncluttered and informal, safe and comfortable, respond to maritime/riverine precinct identity <u>Plazas and Squares</u> ▪ Uses – public, day and evening, flexible ▪ Access – clear, integrated access with adjoining spaces and buildings ▪ Character – robust maritime, simple and uncluttered, shady but urban	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	This part does not apply to the development application sought.
3.4 Built Form				
3.4.1 Land Uses and Density Objectives ▪ To provide for a neighbourhood focus at the south of the peninsula and a larger neighbourhood centre focussed around the ferry terminal and the intersection of Hill Rd and Burroway Rd, which include non-residential uses ▪ To provide activity areas of small scale retail, outdoor dining and water-related uses along the foreshore ▪ To ensure that development does not exceed the optimum capacity of the development site and the precinct as a whole ▪ To allow adequate public open space to be provided and distributed throughout the peninsula ▪ To support peninsula objectives for a clear, well connected and walkable street layout and efficient block structure	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The floor space ratio and height of the development is considered as being acceptable.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.1 Land Uses and Density Controls i. Provide floor space and public open space for each precinct in the locations specified in Section 2.3 and 2.4 and as follows:	☒	☐	☐	The site is located in Precinct E
Precinct E Total allowable GFA = 65,979	☒	☐	☐	The precinct E permits 65,979 square metres of residential floor space.
Min. com./maritime/educational = 330	☒	☐	☐	The proposal incorporates a shop at the north west corner of the development covering 118 square metres of floor space.
Min. waterfront retail/café dining = 100	☐	☐	☒	
Max. residential = 65,549	☒	☐	☐	The subject site has an area of 16,948 square metres. The adjoining site, (representing the remaining portion of Precinct E) has a total site area of 28,000sqm. The proportionate and appropriate residential floor area distribution between the subject site and the adjoining site should therefore be 37.7% of the permissible residential floor space allocated to the subject site and 62.3% of the total permissible residential floor space allocated to the adjoining site. This would result in a residential floor area of 24,874 square metres for the subject site and 40,838 square metres for the adjoining allotment respectively. The subject development proposes a total residential floor area of approximately 24,874 square metres (figure provided by applicant), representing 37.7% of the total permissible floor area for the precinct. This is satisfactory and within the guideline.
Min. public open space = 5,075	☐	☐	☒	No community centre proposed.
The provision of covenanted space for community uses with neighbourhood centres may be offset against residential floor space	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.2 Building Height Objectives ▪ To ensure future development responds to the desired future character of streets and the precinct as a whole	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To control the impact of new development on Sydney Harbour at Homebush Bay	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To enable view sharing	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To protect the amenity of the foreshore promenade and contiguous public open space	☐	☐	☒	The site is not situated close to or adjacent to the foreshore of Homebush Bay.
▪ To protect views from within Sydney Olympic Parklands to the Millennium Marker, such that it retains its visual dominance on the horizon	☒	☐	☐	The height of the tallest buildings in the development reaches to RL 32.21 which is the same as adjoin development Palermo that has no impact on the protected views.
3.4.2 Building Height Controls & Performance Criteria i. Height in storeys is calculated from the finished footpath of the adjoining street. Where constraints on underground car parking result in a raised ground level for the site AND for its surrounding streets, height is understood to relate to that new ground level	☒	☐	☐	There are four buildings in this development. The building facing Baywater Drive and Nuvolari Place Road (North / South buildings) are 8 storeys high. The buildings facing Monza Boulevard and Savona Drive being the east and west buildings are 4 storeys high.
ii. The maximum overall height for any building, inclusive of lift overruns, services, or any other roof extrusions, is AHD 29; that is, the height of the Millennium Marker	☐	☒	☐	**The height of the tallest buildings in the development reaches to RL 32.21 at the roof level of the plant rooms. This is limited to plant rooms on the roof of Buildings A and C. The variation is limited in nature to a small plant component of the development and generally consistent with other approvals that is not expected to adversely impact on the area. The variation may be supported given the minor nature of the matter.**
iii. 'Ground level' as it refers to storeys means the lowest habitable floor of a building, which may be elevated a maximum of 1.2 metres above finished footpath level over a non-habitable sub-basement podium	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Scale development appropriately to conform to the urban form principles in the Structural Design Framework by complying with the following height requirements for street types and widths: ▪ Hill Road (east side only) 8 storeys ▪ Major east-west streets (including Baywater Drive and Burroway Road) 8 storeys generally, ranging down to 4 storeys at the foreshore edge ▪ Major north-south street 6 storeys ▪ Secondary streets 4 storeys ▪ Foreshore edge within 30 metres of the waterfront (west side only) 4 storeys ▪ Those portions of street-edging buildings which 'return' into a block 4 storeys	☒	☐	☐	The basement car park level rises up to 1.2 metres above the natural ground level. The basement car park is a non habitable floor level. Buildings A and C are 8 storeys high. Buildings B and D are 4 storeys high. The site or building is to be situated on a major east to west street being Baywater Drive. A development of up to 8 storeys would be supported subject to compliance with the relevant planning controls. The site is not situated close to or adjacent to the water of Homebush Bay.
v. Building heights are to achieve built form outcomes that reinforce quality urban and building design	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Optimise accessibility by providing entrances to ground floor commercial and retail uses that are level with the adjoining footpath, where possible	☒	☐	☐	
vii. To enable modulation of the skyline and provide for design flexibility within developments while still maintaining a	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
consistent datum appropriate to the street hierarchy and relationship to the water, building heights may be varied as follows: ▪ buildings of 8 storeys may not be varied ▪ buildings of 6 storeys may be varied by up to 2 additional storeys whose gross floor area is no more than 8% of the total gross floor area of the building ▪ buildings of 4 storeys may be varied by up to 2 additional storeys whose gross floor area is no more than 10% of the total gross floor area of the building				Buildings A and C are 8 storeys high. Buildings B and D are 4 storeys high. There are no pop up floors in this development.
3.4.3 Topography and Site Integration Objectives ▪ To ensure future development responds to the desired future character of streets and the precinct as a whole ▪ To ensure that topography unified the precinct as 'one place' rather than creates divided sites at different levels ▪ To encourage adjacent landowners to consider a joint master plan for sites affected by proposed level changes ▪ To create a 'ridge road' in keeping with the Harbour context	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The landscape design for the development aims to reduce the visual impact of the sub basement car park by introducing stepped landscaped private areas to the front of each ground floor unit.
3.4.3 Topography and Site Integration Controls and Performance Criteria i. The extent of ground level changes is delineated by existing public streets and the 30 metre setback to the foreshore; that is, they may not be raised to create an 'edge' to these spaces ii. Where topography has already been altered on streets, as at Baywater Road, this profile may be continued across into the adjacent development precinct iii. The ground level across the whole area may be raised by a maximum of 4.5 metres where parking is wholly underground (that is, no sub-basement parking) or 3 metres where there is sub-basement parking. Sub-basement parking may protrude above ground to a maximum height of 1.5 m metres iv. Consider the continuation of any changes in ground level across adjacent sites when proposing changes to the topography v. Locate roads, not buildings, on the highest part(s) of the new ground level to optimise the directness of visual and physical connections to the water and surrounding shores	☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒	The ground level is raised by a maximum of 1.2 metres to include the sub basement parking.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.4 Building Depth Objectives ▪ To enable view sharing from apartments and views of the sky from the public domain ▪ **To optimise residential amenity in terms of natural ventilation and daylight access to internal spaces** ▪ **To provide for dual aspect apartments**	☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	**There are 142 dual aspect units being the units that face two directions. This represents 43.9% of the total number of units that are dual aspect.** **Residential amenity for many apartments is good but there are a number of units that will have less in terms of direct sunlight penetration. Approximately 19.5% of the units face the south and will receive little if any solar penetration year round due to their orientation.** **As previously mentioned the proposed design is compliant with the DCP built form provisions and it is considered in this instance that a variation is acceptable and may be supported.** <u>Skylights:</u> Skylights are proposed for the top floor apartments but the light captured does not provide the primary form of light to the units in question. The skylights will assist in the provision of some additional light into a large majority of the top floor units.
3.4.4 Building Depth Performance Criteria **i. Provide opportunities for cross ventilation and daylight access by limiting the depth of residential building envelopes to 22m (maximum 18m glass line to glass line)** **ii. Maximise cross ventilation and daylight access by providing a minimum of 50% of apartments with openings in two or more external walls of different orientation** iii. Optimise the environmental amenity for single aspect apartments by orienting them predominantly north, east or west iv. Promote sustainable practices for commercial floors by limiting their depth above podium level to 25m	☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	☒ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	**The building depth for all buildings varies but reaches and or exceeds 21 metres in some portions of the development affecting numerous units. As previously mentioned this is considered acceptable.** **43.9% of apartments in the development have openings in two or more external walls of different orientation. As previously mentioned this is considered acceptable.**

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.5 Building Separation Objectives ▪ To ensure that new development is scaled to support the desired precinct character, with built form distributed to enable views through the precinct to the water and surrounding hills ▪ To provide visual and acoustic privacy for residents in new development and in any existing development ▪ To control overshadowing of adjacent properties and private or shared open space ▪ To allow for the provision of open space of suitable size and proportions for recreational use by building occupants ▪ To provide open space areas within blocks for landscaping, including tree planting, where site conditions allow	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	An internal common courtyard is proposed that has adequate proportions and dimensions for passive and active uses for residents.
3.4.5 Building Separation Performance Criteria *3.4.5 Building Separation Performance Criteria* i. For buildings up to 4 storeys, provide: ▪ 12m between habitable rooms / balcony edges ▪ **9m between habitable rooms / balcony edges and non-habitable rooms** ▪ 6m between non-habitable rooms ii. Design buildings at the intersections of Hill Road and major east-west streets with minimum building separation at podium level to create a street wall, urban character iii. Where an upper level setback creates a terrace, apply the building separation control for the storey below.	 ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☒	 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	 ☒ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☐	The complex is arranged into 4 separate buildings consisting of 2 x 8 storey buildings and 2 x 4 storey buildings. The minimum setbacks should be 9 metres. The setbacks are considered to be satisfactory for addressing privacy. The setback between buildings is 9.2 to 10.8 metres. Given the building arrangement of 8 storeys, 4 storeys, 8 storeys and 4 storeys, it is considered appropriate to use the setbacks for (Buildings up to 4 storeys). Privacy between units is good due to the presence of privacy screens where required and placement of windows in suitable locations. Privacy is assessed as satisfactory. Adequate separation is provided between the building elements which are aligned to the streets that surround the site. A large internal courtyard is to be provided that generally provides appropriate setbacks between the four building elements.
3.4.6 Street Setbacks Objectives ▪ To establish the spatial proportions of streets in accordance with the urban form/street hierarchy principles ▪ To reinforce the threshold between public and private space by providing a transition from the street to the building ▪ To achieve visual privacy to apartments from the street ▪ To provide sufficient space for lobbies or foyers, and for individual ground floor apartments ▪ To support streetscape objectives by allowing for a landscaped setting for buildings	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.6 Street Setbacks Performance Criteria				
i. Create an urban character, provide consistent street edge definition and enhance the potential for retail and street fronting activities, by:				
▪ establishing street setbacks on Hill Road and major east-west streets (excluding foreshore plaza areas) as build-to lines for a minimum 70% of the length of the building façade	☒	☐	☐	
▪ This excludes the top two floors, which may be set back from the build-to line	☐	☐	☒	The top floor of Blocks A and C have a smaller foot print than the floors below.
ii. For buildings on Hill Road, provide an 8 metre street setback	☐	☐	☒	The top floor of Blocks A and C have greater setbacks to break the scale and bulk of the complex.
iii. For buildings on major east-west streets, provide a 5 metre setback	☒	☐	☐	A street setback of 5 metres is provided at ground level on the east to west streets.
iv. Support the linear park character envisaged for the major north-south street by providing a minimum 4 metre setback	☐	☐	☒	
v. Create a residential character for buildings on secondary streets by providing a minimum 3 metre setback	☒	☐	☐	A street setback of 3 metres is provided at ground level on the north to south streets excluding overhangs.
vi. Protect the amenity and public space character of the foreshore by providing a minimum 30 metre setback to the waterfront, except at the termination of east-west streets where a 20 metre setback is allowed to a maximum extent of 25 metres	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Where variable height in excess of the height controls is permitted (see 3.4.2 Heights above), maintain the overall height datum established for streets by providing minimum 3 metre setbacks to the topmost level(s) of the building	☐	☐	☒	The maximum height permitted is 29 metres AHD equivalent to the height of the Millennium Marker. <u>Street Encroachments</u>:
viii. Contribute to building expression, environmental design solutions, and opportunities for activating the street, by allowing balconies and ground floor terraces to extend forward of the street setback line by a maximum of 600mm in accordance with 3.4.7 Building Articulation below.	☒	☐	☐	**The buildings facing Monza Boulevard and Savona Drive are setback 3 metres from the north / south streets. However some balconies encroach into the setback area by 600 mm creating a setback as close as 2.4 metres from the roads.** **There are balconies on Levels 2, 3 and 5 of the development that encroach into the setback area.** **There are some design elements facing east and west that encroach to 800 mm into the setbacks. As previously stated, the design elements may be retained as they add interest to the finished look of the building. The encroachments are limited to some blade walls and some vertical and horizontal design elements.** There are some design elements and balconies facing north and south that encroach into the 5 metre setback by 600 mm.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.7 Building Articulation Objectives ▪ To provide modelled building facades appropriately scaled for the building use and desired street character ▪ To provide useable private external spaces which are integrated with internal spaces ▪ To ensure buildings respond to environmental conditions such as noise, sun, wind and views ▪ To provide for casual surveillance of public spaces ▪ To establish the relationship of the building – its entries and openings – with the street	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
3.4.7 Building Articulation Performance Criteria **i. Balconies and ground floor terraces may extend forward of the street setback line by a maximum of 600mm across a maximum 50% the building frontage**	☐	☒	☐	**The buildings facing Monza Boulevard and Savona Drive are setback 3 metres from the north / south streets. However some balconies encroach into the setback area by 600 mm creating a setback as close as 2.4 metres from the roads.** **There are balconies on Levels 2, 3 and 5 of the development that encroach into the setback area.** **There are some design elements facing east and west that encroach to 800 mm into the setbacks.** **As previously stated, the design elements may be retained as they add interest to the finished look of the building. The encroachments are limited to some blade walls and some vertical and horizontal design elements.**
ii. Enhance an active street environment and promote a sense of individual ownership, by providing individual entry to at least 75% of all ground floor apartments	☒	☐	☐	There are some balconies facing north and south that encroach 600 mm into the setback area.
iii. Balance opportunities for overlooking of streets and for attractive outlooks with considerations of visual and acoustic privacy, for example by: ▪ orienting private open space towards the street, Homebush Bay and Parramatta River ▪ using noise barriers and privacy screens	☒	☐	☐	The cantilevered roof element of Buildings A and C also encroach into the setback areas by up to 900 mm. The cantilevered roof in its current form is acceptable in appearance and style.
iv. Optimise amenity and comfort for residents by designing building articulation elements appropriate to the building orientation, for example vertical or horizontal sun shading devices	☒	☐	☐	
Part 4 Detailed Design Guidelines				
4.1 Site Configuration				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.1.1 Deep Soil Zones Objectives ▪ To assist with management of the water table ▪ To assist with management of water quality ▪ To improve the amenity of developments through retention and/or planting of large and medium size trees	☒	☐	☐	
4.1.1 Deep Soil Zones Performance Criteria i. A minimum of 15 percent of the private open space area of a site is to be a deep soil zone. Where there is no capacity for water infiltration, stormwater treatment measures must be integrated with the design of the residential flat building ii. Optimise the provision of consolidated deep soil zones by locating basement and sub-basement car parking within the building footprint so as not to extend into street setback zones iii. Optimise the extent of deep soil zones beyond the site boundaries by locating them contiguous with the deep soil zones of adjacent properties iv. Promote landscape health by supporting a rich variety of vegetation type and size v. Increase the permeability of paved areas by limiting the area of paving and/or using pervious paving materials	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	A total of 1,690 square metres of private open space at ground level is provided in the landscape setbacks. Basement car parking is contained within the building footprint and does not encroach on the landscaped setbacks. Permeable paving has been maximised in the deep soil zone. The level one common open space area will be a 1.2 metre minimum deep soil zone and will measure 913 square metres. This calculates out as being 16.5% of the site.
4.1.2 Fences and Walls Objectives ▪ To define the edges between public and private land ▪ To define the boundaries between areas within the development having different functions or owners ▪ To provide privacy and security ▪ To contribute to the public domain	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.1.2 Fences and Walls Performance Criteria i. Clearly delineate the private and public domain without compromising safety and security by:				The fence elements facing the street are to include solid elements such as planter boxes.
▪ designing fences and walls which provide privacy and security while not eliminating views, outlook, light and air	☒	☐	☐	The fence elements have a satisfactory appearance. The landscape strategy is to minimise planter box and masonry walls by berming and tiering the planting.
▪ limiting the length and height of retaining walls along street frontages	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Contribute to the amenity, beauty and useability of private and communal open spaces by incorporating some of the following in the design of fences and walls:- benches and seats, planter boxes, pergolas and trellises, barbeques, water features, composting boxes and worm farms	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Retain and enhance the amenity of the public domain by:				
▪ avoiding the use of continuous lengths of blank walls at street level	☒	☐	☐	High walls are minimised. Fences are integrated into the landscape design.
▪ using planting to soften the edges of any raised terraces to the street, such as over sub basement car parking, and reduce their apparent scale	☒	☐	☐	
▪ where sub basement car parking creates a raised terrace (up to 1.2 metres higher than footpath level) for residential development to the street, ensuring that any fencing to the terrace is maximum 50% solid to transparent	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Select durable materials, which are easily cleaned and are graffiti resistant	☒	☐	☐	
4.1.3 Landscape Design Objectives ▪ To add value to residents' quality of life within the development in the form of privacy, outlook and views	☒	☐	☐	Landscaping on site has been assessed by Council's Landscape Technical Officer as satisfactory subject to conditions.
▪ To provide habitat for native indigenous plants and animals	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To improve stormwater quality and reduce quantity	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To improve the microclimate and solar performance within the development	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To improve urban air quality	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To provide a pleasant outlook	☒	☐	☐	
4.1.3 Landscape Design Performance Criteria i. Improve the amenity of open space with landscape design which:				Landscaping on site has been assessed by Council's Landscape Technical Officer as satisfactory subject to conditions.
▪ provides appropriate shade from trees or structures	☒	☐	☐	
▪ provides accessible routes through the space and between buildings	☒	☐	☐	
▪ screens cars, communal drying areas, swimming pools and the courtyards of ground floor units	☒	☐	☐	
▪ allows for locating art works where they can be viewed by users of open space and/or from within apartments	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Contribute to streetscape character and the amenity of the public domain by:				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
▪ relating landscape design to the desired proportions and character of the streetscape	☒	☐	☐	
▪ using planting and landscape elements appropriate to the scale of the development	☒	☐	☐	
▪ mediating between and visually softening the bulk of large development for the person on the street	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Improve the energy and solar efficiency of dwellings and the microclimate of private open spaces. Planting design solutions include: trees for shading low-angle sun on the eastern and western sides of a dwelling; trees that do not cast a shadow over solar collectors at any time of the year; deciduous trees for shading of windows and open space areas in summer; locating evergreen trees well away from the building to permit the winter sun access; varying heights of different species of trees and shrubs to shade walls and windows; locating pergolas on balconies and courtyards to create shaded areas in summer and private areas for outdoor living; locating plants appropriately in relation to their size at maturity	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Design landscape which contributes to the site's particular and positive characteristics by:				
▪ planting communal private space with native vegetation, species selection as per Sydney Olympic Park Parklands 2020 & Plan of Management- enhancing habitat and ecology	☒	☐	☐	
▪ retaining and incorporating trees, shrubs and ground covers endemic to the area, where appropriate	☒	☐	☐	
▪ retaining and incorporating changes of level, visual markers, views and any significant site elements	☒	☐	☐	
v. Contribute to water and stormwater efficiency by integrating landscape design with water and stormwater management, for example, by: using plants with low water demand to reduce mains consumption; using plants with low fertiliser requirements; using plants with high water demand, where appropriate, to reduce run off from the site; utilising permeable surfaces; using water features; incorporating wetland filter systems	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Provide a sufficient depth of soil above paving slabs to enable growth of mature trees	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Minimise maintenance by using robust landscape elements				
viii. See 4.1.5 Planting on structures for minimum soil depths on roofs for trees, shrubs and groundcover planting	☒	☐	☐	
	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.1.4 Private Open Space Objectives ▪ To provide residents with passive and active recreational opportunities ▪ To provide an area on site that enables soft landscaping and deep soil planting ▪ To ensure that communal open space is consolidated, configured and designed to be useable and attractive ▪ To provide a pleasant outlook	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
4.1.4 Private Open Space Performance Criteria i. Provide communal open space at a minimum of 25 percent of the site area (excluding roads). Where developments are unable to achieve the recommended communal open space, 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	☒	☐	☐	The majority of apartments exceed the 25 square metres at the level closest to the ground and all meet the minimum area of 25 square metres.
ii. Communal open space may be provided on a podium or roof(s) in a mixed-use building with commercial and/or retail on the ground floor	☒	☐	☐	A common area is provided internal to the development that has adequate dimensions and size to permit passive and active recreation for the residents of the complex.
iii. Facilitate the use of communal open space for the desired range of activities by: ▪ locating it in relation to buildings to optimise solar access to apartments	☒	☐	☐	
▪ consolidating open space on the site into recognisable areas with reasonable space, facilities and landscape	☒	☐	☐	The common open space is consolidated into one area within the site. It has adequate landscape features, open space facilities to permit its use.
▪ designing size and dimensions to allow for the 'program' of uses it will contain	☒	☐	☐	
▪ minimising overshadowing	☒	☐	☐	
▪ carefully locating ventilation duct outlets from basement car parks	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Provide a minimum area of $25m^2$ private open space for each apartment at ground level or similar space on a structure, including balconies, such as on a podium or car park; the minimum dimension in one direction is four metres (see Balconies for private open space requirements for above-ground and above podium dwellings)	☒	☐	☐	The majority of apartments exceed the 25 square metres at the level closest to the ground and all meet the minimum area of 25 square metres.
v. Provide private open space for each apartment capable of enhancing residential amenity, in the form of:- balcony, deck, terrace, garden, yard, courtyard and/or roof terrace. Where the primary private open space is a balcony, see Balconies	☒	☐	☐	All the tenancies above the ground level are provided with balconies or terraces of varying size and dimensions. The balconies and terraces are large enough to permit their use.
vi. Locate open space to increase the potential for residential amenity by designing apartment buildings which: ▪ are sited to allow for landscape design	☒	☐	☐	
▪ are sited to optimise daylight access in winter and shade in summer	☒	☐	☐	
▪ have a pleasant outlook	☒	☐	☐	
▪ have increased visual privacy between apartments	☒	☐	☐	
v. Provide environmental benefits				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
including habitat for native fauna, native vegetation and mature trees, a pleasant microclimate, rainwater percolation and outdoor drying area	☒	☐	☐	
4.1.5 Planting of Structures Objectives ▪ To contribute to the quality and amenity of communal open space on roof tops, podiums and internal courtyards ▪ To encourage the establishment and healthy growth of trees in urban areas	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	
4.1.5 Planting of Structures Performance Criteria i. Design for optimum conditions for plant growth by: ▪ providing soil depth, soil volume and soil area appropriate to the size of the plants to be established ▪ providing appropriate soil conditions and irrigation methods ▪ providing appropriate drainage ii. Design planters to support the appropriate soil depth and plant selection by: ▪ ensuring planter proportions accommodate the largest volume of soil possible and minimum soil depths of 1.5 metres to ensure tree growth ▪ providing square or rectangular planting areas rather than narrow linear areas iii. Increase minimum soil depths in accordance with: ▪ the mix of plants in a planter for example where trees are planted in association with shrubs, groundcovers and grass ▪ the level of landscape management, particularly the frequency of irrigation ▪ anchorage requirements of large and medium trees ▪ soil type and quality iv. Recommended minimum standards for a range of plant sizes, excluding drainage requirements, are: ▪ Large trees such as figs (canopy diameter of up to 16 metres at maturity) o minimum soil volume 150 cubic metres o minimum soil depth 1.3 metre o minimum soil area 10 metre x 10 metre area or equivalent ▪ Medium trees (8 metre canopy diameter at maturity) o minimum soil volume 35 cubic metres o minimum soil depth 1 metre o approximate soil area 6 metre x 6 metre or equivalent ▪ Small trees (4 metre canopy diameter at maturity) o minimum soil volume 9 cubic metres o minimum soil depth 800mm	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Landscaping on site has been assessed by Council's Landscape Technical Officer as satisfactory subject to conditions.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
o approximate soil area 3.5 metre x 3.5 metre or equivalent ▪ Shrubs o minimum soil depths 500-600mm ▪ Ground cover o minimum soil depths 300-450mm ▪ Turf o minimum soil depths 100-300mm	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	
Stormwater Management Objectives ▪ To minimise the impacts of residential flat development and associated infrastructure on the health and amenity of the Parramatta River, Homebush Bay and associated waterways ▪ To preserve existing topographic and natural features, including watercourses and wetlands ▪ To minimise the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to the urban stormwater drainage system during construction activity	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The site is not situated adjacent to or close to a watercourse being a lake, stream or Homebush Bay.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Stormwater Management Performance Criteria i. Reduce the volume impact of stormwater on infrastructure by retaining it on site. Design solutions may include:- minimising impervious areas by using pervious or open pavement materials; retaining runoff from roofs and balconies in water features as part of landscape design or for reuse for activities such as toilet flushing, car washing and garden watering; landscape design incorporating appropriate vegetation; minimising formal drainage systems (pipes) with vegetated flowpaths (grass swales), infiltration or biofiltration trenches and subsoil collection systems in saline areas; water pollution control ponds or constructed wetlands on larger developments	☒	☐	☐	Stormwater drainage is capable of complying with the relevant controls. Some issues can be addressed as conditions attached to any consent that may be issued.
ii. Optimise deep soil zones. All development must address the potential for deep soil zones (see Deep Soil Zones)	☒	☐	☐	
iii. On dense urban sites where there is no potential for deep soil zones to contribute to stormwater management, seek alternative solutions. Structural stormwater treatment measures may be used including:- litter or gross pollutant traps to capture leaves, sediment and litter; on-site detention storage	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Protect stormwater quality by providing for:				
▪ sediment filters, traps or basins for hard surfaces	☒	☐	☐	
▪ treatment of stormwater collected in sediment traps on soils containing dispersive clays	☒	☐	☐	
v. Reduce the need for expensive sediment trapping techniques by controlling erosion, for example by:- landscape design incorporating appropriate vegetation; stable (non-eroding) flow paths conveying water at non-erosive velocities	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.1.7 Wind Objectives ▪ To minimise the impact of wind exposure within public and private open space ▪ To enable residential dwellings to benefit from ventilating breezes ▪ To maximise the comfort of the foreshore promenade ▪ To ensure buildings do not create adverse wind conditions for the Olympic Archery Centre	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	A Pedestrian Wind Statement prepared by Windtech dated March 3 2011 has been submitted with the development application. The study concludes that wind conditions for most outdoor areas within and around the proposed development will be suitable for the intended uses. Some treatments are required for certain areas as follows:- ▪ Provide a suitable landscape theme for footpaths and courtyard areas. ▪ Provide landscape elements along the public footpaths. ▪ All private balconies and rooftop terraces located on or near a corner of the development should have impermeable balustrades around the full perimeter of the trafficable area of the balcony. The development will comply with this. This can be addressed as conditions attached to any consent that may be issued.
4.1.7 Wind Performance Criteria i. Site and design development to avoid unsafe and uncomfortable winds at pedestrian level in public areas and private open spaces, for example through appropriate orientation and / or screening of seating areas, balcony, terrace and courtyard spaces ii. Maximum allowable wind velocities are: ▪ 13 metres per second in streets, parks and public places ▪ 16 metres per second in all other areas iii. Provide a Wind Effects Study with all development over 4 storeys in height iv. Ameliorate the effects of wind on the foreshore promenade by configuring landscape elements and incorporating refuge areas off the main promenade	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	A Pedestrian Wind Statement prepared by Windtech dated March 3 2011 has been submitted with the development application. The development takes into account the findings of the wind study provided.
4.1.8 Geotechnical Suitability and Contamination Objectives ▪ To ensure that development sites are suitable for the proposed development use or can be remediated to a level suitable for that use ▪ To take into account issues relevant to the whole Homebush Bay area, including the disturbance of aquatic sediments	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	As stated above under the SEPP 55 Assessment, results of the site investigations including results from previous investigations on nearby sites, it is concluded that the site is suitable for residential use with minimal access to the soil.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.1.8 Geotechnical Suitability and Contamination Performance Criteria i. Provide a report by a qualified geotechnical engineer establishing that the site of the proposed development is suitable for that development having regard to its groundwater conditions	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Provide a report by a qualified contamination consultant indicating that the site is suitable for the proposed use or that remediation options are available to reduce contaminant concentrations to a level appropriate for the proposed land use. The report fully documents the site investigation process undertaken which includes: ▪ Stage 1 - Preliminary Investigations ▪ Stage 2 - Detailed Investigations ▪ Stage 3 - Remedial Action Plan (if remediation is required) as outlined in Section 3.4 of Managing Land Contamination and Draft Guidelines prepared by DUAP and EPA, August 1998	☒	☐	☐	As stated above under the SEPP 55 Assessment, results of the site investigations including results from previous investigations on nearby sites, it is concluded that the site is suitable for residential use with minimal access to the soil. The Stage II Detailed Site Investigation Report prepared by Consulting Earth Scientists notes at Section 9.3.5 that an acid sulphate soil management plan should be prepared in accordance with nominated guidelines for any work involving the excavation of soil beneath the water table or that will result in the water table being lowered.
iii. Provide documentation of the process used to ensure fill is clean and contamination free	☐	☐	☒	The project has been designed to avoid impact upon the water table and accordingly no management plan is required.
4.1.9 Electro-Magnetic Radiation Objectives ▪ To enable development of the Homebush Bay West precinct for residential, commercial, recreational and community uses	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To recognise the issues associated with continued use of the site for AM radio broadcasting	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.1.9 Electro-Magnetic Radiation Performance Criteria i. Applicants are required to demonstrate that development proposals have carefully considered potential health and interference impacts from the AM radio towers. Further advice and guidance may be obtained from the relevant Commonwealth regulatory bodies including the Australian Broadcasting Authority ii. Building design and siting responds appropriately to any constraints and / or impacts identified, for example, appropriate shielding of electronic and telephonic cables	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	A recent report issued by Radhaz has found that an AM radio tower at Sydney Olympic Park does not pose a health risk to residents. AM Radio stations 2UE and 2SM which broadcast from a transmission tower at the park have emissions below the allowable human exposure limit. Expert advice from the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Science Authority, Therapeutic Goods Administration and Radhaz confirms that the 2UE and 2SM tower is transmitting within the levels allowed by the Australian Communications Authority standard. There is no basis of concern over direct effects of radio frequency radiation for prospective apartment occupants. Neither the contact currents nor electric or magnetic fields measured by Radhaz in their survey exceeded the limits that are recommended. In addition, the Commonwealth TGA reviewed the Radhaz Report and advised the therapeutical medical goods such as heart pacemakers would be unaffected by exposure to electro - magnetic emissions from AM radio transmissions.
4.2 Site Analysis				
4.2.1 Safety and Security Objectives ▪ To ensure that residential flat developments are safe and secure for residents and visitors ▪ To contribute to the safety of the public domain	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	This will be satisfactory based on the evidence provided.
4.2.1 Safety and Security Performance Criteria i. Carry out a formal crime risk assessment in accordance with NSW Police 'Safer by Design' protocols for all residential developments of more than 20 new dwellings, and for the mixed use maritime precinct around Wentworth Point. Crime risk assessment is to extend beyond the site boundaries to include the relationship of the building to public open space areas ii. Reinforce the development boundary to strengthen the distinction between public and private space. This can be actual or symbolic and may include:- employing a level change at the site and/or building threshold; signage which is clear and easy to understand; entry awnings; fences, walls and gates; change of material in paving between the street and the development iii. Optimise the visibility, functionality and safety of building entrances by: ▪ orienting entrances towards the public street ▪ providing clear lines of sight between entrances, foyers and the street	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The project responds in a positive manner to the CPTED guidelines: <u>Surveillance</u>: The position and orientation of the various building elements allow balconies and habitable rooms of apartments to overlook the streets. The design permits passive surveillance of the internal common courtyard areas. Street level activity will be encouraged via the provision of multiple building entries, individual entries to ground floor dwellings and the use of on street car parking. Landscaping shall be maintained to ensure that the line of sight is not blocked by overgrown vegetation. Lines of sight between private and public spaces will be maintained during the night by a suitable lighting scheme. The day to day operation of the complex will be managed by a management service.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
▪ providing direct entry to ground level apartments from the street rather than through a common foyer	☒	☐	☐	Access control:
▪ providing direct and well-lit access between car parks and dwellings, between car parks and lift lobbies and to all unit entrances	☒	☐	☐	The common entry pathways / lobbies and access to individual ground floor dwellings are clearly expressed within the presentation of the building.
iv. Improve the opportunities for casual surveillance by:				The design allows space for individual ground floor dwellings to be clearly numbered and identified from the street.
▪ orienting living areas with views over public or communal open spaces, where possible	☒	☐	☐	Each building entry will include signage to state unit numbers accessed from that entry.
▪ using bay windows and balconies, which protrude beyond the building line and enable a wider angle of vision to the street	☒	☐	☐	A security system will be used to control access into and within the buildings and car parking areas.
▪ using corner windows, which provide oblique views of the street	☒	☐	☐	Suitable fencing treatment will demarcate the public and private spaces.
▪ avoiding high walls around and parking structures which obstruct views	☒	☐	☐	Territorial reinforcement:
▪ providing casual views of common internal areas, such as lobbies and foyers, hallways, recreation areas and car parks	☒	☐	☐	The large well designed central common area should ensure that residents of the complex use the space. The space is large enough to foster a sense of communal ownership.
v. Minimise opportunities for concealment by:				Car park:
▪ avoiding blind or dark alcoves near lifts and stairwells, at the entrance and within indoor carparks, along corridors and walkways	☒	☐	☐	The two level car park area is largely open with minimal blind spots and dark areas or corners. There is a short passageway close to “Foyer 3” - “Lift 3” (Shown on the Ground Level Plan) but given the proximity of a lift in the area, it is concluded that the area will not become totally isolated from the rest of the car park.
▪ providing well-lit routes throughout the development	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing appropriate levels of illumination for all common areas	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing graded illumination to car parks and illuminating entrances higher than the minimum acceptable standard	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Control access to the development by:				Another similar passageway exists close to the Lift marked as L1 and L6 on the Ground Level Plan. Visibility is more limited within the areas identified than that of the remainder of the car park. However there is still some visibility at certain angles to both areas of concern.
▪ making apartments inaccessible from the balconies, roofs and windows of neighbouring buildings	☒	☐	☐	
▪ separating the residential component of a development’s car parking from any other building use and controlling car park access from public and common areas	☒	☐	☐	There will be a need to limit access to the basement to residents and immediate friends by ensuring the roller shutter door to the basement is operating at all times.
▪ providing direct and secure access from car parks to apartment lobbies for residents	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing separate access for residents in mixed-use buildings	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing an audio or video intercom system at the entry or in the lobby for visitors to communicate with residents	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing key card access for residents	☒	☐	☐	There are lifts linking the car park levels to the residential units above.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.2.2 Visual Privacy Objectives ▪ To provide reasonable levels of visual privacy externally and internally, during the day and at night ▪ To maximise outlook and views to the public domain from principal rooms and private open spaces without compromising visual privacy	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	
4.2.2 Visual Privacy Performance Criteria i. Locate and orient new development to maximise visual privacy between buildings on site and adjacent buildings by: ▪ providing adequate building separation ▪ employing appropriate rear and site setbacks ii. Design building layouts to minimise direct overlooking of rooms and private open spaces adjacent to apartments by: ▪ locating balconies to screen other balconies and any ground level private open space ▪ separating communal open space, common areas and access routes through the development from the windows of rooms, particularly habitable rooms ▪ changing the level between ground floor apartments with their associated private open space, and the public domain or communal open space (see Ground Floor Apartments iii. Use detailed site and building design elements to increase privacy without compromising access to light and air. Design detailing may include:- offset windows of apartments in new development and adjacent development windows; sill heights set at minimum 1.2m above floor level; recessed balconies and/or vertical fins between adjacent balconies; solid or semi-solid balustrades to balconies; louvres or screen panels to windows and/or balconies; fixed obscure glazing; appropriate fencing; vegetation as a screen between spaces; incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase the visual separation between areas; utilising pergolas or shading devises to limit overlooking of lower apartments or private open space	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
4.3 Site Access				
4.3.1 Building Entry Objectives ▪ To create entrances which provide a desirable residential identity for the development ▪ To orient the visitor ▪ To contribute positively to the streetscape and building facade design	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.3.1 Building Entry Performance Criteria i. Improve the presentation of the development to the street by: ▪ locating entries so that they relate to the existing street and subdivision pattern, street tree planting and pedestrian access network ▪ designing the entry as a clearly identifiable element of the building in the street ▪ utilising multiple entries—main entry plus private ground floor apartment entries—where it is desirable to activate the street edge or reinforce a rhythm or entry along a street ii. Provide as direct a physical and visual connection as possible between the street and the entry iii. Achieve clear lines of transition between the public street, the shared private, circulation spaces and the apartment unit iv. Ensure equal access for all v. Provide safe and secure access. Design solutions include:- avoid ambiguous and publicly accessible small spaces in entry areas; provide a clear line of sight between one circulation space and the next; provide sheltered, well lit and highly visible spaces to enter the building, meet and collect mail vi. Generally provide separate entries from the street for: ▪ pedestrians and cars ▪ different uses, for example, for residential and commercial users in a mixed-use development ▪ ground floor apartments, where applicable (see Ground Floor Apartments) vii. Design entries and associated circulation space of an adequate size to allow movement of furniture between public and private spaces viii. Provide and design mailboxes to be convenient for residents and not to clutter the appearance of the development from the street. Design solutions include:- locating them adjacent to the major entrance and integrated into a wall, where possible; setting them at 90 degrees to the street, rather than along the front boundary.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	All the entries are directly approached and visible from the street or the internal courtyard space. All entries are accessible. Mailboxes are located at each major building entry adjacent to the footpath. <u>Disability access</u>: An Access Review Report prepared by Morris Goding Accessibility Consultant has been prepared. The development has been reviewed to ensure that ingress and egress, path of travel, circulation areas and toilets comply with the relevant guidelines. The development has accessible paths of travel that are continuous throughout. Appropriate access is achieved where required. The report contains various detailed recommendations which are considered to be minor in nature. The recommendations relate to the fine turning of certain design aspects of the project. This may be addressed via an appropriate condition attached to any consent that may be issued. <u>Vehicle entrances</u>: The vehicle entrance is separate from the pedestrian entrances. The main vehicle entrance is situated along Monza Boulevard. There is only one vehicle entrance point to the complex. The entrance to the shop is situated from Nuvolari Place Road and Savona Drive. The entrance to this component is separate from the residential entrances.
4.3.2 Parking Objectives ▪ To minimise car dependency for commuting and recreational transport use and to promote alternative means of transport – public transport, bicycling and walking ▪ To provide adequate car parking for the builder's users and visitors, depending on building type and proximity to public transport ▪ To integrate the location and design of car parking with the design of the site and the building	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	An adequate supply of car parking is provided on the site. In addition, car parking is integrated into the development.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.3.2 Parking Performance Criteria i. Determine the appropriate car parking space requirements in relation to the development's proximity to public transport, shopping and recreational facilities, the density of the development and the local area and the site's ability to accommodate car parking	☒	☐	☐	The development has the following bedroom mix:- 1 bedroom - 117 units. 2 bedroom - 193 units. 3 bedroom - 13 units. There is a shop proposed in the development encompassing an area of 118 square metres. The development will require a minimum of 394 spaces and a maximum of 500 spaces. The plans show 407 car parking spaces for the development. The development should be provided with 394 car parking spaces as follows:- A minimum of 323 residential spaces. A minimum of 65 visitor spaces. A minimum of 5 spaces for the shop. The plans show the following:- - 341 residential spaces. - 65 visitor spaces. **There are two spaces shown for the shop plus a service bay. Given the surplus of residential spaces, it would be possible to label three additional spaces as "RT" for retail use**. **An appropriate condition can be added to any consent issued to ensure that the shop is allocated five car parking spaces**.
ii. Limit the number of visitor parking spaces, particularly in small developments where the impact on landscape and open space is significant	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Give preference to underground parking, whenever possible. Design considerations include:- retaining and optimising the consolidated areas of deep soil zones (in this case, including the street setbacks forming continuous deep soil zones around the outside of a block); facilitating natural ventilation to basement and sub-basement car parking areas, where possible; integrating ventilation grills or screening devices of carpark openings into the façade design and landscape design; providing a logical and efficient structural grid. There may be a larger floor area for basement car parking than for upper floors above ground. Upper floors, particularly in slender residential buildings, do not have to replicate basement car parking widths	☒	☐	☐	
iv. A basement podium does not protrude more than 1.2 metres above ground level	☒	☐	☐	
v. Where above ground enclosed parking cannot be avoided, ensure the design of the development mitigates any negative impact on streetscape and street amenity by-integrating the car park, including vehicle entries, into the overall facade design, for example, by using appropriate proportions and façade details; 'wrapping' the car parks with other uses, for example, retail and commercial along street edges with parking behind	☐	☐	☒	Notwithstanding this matter, there is adequate car parking for the development subject to a minor change to the allocation provided.
vi. Provide bicycle parking which is easily accessible from ground level and from apartments. Provide a combination of secured and chained bicycle storage	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Provide residential car parking in accordance with the following requirements: ▪ Generally provide a minimum of 1 space per dwelling ▪ Studio – no spaces/dwelling ▪ 1 bed – max. 1 space/dwelling ▪ 2 bed – max 1.5 space/dwelling ▪ 3 bed - max 2 space/dwelling ▪ Visitors – max 0.2 space/dwelling ▪ The consent authority may permit variations to the above maximum rates on the basis of a Transport and Traffic	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Management Plan which meets their approval				
viii. Non-residential parking controls for Precinct A are excluded from this DCP and addressed through the precinct masterplan	☐	☐	☒	
ix. Provide car parking for convenience retail as follows:				
▪ employees: 2 spaces per tenancy	☒	☐	☐	
▪ patrons: gross floor area under 100m2 - managed on-street parking; **gross floor area over 100m2 - 1 space per 40m^2**	☒	☐	☐	This is addressed above. This can be marked as a yes on the basis that the development is capable of complying with the provision subject to a minor reallocation of car parking spaces.
x. Provide car parking for cafes and restaurants as follows:				
▪ employees: 2 spaces per tenancy				
▪ patrons: 15 spaces per 100m^2 (as per RTA Traffic Generating Guidelines)				
▪ this may be a combination of on-street and on-site parking if appropriate management arrangements are agreed with the consent authority and/or Auburn Council				
xi. Provide 1 car parking space per 60 sq.m gross leasable floor area of commercial office development				
xii. Provide motorbike parking at the rate of 1 space per 25 car parking spaces	☒	☐	☐	The development should be provided with 16.2 spaces. There are 17 spaces provided.
xiii. Provide secure bicycle parking in all residential developments in accordance with these requirements:	☒	☐	☐	**A total of 124 bike bays are required. The applicant has provided 122 spaces. A minor shortfall has been identified however there is adequate room on site for the provision of two more spaces. The minor shortfall can be addressed via a condition attached to any consent that may be issued.**
▪ Studio – none				
▪ 1 bed – none				
▪ 2 bed - 0.5 spaces/dwelling				
▪ 3 bed - 0.5 spaces/dwelling				
▪ Visitors – 1 per 15 dwellings				
xiv. Provide bicycle parking for commercial office development at the rate of:	☐	☐	☒	**This is considered to be a yes on the basis that the development is capable of complying with the provision.**
▪ 1 bicycle space per 300m^2 gross leasable floor area				
▪ 1 visitor space per 2500m^2 of gross leasable floor area				
4.3.3 Pedestrian Access Objectives				
▪ To promote residential flat development which is well connected to the street and contributes to the accessibility of the public domain	☒	☐	☐	The development will be satisfactory under the stated objectives.
▪ To ensure that residents, including users of strollers and wheelchairs and people with bicycles are able to reach and enter their apartment and use communal areas via minimum grade ramps, paths, access ways or lifts	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.3.3 Pedestrian Access Performance Criteria i. Utilise the site and its planning to optimise accessibility to the development	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Separate and clearly distinguish between pedestrian access ways and vehicle access ways	☒	☐	☐	The vehicle access way is separate from the pedestrian access points.
iii. Consider the provision of public through-site pedestrian access ways in large development sites	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Provide high quality accessible routes to public and semi-public areas of the building and the site, including major entries, lobbies, communal open space, site facilities, parking areas, public streets and internal roads	☒	☐	☐	Complies.
v. Promote equity by: ▪ ensuring the main building entrance is accessible for all from the street and from car parking areas	☒	☐	☐	
▪ integrating ramps into the overall building and landscape design	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Design ground floor apartments to be accessible from the street, where applicable, and to their associated private open space	☒	☐	☐	The ground floor apartments are accessible from the street. Separate access points are provided to each ground level unit.
vii. Provide barrier free access to at least 20 percent of dwellings in the development	☒	☐	☐	All entries are accessible with barrier free access to over 75% of apartments.
viii. Demonstrate that adaptable apartments can be converted	☒	☐	☐	There are 323 units in the development. Of that figure, 76 are to be designated as "Adaptable units" which is 23.5% of the total number of units. There is an adequate number of adaptable units in the development. The number of adaptable units in the development complies with the development control plans requirements. The Access Review Report prepared by Morris Goding and dated 5 August 2010 provides an appropriate response for the adaptable units. There are two recommendations being:- ▪ Ensure the entry doors have a latch side clearance of 510 mm appropriate for wheelchair accessibility. ▪ Provide a work bench space 800 mm in width adjacent to the wall mounted oven whilst maintaining the 800 mm work space between the sink and the cook top. The recommendations can be incorporated into an appropriate condition attached to any consent that may be issued.
4.3.4 Vehicle Access Objectives ▪ To integrate adequate car parking and servicing access without compromising street character, landscape or pedestrian amenity and safety	☒	☐	☐	Vehicle access is proposed from Monza Boulevard which ensures that pedestrian safety is maintained by minimising potential pedestrian vehicle conflict. Adequate separation distances between vehicular entries, pedestrian zone and street intersections is achieved.
▪ To encourage the active use of street frontages	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.3.4 Vehicle Access Performance Criteria				
i. Vehicular access is discouraged from Hill Road and from major east-west streets. Access is to be provided from secondary streets where possible	☒	☐	☐	The site is not situated on Hill Road. Vehicular access is not situated from a major east to west street.
ii. Ensure that pedestrian safety is maintained by minimising potential pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Design approaches include:- limiting the width of driveways to a maximum of 6 metres; limiting the number of vehicle access points; ensuring clear site lines at pedestrian and vehicle crossings; utilising traffic calming devices; separating and clearly distinguishing between pedestrian and vehicular accessways	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Ensure adequate separation distances between vehicular entries and street intersections	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Optimise the opportunities for active street frontages and streetscape design by:				
▪ making vehicle access points as narrow as possible	☒	☐	☐	
▪ consolidating vehicle access within sites under single body corporate ownership	☒	☐	☐	
▪ locating car park entry and access from secondary streets and lanes	☒	☐	☐	Complies.
v. Improve the appearance of car parking and service vehicle entries, for example, by:				
▪ locating or screening garbage collection, loading and servicing areas visually away from the street	☒	☐	☐	The garbage loading area is adequately screened. A garbage truck loading area will need to be created on the Monza Boulevard. This is currently being addressed.
▪ setting back or recessing car park entries from the main facade line	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing security doors to carpark entries to avoid blank 'holes' in facades; or	☒	☐	☐	
▪ where doors are not provided, ensuring that the visible interior of the carpark is incorporated into the façade design and material selection and that building services are concealed	☒	☐	☐	
▪ returning the façade material into the carpark entry recess for the extent visible from the street as a minimum	☒	☐	☐	
4.4 Building Configuration				
4.4.1 Apartment Layout Objectives				
▪ To ensure that apartment layouts are efficient and provide high standards of residential amenity	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To maximise the environmental performance of apartments	☒	☐	☐	
4.4.1 Apartment Layout Performance Criteria				
i. Provide apartments with the following amenity standards as a minimum:	☐	☒	☐	**Single aspect apartments are on average 7.5 metres deep to allow for some deeper balconies.**
▪ single-aspect apartments are limited in depth to 8 metres	☐	☒	☐	
▪ the back of a kitchen is no more than 8 metres from a				**There are 10 units on the ground floor**

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
window				**which are up to 9 metres deep.** **The backs of most kitchens are no more than 8 metres from a window. A small number of kitchens are situated between 8 and 9 metres from a window. As previously advised this is considered acceptable.**
▪ The width of cross-over or cross-through apartments over 15 metres deep is 4 metres or greater to avoid deep narrow apartment layouts	☒	☐	☐	The minimum width of the relevant units is 4 metres wide.
ii. Ensure apartment layouts are resilient and adaptable over time, for example by:	☒	☐	☐	Various sizes and shapes are provided and a different furniture layout for the various units can be achieved.
▪ accommodating a variety of furniture arrangements	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing for a range of activities and privacy levels between different spaces within the apartment	☒	☐	☐	
▪ utilising flexible room sizes and proportions or open plans	☒	☐	☐	Some apartments are provided with kitchenettes while others have full kitchens.
▪ ensuring circulation by stairs, corridors and through rooms is planned as efficiently as possible, thereby increasing the amount of floor space in rooms	☒	☐	☐	Apartments vary in terms of layout and room size proportions.
iii. Design apartment layouts which respond to the natural environment and optimise site opportunities, by:				
▪ providing private open space in the form of a balcony, a terrace, a courtyard or a garden for every apartment	☒	☐	☐	Every unit is provided with a balcony or terrace attached to their main living rooms.
▪ orienting main living spaces toward the primary outlook and aspect and away from neighbouring noise sources or windows	☒	☐	☐	
▪ locating main living spaces adjacent to main private open space	☒	☐	☐	
▪ locating habitable rooms, and where possible kitchens and bathrooms, on the external face of the buildings, thereby maximising the number of rooms with windows	☒	☐	☐	The main living areas of units face the street or the internal courtyard depending on aspect.
iv. Maximise opportunities to facilitate natural ventilation and to capitalise on natural daylight, for example by providing:- corner apartments; cross-over or cross-through apartments; split-level or maisonette apartments; shallow, single-aspect apartments;	☒	☐	☐	Hallways have been avoided in many of the units.
v. Avoid locating kitchen as part of the main circulation spaces of an apartment, such as a hallway or entry space	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Include adequate storage space in apartment	☒	☐	☐	All the units are provided with storage space within their confines.
vii. Ensure apartment layouts and dimensions facilitate furniture removal and placement	☒	☐	☐	The plans show an adequate furniture layout for each apartment.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.2 Apartment Mix and Affordability Objectives ▪ To provide a diversity of apartment types, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future ▪ To provide equitable access to new housing	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The development has the following bedroom mix:- 1 bedroom - 117 units. 2 bedroom - 193 units. 3 bedroom - 13 units. Hence there is a range of apartment types and size provided though out the development.
4.4.2 Apartment Mix and Affordability Performance Criteria i. Provide a variety of apartment types between studio-, one-, two-, three- and three plus-bedroom apartments	☒	☐	☐	The development has the following bedroom mix:- 1 bedroom - 117 units. 2 bedroom - 193 units. 3 bedroom - 13 units. Hence there is a range of apartment types and size provided though out the development.
ii. Locate a mix of accessible one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments on the ground level for people with disabilities, elderly people and families with children	☒	☐	☐	There are one bedroom and two bedroom units situated on the ground floor.
iii. Optimise the number of accessible and adaptable apartments. See 4.4.5 Flexibility	☒	☐	☐	Satisfactory.
4.4.3 Balconies Objectives ▪ To provide all apartments with private open space ▪ To ensure balconies are functional and responsive to the environment thereby promoting the enjoyment of outdoor living for apartment residents ▪ To ensure that balconies are integrated into the overall architectural form and detail of residential flat buildings ▪ To contribute to the safety and liveliness of the street by allowing for casual overlooking and address	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	All units in the development are provided with private open space that varies in size. The open space is in the form of a balcony, terrace or even a courtyard for the ground floor units.
4.4.3 Balconies Performance Criteria i. Where other private open space is not provided, provide at least one primary balcony. The combined area of private open space is a minimum of 12% of the dwelling floor space	☒	☐	☐	The balconies are found to occupy satisfactory areas and provide an adequate outdoor space for the respective residents.
ii. Primary balconies for one-bedroom apartments are to have a minimum depth of 2 metres and a minimum area of 8 m^2. Primary balconies for two and three bedroom apartments are to have a minimum depth of 2.4 metres and a minimum area of 10m^2. ▪ Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must provide scale plans of balcony with furniture layout to confirm adequate, useable space	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	Balcony depths and dimensions will facilitate improved amenity to the residents. The applicant has prepared scaled plans showing the balconies and how an outdoor furniture layout may appear. The plans also show a dining table layout with four chairs per unit being placed on each balcony in a satisfactory manner.
iii. Primary balconies are to be: ▪ located adjacent to the main living areas, such as living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the dwelling living space ▪ proportioned to be functional and promote indoor/outdoor living. A dining table and two to four chairs should fit on the majority	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
of balconies in any development. Consider supplying a tap and gas point				
iv. Consider secondary balconies, including Juliet balconies or operable walls with balustrades, for additional amenity and choice: ▪ in larger apartments ▪ adjacent to bedrooms ▪ for clothes drying; these should be screened from the public domain	☒	☐	☐	Balconies are located where views are offered. A majority of the balconies face, the north, east and west. There are some balconies facing the south which is unavoidable.
v. Design and detail balconies in response to the local climate and context thereby increasing the usefulness of balconies. This may be achieved by:				
▪ locating balconies facing predominantly north, east or west to optimise solar access and views to Parramatta River, Homebush Bay West and Sydney Olympic Park	☒	☐	☐	
▪ utilising sun screens, pergolas, shutters and operable walls to control sunlight and wind	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing balconies with operable screens, Juliet balconies or operable walls/sliding doors with a balustrade in special locations where noise or high winds prohibit other solutions—along rail corridors, on busy roads or in tower buildings	☒	☐	☐	
▪ choosing cantilevered balconies, partially cantilevered balconies and/or recessed balconies in response to requirements for daylight, wind, acoustic privacy and visual privacy - ensuring balconies are not so deep that they prevent sunlight entering the apartment below	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Design balustrades to allow views and casual surveillance of the street while providing for safety and visual privacy. Design considerations may include:				
▪ detailing balustrades using a proportion of solid to transparent materials to address site lines from the street, public domain or adjacent development. Full glass balustrades do not provide privacy for the balcony or the apartment's interior, especially at night	☒	☐	☐	The balustrades to be used in the development are:- ▪ Semi frameless clear glass. ▪ Semi frameless clear glass with solid spandrel panel.
▪ detailing balustrades and providing screening from the public, for example, for a person seated looking at a view, clothes drying areas, bicycle storage or air conditioning units	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall façade and balcony design, for example, drainage pipes under balconies are often visible from below in taller buildings and negatively impact the overall facade appearance	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.4 Ceiling Heights Objectives ▪ To increase the sense of space in apartments and provide well proportioned rooms	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To promote the penetration of daylight into the depths of the apartment	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To contribute to the flexibility of use	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To achieve quality interior spaces while considering the external building form requirements	☒	☐	☐	
4.4.4 Ceiling Heights Performance Criteria i. Minimum dimensions are measured from finished floor level (FFL) to finished ceiling level (FCL) are:				
▪ in mixed use buildings along Hill Road and major east-west streets: 3.6 metre minimum for ground floor retail or commercial and 3.3 metre minimum for first floor residential, retail or commercial to promote future flexibility of use	☐	☐	☒	
▪ in residential buildings on primary north-south street and on secondary streets: 3.3 metre minimum for ground floor to promote future flexibility of use; 2.7 metre minimum for all habitable rooms on all other floors; 2.4 metre minimum for all nonhabitable rooms	☒	☐	☐	The ground floor is 3.3 metres high to promote light and ventilation. The floors above are 2.7 metres high. The development application will be compliant with this Part.
▪ for two storey units, 2.4 metre minimum for second storey if 50 percent or more of the apartment has 2.7 metre minimum ceiling heights	☐	☐	☒	There are no two storey units in the development.
▪ for two-storey units with a two storey void space, 2.4 metre minimum	☐	☐	☒	
ii. Double height spaces with mezzanines count as two storeys	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Use ceiling design to:				
▪ define a spatial hierarchy between areas of an apartment using double height spaces, raked ceilings, changes in ceiling heights and/or the location of bulkheads	☒	☐	☐	The ceilings have the same level per unit.
▪ enable well proportioned rooms: for example, smaller rooms often feel larger and more spacious when ceilings are higher	☒	☐	☐	
▪ maximise heights in habitable rooms by stacking wet areas from floor to floor. This ensures that services and their bulkheads are located above bathroom and storage areas rather than habitable spaces	☒	☐	☐	This is achieved. This will ensure that services are located above bathrooms and storage areas.
▪ promote the use of ceiling fans for cooling and heating distribution	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Facilitate better access to natural light by using ceiling heights which:				
▪ promote the use of taller windows, highlight windows and fan lights. This is particularly important for apartments with limited light access, such as ground floor units and	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
apartments with deep floor plans ▪ enable the effectiveness of light shelves in enhancing daylight distribution into deep interiors	☒	☐	☐	
v. Developments which seek to vary the recommended ceiling heights must demonstrate that apartments will receive satisfactory daylight (eg. Shallow apartments with large amount of window area)	☐	☐	☒	The applicant does not wish to vary the provisions in this development.
vi. Coordinate internal ceiling heights and slab levels with external height requirements and key datum lines. External building elements requiring coordination may include:- datum lines set by the Structural Design Framework; exterior awing levels or colonnade heights	☒	☐	☐	
4.4.5 Flexibility Objectives ▪ To encourage housing which meets the broadest range possible of occupants' needs, including people who are ageing and people with disabilities	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To promote 'long life loose fit' buildings, which can accommodate whole or partial change of use	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To encourage adaptive re-use	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To save the embodied energy expended in building demolition	☒	☐	☐	
4.4.5 Flexibility Performance Criteria i. Provide robust building configurations which utilise multiple entries and circulation cores, especially in larger buildings over 15 metres long, for example with:- thin building cross sections suitable for either residential or commercial uses; a mix of apartment types; higher ceilings on the ground floor and first floor; separate entries for the ground floor level and the upper levels; sliding and/or movable wall systems	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Provide a multi-use space with kitchenette within each development to be available for the use of residents	☒	☐	☐	All the units are provided with a kitchen or kitchenette that is readily available for use.
iii. Provide apartment layouts which accommodate the changing use of rooms. Design solutions may include:- windows in all habitable rooms as many non-habitable rooms as possible; adequate room sizes or open-plan apartments; dual master-bedroom apartments, which can support two independent adults living together or a live/work situation	☒	☐	☐	The floor layout plans suggest a satisfactory furniture layout per unit.
iv. Utilise structural systems, which support a degree of future change in building use or configuration. Design solutions may include:- a structural grid which accommodates car parking dimensions, retail, commercial and residential uses vertically throughout the building; aligning structural walls, columns and services cores between floor levels; minimising of internal structural walls; higher floor to floor dimensions on the ground floor and possibly the first floor; knock-out panels between apartments to allow	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
two adjacent apartments to be amalgamated				
v. Design all commercial / retail components of mixed use buildings to comply with AS1428-2001	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Promote accessibility and adaptability by:				
▪ providing a minimum of 20% of all apartments that comply with AS4299-1995 Adaptable housing Class B	☒	☐	☐	There are 323 units in the development. Of that figure, 76 are to be designated as "Adaptable units" which represents 23.5% of the total number of units in the development. There is an adequate number of adaptable units in the development.
▪ providing a minimum of 75% visitable apartments within each development; that is, where the living room is accessible	☒	☐	☐	
▪ optimising pedestrian mobility and access to communal private space	☒	☐	☐	The development will comply with this provision.
▪ designing developments to meet AS3661 Slip-Resistant Surface Standard for pedestrian areas	☒	☐	☐	
▪ ensuring wheelchair accessibility between designated dwellings, the street and all common facilities	☒	☐	☐	
4.4.6 Ground Floor Apartments Objectives				
▪ To contribute to residential streetscape character and to create active safe streets	☒	☐	☐	The development will comply with the stated objectives.
▪ To increase the housing and lifestyle choices available in apartment buildings	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To ensure that ground floor apartments achieve good amenity	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.6 Ground Floor Apartments Performance Criteria				
i. Design front gardens or terraces to contribute to the spatial and visual structure of the street while maintaining privacy for apartment occupants. This can be achieved by:- animating the street edge and creating more pedestrian activity by optimizing individual entries for ground floor apartments; providing appropriate fencing, balustrades, window sill heights, lighting and/ or landscaping to meet privacy and safety requirements of occupants while contributing to a pleasant streetscape; increasing street surveillance with doors and windows facing onto the street; utilising a maximum 1.5 metre change in level from the street to the private garden or terrace to minimise sight lines from the streets into the apartment	☒	☐	☐	The ground floor units are provided with private gardens, courtyards or terraces
ii. Promote housing choice by:				
▪ providing private gardens or terraces which are directly accessible from the main living spaces of the apartment and support a variety of activities	☒	☐	☐	
▪ maximising the number of accessible and visitable apartments on the ground floor	☒	☐	☐	
▪ supporting a change or partial change in use, such as a home offices accessible from the street	☒	☐	☐	The development does not include home offices attached to or within the ground floor units. However, it may be possible to create a home office in any one of the two bedroom units situated on the ground floor should the need arise in the future.
iii. Increase opportunities for solar access in ground floor units, particularly in denser areas by:	☒	☐	☐	The ground floor units are 3.3 metres high to promote light and ventilation.
▪ providing higher ceilings and taller windows	☒	☐	☐	
▪ choosing trees and shrubs which provide solar access in winter and shade in summer				
4.4.7 Home Offices Objectives				
▪ To promote economic growth in the town centre	☐	☐	☒	The development does not include home offices attached to or within the ground floor units. However, it may be possible to create a home office in any one of the two bedroom units situated on the ground floor should the need arise in the future.
▪ To promote an active and safe neighbourhood by promoting 24 hour use of the area	☐	☐	☒	
▪ To promote transport initiatives by reducing travel time and cost, which in turn creates a cleaner environment	☐	☐	☒	
▪ To enable tax deduction advantages by clearly identifying a home business area	☐	☐	☒	
▪ To promote casual surveillance of the street	☐	☐	☒	
▪ To promote opportunities for less mobile people to make economic progress	☐	☐	☒	
▪ To promote a diverse workforce in terms of age and mobility, as well as people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.7 Home Offices Performance Criteria i. Home offices are not allowed to conduct business which involves the registration of the building under the Factories, Shops and Industries Act 1962	☐	☐	☒	The development does not include home offices attached to or within the ground floor units. However, it may be possible to create a home office in any one of the two bedroom units situated on the ground floor should the need arise in the future. Notwithstanding this statement, home offices are generally not proposed in this development or as part of the development application.
ii. Home offices are to have no traffic or parking implications on the neighbourhood/street	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Home offices are to seek to minimise conflict with domestic activities	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Home offices are to have the flexibility of being able to convert to become part of the residence	☐	☐	☒	
v. Home offices are to have a clearly identifiable area, ideally designed to close-off from the rest of the dwelling for purposes of safety, security and privacy	☐	☐	☒	
vi. The work activity is not to interfere with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of emission of noise, vibration, odour, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste, water, waste products, grit, oil, or otherwise	☐	☐	☒	
vii. Home offices are to have: ▪ adequate storage areas	☐	☐	☒	
▪ separate business phone/fax	☐	☐	☒	
▪ large mailbox suitable for business mail	☐	☐	☒	
▪ any special utility services needed (eg separate power metering)	☐	☐	☒	
viii. Home offices are not allowed to display any goods in a window or otherwise	☐	☐	☒	
ix. Home offices are not allowed to exhibit any notice, advertisement or sign, other than a notice, sign or advertisement exhibited on the dwelling house or dwelling to indicate the name and occupation only of the resident	☐	☐	☒	
4.4.8 Internal Circulation Objectives ▪ To facilitate quality apartment layouts, such as dual aspect apartments	☒	☐	☐	The development will comply with the stated objectives.
▪ To contribute positively to the form and articulation of building facade and its relationship to the urban environment	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To create safe and pleasant spaces for the circulation of people and their personal possessions	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To encourage interaction and recognition between residents to contribute to a sense of community and improve perceptions of safety	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.8 Internal Circulation Performance Criteria i. Increase amenity and safety in circulation spaces by:				All the buildings have multiple cores which limits the number of units per corridor.
▪ providing generous corridor widths and ceiling heights, particularly in lobbies, outside lifts and apartment entry doors	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing appropriate levels of lighting, including the use of natural daylight, where possible	☒	☐	☐	
▪ minimising corridor lengths to give short, clear sight lines	☒	☐	☐	
▪ avoiding tight corners	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing legible signage noting apartment numbers, common areas and general directional finding	☒	☐	☐	
▪ providing adequate ventilation	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Support better apartment building layouts by:				
▪ designing buildings with multiple cores which increase the number of entries along a street, increase the number of vertical circulation points, and give more articulation to the facade	☒	☐	☐	The ground floor units facing the street have separate entries.
▪ limiting the number of units off a circulation core on a single level	☒	☐	☐	Complies.
iii. Where units are arranged off a double-loaded corridor, the number of units accessible from a single core/corridor is limited to eight, except where:	☒	☐	☐	Complies.
▪ developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response	☒	☐	☐	
▪ where developments can demonstrate a high level of amenity for common lobbies, corridors and units	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Articulate longer corridors. Design solutions may include:- changing the direction or width of a corridor; utilising a series of foyer areas; providing windows along or at the end of a corridor	☒	☐	☐	Generally long corridors are avoided.
v. Minimise maintenance and maintain durability by using robust materials in common circulation areas	☒	☐	☐	
4.4.9 Storage Objectives ▪ To provide adequate storage for everyday household items within easy access of the apartment	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To provide storage for sporting, leisure, fitness and hobby equipment	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.9 Storage Performance Criteria i. Provide storage facilities accessible from hall or living areas, in addition to kitchen cupboards and bedroom wardrobes, at a minimum: ▪ studio - 6m^3 ▪ 1-bed - 6m^3 ▪ 2-bed – 8m^3 ▪ 3 and 3+ bed - 10m^3 ▪ This storage is to be excluded from FSR calculations	☒	☐	☐	Apartments are to have varying levels of storage areas. However, the storage space per unit varies. Each unit has a dedicated storage space within the apartment in addition to kitchen cupboards and wardrobes. All the units have storage space within the apartment plus dedicated storage locker. A breakdown of the storage space provided by the applicant demonstrates that compliance is achieved for every unit. In this regard:-
ii. Locate storage conveniently for apartments. Options include providing:- ▪ at least 50 percent of the required storage within each apartment and accessible from either the hall or living area. Storage within apartments is best provided as cupboards accessible from entries and hallways and/or from under internal stairs	☒	☐	☐	The 1 bedroom units are provided with 6 cubic metres of storage space. The 2 bedroom units are provided with 8 cubic metres of storage space. The 3 bedroom units are provided with 10 cubic metres of storage space.
▪ dedicated storage rooms on each floor within the development, which can be leased by residents as required	☐	☐	☒	Some of these have been checked or verified and the ones checked comply with this Part.
▪ dedicated and/or leasable storage in internal or basement car parks. Leasing storage provides choice and minimises the impact of storage on housing affordability	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Provide storage suitable for the needs of residents in the local area and able to accommodate larger items, such as:- boating-related equipment, surfing equipment, bicycle ▪ Bicycle storage should be a combination of secured and chained storage located in convenient and visible locations	☒	☐	☐	Where appropriate bicycle storage is provided.
iv. Ensure that storage separated from apartments is secure for individual use	☒	☐	☐	
v. Where basement storage is provided: ▪ ensure that it does not compromise natural ventilation in car parks or create potential conflicts with fire regulations	☒	☐	☐	
▪ exclude it from FSR calculations	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Consider providing additional storage in smaller apartments in the form of built-in cupboards to promote a more efficient use of small spaces.	☐	☐	☒	
4.5 Building Amenity				
4.5.1 Acoustic Amenity Objectives ▪ To ensure a high level of amenity by protecting the privacy of residents within residential flat buildings both within the apartments and in private open spaces	☒	☐	☐	
4.5.1 Acoustic Amenity Performance Criteria i. Utilise the site and building layout to maximise the potential for acoustic	☒	☐	☐	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
privacy by providing adequate building separation within the development and from neighbouring buildings				
ii. Minimum building separations are:				
▪ up to 4 storeys/12 metres:				
o 12m between habitable rooms / balconies	☐	☐	☒	
o **9m between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms**	☒	☐	☐	The complex is arranged into 4 separate buildings consisting of 2 x 8 storey buildings and 2 x 4 storey buildings. The minimum setbacks should be 9 metres. The setbacks are considered to be satisfactory for addressing privacy.
o 6m between non-habitable rooms	☐	☐	☒	
▪ 5 to 8 storeys/12-25 metres				
o 18m between habitable rooms/balconies	☐	☐	☒	The setbacks and separation distances between buildings have been previously stated. Refer to SEPP 65 Residential Flat Design Code above.
o 13m between habitable rooms/balconies and non-habitable rooms	☐	☐	☒	
o 9m between non-habitable rooms	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Arrange apartments within a development to minimise noise transition between flats by:				
▪ locating busy, noisy areas next to each other and quieter areas next to other quiet areas, for example, living rooms with living rooms, bedrooms with bedrooms	☒	☐	☐	This is achieved where possible.
▪ using storage or circulation zones within an apartment to buffer noise from adjacent apartments, mechanical services or corridors and lobby areas	☒	☐	☐	
▪ minimising the amount of party (shared) walls with other apartments	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Design the internal apartment layout to separate noisier spaces from quieter spaces by grouping uses within an apartment—bedrooms with bedrooms and service areas like kitchen, bathroom, laundry together	☒	☐	☐	
v. Resolve conflicts between noise, outlook and views by using design measures including:- double glazing; operable screened balconies; continuous walls to ground level courtyards where they do not conflict with streetscape or other amenity requirements	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Reduce noise transmission from common corridors or outside the building by providing seals at entry doors				
vii. Provide a detailed noise and vibration impact assessment report for residential buildings affected by surrounding uses				
4.5.2 Daylight Access Objectives				
▪ To ensure that daylight access is provided to all habitable rooms and encouraged in all other areas of residential development	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To provide adequate ambient lighting and minimise the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To provide residents with the ability to adjust the quantity of daylight to suit their needs	☒	☐	☐	
4.5.2 Daylight Access Performance Criteria				

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
i.	Orient new residential flat development to optimise northern aspect	☒	☐	☐	
ii.	For 1-2 storey developments, provide living rooms and principal ground level open spaces with at least 2 hours sunlight between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm in mid-winter	☐	☐	☒	
iii.	**For 3 or more storey developments, provide at least 75% of residential apartments with at least 2 hours of sunlight to living rooms and private open spaces between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm in mid-winter. Design opportunities include:- using skylights, clerestory windows and fanlights to supplement daylight access; providing two-storey and mezzanine, ground floor apartments to facilitate daylight access to living rooms and private open spaces on the ground level; limiting the depth of single aspect apartments; providing single aspect, single-storey apartments with northerly or easterly aspect; locating living areas to the north and service areas to the south and west of the development - using light shelves to reflect light into deeper apartments**	☐	☒	☐	Sectional shadow / sunlight diagrams have been submitted as well as a detailed account of solar penetration per unit. This has been prepared by Windtech "Solar Access Analysis" dated 6 April 2011. This provides a detailed comprehensive solar penetration analysis for every unit. **The diagrams show that 210 units or 65% of units will have at least 3 hours of sunlight penetration per day at the winter solstice. Another 10 more will have 2 hours of sunlight at the winter solstice taking the number to 220 units or 68% of the units.** **Another 4 units will have sunlight for at least 1.5 hours at the winter solstice.** **When added together this is 69.3% of units receiving some sunlight penetration at the winter solstice. There is a variation identified at this Part.**
iii.	**Limit the number of single-aspect apartments with a southerly aspect (SW–SE) to a maximum of 10 percent of the total units proposed. Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how site constraints and orientation prohibit the achievement of these standards and address energy efficiency**	☐	☒	☐	***As noted the standard under this DCP is different to that of the Residential Flat Design Code. Under the DCP, the minimum number of units that should receive a minimum of 2 hours of sunlight at the winter solstice should be 242 units. The variation is 22 units compared to 6 units under the Residential Flat Design Code that is considered acceptable.***
iv.	Design for shading and glare control, particularly in summer, by:	☒	☐	☐	<u>**South facing units**</u>
	▪ using shading devices, such as eaves, awnings, colonnades, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting	☒	☐	☐	**There are 63 single aspect south facing units, which is 19.5% for the development as previously advised this is considered acceptable.**
	▪ optimising the number of north-facing living spaces	☒	☐	☐	
	▪ providing external horizontal shading to north-facing windows	☒	☐	☐	<u>Shading</u>:
	▪ providing vertical shading to east or west windows	☒	☐	☐	Adequate shading is provided to the top floor windows of the development.
	▪ using high performance glass but minimising external glare off windows	☒	☐	☐	
	▪ avoiding reflective films	☒	☐	☐	
	▪ using a glass reflectance below 20 percent	☒	☐	☐	
	▪ considering reduced tint glass				
v.	The use of light wells as a primary source of daylight in habitable rooms is prohibited. Where they are used,				

<table>
<tr><th>Requirement</th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>N/A</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>they are to be fully open to the sky and their dimensions relate to building separation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>vi. No more than 50% of the public domain (excluding streets) and communal space areas are overshadowed between 10.00 am and 2.00 pm between 21st April and 21st August. Provide appropriate shading in summer</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>A large portion of the courtyard space within the development will be in shadow between 21 April and 21 August each year.

The shadow diagrams show the following:-

<table><tr><th>Time</th><th>Area in sun in sq m</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>10 am</td><td>990</td><td>34.03%</td></tr><tr><td>11 am</td><td>1,340</td><td>46.06%</td></tr><tr><td>12 pm</td><td>1,547</td><td>53.17%</td></tr><tr><td>1 pm</td><td>1,573</td><td>54.07%</td></tr><tr><td>2 pm</td><td>1,470</td><td>50.53%</td></tr><tr><td>3 pm</td><td>1,160</td><td>39.87%</td></tr></table>
The development achieves compliance from 11.31 am to 2.04 pm at the winter solstice being approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes.

This is a significant improvement on the original concept for the site but a variation is still identified.

It is considered appropriate to support the variation. In this regard, the site is orientated in a manner that does not permit direct sunlight access into the courtyard space. The site faces constraints specific to aspect. However, the modified proposal achieves close compliance between 11 am and 2 pm on or near June 21.</td></tr>
<tr><td>vii. Shadow diagrams showing the impact of a proposal on adjacent residential developments and their private open space will be required</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.5.3 Natural Ventilation Objectives
▪ To ensure that apartments are designed to provide all habitable rooms with direct access to fresh air and to assist in promoting thermal comfort for occupants
▪ To provide natural ventilation in non habitable rooms, where possible
▪ To reduce energy consumption by minimising the use of mechanical ventilation, particularly air conditioning</td><td>☒
☒
☒</td><td>☐
☐
☐</td><td>☐
☐
☐</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.5.3 Natural Ventilation Performance Criteria
i. Plan the site to promote and guide natural breezes by:
▪ orienting buildings to maximise the use of prevailing winds
▪ locating vegetation to direct breezes and cool air as it flows across the site
▪ selecting planting or trees that do not inhibit airflow
ii. Limit residential building depth to 18 metres glass line to line to support natural ventilation
iii. Utilise the building layout and section to increase potential for natural ventilation, by:</td><td>☒
☒
☒
☐
☒</td><td>☐
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☐
☒
☐</td><td>☐
☐
☐
☐
☐</td><td>A variation is identified specific to building depth. This has previously been addressed in the report and is considered acceptable.</td></tr>
</table>

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	▪ providing dual aspect apartments, eg. cross through and corner apartments ▪ facilitating convective currents by designing units which draw cool air in at lower levels and allow warm air to escape at higher levels, for example, maisonette apartments and two-storey apartments	☒	☐	☐	
iv.	Design the internal apartment layout to promote natural ventilation by: ▪ minimising interruptions in air flow through an apartment. The more corners or rooms airflow must negotiate, the less effective the natural ventilation ▪ grouping rooms with similar usage together, for example, keeping living spaces together and sleeping spaces together. This allows the apartment to be compartmentalised for efficient summer cooling or winter heating	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	With some exceptions, the architect has generally achieved this arrangement.
v.	**A minimum of 60% of residential apartments are to be naturally ventilated**	☐	☒	☐	**Up to 43.9% of apartments in the development have openings in two or more external walls of different orientation which is below the minimum of 60% as required by this Part. As previously mentioned this is considered acceptable.**
vi.	**A minimum of 25% of kitchens within a development are to be naturally ventilated**	☐	☒	☐	**The backs of most kitchens are no more than 8 metres from a window. A small number of kitchens are situated between 8 and 9 metres from a window that is considered satisfactory.**
vii.	Select doors and operable windows to maximise natural ventilation opportunities established by the apartment layout. Design solutions may include:- locating small windows on the windward side and larger windows on the leeward side of the building thereby utilising air pressure to draw air through the apartment; using higher level casement or sash windows, clerestory windows or operable fanlight windows—including above internal doors—to facilitate convective currents. This is particularly important in apartments with only one aspect; selecting windows which occupants can reconfigure to funnel breezes into the apartment, like vertical d, casement windows and externally opening doors	☒	☐	☐	There are two variations identified under this Part. However it is found through the BASIX assessment that all the units will achieve and comply with the BASIX Certificates issues subject to the BASIX Commitments being complied with. On this account, the variations identified may be supported.
viii.	Coordinate design for natural ventilation with passive solar design techniques	☒	☐	☐	
ix.	Explore innovative technologies to naturally ventilate internal building areas or rooms—such as bathrooms, laundries and underground carparks—for example with stack effect ventilation or solar chimneys	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	
x.	Developments which seek to vary				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
from the minimum standards must demonstrate how natural ventilation can be satisfactorily achieved, particularly in relation to habitable rooms.	☒	☐	☐	
4.6 Building Form				
4.6.1 Awnings and Signage Objectives ▪ To provide shelter for public streets ▪ To support and encourage pedestrian movement associated with retail uses ▪ To ensure signage is in keeping with desired streetscape character and with the development in scale, detail and overall design	☐	☐	☒	There are no signs proposed in this development.
4.6.1 Awnings and Signage Performance Criteria <u>Awnings</u>				This part is not applicable because no retail strips are proposed in this development.
i. Encourage pedestrian activity on streets by providing awnings to retail strips,	☐	☐	☒	An awning is not proposed in this development.
▪ complement the height, depth and form of the desired character or existing pattern of awnings	☐	☐	☒	
▪ provide sufficient protection for sun and rain	☐	☐	☒	
ii. Contribute to the legibility of the development and amenity of the public domain by locating local awnings over residential building entries	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Enhance safety for pedestrians by providing under-awning lighting	☐	☐	☒	
iv. New awnings are to follow the general alignment of existing awnings in the street	☐	☐	☒	
v. Provide continuous awnings at areas of high pedestrian activity, particularly where there are ground floor commercial and/or retail uses: corners of Hill Road and major east-west streets; and corners of major east west streets and the primary north-south street). Awnings are also to be provided to buildings fronting pedestrian plazas at the termination of major east-west streets	☐	☐	☒	
vi. Awning height is to be in the range 3.2 - 4.2 metres (clear soffit height) and the awning face is to be horizontal	☐	☐	☒	
vii. All awnings are to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 (SEPP 64) - Advertising and Signage	☐	☐	☒	
<u>Signage</u>				
i. Signage is to be integrated with the design of the development by responding to scale, proportions and architectural detailing	☐	☐	☒	This is not relevant to the development.
ii. Signage is to provide clear and legible way-finding for residents and visitors	☐	☐	☒	
iii. Under-awning signage is limited to one sign per residential building plus one sign per commercial or retail tenancy	☐	☐	☒	
iv. Signage on blinds is not permitted	☐	☐	☒	
v. Conceal or integrate the light source to any illuminated signage within the	☐	☐	☒	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
sign vi. Illuminated signage is only permitted where it does not compromise residential amenity vii. All signage is to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 (SEPP 64) - Advertising and Signage	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	
4.6.2.Facade Objectives ▪ To promote high architectural quality in buildings ▪ To ensure that new developments have facades which define and enhance the public domain and desired street character ▪ To ensure that building elements are integrated into the overall building form and facade design	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	
4.6.2 Façade Performance Criteria i. Consider the relationship between the whole building form and the facade and/or building elements. Columns, beams, floor slabs, balconies, window opening and fenestrations, doors, balustrades, roof forms and parapets are elements which can be revealed or concealed and organised into simple or complex patterns ii. Compose facades with an appropriate scale, rhythm and proportion which respond to the building's use and the desired contextual character, for example by:- defining a base, middle and top related to the overall proportion of the building; expressing key datum lines using cornices, change in materials or building setback; expressing building layout or structure, such as vertical bays or party wall divisions; expressing the variation in floor to floor height, particularly at lower levels; articulating building entries with awnings, porticos, recesses, blade walls and projecting bays; selecting balcony types which respond to the street context, building orientation and residential amenity and will create different façade profiles; detailing balustrades to reflect the type and location of the balcony and its relationship to the façade detail and materials; using a variety of window types to create a rhythm or express the building uses, for example, a living room versus a bathroom; incorporating architectural features which give human scale to the design of the building at street level, including entrances, awnings, colonnades, pergolas and fences; using recessed balconies and deep windows to create articulation and define shadows, thereby adding visual depth to the facade iii. Design facades to reflect the orientation of the site using elements such as sun shading, light shelves and bay windows as environmental controls, depending on the facade orientation	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The building is designed to sit within the site and to permit landscaping at the street edges. This will permit an appropriate buffer zone to be established along the street edges. At street level, the setback is further enhanced by the opportunity to have deep soil zones given that the basement is contained wholly within the building envelope. The development is provided with numerous windows, balconies and architectural elements to break the bulk and scale of the complex. The south elevation is provided with an inflection which provides a considered break in the street edge elevation. A similar arrangement is provided along the northern elevation facing Nuvolari Place Drive. The top of the buildings vary in their form. The buildings facing north and south are 8 storeys high and feature a consistent roof design that projects over the two buildings. This provides a top to the building. The buildings facing Savona Drive and Monza Boulevard are treated differently. Lightweight materials assist in providing a distinct variation to the form of the upper two levels. Building form varies when viewed from the internal courtyard space. Projecting curved building forms help to improve the amenity to apartments by catching solar access and cross ventilation whilst the angled edges ensure that overshadowing or loss of views is limited. Complies.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
iv. Express important corners by giving visual prominence to parts of the facade, for example, a change in building articulation, material or colour, roof expression or increased height	☒	☐	☐	
v. Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall facade and balcony design	☒	☐	☐	Satisfactory.
vi. Coordinate security grills/screens, ventilation and car park entry doors with the overall facade design	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Integrate the design of garage entries with the building facade design, locating them on secondary streets where possible.	☒	☐	☐	
4.6.3 Roof Design Objectives				
▪ To provide quality roof designs, which contribute to the overall design and performance of residential flat buildings	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To integrate the design of the roof into the overall facade, building composition and desired contextual response	☒	☐	☐	
▪ To increase the longevity of the building through weather protection	☒	☐	☐	
4.6.3 Roof Design Performance Criteria				
i. Relate roof design to the desired built form. Some design solutions may include: articulating the roof, or breaking down its massing on large buildings, to minimise the apparent bulk or to relate to a context of smaller building forms; using a similar roof pitch or material to adjacent buildings, particularly in existing special character areas or heritage conservation areas. Avoid directly copying the elements and detail of single family houses in larger flat buildings; this often results in inappropriate proportion, scale and detail for residential flat buildings; minimising the expression of roof forms gives prominence to a strong horizontal datum in the adjacent context, such as an existing parapet line; using special roof features ,which relate to the desired character of an area, to express important corners.	☒	☐	☐	The top of the buildings vary in their form. The buildings facing north and south are 8 storeys high and feature a consistent roof design that projects over the two buildings. This provides a top to the building. The buildings facing Savona Drive and Monza Boulevard are treated differently. The buildings are four storeys high but do not contain a cantilevered roof element.
ii. Design the roof to relate to the size and scale of the building, the building elevations and 3D building form. This includes the design of any parapet or terminating elements and the selection of root materials	☒	☐	☐	
iii. Design roofs to respond to the orientation of the site, for example, by using eaves and skillion roofs to respond to sun access	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Minimise the visual intrusiveness of service elements by integrating them into the design of the roof. These elements include lift over-runs, service plants, chimneys, vent stacks, telecommunication infrastructures, gutters, downpipes and signage	☒	☐	☐	
v. Support the use of roofs for quality open space in denser urban areas by:				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
▪ providing space and appropriate building systems to support the desired landscape design (see Landscape Design and Open Space) ▪ incorporating shade structures and wind screens to encourage open space use ▪ ensuring open space is accessible vi. Facilitate the use or future use of the roof for sustainable functions, for example:– allow rainwater tanks for water conservation; orient and angle roof surfaces suitable for photovoltaic applications; allow for future innovative design solutions, such as water features or green roofs.	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	Access is provided to the roof of all four buildings however the roofs of the buildings do not form an extension to the open space provided on site. Access is mainly provided to the various plant rooms that are required to service each building. A plant room will be positioned on the roof of all four buildings. The plant rooms will provide space for hot water systems that are required to service the development.
4.7 Building Performance				
4.7.1 Energy Efficiency Objectives ▪ To reduce the necessity for mechanical heating and cooling ▪ To reduce reliance on fossil fuels ▪ To minimise greenhouse gas emissions ▪ To support and promote renewable energy initiatives ▪ To use natural climatic advantages of the coastal location such as cooling summer breezes, and exposure to unobstructed winter sunlight ▪ To provide a suitable environment for proposed uses, having regard to wind impacts and noise ▪ To ensure that land is geotechnically suitable for development and can be feasibly remediated or any contaminants to a level adequate for the proposed use	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development has been assessed in terms of its passive energy design (Thermal comfort) using the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS). The proposed development has been assessed in terms of its ability to conserve water and to minimise energy consumption via appliances and hot water systems or use. The proposed development is found to be compliant with the BASIX Certificates. The various BASIX Certificates for the buildings show that the development as a whole achieves the Pass Mark for energy and water conservation. In this regard:- The pass mark for water conservation is 40. The pass mark for energy conservation is 20 for parts of the development and 30 for other parts of the development. The development reaches a minimum Pass mark of 40 for water conservation. The development reaches a score of between 30 and 35 for energy conservation which is compliant with the various certificates.
4.7.1 Energy Efficiency Performance Criteria i. Incorporate passive solar design techniques to optimise heat storage in winter and heat transfer in summer by: ▪ maximising thermal mass in floor and walls in northern rooms of dwelling/building ▪ polishing concrete floors and/or using tiles or timber floors rather than carpets ▪ limiting the number of single aspect apartments with a southerly aspect (SW–SE) to a maximum of 10 percent of the total units proposed ▪ insulating roof/ceiling to R2.0, external walls to R1.0 and the	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The various BASIX Certificates for the buildings show that the development as a whole achieves the Pass Mark for energy and water conservation. In this regard:- The pass mark for water conservation is 40. The pass mark for energy conservation is 20 for some parts of the development and 30 for other parts. The development reaches a Pass mark of 40 for water conservation. The development reaches a score of between 30 and 35 for energy

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
floor—including separation from basement car parking—to R1.0				conservation.
▪ minimising the overshadowing of any solar collectors	☒	☐	☐	The development is found to be compliant with the BASIX requirements.
ii. Improve the control of space heating and cooling by:				
▪ designing heating/cooling systems to target only those spaces which require heating or cooling, not the whole apartment	☒	☐	☐	
▪ designing apartments so that entries open into lobbies or vestibules and are isolated from living areas by doorways	☒	☐	☐	
▪ allowing for adjustable awnings and blinds to be attached to the outside of windows to keep the heat out in summer	☒	☐	☐	Climate control techniques are found to be satisfactory.
▪ providing gas bayonets to living areas, where gas is available	☒	☐	☐	Gas cook top and electric ovens will be provided.
▪ providing reversible ceiling fans for improving air movement in summer and for distributing heated air in winter	☒	☐	☐	Fans will be provided to units as appropriate.
iii. Provide or plan for future installation of solar collectors and photovoltaic panels, for example by:				
▪ designing the roof so that solar collectors and photovoltaic panels can be mounted parallel to the roof plane	☒	☐	☐	Solar panels are not proposed in this development however they could be installed in future should the need arise.
▪ locating trees where they will not shade existing or planned solar and photovoltaic installations	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Improve the efficiency of hot water systems by:				
▪ insulating a hot water system or systems with a Greenhouse Score of 3.5 or greater and which suits the needs of the development and/or individual dwellings	☒	☐	☐	A central hot water system is proposed for each building that will be reticulated to each unit. The hot water systems are to be located within the plant rooms situated on the roof of each building.
▪				
▪ installing water-saving devices, such as flow regulators, AAA (or higher) rated shower heads and tap aerators	☒	☐	☐	Suitable devices include:- ▪ 3 and 4 star toilet flushing systems. ▪ 3 star taps for the kitchens. ▪ 3 star taps for the bathrooms.
v. Reduce reliance on artificial lighting by:				
▪ providing a mix of lighting fixtures, including dimmable lighting, to provide for a range of activities in different rooms	☒	☐	☐	A BASIX Assessment Report prepared by Turner & Associates has demonstrated that the development will comply with the BASIX requirements.
▪ designing to allow for different possibilities for lighting the room, for example, low background lighting supplemented by task or effect lighting for use as required	☒	☐	☐	The report concludes that the development will comply with the BASIX Certificates presented.
▪ using separate switches for special purpose lighting	☒	☐	☐	The report should be attached to the bundle of plans to be approved should this application be approved.
▪ using high efficiency lighting, such as compact fluorescent, for common areas	☒	☐	☐	
▪ using motion detectors for common areas, lighting doorways and entrances, outdoor security lighting and car parks	☒	☐	☐	
vi. Maximise the efficiency of household appliances by:				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
▪ selecting an energy source with minimum greenhouse emissions ▪ installing high efficiency refrigerators/freezers, clothes washers and dishwashers ▪ providing areas for clothes to be dried through natural ventilation vii. Provide an Energy Performance Report from a suitably qualified consultant to accompany any development application for a new building. Nathers 4.5 star rating should be achieved to 80% of all residential apartments and commercial offices viii. Use the NSW Government's sustainability assessment tool, BASIX, from such time as it is implemented for the residential housing types in the DCP precinct area, as an additional rating system, to be achieved to 80% of all residential apartments	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
4.7.2 Maintenance Objectives ▪ To ensure long life and ease of maintenance for the development	☒	☐	☐	
4.7.2 Maintenance Performance Criteria i. Design windows to enable cleaning from inside the building, where possible ii. Select manually operated systems, such as blinds, sunshades, pergolas and curtains in preference to mechanical systems iii. Incorporate and integrate building maintenance systems into the design of the building form, roof and facade iv. Select durable materials, which are easily cleaned and are graffiti resistant v. Select appropriate landscape elements and vegetation and provide appropriate irrigation systems (see Landscape Design) vi. For developments with communal open space, provide a garden maintenance and storage area, which is efficient and convenient to use and is connected to water and drainage.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Some windows can be cleaned from the terraces and balconies but there are instances where residents cannot clean their windows such as bedroom windows not facing onto a balcony.
4.7.3 Waste Management Objectives ▪ To avoid the generation of waste through design, material selection and building practices ▪ To plan for the types, amount and disposal of waste to be generated during demolition, excavation and construction of the development. To encourage waste minimisation, including source separation, reuse and recycling ▪ To ensure efficient storage and collection of waste and quality design of facilities.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	A waste Management Plan has been submitted with the application detailing waste controls and removal during the demolition and construction. The waste management plan is thorough and documents waste management throughout the development process. The waste management plan should be included in the bundle of plans to be stamped as part of any consent that may be issued.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.7.3 Waste Management Performance Criteria				The waste management plan specifies the following:-
i. Incorporate existing built elements into new work, where possible	☒	☐	☐	
ii. Recycle and reuse demolished materials, where possible	☒	☐	☐	Excavation of the site will be required to establish foundations and to create the underground car park. There will be one floor of underground parking due to the limitations in the depth of excavation.
iii. Specify building materials that can be reused and recycled at the end of their life	☒	☐	☐	
iv. Integrate waste management processes into all stages of the project, including the design stage	☒	☐	☐	The whole site is cleared but some topsoil could be removed and reused elsewhere as soil.
v. Support waste management during the design stage by:				
▪ specifying modestly for the project needs	☒	☐	☐	Up to 12,000 cubic metres of material will need to be removed off site weighing some 20,000 tonnes.
▪ reducing waste by utilising the standard product/component sizes of the materials to be used	☒	☐	☐	<u>Materials</u>:
▪ incorporating durability, adaptability and ease of future services upgrades	☒	☐	☐	Materials and their suppliers have been chosen for reliability and quality of supply. Gyprock and tiles have been supplied in standard sizes. The steel, bricks, roof sheeting, windows and doors have all been supplied in standard form in adequate quantity to optimise delivery.
vi. Prepare a waste management plan for green and putrescible waste, garbage, glass, containers and paper	☒	☐	☐	
vii. Locate storage areas for rubbish bins away from the front of the development where they have a significant negative impact on the streetscape, on the visual presentation of the building entry and on the amenity of residents, building users and pedestrians	☒	☐	☐	Wherever possible, packaging is minimised but the relatively high cost of having items damaged in transit has necessitated this decision with the supplier.
viii. Provide every dwelling with a waste cupboard or temporary storage area of sufficient size to hold a single day's waste and to enable source separation	☒	☐	☐	Where appropriate, door frames, window sections, modular wall panels will be made off site and brought onto the site for installation.
ix. Incorporate on-site composting, where possible, in self contained composting units on balconies or as part of the shared site facilities	☒	☐	☐	<u>Demolition</u>:
x. Supply waste management plans with any Development Application as required by the NSW Waste Board	☒	☐	☐	Concrete removed off site will be recycled or reprocessed. Bricks and concrete can be crushed and sold as drainage media or as road base for low wheel load roads. The applicant expects that 95% of the existing material will be recycled. Excavated material will be taken off site to a suitable facility that recovers and re uses the material. The spoil will be screened off site. <u>Construction</u>: The waste contractor for the project will be required to direct waste material to a resource recovery facility. The bins to be used will be 9 cubic metre steel bins. Sub contractors have an obligation to ensure all waste materials are placed in the waste disposal bin and the work area is cleaned. Excess materials are not ordered on site and so minimal material is available for reuse.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.7.4 Water Conservation Objectives ▪ To reduce mains consumption of potable water ▪ To reduce the quantity of urban stormwater runoff ▪ To encourage integrated water management, that is, capturing stormwater and/or rainwater and storing on site for both external and internal use	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	
4.7.4 Water Conservation Performance Criteria i. Use AAA (or higher) rated appliances to minimise water use ii. Encourage the use of rainwater tanks iii. Collect, store and use rainwater on site for non-potable purposes. This may be used for car washing, watering the garden, toilet flushing and washing machines. Once treated, rainwater can also be used for potable supply. Consider the recycling of grey water for toilet flushing or for garden uses iv. All development is to be connected to the Homebush Bay Water Reclamation and Management System (WRAMS). To facilitate connection to WRAMS, provide correctly sized dual water reticulation systems, appropriate dual supply plumbing, and toilet flushing and irrigation connections v. Incorporate local indigenous native vegetation in landscape design vi. Avoid the use of lead- or bitumen-based paints on roofs, as rainwater cannot be collected from them. Normal guttering is sufficient for water collections provided that it is kept clear of leaves and debris vii. Provide spring return taps for all public amenities.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Water Management is satisfactory as per the BASIX Certificate. The development includes a 60,000 litre rainwater tank collecting from 5,884 square metres of roof area. The water collected will be used for:- ▪ Common landscape irrigation. ▪ Toilet flushing. ▪ Laundry. The development will be connected to an alternative water supply (WRAMS) from the Sydney Olympic Park Authority Scheme. Three star water rated shower heads and taps are to be installed in the development. All dwellings in buildings A and C must feature 4 star water rating toilets and all dwellings in buildings B and D must feature 3 star water rating toilets.
4.8 Public Art + Design				
4.8 Public Art and Design Objectives ▪ To celebrate local heritage and culture ▪ To explore community cultural identity ▪ To instigate the feeling of 'community' in the town centre ▪ To articulate the nature and special qualities of the town in the public domain	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
4.8 Public Art and Design Performance Criteria i. Artworks are to be integrated into broader development and planning ii. Art and design that enhances the pedestrian experience are to be encouraged iii. Projects that develop cultural themes that are relevant to the locality and its community are to be encouraged iv. Public art is to be used to help define important spaces in the locality v. Stand-alone projects that fail to address the locality and its culture, are to be avoided vi. Elements such as seating, paving, bus shelters and other street furniture, whilst being functional, are to be visually appealing and of a high design quality	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐	A positive public domain will result. In this regard:- Public recreation opportunities will be enhanced through the provision of a significant common area within the development. The space is well located, oriented and designed to achieve a satisfactory level of amenity. Appropriate connections and linkages are provided to ensure that the building maintains a suitable interface with the public areas. Ground floor units are provided with individual entries which are expected to contribute to a more active street frontage.

Summary of non-compliances - Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan (HBW DCP)

The development proposal incorporates a number of minor variations to the requirements of Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan as highlighted in the above assessment table. The departures from the controls have been justified by the applicant and considered acceptable in accordance with the detailed planning assessment.

Section 94 Contributions Plan

The proposed development would require the payment of contributions in accordance with Part C: Homebush Bay West Precinct, of Council's Auburn Development Contributions Plan 2007. Contributions are collected for traffic management, open space, community facilities and administration in the locality and are calculated based on the number of new 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedroom dwellings.

Disclosure of Political Donations and Gifts

The NSW Government introduced The Local Government and Planning Legislation Amendment (Political Donations) Act 2008 (NSW). This disclosure requirement is for all members of the public relating to political donations and gifts. The law introduces disclosure requirements for individuals or entities with a relevant financial interest as part of the lodgement of various types of development proposals and requests to initiate environmental planning instruments or development control plans.

No disclosures of any political donations or gifts have been declared by the applicant or any organisation / persons that have made submissions in respect to the proposed development.

The provisions of the Regulations (EP& A Act s79C(1)(a)(iv))

The proposed development raises no concerns as to the relevant matters arising from the EP& A Regulations 2000.

The Likely Environmental, Social or Economic Impacts (EP& A Act s79C(1)(b))

The subject site is also known to contain reclaimed land and imported fill. Investigations into site conditions identify that ground material contains contamination arising from a number of past industrial uses and acid sulphate soils. Further details on the site history are provided in the SEPP 55 assessment above. Suitable investigations and documentation has been provided to demonstrate that the site is or can be made suitable for the proposed development in terms of contamination and acid sulphate soils.

No other natural hazards or site constraints likely to have a significant adverse impact on the proposed development.

The suitability of the site for the development (EP&A Act s79C(1)(c)

The subject site and locality is not known to be affected by any natural hazards or other site constraints likely to have a significant adverse impact on the proposed development. Accordingly, the site can be said to be suitable to accommodate the proposal.

Submissions made in accordance with the Act or Regulation (EP&A Act s79C(1)(d)

In accordance with Council's Notification of Development Proposals Development Control Plan, the first proposal was publicly exhibited and letters sent to adjoining owners/occupiers for a period of 31 days from 25 August to 24 September 2010.

Council received two objections from the same party specific to the issue of floor space ratio. The objector engaged a consultant town planner to ascertain the impact of floor space ratio and uplift (reallocation) of floor space ratio from Lot 18 to Lot 21.

The first objection is detailed as follows:

> On 22nd September Brett Newbold from Urban Planning sent a letter stating that he is preparing a detail submission on behalf of Homebush Bay Holdings Pty Ltd, rejecting calculation made as part of DA 313/2010 as well as a proposition that "Uplift" would be legally valid and reasonable.
>
> We object to the proposal prepared by Turner and Associates and we request that no uplift be transferred from Lot 18 to Lot 21. Precinct E consists of two lots and the total allowable floor space allocation is 65,979 square metres.
>
> The property was purchased with the DCP for Homebush Bay West approved with Precinct E entitlement for Lot 21 and Lot 18 in place. The proper methodology of apportionment for Precinct E should be shared on a pro rata base for Lot 21 and Lot 18 that is available to Precinct E.
>
> Lot 18 can accommodate more than the floor space available to it from Precinct E on a pro rata apportionment.
>
> The development application 313/2010 has not contributed any public open space for Precinct E while Lot 18 is asked to provide all of the public open space or the precinct. The development control plan at 2.4.3 state that pocket park should be more than 200 metres from the water. The pocket park in Precinct E is only 350 square metres as scaled.
>
> Turner and Associates plan for development application 313/2010 for Lot 21 Building B has been increased by two levels from four levels to six levels and Building D has also been increased by two levels from six levels to eight levels.
>
> We object to the proposal and we request that no uplift be transferred from Lot 18 to Lot 21.

The second objection is related to the same matter but provides a more technical explanation as follows:

> The development application comprises 30,988 square metres of gross floor area on a site of 15,673 square metres (The SEE does not confirm the definition of gross floor area to the proposed development).
>
> The amount of GFA that is proposed by development application Number 313/2010 is 25% greater than the pro rata allocation of Precinct E GFA according to area of the subject site.
>
> Precinct E comprises only two developable properties which have a combined area of 43,673 square metres.
>
> The DCP specifies a maximum GFA of 65,979 square metres for Precinct E.
>
> Pro rata allocation of GFA according to area of the subject development site is 23,678 square metres which is calculated based on area of developable land within the precinct.
>
> The proposal achieves the proposed GFA by transferring or uplifting an amount from my client's site. Excluding the amount which is proposed to be uplifted from precinct F, the proposed development comprises 29,633 square metres from the DCPs allocation for Precinct E. The Net GFA includes 5,955 square metres from the HBH property 29,633 square metres minus the subject sites pro rata allocation of 23,678 square metres.

The application if approved has the potential to significantly reduce the amount of GFA which could be achieved on the HBH property. If approved, the proposed development would retain 36,346 square metres for the HBH property. The balance of GFA that would be retained for the HBH property is only 86% of its pro rata entitlement calculated according to site area.

The SOEE justices the proposed transfer or uplift of GFA on the basis that a fully compliant development upon the HBH property could not achieve its pro rata proportion of GFA.

There is no analysis of this by the projects architects which is not part of the exhibited documents.

HBH objects to any uplift of GFA from their property on the basis that future development could not achieve its pro rata entitlement.

HBH has obtained legal opinion from Dominic Stamfords Lawyers which indicates that the transfer or uplift of GFA from another property without landowner consent would be contrary to Common Law Principles. In terms of town planning law and practise DA 313/2010 which proposes the transfer or uplift of GFA from the HBH property without landowner consent also should be considered unlawful on the basis that a development application may not rely unilaterally upon an asset or entitlement which belongs to another property.

If consent were to be granted for DA 313/2010 as currently proposed, HBH believe that strict application of the DCP would remove a significant quantum of GFA from their property resulting in severe commercial consequences that could not have been anticipated by the due diligence enquiries which were made prior to their purchase.

Comment

The issue raised in the second letter mirrors the concerns of the first objection. The objection identifies that the proposed development appears to limit the potential of the remaining two allotments within the precinct. The public submission is considered to be generally valid as it relates to the distribution of residential floor space within Precent E of Wentworth Point.

Modified proposal:

The modified proposal was re notified from 1 March 2011 to 15 March 2011. A 14 day period was chosen and considered to be appropriate because the development is considered to have less impact than the previous proposal.

Council's Notification procedures do permit a lesser notification period for developments (Page 12 Auburn Development Control Plan - Introduction) in certain situations.

There were no submissions or objections to the modified development.

This is important because the issue previously raised has been addressed to the satisfaction of the parties involved.

However the Director of Homebush Bay Holdings has requested to attend the meeting when the application is set for determination.

The public interest (EP& A Act s79C(1)(e))

The public interest is served by permitting the orderly and economic development of land, in a manner that is sensitive to the surrounding environment and has regard to the reasonable amenity expectations of surrounding land users.

In view of the outcome of the assessment, there are a number of variations to the planning controls which are related to internal layout and how apartments are arranged. The applicant has

demonstrated that overall residential amenity will be satisfactory and the project may be supported.

Conclusion

The development application has been assessed in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The proposed development is appropriately located within a locality earmarked for high-density residential redevelopment, however some variations (as detailed above) in relation to State Environmental Planning Policy No.65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development and the Homebush Bay Development Control Plan are sought.

Having regard to the assessment of the proposal from a merit perspective, the JRPP may be satisfied that the development has been responsibly designed and provides an acceptable amenity for the residents.

For these reasons, it is considered that the proposal is satisfactory having regard to the matters of consideration under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.