308/11 47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point

DA-38/2011 GF : CC

SUMMARY

Applicant	Billbergia Pty Limited
Owner	Fairmead Business Pty Limited
Application No.	DA-38/2011
Description of Land	Lot 121 DP 1156412, 47 Hill Road, WENTWORTH POINT
Proposed Development	Construction of 4 to 8 storey residential flat building consisting of 251 apartments above 2 levels of car parking with 341 spaces with associated landscaping, road, public domain and drainage works
Site Area	31700.00m ² (lot 121 DP 1156412), development site: 7,063 m ²
Zoning	Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Deferred matter under Auburn LEP 2010)
Disclosure of political donations and gifts	Nil disclosure

RECOMMENDATION

That Development Application No. DA-38/2011 for Construction of 4 to 8 storey residential flat building consisting of 251 apartments above 2 levels of car parking with 341 spaces with associated landscaping, road, public domain and drainage works on land at 47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point be recommended for deferred commencement approval, subject to the following 'deferred commencement' conditions which must be satisfied before consent can operate:

- DC1. Garbage Collection
 - Amended architectural plans incorporating the following items shall be submitted to Council for assessment:
 - *i.* Garbage collection shall be carried out within the building on site.
 - *ii.* All required swept paths and parking bay dimension shall be shown on the plan.
 - *iii.* Vehicles shall enter and leave the site in forward direction.
 - iv. The proposed column positions shall be clear from turning and parking area.
 - v. All design shall incorporate the maximum size vehicle intended to be used on the premises.

DC2. Ground floor/podium level apartments

- Amended architectural and landscaping plans incorporating the following items shall be submitted to Council for assessment:
 - *i.* All ground floor or podium level units are to achieve a minimum of 25 m² of private courtyard space with minimum dimension 4 metres.
 - *ii.* 80%of ground floor /podium level apartments are to have direct pedestrian access to their respective street frontage or podium level.

DC3. Basement Storage

• Amended architectural plans and details shall be submitted to Council for assessment that demonstrate sufficient storage is provided for all units within the development in the form of a combined total of internal and basement storage which meets or exceeds the SEPP 65 and Homebush Bay West DCP requirements for unit bedroom number.

In accordance with clause 95(3) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, you must produce evidence to the Council within a period of 365 days, sufficient enough for Council to be able to be satisfied of the above matters.

If evidence is produced within the specified period, in accordance with Clause 95(5) of the Regulation, Council will notify you whether or not it is satisfied as to the above matters and whether or not the consent will operate.

REPORT

History

Wentworth Point and Subject Site History

The Wentworth Point area is an area undergoing significant redevelopment. Much of the peninsular is reclaimed land historically used for industrial uses. The 1999 Homebush Bay Development Control Plan established a broad direction for the urban structure and design controls which identified the site as suitable for residential and commercial uses.

After the staging of the 2000 Olympic Games, to secure the peninsula's continued development the Department of Planning reviewed the plan and subsequently adopted the Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan 2004.

All of Wentworth Point is subject to the *Homebush Bay West Development Control Plan*, however the subject development site is subject to an additional site specific Development Control Plan called the *1 Burroway Road Development Control Plan* approved by the Department of Planning. The hierarchy is outlined in the diagram below:





The 1 Burroway Road DCP sets out a structural design framework to guide development for residential, open space and mixed uses over 9 (A – I) development blocks within the site. This subject proposal represents the second "block" to be constructed in accordance with the plan being located adjacent to the western boundary and occupies a central position along Hill Road.

Within the 1 Burroway Road DCP area a number of applications have been considered. A selection of applications relevant to this subject application are provided below:

Development Block "A" South Western corner of 1 Burroway Road DCP area

A development application (DA-488/2005) for the demolition of existing site improvements, the partial construction of Footbridge Boulevard, Waterways Street and Half Street (including on street visitor parking) and construction of a residential flat building, 4 to 8 storeys in height and containing 235 units (131 x 1 bedroom units, 94 x 2 bedroom units and 10 x 3 bedroom units) over 2 levels of infill car park for 258 cars was lodged Council on 25 November 2005. At the meeting of 3 October 2007, Council resolved to approve DA-488/2005 subject to a number of conditions of consent.

A new development application (DA-453/2009) was lodged with Council on 15 December 2009. The application proposed the modification of conditions of consent of the approved development of DA-488/2005, in accordance with Section 80A (b) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The proposed changes included an increase in the number of units (235 to 329), underground car parking spaces (258 to 435) and various building form and layout changes. The application basically reflected the proposed changes

presented under PL-20/2009, packaged as a new development application. Following referral and discussion with the Joint Regional Planning Panel on the matter, Council advised that the proposal was inappropriate and should be withdrawn. The application was formally withdrawn on 16 March 2010.

The new development application (DA111/2010) was lodged with Council on 16 March 2010 and proposed the construction of a 4 to 8 storey residential flat building consisting of 326 apartments above 2 levels of underground car parking with 435 spaces and associated street, landscaping, stormwater and public domain works. The application was referred to the Joint Regional Planning Panel for consideration and a briefing session was held between the Panel and Council staff on 6 May 2010. After a series of amendments being made to the plans the application was considered and approved by the Panel on the 5 August 2010.

Subdivision of the Site

A development for subdivision (DA-386/2009) was lodged with Council 30 October 2009. The application proposed the subdivision of the subject site into 5 Torrens title lots, consistent with the Block plan under No.1 Burroway Road DCP. Following several consultations with the applicant, the application was approved for 4 Torrens title lots on 8 June 2010.

Consultations

A detailed assessment of the original proposal was conducted and highlighted a number of issues, including compliance with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP in terms of the proposed building configuration, setbacks, heights and floor spaces, consistency with the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy No.65, Homebush Bay West DCP and 1 Burroway Road DCP in relation to issues such as building and unit depth, setbacks, natural ventilation, separation between dwellings, private open space areas, solar access, the number of single-aspect units, apartment size and mix and private and communal open spaces and other issues such as building classification, stormwater and parking. These issues were raised with the applicant and provided in writing on the 6 July 2011.

A formal response to the above correspondence was received by Council on 8 August 2011. The submission provided a new revision of plans reflecting a number of changes made to the proposal and supporting documentation which sought to justify particular variations in regards to single-aspect apartments and solar access.

Site and Locality Description

The subject site is identified as Lot 121 DP 1156412 and known as No.47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (formerly Homebush Bay). The site is located on the southern side of Burroway Road, with Hill Road adjoining to the west and Homebush Bay further to the east. The site is rectangular in shape and has dimensions of 263.7 metres to 269.81 metres (width to Hill Road and eastern boundary respectively) by 111.45 metres to 117.55 metres (depth to Hill Road and southern boundary respectively) and total site area of approximately 3.17 Hectares. The area of the subject development site is 7063 m² and encompasses the construction of the surrounding road network immediately adjacent to the proposed building.

There are a number of traditional-style industrial buildings which vary in area, scale and use, and various concreted areas currently occupying the site. There is little by way of landscaping present within the site, being limited to grassed areas with some trees of unknown species along the western (adjoining Hill Road) and eastern (adjoining Homebush Bay) boundaries.

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Surrounding development consists of a mixture of industrial and residential uses. Adjoining the site to the south are industrial buildings of a similar scale and form to those found on the subject site. Adjoining the north (across Burroway Road) is NSW Maritime-owned land which is currently used for a number of informal industrial yards and depots with few buildings. Adjoining to the east are the waters of Homebush Bay and to the west (across Hill Road) are the parklands of Sydney Olympic Park.

In the wider locality, the southern part of the peninsular has undergone transition from industrial to high-density residential. This 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 DCP and Burroway Road DCP) which were gazetted a number of years ago.

Description of Proposed Development

Council is in receipt of a development application for the construction of a residential flat building over two levels of underground parking with a central internal courtyard, surrounding roads and ancillary site works. The development is located on the western corner of the subject site, identified as Block D. The proposed development is to specifically consist of:

- A total of 251 residential dwellings, being 120 one-bedroom units, 113 two-bedroom units and 13 three-bedroom units, and one community-use unit;
- A total floor area of 16,969 m²;
- Two building towers ranging from four to eight storeys in height;
- A podium central communal open space area within the building towers of 1,949 m²;
- A further private communal open space area located on the sixth level of the northern building along the Park Street North elevation of the building.
- Two levels of underground parking below the communal open space, building towers and surrounding streets (Footbridge Boulevard, Waterways Street and Park Street North), with space for a total of 335 vehicles and various ancillary facilities such as service and car wash bays, storage areas for waste, bicycles and residential units and essential services rooms;
- Construction of the immediate surrounding street network (within Block D only, the remainder of streets will be developed in association with the development of each block within the site), including Footbridge Boulevard (adjoining to the south), Waterways Street (to the east) and Park Street North (to the North);
- Ancillary site works such as the grading of land to create an incline away from Hill Road, stormwater drainage works (connecting to the WRAMS system), landscaping and public domain works (to the surrounding streets).

Referrals

Internal Referrals

Development Engineer

The development application was referred to Council's Development Engineer for comment who has raised no objections to the proposed development subject to the inclusion of a number of recommended conditions in any development consent issued for the proposal.

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 the inclusion of a number of recommended conditions in any development consent issued for the proposal.

External Referrals

Sydney Olympic Park Authority

Council received a written response from Sydney Olympic Park Authority to notification of the proposal on 8 March 2011 advising that the proposed development will not have a significant impact on the Sydney Olympic Park Precinct.

Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

The proposal, consisting of 251 dwellings and 341 car parking spaces, constituted a "traffic generating development" in accordance with Schedule 3 of the SEPP. Therefore the application was referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW for consideration. In a letter received by Council on 20 October 2011, it was advised that no objections were raised to the subject development application subject to a series of minor recommendations including:

- Transport NSW should be consulted to determine whether additional bus services be put on in the locality to improve public transport
- All parking and manoeuvring areas are to comply with AS2890.1 -2004 and AS2890 2002 for heavy vehicles
- Clear sight lines to be provided at property boundaries.
- Vehicles to enter and leave in a forward direction.
- Vehicles to be wholly contained on site before stopping.
- Sweep path analysis should be undertaken in accordance with AUSTROADs.
- Construction Traffic Management Plan to be prepared prior to the issue of a construction certificate.
- All works/signposting to be at no cost to the RTA.

Suitable conditions of consent can be imposed in this regard.

A more regional concern was raised in the letter regarding the cumulative impact to the surrounding road network from the construction of numerous RFBs in the immediate locality. This regional issue is discussed in greater detail under the SEPP (Infrastructure) heading of the report but has no implication in the considerations of this application.

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
In 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

Matter for Consideration	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:	
The Statement of Environmental Effects for the proposed development dated February 2011 inclute ERM report prepared for the Masterplan of 1 Bennelong road dated December 2003. Addition investigations where provided in further information lodged on May 2011. The additional information of a Final 'Block D' consolidated Report (report reference 0129160RP01) dated April 2011.	nal site
The additional information report provides an extensive history for the site including details of pa and an RAP for the removal and validation of UST's. According to the report the UST's have beer report provides that 9 of 50 samples taken exceed site assessment criteria for PAH and Benzo(a as the proposed development does not intend to disturb the existing concrete slab the potential of pathways to residual impacts are effectively removed. It also provides that risk to works on site of through a management plan.	en removed. The a)pyrene however exposure
The report provides that of the three task outlined in the RAP task 1 (removal of the UST's) has I whilst task 2 and 3 are not required to render 'Block D' Suitable for residential use.	been completed,
It is recommended by Council's Environmental Health Officers that to verify the information prot the sites suitability for the proposed use it is recommended that the applicant be request accredited auditor under the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> to review the Validation by the contaminated land consultant and issue a Site Audit Statement. The accredited auditor Council prior to finalising and issuing the Site Audit Statement. The Site Audit Statement sho access to occur to ground level courtyards and communal open space areas within the develo audit statement should be completed and submitted to Council prior to the occupation of the bu information provided and the site suitability for the proposed use.	ed to engage an n Report prepared shall consult with ould allow for soil pment. The a site ilding to verify the
Has the appropriate level of investigation been carried out in respect of contamination matt Council to be satisfied that the site is suitable to accommodate the proposed development or made suitable to accommodate the proposed development?	

State Environmental Planning Policy No.65 - Quality Design 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 NOW.				
development of NSW: (i) by providing sustainable housing in social and environmental terms;				The proposal is generally considered to satisfy the aims and objectives of
(ii) By being a long-term asset to its neighbourhood;(ii) By achieving the urban planning policies for its regional and local contexts.	\boxtimes			SEPP 65 and discussed in greater detail throughout the report.
(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 				
environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	\square			
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. Principle 2: Scale				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 is would be the second in the northern-most development site.
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 proposed development is generally considered to be consistent with the adopted site and locality specific DCPs (refer to detailed assessments below). In this regard, the proposal is consistent with the previous approved building on the site which shall be continued throughout the site.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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. Principle 4: Density				The proposed built form is generally considered to be consistent with the adopted site and locality specific DCPs (refer to detailed assessments below). Building towers which respond to the hierarchy of the surrounding streets as well as a centrally located private open space area and public domain form part of the proposal. The total floor space of the proposed
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.				building (16969 m^2) is less than the indicative total floor space for the subject block $(17,664\text{sqm})$ as stipulated in the 1 Burroway Road DCP. In this instance the general density of the proposal is considered acceptable.
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.				Submitted with the application are a BASIX Certificate and an ABSA assessment which respectively require and demonstrate sustainable building features to be implemented. Should the proposal be approved a condition will be imposed to ensure compliance with the BASIX requirements.
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 topography of the site is to be altered to create a slight hill over the site as a whole, to allow for the establishment of underground parking and views to waterways.

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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.				Despite a number of non compliances identified with SEPP 65 and subservient DCPs against the proposal Council is satisfied that the proposal will deliver sufficient amenity to residents of the buildings. The proposal sufficiently complies with the Residential Flat Design Code and No.1 Burroway Road and Homebush Bay West DCPs in regards to apartment dimensions, solar access, visual and acoustic privacy and private open space and thus sufficient amenity will be provided.
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. Living areas and private open space (balconies, terraces) are to face and overlook outdoor spaces. All access ways are to be clear, well defined and secured with gates and intercom.
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.
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 high-quality design, with suitably high- quality materials and finishes to be used. The building elevations are visually interesting and create an appropriate basis for the redevelopment of the rest of the site.
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			\boxtimes	Auburn City Council does not employ a formal design review panel.
 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 design quality principles are considered above and the Residential Flat Design Code is considered in the assessment table immediately below.
The publication "Residential Flat Design Code" – Department of Planning, September 2002.	\square			

Associated with SEPP 65 is the Residential Flat Design Code. The relevant provisions of the Code are considered within the following assessment table:

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part 1 – Local Context				·
Building Type				
 Residential Flat Building. 	\square			
Terrace.			\square	The proposed development consists of
Townhouse.				a residential flat building.
 Mixed-use development. 				
Hybrid.			\square	
Subdivision and Amalgamation				·
<u>Objectives</u>				
• Subdivision/amalgamation pattern arising from	\square			Subdivision of the site as a whole was
the development site suitable given surrounding				approved under DA-386/2009 and is
local context and future desired context.			\square	consistent with the Master Plan
 Isolated or disadvantaged sites avoided. 				provisions.
Building Height	1	1		1
<u>Objectives</u>		_		
• To ensure future development responds to the	\square			The proposed building heights are
desired scale and character of the street and local				generally consistent with the site
area.				specific DCP requirements. These are
• To allow reasonable daylight access to all		\square		discussed in greater detail later in the
developments and the public domain.				report.
				The issue associated with the provision of solar access to the development is
				the provision of an excessive number of
				units in inappropriate areas to deliver
				sufficient amenity to the occupants. This
				is discussed in greater detail below.
Building Depth			I	
Objectives				The proposed building is generally
• To ensure that the bulk of the development is in	\square			consistent with the bulk and scale
scale with the existing or desired future context.				provisions of the site specific DCP and
• To provide adequate amenity for building	\square			the future desired character of the
occupants in terms of sun access and natural				locality. Compliance with specific solar
ventilation.				access and dual-aspect apartment
 To provide for dual aspect apartments. 	\square			controls is considered in greater detail
				below.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<u>Controls</u> • The maximum internal plan depth of a building should be 18 metres from glass line to glass line. • 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. • Slim buildings facilitate dual aspect apartments, daylight access and natural ventilation. • 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.				The building generally varies between 18 – 22 metres in depth. At the north western corner of the building, building depth rises to 25 metres. Generally, the performance of single-aspect apartments in relation to solar access and natural ventilation is considered acceptable with the exception of the key location where the building is approximately 25 metres in depth and unit 319 (and units above up to level 4-5) is not in a location conducive for natural ventilation (despite being noted in the summary matrix as compliant). This issue is discussed further below under the Building Separation heading of the assessment table. It is considered that a sufficient level of compliance to the overall building design has been provided to support the variation in this instance. Multiple dual aspect apartments are provided. The building has stated compliance with solar access and natural ventilation however concerns are still raised regarding the inherent natural ventilation and solar access of key units within the proposal. This is discussed in further detail elsewhere in this assessment table.
Building Separation				r
Objectives • To ensure that new development is scaled to support the desired area character with appropriate massing and spaces between buildings.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Building Separation objectives for the units parallel to each other across the
• To provide visual and acoustic privacy for	\square			main communal courtyard. In other key
existing and new residents.To control overshadowing of adjacent properties				areas building separation is not considered to be acceptable as detailed
and private or shared open space.	\square			in the discussion provided below
• To allow for the provision of open space with appropriate size and proportion for recreational activities for building occupants.	\square			
• To provide deep soil zones for stormwater management and tree planting, where contextual and site conditions allow.				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<u>Controls</u> • For buildings over three storeys, building separation should increase in proportion to				The building is between 4 and 8 storeys in height.
 building height: Up to 4 storeys/12 metres: 12 metres between habitable rooms/balconies; 9 metres between habitable rooms/balconies and non habitable rooms; 		\mathbb{X}		Adequate separation is provided between the main component of the two towers over the main internal courtyard.
 6 metres between non habitable rooms. 5-8 storeys/up to 25 metres: 18 metres between habitable rooms/balconies; 13 metres between habitable rooms/balconies and non habitable rooms; 9 metres between non habitable rooms. 				Where separation is unavoidably less, i.e. in the corner of the northern tower, privacy treatments such as balcony location, privacy screening and louvers are used to negate privacy impacts. Notwithstanding
 9 storeys and above/over 25 metres: 24 metres between habitable rooms/balconies; 18 metres between habitable rooms/balconies and non habitable rooms; 12 metres between non habitable rooms. Allow zero separation in appropriate contexts, such as in urban areas between street wall 				this, separation has been reduced to the extent where privacy impact is still considered to be able to occur between units 320 and 330 (and all subsequent units above up to level 4 -5). The configuration around the public access walkway to the entry
building types (party walls).Where a building step back creates a terrace, the building separation distance for the floor below applies.				foyer in the north western corner of the building also results in generally poor amenity reaching unit 319 (and all units above up to level 4-5) in
• Coordinate building separation controls with side and rear setback controls – in a suburban area where a strong rhythm has been established			\boxtimes	terms of solar access and natural ventilation.
 between buildings, smaller building separations may be appropriate. Coordinate building separation controls with controls for daylight access, visual privacy and acoustic privacy. 	\boxtimes			Additionally, the separation between the northern and southern towers at the Hill Road elevation of the building is also considered to result in poor solar and acoustic (via
• Protect the privacy of neighbours who share a building entry and whose apartments face each other by designing internal courtyards with greater building separation.				reverberation) amenity to units 316- 318 (and majority of units directly above). Generally however, It is considered that a sufficient level of
• 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.				compliance to the overall building design has been provided to support the variation in this instance.
				While the building matrixes submitted advise that the buildings achieve compliance with solar amenity and ventilation controls concern is still raised regarding the amenity provided to the above listed apartments.
Street Setbacks	r –	T	1	
Objectives • To establish the desired spatial proportions of the street and define the street edge.				Setbacks in accordance with the site specific DCP are provided are
 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 streat. 				proposed. The setbacks are to be utilised for landscaping and private open space areas for ground-floor units.
apartments from the street.To create good quality entry spaces to lobbies, foyers or individual dwelling entrances.	\square			Greater setbacks are provided immediately outside communal
To allow an outlook to and surveillance of the street.To allow for street landscape character.	\boxtimes			entrances and lobbies to the building which provide spacious thresholds.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Controls				Given the orientation of the site and the
• Minimise overshadowing of the street and/or other buildings.			\square	required design outcomes of the site and locality specific DCPs,
• In general no part of a building or above ground structure may encroach into a setback zone -	\square			overshadowing of streets is inevitable and unavoidable.
exceptions are underground parking structures no more than 1.2 metres above ground where this is				Setbacks in accordance with the site
consistent with the desired streetscape, awnings,				specific DCP are provided (one minor
balconies and bay windows.				non-compliance is discussed under the DCP assessment below) are proposed.
Side & Rear Setbacks				
 <u>Objectives</u> To minimise the impact of development on light, air, sun, privacy, views and outlook for 			\square	The proposed building is to be surrounded on all four sides by roads
neighbouring properties, including future buildings.				and streets. As such, side and rear
To retain or create a rhythm or pattern of development that positively defines the			\square	building setbacks from a common boundary are not applicable.
development that positively defines the streetscape so that space is not just what is left				boundary are not applicable.
over around the building form. Objectives – Rear Setbacks				
 To maintain deep soil zones to maximise natural site drainage and protect the water table. 			\square	
• 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.			\square	
Controls				The proposed building is to be
• Where setbacks are limited by lot size and adjacent buildings, 'step in' the plan on deep			\square	The proposed building is to be surrounded on all four sides by roads
building to provide internal courtyards and to limit				and streets. As such, side and rear
the length of walls facing boundaries.In general no part of a building or above ground				building setbacks from a common boundary are not applicable.
structure may encroach into a setback zone -		\square		Due to the "at grade" nature of the
exceptions are underground parking structures no more than 1.2 metres above ground where this is				parking on site and the rise from Hill Road which is created to
consistent with the desired streetscape, awnings,				accommodate the basement area
balconies and bay windows.				there are occurrences where the basement will "protrude" greater
				than 1.2 metres from the ground.
				Generally this has been accounted
				for in the design and suitable edge treatments have been proposed to
				minimise the visual appearance of
				the basement at any point in the rise form Hill Road. The development is
Flags Space Datio				considered acceptable in this regard.
Floor Space Ratio Objectives				The proposed development is
• To ensure that development is in keeping with	\square			considered to be generally consistent
the optimum capacity of the site and the local area.				with the density requirements imposed by the site specific DCP.
• To define allowable development density for	\square			The proposal includes a number of
generic building types.To provide opportunities for modulation and				cross-through/dual-aspect units which achieve solar access and natural
depth of external walls within the allowable FSR.				ventilation requirements. Compliance
• To promote thin cross section buildings, which				with specific solar access and dual- aspect apartment controls is considered
maximise daylight access and natural ventilation.To allow generous habitable balconies.				in greater detail below.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				Suitably sized balconies are provided for all units.

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part 02 Site Design				
Site Analysis				
• Site analysis should include plan and section				The development is accompanied by a
drawings of the existing features of the site, at the				Statement of Environmental Effects,
same scale as the site and landscape plan,				which includes detailed site analysis
together with appropriate written material.				information in relation to existing
• A written statement explaining how the design of	\square			conditions, the proposed development
the proposed development has responded to the				and the No.1 Burroway Road DCP
site analysis must accompany the application.				provisions.
Deep Soil Zones	1	T	r	1
Objectives				Refer to non-compliance discussion
• To assist with management of the water table.				below regarding deep soil.
To assist with management of water quality.				below regarding deep son.
• To improve the amenity of developments		\square		
through the retention and/or planting of large and medium size trees.				
Design Practice				
Optimise the provision of consolidated deep soil		\square		The Code requires that deep soil
zones within a site by the design of basement and				zones be maximised throughout
sub basement car parking so as not to fully cover				sites and that a minimum of 25% of
the site; and the use of front and side setbacks.				all open space within a site be
• Optimise the extent of deep soil zones beyond				retained as deep soil. The proposed
the site boundaries by locating them with the deep		\square		development provides little by way of
soil zones of adjacent properties.				deep soil due to the locating of
• Promote landscape health by supporting for a				underground car parking below the
rich variety of vegetation type and size.	\square			central communal open space and
• Increase the permeability of paved areas by				the surrounding public domain. This
limiting the area of paving and/or using impervious materials.				is permitted and in fact encouraged by the site (No.1 Burroway Road DCP
• A minimum of 25% of the open space area of a		\square		2006) and locality (Homebush Bay
site should be a deep soil zone.				West DCP) specific DCPs and
				therefore, the control is not
				considered to be applicable in this
				instance. Notwithstanding this, a
				suitable landscaping scheme has been submitted which provides for
				adequate plantings including trees in
				the internal courtyard, building
				surrounds, public domain and road
				network to be constructed .
Fences and Walls		-		
<u>Objectives</u>				
• To define the edges between public and private	\square			The proposed development is
land.				considered to be consistent with the
• To define the boundaries between areas within	\square			Fences and Walls objectives as suitable
the development having different functions or owners.				barriers between the public and private areas are proposed in the form of low-
 To provide privacy and security. 	\square			level walls and landscaping.
 To contribute positively to the public domain. 				

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice				
• Respond to the identified architectural character	\square			The proposed development provides
for the street and/or the area.				low-level boundary walls behind a
• Clearly delineate the private and public domain	\square			landscape buffer to ground-floor
without compromising safety and security by				apartments to clearly delineate between
designing fences and walls which provide privacy				public and private spaces.
and security while not eliminating views, outlook,				The proposed for size will provide viewel
light and air; and limiting the length and height of				The proposed fencing will provide visual privacy to apartments while also
retaining walls along street frontages.				privacy to apartments while also creating a sense of overlooking and
Contribute to the amenity, beauty and useability	\square			casual surveillance of public areas.
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	\square			
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	\square			
cleaned and graffiti resistant.				
Landscape Design	r		-	
<u>Objectives</u>				The annual development is
• To add value to residents' quality of life within	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
the development in the forms of privacy, outlook and views.				Landscape Design objectives as
• To provide habitat for native indigenous plants				suitable landscaping is to be used to
and animals.	\square			soften the impact of the built form on
• To improve stormwater quality and reduce				surrounding streetscapes and within the
quantity.	\square			internal courtyard.
• To improve the microclimate and solar	\square			
performance within the development.				
 To improve urban air quality. 				
 To contribute to biodiversity. 				

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice				A leadence along anomala but a
• 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.				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.
• 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	\square			
private open spaces.Design landscape which contributes to the site's particular and positive characteristics.	\square			
• Contribute to water and stormwater efficiency by integrating landscape design with water and stormwater management.	\square			
 Provide a sufficient depth of soil above paving slabs to enable growth of mature trees. Minimise maintenance by using robust landscape elements. 	\bowtie			
Open Space	r	1	Т	
 <u>Objectives</u> To provide residents with passive and active recreational opportunities. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
• To provide an area on site that enables soft landscaping and deep soil planting.	\square			Open Space objectives as communal open space is provided in the form of an
• To ensure that communal open space is consolidated, configured and designed to be	\square			internal courtyard, allowing for passive and active recreation.
useable and attractive.To provide a pleasant outlook.	\square			

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice		_	_	Two areas of communal open space
• Provide communal open space with is	\square			are provided within the development
appropriate and relevant to the building's setting.				site. The main area is the central courtyard which is surrounded on each
• Where communal open space is provided, facilitate its use for the desired range of activities	\square			side by the building and contains
by locating it in relation to buildings to optimise				landscaping and feature elements to
solar access to apartments; consolidating open				allow for passive and active recreation.
space on the site into recognisable areas with				A second area of communal open
reasonable space, facilities and landscape;				space is provided in the form of a linear park along Footbridge Boulevard. While
designing its size and dimensions to allow for the program of uses it will contain; minimising				this second area may not be practical
overshadowing; carefully locating ventilation duct				for active recreation the space will have
outlets from basement car parks.				the effect of softening the impact of the
• Provide open space for each apartment capable	\square			building and contribute to the sense of
of enhancing residential amenity in the form of balcony, deck, terrace, garden, yard, courtyard				open space in the locality. All apartments are provided with at least
and/or roof terrace.				1 area of private open space. These
• Locate open space to increase the potential for		_	_	include terraces, balconies and winter
residential amenity by designing apartment	\square			gardens and increase the level of
buildings which: are sited to allow for landscape				residential amenity. Private open spaces where possible are positioned to
design; are sited to optimise daylight access in winter and shade in summer; have a pleasant				optimise solar access, views of
outlook; have increased visual privacy between				surrounding parklands and waterways
apartments.				and to ensure visual privacy between
• Provide environmental benefits including habitat	\square			apartments.
for native fauna, native vegetation and mature trees, a pleasant microclimate, rainwater				
percolation and outdoor drying area.				
• The area of communal open space required	\square			The landscaped areas are to contain
should generally be at least 25-30% of the site				trees and native plantings.
area. Larger sites and brownfield sites may have potential for more than 30%.				
Where developments are unable to achieve the				1949 m ² of communal open space area
recommended communal open space, they must	\square			or 27.6% of the site is provided. This is
demonstrate that residential amenity is provided in				principally composed of the main courtyard and entry foyer areas. A
the form of increased private open space and/or a contribution to public open space.				communal use room is also proposed in
 Minimum recommended area of private open 				the north eastern ground floor of the
space for each apartment at ground level or		\square		site. A further communal rooftop area
similar space on structure is 25sqm and the				on Building A Level six is also proposed
minimum preferred dimension is 4 metres.				10 Units within the proposal are
				noted as having either less than 25
				m ² of ground floor courtyard space
				or minimum dimension of 4 metres. Of these, seven possess the
				minimum area or have a dimension
				which exceeds 4 metres and are
				generally considered acceptable,
				however the remaining three (C308, C309, C304) have neither minimum
				required area or dimension. The non
				compliances may be rectified via
				recommending deferred
				commencement conditions of consent requesting further
				amendments to the proposal.
				· ·

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Orientation				
Objectives]	
• To optimise solar access to residential apartments within the development and adjacent development.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Orientation objectives as it is consistent
• To contribute positively to desired streetscape character.	\square			with the layout envisaged by site and locality specific DCPs.
• To support landscape design of consolidated	\square			Existing developments are not duly
open space areas.To protect the amenity of existing development.				affected and will be demolished for
• To improve the amenity of existing				future redevelopment anyway.
development.				
Design Practice				-
 Plan the site to optimise solar access by: positioning and orienting buildings to maximise 	\square			The design has generally attempted to maximise building street orientation and
north facing walls (within 30° east and 20° west of				where possible solar orientation.
north) where possible; and providing adequate				Notwithstanding this, some concerns
building separation within the development and to adjacent buildings.				are still raised regarding the orientation and general amenity of some of the
 Select building types or layouts which respond 				units on the inner courtyard of the
to the streetscape while optimising solar access.				northern building. This will be
Where streets are to be edged and defined by				articulated in greater detail elsewhere in
buildings: align buildings to the street on east-west streets; and use courtyards, L-shaped				the report.
configurations and increased setbacks to northern				
side boundaries on north-south streets.				
Optimise solar access to living spaces and	\square			
associated private open spaces by orienting them to the north.				
Detail building elements to modify				
environmental conditions as required to maximise	\square			
sun access in winter and sun shading in summer. Planting on Structures				
<u>Objectives</u>				The proposed development is
• To contribute to the quality and amenity of	\square			considered to be consistent with the
communal open space on roof tops, podiums and				Planting on Structures objectives as sufficient soil depth is provided above
internal courtyards.To encourage the establishment and healthy				the parking level podium to allow the
growth of trees in urban areas.	\square			communal open space area to be
Design Dresting				planted landscaped and include trees.
 <u>Design Practice</u> Design for optimum conditions for plant growth 	\square			The depth of soil within the central
by: providing soil depth, soil volume and soil area				communal open space area (above the
appropriate to the size of the plants to be				parking level podium) is to be of
established; providing appropriate soil conditions				sufficient depth to support the tree plantings (all courtyards trees have a
and irrigation methods, providing appropriate drainage.				mature height of 10 metres). Where a
Design planters to support the appropriate soil	\square			tree is proposed soil beds are proposed
depth and plant selection by: ensuring planter				to be mounded to allow for adequate
proportions accommodate the largest volume of soil possible; and providing square or rectangular				soil depth. Therefore, sufficient planting conditions will be provided for a range
planting areas rather than long narrow linear				of tree sizes, shrubs and ground covers.
areas. Minimum soil depths will vary depending on				
the size of the plant however soli depths greater				
than 1.5 metres are unlikely to have any benefits for tree growth.				

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To the Joint Regional Planning Panel

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
• 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: 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. 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. Small trees (canopy diameter of up to 4 metres at maturity): Minimum soil volume 9cum; 	\boxtimes			
 Minimum soil volume seam, Minimum soil depth 800mm; Approximate soil area 3.5 metres by 3.5 metres. Shrubs: Minimum soil depths 500-600mm 				
o Ground cover:Minimum soil depths 300-450mm	\square			
 Turf: Minimum soil depth 100-300mm Any subsurface drainage requirements are in addition to the minimum soil depths. 	\square			
Stormwater Management	r		r	
Objectives • To minimise the impacts of residential flat development and associated infrastructure on the health and amenity of natural waterways.	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Stormwater Management objectives as
• To preserve existing topographic and natural features including waterways and wetlands.	\square			a suitable method of stormwater drainage is proposed which will have
• To minimise the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to the urban stormwater drainage system during construction activity.				negligible impact upon existing and future environmental conditions in the surrounding locality. Council's Development Engineer has reviewed the amended plans and has determined the plans are suitable for approval subject to conditions of consent.
 <u>Design Practice</u> Reduce the volume impact of stormwater on 	\boxtimes			Council's Engineering Department has
 infrastructure by retaining it on site. Optimise deep soil zones. All development must address the potential for deep soil zones. 			\square	assessed the proposed stormwater drainage plans and deemed them to be satisfactory subject to the inclusion of a
• On dense urban sites where there is no potential for deep soil zones to contribute to stormwater management, seek alternative	\square			number of conditions, should the application be recommended for approval.
 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. 	\boxtimes			

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (c	ont'd)
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Requirement

				Department
Yes	No	N/A	Comment	

Safety			
 <u>Objectives</u> To ensure residential flat developments are safe and secure for residents and visitors. To contribute to the safety of the public domain. 	\boxtimes		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. 			As mentioned above, 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			Communal building entries are to be orientated to the adjoining street and have greater setbacks, lighting, open forecourts and glazed elevations to provide for a suitable level of visibility and functionality. Internally, direct and convenient access ways from the
to all unit entrances. • 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			communal courtyard and from parking levels to the building are proposed. 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.
foyers, hallways, recreation areas and car parks. • 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	\boxtimes		As mentioned above, additional setbacks and open forecourts are provided near communal entries to avoid opportunities for concealment.
 the minimum acceptable standard. 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 system at the entry or in the lobby for visitors to communicate with residents, providing key card access for residents. 	\boxtimes		Secure access doors/gates are to be provided to communal access points, physical barriers are to be provided between private open spaces and an intercom system to access pedestrian and vehicular access ways is to be provided to all apartments.
• Carry out a formal crime risk assessment for all residential developments of more than 20 new dwellings.			A Crime risk analysis report was submitted with the original application which details a suite of features to minimise crime within the building grounds and general locality.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 <u>Visual Privacy</u> <u>Objectives</u> 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 generally considered to be consistent with the Visual Privacy Objectives as outlook of open space is maximised where possible, without creating more than reasonable privacy impacts. Concern is still raised regarding visual and acoustic amenity within specific locations of the internal courtyard.
 <u>Design Practice</u> 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. 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. Use detailed site and building design elements to increase privacy without compromising access to light and air. 				Building separation, locations of windows and private open spaces and the use of privacy screening, blade walls and louvers contribute to maximising visual privacy between apartments. Where separation is unavoidably less, i.e. in the corner of the northern tower, privacy treatments such as balcony location, privacy screening and louvers are used to negate privacy impacts. Notwithstanding this, separation has been reduced to the extent where privacy impact is still considered to be able to occur between units 320 and 330 (and all subsequent units above up to level 4 -5). The surrounding landscaping however, when matured will assist in delivering an acceptable level of privacy in this instance to not warrant further amendments in this instance.
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. 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.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Building Entry Objectives as multiple communal entries with open forecourts and which are easily identifiable are proposed. Multiple communal entries are to be provided, which integrate with the public domain through the provision of forecourt areas with feature paving and landscaping.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
• Provide as direct a physical and visual connection as possible between the street and the entry.				Entry foyers are spacious, feature glazing for clear sight lines and will be secured with resident-access locked
• Achieve clear lines of transition between the public street, the shared private circulation spaces	\square			doors. Minimal level changes between foyers, forecourts and adjoining public
 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. 	\mathbb{X}			domain (entries from Public Streets are level with the adjoining forecourt or internal public courtyard and public domain) to allow equitable access.
 Design entries and associated circulation space of an adequate size to allow movement of furniture between public and private spaces. 	\square			Should the application be recommended for approval, a condition
• Provide and design mailboxes to be convenient for residents and not to clutter the appearance of the development from the street.				will be included in any consent for suitable mail facilities in appropriate locations shall be included in any consent.
Parking	1			
 <u>Objectives</u> To minimise car dependency for commuting and recreational transport use and to promote alternative means of transport – public transport, 				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Parking objectives as a suitable number
bicycling and walking.To provide adequate car parking for the building's users and visitors depending on building	\boxtimes			of resident and visitor car and bicycle parking spaces are provided within underground levels which do not impact upon the aesthetic design of the
type and proximity to public transport.To integrate the location and design of car parking with the design of the site and the building.				building. Further, the site is well positioned in relation to existing public transport links.
 <u>Design Practice</u> 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 				The proposed development is generally consistent with the parking requirements adopted by the Homebush Bay West DCP.
 site's ability to accommodate car parking. Limit the number of visitor parking spaces, particularly in small developments where the impact on landscape and open space is significant. 				A suitable number of visitor parking spaces is accommodated within the parking levels and additional casual spaces are provided in the surrounding streets.
• 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.				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.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 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; 				Only casual on-street parking is provided at ground-level as required by the street provisions of the No.1 Burroway Road and Homebush Bay West DCPs.
 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	1	1	1	
 <u>Objectives</u> To promote residential flat development which is well connected to the street and contributes to the accessibility of the public domain. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Pedestrian Access objectives as barrier
• 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.				free communal entries are provided to access cores of all units.
 <u>Design Practice</u> Utilise the site and its planning to optimise accessibility to the development. 	\square			The proposed building is stepped to reflect the new topography of the site.
 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 				Vehicular and pedestrian entries are well separated and the proposed street network provides vehicular and pedestrian links through the wider site (this will be continued as part of future
entrance is accessible for all from the street and from car parking areas; integrating ramps into the				applications).
 overall building and landscape design. Design ground floor apartments to be accessible from the street, where applicable, and to their associated private open space. 				The building is accessible from a wheelchair prospective with at grade access available to the main foyers and also via the central courtyard which is
Maximise the number of accessible, visitable and adaptable apartments in a building.	\square			also publicly accessible (through public access is available)
• Separate and clearly distinguish between pedestrian access ways and vehicle access ways.	\square			It was requested to amend the plans to provide at grade or direct access
• Consider the provision of public through site pedestrian access ways in large development sites.	\square			to ground floor apartments (or internal courtyard). The only
 Identify the access requirements from the street or car parking area to the apartment entrance. 	\square			information submitted in this regard are amended landscaping plans with
• Follow the accessibility standard set out in AS1428 as a minimum.	\square			arrows denoting "indicative" direct access. The proposal is not considered acceptable in this regard.
Provide barrier free access to at least 20% of dwellings in the development.				It has been made a deferred commencement condition of consent to provide direct pedestrian access to 80% of ground/podium level units within the proposal.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Vehicle Access			14/7	
<u>Objectives</u>				
• To integrate adequate car parking and servicing access without compromising street character,	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
landscape or pedestrian amenity and safety.				Vehicle Access objectives as entries
• To encourage the active use of street frontages.	\square			are suitably located and integrated into building elevations.
Design Practice				
• Ensure that pedestrian safety is maintained by	\square			One vehicular access way is each
minimising potential pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.				provided to Footbridge Boulevard and
• Ensure adequate separation distances between vehicular entries and street intersections.	\square			Park Street North. This is consistent with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP
• Optimise the opportunities for active street frontages and streetscape design by: making	\square			2006 requirements (Section 3.1.4).
vehicle access points as narrow as possible; limit				Driveway widths are not excessive and
the number of vehicle access ways to a minimum;				are well setback from intersections and
locating car park entry and access from secondary streets and lanes.				areas of high pedestrian activity (such as communal entries to the building).
• Improve the appearance of car parking and				
service vehicle entries by: screening garbage	\square			Service areas such as garbage storage
collection, loading and servicing areas visually away from the street; setback or recess car park				(within specific rooms) and loading
entries from the main façade line; avoid 'black				spaces are contained within the parking
holes' in the façade by providing security doors to				levels and not visible from public areas.
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.				Driveways are 6 metres wide.
Locate vehicle entries away from main	\square			
pedestrian entries and on secondary frontages.				
Part 03 Building Design Apartment Layout				
Objectives	[1		
• To ensure the spatial arrangement of	\square			The proposed development is
apartments is functional and well organised.				considered to be consistent with the
• To ensure that apartment layouts provide high	\square			Apartment Layout objectives as layouts
standards of residential amenity.To maximise the environmental performance of				are suitably sized, dimensioned and as living areas are orientated to maximise
apartments.				solar access and aspect.
• To accommodate a variety of household	\square			
activities and occupants' needs.			_	
Design Practice				
• Determine appropriate sizes in relation to: geographic location and market demands; the				Apartment layouts are generally considered satisfactory as they
spatial configuration of an apartments;				orientate living areas and private open
affordability.				spaces to optimise solar access and
• Ensure apartment layouts are resilient over time	\square			aspect, allow for flexibility of furniture
by accommodating a variety of furniture arrangements; providing for a range of activities				layout, enable suitable levels of visual acoustic privacy and are suitably
and privacy levels between different spaces within				dimensioned.
the apartment; utilising flexible room sizes and				
proportions or open plans; ensuring circulation by				Concern has been raised previously
stairs, corridors and through rooms is planned as efficiently as possible thereby increasing the				regarding the amenity of unit 320 and 330 (See building separation section
amount of floor space in rooms.				of SEPP 65 Assessment) and the
• Design apartment layouts which respond to the				general amenity afforded by unit 319
natural and built environments and optimise site		\bowtie		and 316-318 as a result of their
opportunities by: providing private open space in				location within the building.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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.				Notwithstanding this, the overall proposal is considered to deliver a sufficient level of amenity to support the non compliance in this instance.
• 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.				
• Avoid locating kitchen as part of the main circulation spaces of an apartment, such as a hallway or entry space.				The total amount of storage has not been clarified to the extent that exact compliance can be determined. Notwithstanding this, it is
 Include adequate storage space in apartment Ensure apartment layouts and dimensions facilitate furniture removal and placement. Single aspect apartments should be limited in 				acknowledged that all units have internal storage space and any shortfall can be made up via the
depth to 8 metres from a window.The back of a kitchen should be no more than 8 metres from a window.				provided proposed basement storage areas. The development appears acceptable however it is requested that full details be
 The width of cross-over/cross-through apartments over 15 metres deep should be 4 metres or greater. Buildings not meeting the minimum standards 				provided as a deferred commencement condition of consent.
must demonstrate how satisfactory day lighting and natural ventilation can be achieved, particularly for habitable rooms.				Numerous apartments in the building kitchen and service areas are located further than 8 metres from a window.
• 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 beds = 70sqm, 3 beds = 95sqm.				This is considered acceptable in this instance as all living areas and bedrooms areas within apartments are located adjacent to window areas.
				All cross-through apartments are a minimum of 4 metres wide, however all crossover apartments exceed 15 metres. Service areas (kitchens, bathrooms, storage) are located in the innermost portion of the building. The apartments are considered acceptable in this regard.
				There are 51 or 20% of units within the proposal which do not comply with the minimum units sizes.
				The range of non compliant variation in unit sizes per unit bedroom size is as follows and total provided in brackets: 1 Br (50 m ²) = 46 - 47 m ² (5) 2 Br (70 m ²) = 61 - 69 m ² (32) 3 Br (95 m ²) = 87 - 94 m ² (14 of which 13 are 94 m ²)
				The applicant tenders that "smaller two bedroom apartments are often taken up as larger 1 bedroom apartments in the market. If the smaller 2 bedroom apartments were

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				nominated as larger 1 bedroom apartments in the first instance, Council would object to S94 payment Avoidance"
				Council's issue in this regard is the delivery of sufficient amenity to residential tenant, not one of S94 collection. Within this proposal there are examples of non compliance with unit sizes for 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units. The justification submitted in this instance is not considered satisfactory.
				For comparison, a variation to this control was considered and approved for the most recent approval issued or "Block A" of the overall site (DA111/2010). The variation was 31 out of 285 units or 10%. This subject proposal proposes an increase to 20% of the units within the development to be undersized.
				As can be seen by the supplied figures above near compliance is achieved for the 1 and 3 bedroom range. The most significant area of non compliance lies in the two bedroom range of units and comprises approximately 12%. As the greater locality continues to develop greater opportunities will be available for residents to enjoy outdoor public open space recreation or access to commercial / retail opportunities. The variation can be considered acceptable within
Apartment Mix				the scope of the greater opportunity the Wentworth Point Locality will provide when fully developed.
 <u>Objectives</u> To provide a diversity of apartment types, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future. 				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Apartment Mix objectives as an acceptable mixture of 1, 2, and 3
• To maintain equitable access to new housing by cultural and socio-economic groups.				bedroom apartments are proposed which will cater for a range of household requirements.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice	162			Comment
 Provide a variety of apartment types particularly in large apartment buildings. Variety may not be possible in smaller buildings (up to 6 units). 				 The proposed development consists of: 120 x 1 bedroom apartments (48%);
• Refine the appropriate mix for a location by	\square			• 113 x 2 bedroom apartments
considering population trends in the future as well as present market demands; noting the				(45%);18 x 3 bedroom apartments
apartment's location in relation to public transport,				(7%);
public facilities, employment areas, schools, universities and retail centres.				Ground-floor (spread over three the first
• Locate a mix of 1 and 3 bed apartments on the ground level where accessibility is more easily achieved.				three levels due to the generated slope of the site) levels contain a mixture of all apartment types.
• Optimise the number of accessible and adaptable units to cater for a wider range of occupants.	\boxtimes			Accessibility and adaptability is to be
 Investigate the possibility of flexible apartment configurations which support change in the future. 	\square			discussed elsewhere. A sufficient number of adaptable apartments have
				been proposed however this has not been backed up with sufficient disabled parking spaces.
Balconies				
Objectives				The proposed development is
• To provide all apartments with private open space.	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
• To ensure balconies are functional and responsive to the environment thereby promoting	\square			Balconies objectives as all apartments are provided with suitably sized private
the enjoyment of outdoor living for apartment residents.				open spaces which integrate with the overall architectural form of the building
 To ensure that balconies are integrated into the 				and provide casual overlooking of
overall architectural form and detail of residential	\square			communal and public areas.
flat buildings.To contribute to the safety and liveliness of the	\square			
street by allowing for casual overlooking and address.				
Design Practice				
• Where other private open space is not provided,	\square			All apartments have at least one
provide at least one primary balcony.Primary balconies should be: located adjacent	\square			balcony. Access is provided directly from living areas and where possible,
to the main living areas, such as living room,				secondary access is provided from primary bedrooms.
dining room or kitchen to extend the dwelling living space; sufficiently large and well proportioned to				primary bedrooms.
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	\square			Secondary balconies or terraces are
additional amenity and choice: in larger apartments; adjacent to bedrooms; for clothes				provided to cross-through/dual-aspect apartments and generally accessed
drying, site balconies off laundries or bathrooms				from bedrooms.
and they should be screened from the public domain.				
• Design and detail balconies in response to the				Drivets open encode are provided in the
local climate and context thereby increasing the usefulness of balconies by: locating balconies				Private open spaces are provided in the form of terraces, balconies and winter
which predominantly face north, east or west to				gardens as the orientation and aspect
provide solar access; utilising sun screens, pergolas, shutters ad operable walls to control				of the building dictates.
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				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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 balow				
 below. Design balustrades to allow views and casual surveillance of the street while providing for safety and visual privacy. Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall façade and balcony design. 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). 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. 				Transparent balustrades are proposed through-out the development to maximise solar access, casual surveillance and to maximise views. 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. All apartments are to be provided with a primary balcony of at least 2 metres in depth. The majority of apartments have balconies of greater depth to accommodate more outdoor furniture.
Ceiling Heights Objectives				
• To increase the sense of space in apartments and provide well proportioned rooms.	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
• To promote the penetration of daylight into the depths of the apartment.	\square			Ceiling Heights objectives as suitable ceiling heights are provided for the
 To contribute to flexibility of use. To achieve quality interior spaces while considering the external building form requirements. 	\boxtimes			residential nature of apartments.
 <u>Design Practice</u> 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. 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 proposed building shall have ceiling heights of 2.7 metres. Ceiling heights are maximised but limited by the overall building height restrictions of the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006. This is adequate for solar access and general residential amenity. The building does not consist of any double height apartments and additional ceiling heights for future changes of use are not a necessity as the Block D is identified by the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 as a residential site with only minimal opportunity for retail/commercial use on the corner of Park Street North and Waterways Street.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
• Design ceiling heights which promote building flexibility over time for a range of other uses,			\square	
 including retail or commercial, where appropriate. Coordinate internal ceiling heights and slab levels with external height requirements and key 	\square			
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: 				
 Mixed use buildings: 3.3 metres minimum for ground floor retail/commercial and for first floor 		\square		The No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 allow for the provision of potential
residential, retail or commercial. o For RFBs in mixed use areas 3.3 metres			\square	commercial/retail premises on the corner of Park Street North and
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				Waterways Street. The applicant has not opted to take up this option in this instance and its provision is not considered to be critical in this instance as there are other areas identified within the site for
metres; o 2 storey units: 2.4 metres for second storey if 50% or more of the apartments has 2.7 metres			\square	dedicated commercial premises.
minimum ceiling heights; o 2 storey units with a 2 storey void space: 2.4			\square	
o Attic spaces: 1.5 metres minimum wall height at			\square	
 edge of room with a 30⁰ minimum ceiling slope. Developments which seek to vary the recommended ceiling heights must demonstrate that apartments will receive satisfactory daylight. 			\boxtimes	
Flexibility				
Objectives • To encourage housing designs which meet the broadest range of the occupants' needs as	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Flexibility objectives as layouts promote
 possible. To promote 'long life loose fit' buildings, which can accommodate whole or partial changes of 				changes to furniture arrangement and a suitable number can be adapted to the
use.				changing needs of residents.
 To encourage adaptive reuse. To save the embodied energy expended in building demolition. 				
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.				Block D is earmarked to be predominantly residential with only a very limited area on the corner of Park Street North and Waterways Street permitted for retail/commercial use. As per the previous section the applicant has not opted to provide for commercial premises in this location and accordingly, not provided higher floor to ceiling heights in this location.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Provide apartment layouts which accommodate	\boxtimes			Apartment layout provides for basic
the changing use of rooms.				changes to internal configuration.
• Utilise structural systems which support a	\square			Accessible and visitable enertments
degree of future change in building use or configuration.				Accessible and visitable apartments are promoted. The submitted
Promote accessibility and adaptability by				statement of Environmental Effects
ensuring: the number of accessible and visitable		\square		advises that 56 apartments or 22%
apartments is optimised; and adequate pedestrian				are fully adaptable and the majority of apartments are visitable (via
mobility and access is provided.				provision of lifts and at grade
				wheelchair access).
				Only 28 fully disabled car parking spaces are provided in the basement. This is consistent with the previous approval for Block A (DA111/2011) which was approved providing only 10% disabled parking spaces. This has been incorporated into this subject application as a condition of consent.
Ground Floor Apartments	l	l		
<u>Objectives</u>]		The proposed development is
• To contribute to the desired streetscape of an area and to create active safe streets.	\square			considered to be consistent with the Ground-floor Apartment objectives as a
• To increase the housing and lifestyle choices				range of ground-floor apartments are
available in apartment buildings.	\square			proposed which contribute to an active
Design Practice				streetscape.
Design front gardens or terraces which	\boxtimes			All ground-floor apartments are setback
contribute to the spatial and visual structure of the				from the boundaries with adjoining
street while maintaining adequate privacy for apartment occupants.				streets. These setback areas are utilised for private terraces accessible
Ensure adequate privacy and safety of ground				from internal living areas and individual
floor units located in urban areas with no street			\square	entries, bounded by fencing and
setbacks by: stepping up the ground floor level				landscaping which provides sufficient visual privacy.
from the level of the footpath a maximum of 1.2 metres; designing balustrades and establishing				visual privacy.
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	\boxtimes			
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.				

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Increase opportunities for solar access in ground floor units, particularly in denser areas by: providing higher ceilings and taller windows; obscient of the number of ground floor apartments with separate entries and consider requiring an appropriate percentage of accessible units. Optimise the number of ground floor apartments with access to private open space, preferably as a terrace or graden. Internal Circulation Objectives the number of groups and their personal groups and paper optime posed requiring that direct access be provided to at least direct access to the units and patiments. Internal Circulation Objectives the units and pleasant spaces for the incluitation of people and their personal groups apace; preferably as a terrace or groups and their personal groups apace and their personal posessions. Internal Circulation The proposed development is considered to a teast and atriculation of the building facade and its aspect apartments. To create safe and pleasant spaces for the incluitation of the building facade and its apartments. To create safe and pleasant spaces of access he and recognition. To create safe and pleasant spaces of the incluitation of the building facade and its apartments. To create safe and pleasant spaces of contribute to a sense of community and improve perceptions of safety. Design Practice Increase the number of entries along a street; increase and providing alequeate verification areas. Where units are arranged off a double loaded corridor, the number of units accessible inform areas of the exception of the facade; limiting the number of entries along a street; increase the number of entries along a	Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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. Internal Circulation Considered access be provided to at least 80% of ground floorpodium level apartments. Internal Circulation Descrives To create safe and pleasant spaces for the circulation of people and their personal on of people and their personal access health as a considered to be consistent with the internal Circulation objectives as a spacious access hallways and apartments. • To contribute positively to the form and acticulation of the building façade and its relationship to the urban environment. To contribute positively to the form and acticulation of the building façade and its relationship to the urban environment. To concurage interaction and recognition between residents to contribute to a sense of community and improve perceptions of safety. Design Practice Increase amenity and safety in circulation goritor fayer and haliway widths are sufficiently lit, articulated and dimensioned to provide safety and apartment humbers, 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 unities along a street; increase and on providing windows along or at the end of a corridor providing windows along or at the end of a corridor size and general from and asinge core/corridor should be limited to a senseiter of the exceptions for: adaptive reuse	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.				applicant who responded with amended landscaping plans showing <i>indicative</i> locations (denoted by arrows) for ground floor or podium
private open space, preferably as a terrace or garden. Image: Space	with separate entries and consider requiring an appropriate percentage of accessible units.				been shown on the amended architectural plans. A deferred
Internal Circulation 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 create safe and pleasant spaces for the circulation of the building façade and its relationship to the urban environment. • 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. 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 apartporpriate levels of lighting, including the use of natural daylight where possible; minimising corridor lengths to give short, clear sight lines; avoiding tight corrers; providing legible signage noting apartment numbers, common areas and general directional finding; providing adquate ventilation. Support better apartment building layouts by designing buildings with multiple cores which: increase the number of vertical circulation points; give more articulation to the façade; limiting the number of units off a circulation or a single level. • Articulate longer corridors by: utilising a series ingle core/corridor should be limited to 8 - exception of re areas of the building; where development is a consistent with this provision with the exception of the area of the building on the corner of Footbridge Boulevard and Hill Road, In this location, up to 9apartments	private open space, preferably as a terrace or				shall be imposed requiring that direct access be provided to at least 80% of ground floor/podium level
Objectives • To create safe and pleasant spaces for the possessions. • To facilitate quality apartment layouts, such as spacious access hallways and dual aspect apartments. • To contribute positively to the form and atriculation of the building facade and its relationship to the urban environment. • To contribute positively as after the community and improve perceptions of safety. Design Practice • Increase amenity and safety in circulation spaces by: providing generous corridor widths and ceiling heights particularly in lobbies, outside lifts and ceiling buildings, with multiple cores which, increase the number of vertical circulation points; give more articulation to the facade; limiting the number of units off a circulation points; give more articulation to the facade; limiting the number of units off a circulation points; give more articulation to the facade; limiting the number of units off a circulation points; give nore articulation to the facade; limiting the number of units off a circulation points; give more articulation to the facade; limiting the number of units off a circulation points; give nore articulation points; give nore and maintain durability by using robust materials in common circulation areas. • Whree units are arranged off a double loaded corridor, the number of units accessible from a single corecording the accessible from a single core off correation of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where development can demonstrate the achievement and end and the active the acception of the area of the building on the correer of Footbridge Boulevard and thill Road, in this location, up to 9 apartments per floor are accessed from a single core. As aper the Code, an exception is considered acceptable is in this <td>Internal Circulation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>apartments.</td>	Internal Circulation				apartments.
 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. 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 learnes of the building 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 a corridor. Minimise maintenance and maintain durability by using robust materials in common circulation careas. 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 the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response, where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the development to core development to considered acceptable in this considered acceptable in this 					
dual aspect apartments: apartments are provided. • To contribute positively to the form and articulation of the building façade and its relationship to the urban environment. apartments are provided. • To encourage interaction and recognition between residents to contribute to a sense of community and improve perceptions of safety. Image: Corridor, foyer and hallway widths are sufficiently lit, articulated and dimensioned to promote safety 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 adequate ventilation. Corridor, foyer and hallway widths are sufficiently lit, articulated and dimensioned to promote safety and movement of residents and their belongings. • Support better apartment building layouts by designing buildings with multiple cores which: increase the number of vertical circulation core on a single level. Multiple access cores are provided to service the different areas of the building. • Minimise maintenance and maintain durability by using robust materials in common circulation areas. Image: multiple core or a single level. • Where units are arranged off a double loaded corridor, the number of on units accessible from a single core/corridor should be limited to 8 – exception sfor: adaptive reuse buildings; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the developments can demonstrate the achievement of the developments can dem	circulation of people and their personal possessions.				considered to be consistent with the Internal Circulation objectives as
articulation of the building façade and its Image: Construction 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. Image: Construction construction spaces by: providing generous corridor widths and spartment entry doors; providing appropriate levels of lighting, including the use of natural directional finding; providing adequate ventilation. Image: Corridor, foyer and hallway widths are sufficiently lit, articulated and dimensioned to promote safety and movement of residents and their belongings. Watting the verse possible; minimising corridor lengths to give short, clear sight lines; avoiding apartment numbers, common areas and general directional finding; providing adequate ventilation. Image: Corridor factor areas of the building. Support better apartment building layouts by designing buildings with multiple cores which: increase the number of entries along a street; give more articulation to the façade; limiting the number of units off a circulation points; give more articulation to the façade; limiting the number of units accessible from a single core/corridor should be limited to 8 – exceptions for: adaptive reuse building; where dimensioned development is consistent with this provision with the exception of the area of the building on the corner of Footbridge Boulevard and Hill Road. In this location, up to 9 apartments per floor are accessed from a single core. As per the Code, an exception is consistent with the seceptable in this	dual aspect apartments.	\square			
 To encourage interaction and recognition between residents to contribute to a sense of community and improve perceptions of safety. Design Practice Increase amenity and safety in circulation spaces by: providing generous corridor withs 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 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. 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 building; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate the achievement and provide streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; where developments can demonstrate the achievement and the accessible in this 	articulation of the building façade and its	\square			
community and improve perceptions of safety. 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. 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 building; providing adequate ventilation. Multiple access cores are provided to service the different areas of the building. Support better apartment building layouts by designing buildings with multiple cores which: 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. Image: Service the different areas of the building. 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 the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry brows and the streetscape character and entry brows and the streetscape character and entry building.		\boxtimes			
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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,					Boulevard and Hill Road. In this
response; where developments can demonstrate a high level of amenity for common lobbies,	developments can demonstrate the achievement				
a high level of amenity for common lobbles,					per the Code, an exception is

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont d)	Ver	Ne		Commont
Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				not detract from the streetscape character and suitable amenity is provided for common lobbies, corridors and units (5 out of 9 of which are dual-aspect or cross- through apartments).
Mixed Use		1		1
Objectives • To support a mix of uses that complement and reinforce the character, economics and function of the local area.				The Mixed Use objectives are not applicable to the proposed development as the applicant has nominated
 Choose a compatible mix of uses. Consider building depth and form in relation to each use's requirements for servicing and 			\bowtie	exclusive residential use of the building.
 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.			\square	
Storage				
Objectives• To provide adequate storage for everyday household items within easy access of the apartment.• To provide storage for sporting, leisure, fitness				Storage is proposed to all units within the development however the core issue in this regard is that as per the submitted unit matrix the
and hobby equipment.				nominated volumes do not comply with the minimum stipulated requirements outlined below.

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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. Some are to have cupboards, study rooms and nooks while some do not have any substantial storage internally. Secure storage cages within the parking levels is provided however it is not known at what size or volume is proposed.
• 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.				Designated bicycle parking areas are provided in the parking levels.
• Ensure that storage separated from apartments is secure for individual use.	\square			
• 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.				It was requested by the applicant to submit a building matrix which summarised the total amount of storage available for each unit. The matrix supplied indicates proposed areas which do not comply with the minimum internal storage space. All units have access to basement storage area. A deferred commencement requirement is recommended to ensure that information is provided to demonstrate all units within the building have sufficient storage provided in accordance with this control.
Acoustic Amenity	1	1		The proposed development is
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 unit location and orientation, blade walls and the grouping of like-use rooms in apartments together.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 <u>Design Practice</u> Utilise the site and building layout to maximise the potential for acoustic privacy by providing 				Generally suitable building separation is provided to allow
 adequate building separation within the development and from neighbouring buildings. 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, 				sufficient separation between private open space areas. See discussion under the building separation section of the SEPP 65 Assessment however the overall development scheme is considered to deliver sufficient amenity to consider a variation in this instance.
 mechanical services or corridors and lobby areas; minimising the amount of party walls with other apartments. Design the internal apartment layout to separate noisier from quieter spaces by: grouping uses within an apartment – bedrooms with bedrooms 	\boxtimes			Like-use areas of apartments are grouped to avoid acoustic disturbance of neighbouring apartments, i.e. bedrooms adjoin bedrooms, living areas adjoin living areas.
 and service areas like kitchen, bathroom, laundry together. Resolve conflicts between noise, outlook and 	\bowtie			Where possible, noisier areas such as bathrooms and laundries are distanced from bedrooms.
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				All apartments are to have double- glazed openings.
 Reduce noise transmission from common corridors or outside the building by providing seals at entry doors. 				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.
Daylight Access				
 <u>Objectives</u> To ensure that daylight access is provided to all habitable rooms and encouraged in all other areas of residential flat development. 				The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight Access objectives as
• To provide adequate ambient lighting and minimise the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours.				the orientation of living areas allows for daylight infiltration.
• To provide residents with the ability to adjust the quantity of daylight to suit their needs.	\square			
 <u>Design Practice</u> Plan the site so that new residential flat development is oriented to optimise northern aspect. 				The communal courtyard receives up to four hours of solar access to more than 75% of the courtyard during
• Ensure direct daylight access to communal open space between March and September and provide appropriate shading in summer.				summer to equinox period. This reduces to less than three hours to approximately 30% in winter (March
• Optimise the number of apartments receiving daylight access to habitable rooms and principal windows: ensure daylight access to habitable				to September). This is unavoidable given the indicate block plan and building height massing as per the 1
rooms and private open space, particularly in winter; use skylights, clerestory windows and fanlights to supplement daylight access; promote				Burroway Road DCP. The development is acceptable in this regard.
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				Apartment living areas and 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. As described under the "Building Separation" Section of the
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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
reflect light into deeper apartments. • 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				assessment table, the overall development scheme is considered to deliver sufficient amenity to consider a variation in this instance.
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				Overhanging balconies and louvers are proposed to provide shading to private open spaces.
 minimising external glare off windows (avoid reflective films, use a glass reflectance below 20%, consider reduced tint glass). Limit the use of light wells as a source of 				Should the application be recommended for approval, a condition shall be included in any consent in regards to reflectivity of glazing.
 daylight by prohibiting their use as the primary source of daylight in habitable rooms. 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.				Light wells are not proposed for primary access to daylight, however the entry foyer centred around the lift well act as partial light wells.
• 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.Limit the number of single aspect apartments with a southerly aspect (SW-SE) to a maximum of		\boxtimes		The locality is considered to be a future dense urban area (once redevelopment is complete) and thus the reduced requirement is applicable. Approximately 75.2% of
 10% of the total units proposed. 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. 				all apartments achieve 2 hours of solar access. Notwithstanding this concern is still raised regarding the amenity of units described under the "Building Separation" section of the assessment report.
				The applicant advises that 31 or 12.4% of the units in the proposal are south facing and single aspect. Given the inherent orientation of the site, this is considered to be an unavoidable site constraint in this instance.
Natural Ventilation	1			- -
Objectives • To ensure that apartments are designed to provide all habitable rooms with direct access to fresh air and to assist in promoting thermal				The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Natural Ventilation objectives
 comfort for occupants. To provide natural ventilation in non-habitable rooms, where possible. To reduce energy consumption by minimising 				as all habitable rooms, and where possible non-habitable rooms, have sufficient openings for ventilation and BASIX commitments dictate energy
the use of mechanical ventilation, particularly air conditioning.				consumption requirements. Concern is still raised regarding the natural ventilation interpretation and its perceived compliance by the applicant. This is discussed in greater detail in the next section of the report.

Yes	No	N/A	Comment
			The building and apartment layouts are designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of open-plan living areas and openings to living areas and bedrooms.
\boxtimes			All of the living areas of single-aspect apartments are generally within 8 metres of openings. Where natural ventilation cannot be provided, mechanical ventilation which satisfies the BASIX performance criteria is
			proposed. The applicant advises that 65% of the
			units are cross ventilated. This figure was questioned by Council and
			requested to be reviewed in Council's additional information letter. The applicant responded advising that "Council may not have
	\square		taken into account of the apartments that incorporate "over corridor"
	\square		ducted cross ventilation" This mechanical methodology, while
			not optimal achieve technical compliance with the Ventilation requirements and accordingly the development is considered acceptable in this regard.
1	r	r	
		\boxtimes	The Awnings and Signage Objectives are not applicable to the proposed development as no awnings over the public domain or any signage are proposed.
			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.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
• Enhance safety for pedestrians by providing		[
under-awning lighting. <i>Signage</i>				No signage of any kind is proposed under this application. Again, being a
• Councils should prepare guidelines for signage based on the desired character and scale of the			\square	residential development, no signage is considered necessary. Further, should
local area.Integrate signage with the design of the				the proposal be recommended for approval, a condition can be included in
development by responding to scale, proportions			\square	any consent requiring further applications be submitted to Council for
and architectural detailing.Provide clear and legible way finding for			\square	the erection of any signage.
residents and visitors.				
Facades Objectives				
• To promote high architectural quality in residential flat buildings.	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
• To ensure that new developments have facades	\square			Facade objectives as elevations of high
which define and enhance the public domain and desired street character.				architectural design quality which include modulation and articulation are
• To ensure that building elements are integrated				proposed.
into the overall building form and façade design.	\square			
<u>Design Practice</u>Consider the relationship between the whole	\boxtimes			Elevations are provided in accordance
building form and the façade and/or building				with the scale requirements of the No.1
elements.				Burroway Road and Homebush Bay West DCPs and consist of high-quality
• Compose facades with an appropriate scale, rhythm and proportion, which respond to the	\square			design elements.
building's use and the desired contextual				A high lovel of modulation option lation
character.Design facades to reflect the orientation of the				A high level of modulation, articulation and architectural feature elements are
site using elements such as sun shading, light	\square			incorporated to provide visually
shelves and bay windows as environmental controls, depending on the façade orientation.				interesting and varied facades.
• Express important corners by giving visual	\square			Unsightly elements such as services,
prominence to parts of the façade.				piping and plant is to be suitably located and/or screened so as not to detract
• Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall façade and	\square			from the visual quality of facades.
balcony design.				
• Coordinate security grills/screens, ventilation louvres and car park entry doors with the overall	\square			
façade design.				
Roof Design	1	1	1	
Objectives				The proposed development is
• To provide quality roof designs, which contribute to the overall design and performance of	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
residential flat buildings.				Roof Design objectives as a flat roof
• To integrate the design of the roof into the overall facade, building composition and desired	\square			with no elements which detract from the overall building appearance is
contextual response.				proposed.
• To increase the longevity of the building through weather protection.				
Design Practice				
Relate roof design to the desired built form.Design the roof to relate to the size and scale of				The proposed building is to have a flat roof which will not have any impact
the building, the building elevations and three	\square			upon its overall appearance. Rooftop
dimensional building form. This includes the design of any parapet or terminating elements and				plant is to be suitably setback to ensure it is not visible from street elevations.
the selection of roof materials.				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design roofs to respond to the orientation of the site.	\square			Some of the roof areas (where the stepped building elements are evident –
• 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.				Level 6) is utilised for common open space areas and is rendered an attractive useful space via the provision of pergolas and landscaping.
• 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. 				
Energy Efficiency		1	1	
 <u>Objectives</u> 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			\boxtimes	A BASIX Certificate is provided with the
Requirements superseded by BASIX.				application for sustainability.
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.
 <u>Design Practice</u> Design windows to enable cleaning from inside the building, where possible. 	\square			Should the application be recommended for approval, relevant
• Select manually operated systems in preference to mechanical systems.	\bowtie			conditions in relation to use of high- quality materials and general
• Incorporate and integrate building maintenance systems into the design of the building form, roof and façade.	\square			maintenance of the site, shall be included in any consent.
 Select durable materials, which are easily cleaned and are graffiti resistant. 	\square			
• 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.	\boxtimes			

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Waste Management				·
Objectives				
• To avoid the generation of waste through	\square			The proposed development is
design, material selection and building practices.				considered to be consistent with the
• To plan for the types, amount and disposal of	\square			Waste Management objectives as
waste to be generated during demolition,				suitable arrangements and facilities for
excavation and construction of the development.				waste disposal and temporary on site
• To encourage waste minimisation, including	\square			storage are proposed.
source separation, reuse and recycling.				
• To ensure efficient storage and collection of				
waste and quality design of facilities.				
Design Practice				Suitable waste management facilities
• Incorporate existing built elements into new work, where possible.				are proposed throughout the building
 Recycle and reuse demolished materials, where 				and will be managed by an appointed
possible.	\square			caretaker.
• Specify building materials that can be reused				
and recycled at the end of their life.	\boxtimes			Waste management for new
 Integrate waste management processes into all 	$\overline{\mathbf{N}}$			buildings in a redeveloping area
stages of the project, including the design stage.				needs to be collected on site rather
• Support waste management during the design	\square			than traditional brown fields site
stage by: specifying modestly for the project				collection on the street.
needs; reducing waste by utilising the standard				
product/component sizes of materials to be used;				The applicant was notified of this
incorporating durability, adaptability and ease of				requirement in the additional
future service upgrades.				information request letter and
• Prepare a waste management plan for green	\square			provided the following response
and putrescible waste, garbage, glass, containers				"Council's change in policy should
and paper.				have been raised at pre DA and be
Locate storage areas for rubbish bins away from	\square			reflected in its development controls.
the front of the development where they have a				The basements cannot be
significant negative impact on the streetscape, on the visual presentation of the building entry and on				redesigned at this stage to provide
the amenity of residents, building users and				adequate access/height clearance."
pedestrians.				
Provide every dwelling with a waste cupboard or	\square			The applicant's proposal is to
temporary storage area of sufficient size to hold a				provide a dedicated collection point
single day's waste and to enable source				on the street.
separation.				The proposal to collect garbage on
• Incorporate on-site composting, where possible,			\square	The proposal to collect garbage on street is not acceptable. The design
in self contained composting units on balconies or				change may be provided in the
as part of the shared site facilities.	\square			basement or at grade on site.
• Supply waste management plans as part of the				Accordingly a deferred
DA submission.				commencement condition has been
				included in the recommendation of
				the report.
Water Conservation	r	1	<u> </u>	The prepagat development '
Objectives				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
• To reduce mains consumption of potable water.				Water Conservation objectives as on-
• To reduce the quantity of urban stormwater runoff.	\square			site detention and a suitable stormwater
				drainage plan is proposed.
Design Practice			\boxtimes	The design practice requirements are
Requirements superseded by BASIX.				superseded by commitments listed in
				the accompanying BASIX Certificate.

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004

As the development relates to a new residential development, a BASIX certificate has been submitted to accompany the development application. 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	\square			All relevant details are correctly
BASIX Certificate match rest of DA package.				identified on the BASIX Certificate and
Dwelling type is correctly identified based on BASIX				corresponding plans.
definitions.				
Number of bedrooms shown on BASIX Certificate is	\square			
consistent with plans.				
Site area shown on BASIX Certificate matches rest	\square			
of DA package.				
Roof area shown on BASIX Certificate matches rest	\square			
of DA package.				
Conditioned and Unconditioned floor areas are in				
accordance with the BASIX Definitions. (These are	\square			
for BASIX compliance only; they do not replace any				
other definitions of floor area.)				
Total area of garden and lawn indicated on	\square			
submitted plans is consistent with BASIX				
Certificate.				
WATER				
Landscape plan indicates areas and species to be	\square			All details are correctly identified.
planted (where indigenous or low-water use plant				
species are nominated).				
Rainwater tank(s) shown on plans, tank(s) size	\square			
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	\square			
volume indicated in BASIX Certificate. THERMAL COMFORT – RAPID				
				All datails are correctly identified
Floor construction, eaves, insulation and glazed areas are marked on plans.	\square			All details are correctly identified.
THERMAL COMFORT – DO-IT-YOURSELF				
Floor/wall/ceiling/roof insulation commitments and	N		_	
roof colour are marked on plans.	\square			
Wall, floor, ceiling and roof construction types are				
marked on plans.	\square			
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	\square			
BASIX Certificate.		1		
If floor concession is claimed, check that 'site slope'				
or 'flood prone' claim is valid.	\square			

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

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. Floor/wall/ceiling/roof insulation commitments and	\boxtimes			All details are correctly identified.
roof colour in BASIX Certificate are marked on plans. If suspended floor concession is claimed on BASIX	\square			
Certificate, check this has been approved by Assessor on Assessor Certificate.	\boxtimes			
ENERGY Star rating of any proposed gas hot water system is marked on plans.	\boxtimes			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	\boxtimes			
annotated on plans. Photovoltaic panels are not going to be significantly	\square			
overshadowed. Panel area is approximately drawn to scale: surface area of a 1kWh photovoltaic system is approximately 8sqm.	\square			

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

As detailed above (External Referrals), the original proposal was required to be referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW under Schedule 3 of the SEPP. Council received a written response on 20 October 2011, advising that the proposal that no objections were raised to the proposal subject to the general requirements outlined under the "External Referrals" heading of the report. These requirements can be incorporated into any determination as conditions of approval.

The letter also advised that concern was raised regarding the cumulative traffic impact of the proposed and other developments within the Wentworth Point Precinct. The letter acknowledges that future road network improvements are identified in Council's Section 94 Development Contribution Plan. The Roads and Traffic Authority have no objection in this regard subject that any surrounding road network improvements be referred to the RTA for review and their approval sought under the *Roads Act 1993*. Any Road improvements to the regional road network will be handled by Council as a separate matter and where appropriate, collected Section 94 contributions will be used to fund the necessary upgrades. The development is acceptable in this regard.

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

Regional Environmental Plans

The proposed development is affected by the following Regional Environmental Plans:

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No.24 – Homebush Bay Area

The relevant requirements and objectives of SREP No.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.				As noted this section does not apply to the proposed development.
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 <u>Sydney</u> <u>Olympic Park Authority Act 2001</u> . (2) (Repealed)				In accordance with Section 23G of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended), the Joint Regional Planning Panel – Sydney West is the consent authority.
 (3) The Minister for Transport has the function of determining all development applications for consent for water-based development. (4)–(7) (Repealed) 			\boxtimes	
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				Proposed development type: Residential Flat Building.
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.			\boxtimes	These controls apply to the Newington locality, within which the subject site is not situated.
Clause 12 Planning Objectives <u>Regional Role and Land Use</u> (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			\boxtimes	The proposed development does not constitute a major public facility.
 (b) To preserve and protect the Homebush Bay Area's regionally significant wetlands and woodlands in Sydney Olympic Park. 				The proposed development will not have any significant detrimental impact upon wetlands and woodlands.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
(c) To promote a variety of development and land				The proposed development is for
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				residential purposes.
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 includes ancillary works such as remediation, earthworks and roads and streets which are to surround the proposed building.
Relationship to Surrounding Sites and 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, cycle ways and walkways.				Whilst the proposed development will not create any new transport links, it is well positioned to utilise existing ferry, bus and cycle routes established in the precinct.
(f) To protect the Homebush Bay Area and land surrounding it from adverse effects resulting from the holding of major public events. Quality and Nature of Urban Form				The proposed development does not constitute a major public facility and thus will not cause any such adverse effects.
(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			\boxtimes	The proposed development is considered to be of suitably high quality in terms of design and landscaping.
 design, landscaping and signage. (h) To promote ESD. (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. 			\mathbb{X}	Ecologically sustainable development principles have been implemented in the proposed design and are discussed in greater detail later in this report.
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.			\boxtimes	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.
(k) To identify and protect heritage items, heritage conservation areas and potential archaeological sites and ensure that development is sympathetic to them.				The subject site contains the Ralph Symonds building, a heritage-listed item under Schedule 5 of the SREP. The proposed development requires
(<i>I</i>) To enable the habitat of birds protected under international agreements for the protection of migratory birds to be conserved.			\boxtimes	that some of the building is demolished to accommodate the site works necessary for the proposal. The approval is provided under Land and Environment Court appeal 10251 of 1998 which Conditions of Consent which confirms that all structures on site can be demolished.

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 13 Matters for consideration in determining development applications In determining a development application, the consent authority must (in addition to considering the other matters required to be considered by section 79C of the Act) consider such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the application: (a) Any relevant master plan prepared for the Homebush Bay Area. (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. (c) The appearance, from the waterway and the foreshores of the development. (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. (e) The extent to which the development encompasses the principles of ESD. (f) The impact of carrying out the development on habitats of the species identified in international agreements for the protection of migratory birds. (g) The impact of carrying out the development on habitats of the species identified in international agreements for the protection of migratory birds. (g) The impact of carrying out the development on habitats of the species identified in international agreements for the protection of migratory birds. (h) The views of the public and other authorities which have been consulted by the consent authorities which have been c				The site specific No.1 Burroway Road DCP and locality specific Homebush Bay West DCP have been considered in the assessment of this application – refer to detailed assessments below for further information. 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. The proposed development is considered to be of high-quality design, with visually interesting elevations. The proposal will ultimately be screened from view from the waterways as the site is redeveloped in accordance with the site specific DCP. The proposal is generally consistent with the maximum height controls (discussed in greater detail below) and is not considered to affect any significant views. Council's Engineering Department has assessed the stormwater drainage and flooding conditions and deemed the proposal acceptable, subject to the inclusion of conditions in any development consent. Ecologically sustainable development principles have been implemented in the proposed design and are discussed in greater detail later in this report. Refer to Clauses 12 and 24 for detailed discussions regarding the heritage impact. Submissions from public authorities have been considered in the External Referrals Section (above). 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 10,000sqm or more or that have a proposed floor space of 20,000sqm or more, or that are likely to have a significant impact on land vested in that authority.				The 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.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
b) The council of the LGA in which it is proposed				
the development will be carried out.	\square			
b1) The council of each LGA adjoining the LGA in				Auburn City Council has undertaken
which it is proposed the development will be			\square	the assessment of the proposal and
carried out if the development proposed could				refers it to the Joint Regional Planning
have a significant impact on.				Panel – Sydney West, for
c) to e) (Repealed)				determination.
2) The consent authority must not determine the				The site does not share any physical boundaries with another Local
application until: a) The views of the public or other authorities				boundaries with another Local Government Area and will not have
consulted have been received, or	\square			any significant detrimental impact on
b) A period of 28 days has elapsed since those				those which adjoin across Homebush
views were sought.	\square			Bay.
				Submissions from public authorities
				have been considered in the External
				Referrals Section (above).
Clause 15 Temporary Uses				
1) The consent authority may consent to any use			\square	The proposed development does not
of a site which is not consistent with the planning				constitute a temporary development.
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			N	
the reinstatement of the site after its use in			\square	
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			\square	
consent authority stipulates.				
c) The use will not adversely affect any existing			\square	
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			\square	
on the natural environment.				
Clause 16 Master plans				
(1) Development consent must not be granted for				Site and locality specific Master Plans
development on land edged red on the map marked Sydney REP No 24 – Homebush Bay				have been prepared.
Area – Amendment No 2 – Map 4" unless:				The site specific No.1 Burroway Road
(a) There is a master plan for the subject land.				DCP and locality specific Homebush
(b) The consent authority has taken the master				Bay West DCP have been considered
plan into consideration, and	\square			in the assessment of this application –
(c) The development is consistent with the master	\square			refer to detailed assessments below for
plan.				further information.
(2) The Minister may waive compliance with the			\square	
requirements of this clause because of the minor				No Ministerial direction has been
nature of the development concerned, the				received or is required in this instance.
adequacy of the planning controls that apply to the				
proposed development or for such other reason as				
the Minister considers sufficient.				The proposal does not constitute a
(3) This clause does not apply to minor			\square	minor development in accordance with
development specified in Schedule 10.				Schedule 10.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 18 Services				
Before granting consent, the consent authority	\square			Existing services are available to the
must be satisfied that development will not				site and relevant conditions will be
commence until arrangements, which are				included in any consent to ensure
satisfactory to servicing agencies it considers				compliance, should the application be
relevant, have been made for the supply of				recommended for approval.
services such as water, sewerage, gas electricity				
and drainage.				
Clause 19 Floodprone Land				
Before granting consent to the carrying out of				
development on land in the vicinity of Haslam's Creek defined as flood prone 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	\square			The site is identified as being flood
report;				affected. Council's Engineering
b) The impact of the proposed development on				Department has assessed the
flood flows and whether compensatory works	\square			stormwater drainage and flooding
should be provided;				conditions and deemed the proposal
c) If land filling is involved, whether compensatory	N	_		acceptable, subject to the inclusion of
flood storage or other flood mitigation works	\square			conditions in any development
should be provided;				consent.
d) The impact of the development on the	\square			
ecological significance of Haslams Creek and				
Homebush Bay and their associated wetlands and				
any measures proposed to minimise any adverse				
impact, such as provision of compensatory				
wetland habitats.				
Clause 20 Contaminated land				
The consent authority just be satisfied that:				Delevent investigations into
(a) Adequate steps have been taken to identify	\square			Relevant investigations into
whether the land the subject of the development is contaminated and, if so, whether remedial action				contamination conditions of the specific development area of the subject site
needs to be taken.				have been carried out – refer to the
(b) (Repealed)				SEPP 55 assessment of this report
(c) Where land to be remediated contains of				(above).
adjoins land which contains remnants of the			\square	(45070).
natural vegetation, consideration has been given				Suitable landscaping is to be provided
to reinstatement on the land of vegetation of the				as part of the proposal.
same kind in a way which will enhance the				
remaining natural vegetation.				
Clause 20A Acid sulphate soils				The proposal does not require mass
1) Development that is likely to result in the	\square			excavation as the underground car
disturbance of more than one tonne of soil, or to				parking is to be contained within the
lower the water table, on land on which acid				sub-ground levels created by the
sulphate soils are present requires consent.				formation of the hill (as per Master Plan
2) Before granting consent under this clause, the				and DCP requirements), rather than in
consent authority must consider:				excavated basement levels. Despite
a) The adequacy of an acid sulphate soils	\boxtimes			this, investigations into acid sulphate
management plan prepared for the proposed				soils at the development site have also
development in accordance with the Acid Sulphate				been undertaken. Relevant management principles are identified in
Soils Assessment Guidelines; b) The likelihood of the proposed development	\square			
resulting in the discharge of acid waters;				the Consolidated Report dated December 2003, prepared by ERM
c) Any comments received from DLWC within 21			\square	Australia. If the application is
days of the referral being sent.				recommended for approval, relevant
				conditions to ensure compliance with
				the report can be included in any
				development consent.

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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.			\boxtimes	The proposed development does not constitute major public facilities.
 b) And c) (Repealed) 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. 				
Clause 22 Development in environmental conservation areas				
1) This clause applies to land within an environmental conservation area (ECA).			\square	The development site is not identified as an environmental conservation area
2) The consent authority must not consent to a development in an ECA if that development would reduce significantly the ecological value of that				and is currently used for a number of industrial purposes.
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) (Repealed) 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.			\square	
 c) Must take into account: i) The recommendations of the Millennium Parklands Concept Plan. 			\square	
ii) Development consent (reference no. S/38/3/98) for Millennium Parklands.			\square	
 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 In considering an application for development within 30 metres of an ECA or within 200 metres for North Newington woodland area, the consent authority:				The subject site is located within 30 metres of the Millennium Parklands (across Hill Road). The proposed development will have no detrimental
 a) Must take into account: i) The effect of the proposed development on the ECA. ii) The recommendations of the Millennium 			\boxtimes	impacts on any environmental conservation area.
Parklands Concept Plan. iii) Development consent (ref. no. S/38/3/98) for Millennium Parklands.			\square	
 b) Must consider consistency with: i) SOPA Frog Management Plan. ii) Any relevant Master Plan. iii) Any plan of management adopted by SOPA. 				

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 24 Protection of heritage items and			, , .	
heritage conservation areas				
(4) What must be included in assessing a				
development application?				
The extent to which the carrying out of the	\square			The subject site contains a heritage
proposed development would affect the heritage				item known as the Ralph Symonds
significance of the heritage item or heritage				building, located in the northern corner
conservation area				of the site (fronting Hill Road and
(5) What extra documentation is needed? A heritage impact statement addresses at least			\square	Burroway Road). Part of the building is located within the specific development
the issues in subclause (6). Consent authority may				area for Block D.
decline consent until it has considered a				
conservation management plan if it considers the				The proposed development requires
development proposed should be assessed with				that some of the building is demolished
regard to such a plan.				to accommodate the site works
(6) Minimum issues to be addressed in Heritage				necessary for the proposal. The
Impact Statement:				approval is provided under Land and
(a) For development that would affect a heritage				Environment Court appeal 10251 of
item:				1998 which Conditions of Consent
<i>i)</i> The heritage significance of the item as part of the environmental heritage of the Homebush Bay				which confirms that all structures on site can be demolished.
Area.				site can be demonstred.
<i>ii)</i> 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.				
Clause 24 cont.				
(b) For development that would be carried out in a			\square	The subject site is not identified as a
heritage conservation area:				heritage conservation area.
i) The heritage significance of the heritage				5
conservation area and the contribution which any				
building, work, relic, tree or place affected by the				
proposed development makes to this heritage				
significance.				
<i>ii)</i> 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.				
The issues raised by any submission received in				
relation to the proposed development in response				
to the notification or advertising of the application.				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 25 Advertised Development				
Development is advertised development if it	\square			The proposal has been notified and
comprises or includes the demolition of a heritage				advertised in accordance with Council
item or a building, work, tree or place in a heritage				policy.
conservation area.				
Clause 26 (Repealed)				
Clause 27 Development affecting places or sites				
of known or potential Aboriginal heritage				
significance				The proposed development will not
Before granting consent for development likely to				have any impact upon any identified
have an impact on a place or potential place of				places or potential places of aboriginal
Aboriginal heritage significance or on an				significance or archaeological sites.
archaeological site of a relic that has Aboriginal				
heritage significance, the consent authority must:			\square	
(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.				
Clause 28 Development affecting known or				
potential historical archaeological sites of relics of				The subject site is not identified as an
non-Aboriginal heritage significance				archaeological or potential
(1) Before granting consent for development on an				archaeological site.
archaeological site or potential archaeological site				
of a relic of non-Aboriginal significance, the				
consent authority must:				
(a) Consider a heritage impact statement			\square	
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			\square	
(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			\square	
opinion that the heritage significance of any above				
ground relics would not be adversely affected by		1		
the proposal.				
(b) Is integrated development.			\square	

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 29 Development in the vicinity of a				
heritage item				
(1) Consent authority must assess the impact of	\square			The subject site contains the Ralph
the proposed development on the heritage				Symonds building as identified
significance of the heritage item and of any				previously which has obtained previous
heritage conservation area within which it is				approval for it demolition under the
situated.				noted Land and Environment Court
(2) This clause extends to development:	\boxtimes			Appeal. This is consistent with the
(a) That may have an impact on the setting of a				locality and site specific DCPs adopted
heritage item, for example, by affecting a				and the overall planning intentions of
significant view to or from the item by overshadowing, or	\boxtimes			the locality. The development is acceptable in this regard.
(b) That may undermine or otherwise cause				acceptable in this regard.
physical damage to a heritage item, or	\square			
(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			\boxtimes	
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			\square	
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.				
Clause 30 Development in heritage conservation		1		
areas				
1) Before granting consent for erection of a			\square	The subject site is not located within an
building within a heritage conservation area, the				identified heritage conservation area.
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			N	
following:			\square	
a) The pitch and form of the roof;			\square	
b) The style, size, proportion and position of the				
openings for windows or doors;			\square	
c) The colour, texture, style, size and type of				
finish of the materials to be used on the exterior of			\square	
the building;				
d) The landscaped area of the site.				

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005

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

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

Local Environmental Plans

The subject site is not affected by any current Local Environmental Plans.

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

The site is not affected by any current draft Environmental Planning Instrument.

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

No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006

The No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 was prepared and adopted as a more detailed Master Plan for the subject site and as extension to other planning controls adopted for the precinct as a whole (i.e. the Homebush Bay West DCP, which is considered below). This DCP contains more specific controls in terms of building heights, configuration, floor space and so on as well as the general planning principles and requirements for residential flat development which are also prevalent in the Homebush Bay West DCP and taken from the Residential Design Code associated with SEPP 65 – Design Quality of Residential Flat Development. As noted under Clause 1.3, where there is an inconsistency between this and the Homebush Bay West DCP, this DCP prevails. Those controls which vary from the Homebush Bay West DCP are considered in the following assessment table:

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2.3 Master Plan Objectives				
To create an identifiable character by:				
• Creating individual neighbourhoods within the	\square			The proposed development is
overall site area.				generally consistent with the master
• Designing each building to contribute to the	\square			plan objectives as appropriate
character of its street and neighbourhood.				building heights are used, the building
• Defining the height of buildings and the same of	\square			will contribute to the development of streets and it includes the creation of
their façade articulation related to pedestrian				a hill.
viewing angles and the proportions of the streets				
they face.	\square			The non compliances noted here
• Designing buildings to respond to their orientation.				relate to the issues identified with unit
Changing the existing topography to create a hill				amenity identified elsewhere in the
and reinforce the proposed future built form, and	\square			report.
reduce the impact of parking by hiding it				
underground.				
To contribute positively to the public domain by:				
• Establishing the street quality and layout of	\square			
streets and open spaces.				
 Defining the precinct edge along Hill Road. 	\square			
• Visually connecting the communal open spaces	\square			
to the public domain.				
• Designing and locating multiple building entries to	\square	\square		
create activity on streets for surveillance and				
security, character and vitality.				
• Introducing new lighting, street furniture, trees	\square			
and landscaping.				
• Locating parking underground and locating car park entries clear of the pedestrian entries to	\square			
buildings.				
To provide a high level of residential amenity by:				
• Creating small clusters of apartments, with	\square			
individual entry to each cluster.				
• Providing usable, attractive, flexible, private open				
space to each apartment, together with a large	\square			
communal open space.				
• Designing apartments to maximise natural		\boxtimes		
ventilation.		_		
• Orientating living areas and balconies to	\square			
maximise sun access.				
• Ensuring visual and noise privacy for all		\boxtimes		
apartments.				
Designing streets as safe attractive public	\square			
domain.				
To be environmentally sustainable by: • Optimising solar access and natural ventilation to		\square		
apartments by the orientation of buildings and				
public spaces, and establishing appropriate building				
depths and internal apartment layouts.				
 Harvesting rainwater for landscaping. 	\square			
To promote workplace and housing choice by:				
• Providing a mix of apartment types and designing	\square			
apartments that are flexible to suit a variety of				
lifestyles.				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 2.4.5 Building Heights and Massing Additional height in four and six storey buildings as provided for in part 3.4.2 of the Homebush Bay West DCP is to be allocated as follows: For four storey buildings at the water front: provide emphasis to street corners, particularly the major east-west streets and opposite the park on Park Street North. For six storey building near the water front: distribute massing away from the shoreline but also 			\boxtimes	The development site (Block D) does not have a frontage to the water.
 provide a separation from adjoining eight storey buildings. For four storey buildings west of Ridge Road: reduce the need for walk-up building configurations and economically provide as many apartments as possible with direct lift access. This will be achieved by accumulating the additional floor space per building permitted by the Homebush Bay West DCP to modulate height and allocating it to a series of four and five storey buildings that best meets this objective while still achieving the Homebush Bay West DCP objectives for modulation of the skyline. For six storey apartments on Ridge Road: 				The proposed development is west of Ridge Road and therefore the building height variations of the Homebush Bay West DCP are applicable to the four storey building elements (i.e. in Waterways Street).
generally provide greater emphasis to street corners.			\boxtimes	
3.1.2 Cycle Network Provide a dedicated cycle route from the footbridge Along Footbridge Boulevard connecting the primary cycle route along Hill Road				A dedicated bicycle lane route has not been proposed along the Footbridge Boulevard. The applicant offered the following response: <i>"This matter was discussed at pre DA. As you are aware, the 1 Burroway DCP varied the HBW DCP and introduced a specific configuration of Footbridge Boulevard that provided for a two way dedicated bicycle path to Hill Road and removed the central median.</i>
				However, there is no proposal for a footbridge as anticipated by the HBW and site DCPs. Further, there is no means to directly connect a dedicated bike path to those within the adjoining parklands while Council is proposing not to provide dedicated bike path for Hill Road, preferring the provision to occur within a widened carriageway. As you may also be aware, there is now a proposal for pedestrian, bicycles and bus bridge landing at Footbridge Boulevard. Should this proceed as designed, bicycles will share the bus carriageway and accordingly, will travel within the Footbridge Boulevard and other

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				Should the bridge not occur, bicycles will be allowed for within widened street carriageways in any case as originally anticipated by the HBWDCP. Therefore, the allocation within Footbridge Boulevard for movement has departed from the 1 Burroway DCP because of the reasons discussed above, and has been designed more in accordance with the HBW DCP with a central median for large tree planting. Importantly, the carriageway widths have been
				widened to 4m to comfortably accommodate any bus movements as well as bicycles in a similar fashion to Hill Road and that allowed for Ridge Road in the No. 1 Burroway Rd DCP.
				Accordingly, the departure from the Burroway Rd DCP is justified and is within the public interest because the submitted design for Footbridge Boulevard provides for a significantly improved sustainable transport outcome that is in keeping with the proposed treatments in adjoining streets."
				Council concurs with the comments and no objection is raised to the non provision of a dedicated bicycle carriage way in this instance. The development is acceptable in this regard.
3.2 Streets	·	·	·	t
3.2.1 Hill Road <u>Uses:</u> Residential. <u>Height</u> : 8 storeys. <u>Street Setbacks</u> : 8 metres. <u>Right of Way</u> : 15 metres. <u>Carriageway</u> : 2 travelling lanes, 2 separated dedicated bicycle lanes and 1 parallel parking lane, east side only. <u>Verge</u> : 1 metre east side only. <u>Footpath</u> : 2.5 metres east side only.				Proposed Development: <u>Uses:</u> Residential only. <u>Height</u> : Eight storeys. <u>Street Setbacks</u> : In excess of 8 metres at ground level, generally 8 metres floors above. <u>Right of Way</u> : As existing. <u>Carriageway</u> : 2 travelling lanes existing (no change proposed), 2 separated dedicated bicycle lanes shown on plans and 1 parallel parking lane on the east side only. <u>Verge & Footpath</u> : Suitable verge and footpath existing and to be maintained.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.2 Major East-West Streets				
Footbridge Boulevard Uses: Mixed – residential with commercial uses at intersection with Ridge Road.	\square			Proposed Development: <u>Uses</u> : Residential only. Does not intersect with Ridge Road.
Height:8 storeys stepping down near the waterfront.Street Setbacks:Street Setbacks:3.75 metres and 5 metres.Right of Way:24 metres.Carriageway:1 travelling lane and 1 parallelparking lane in each direction.Verge:Verge:1 metre both sides.Open Space:3.5 metre wide multifunction zone –linear park.				Height: Eight storeys. <u>Street Setbacks</u> : 3.75 metres. <u>Right of Way</u> : 32.75 metres (approved under DA-386/2009). <u>Carriageway</u> : Two-way travelling lanes with parallel parking on both sides. <u>Verge & Open Space</u> : A footpath of 1.5 metres wide and the linear park of 5.4 metres wide are provided.
3.2.3 Major East-West Streets				
Burroway Road Uses: Mixed – residential with commercial uses at intersection with Hill Road.			\bowtie	Burroway Road is not affected by the proposed development.
<u>Height</u> : 8 storeys stepping down near the water front. <u>Street Setbacks</u> : 8 metres to incorporate level			\boxtimes	
change and upper level footpath, 5 metres from edge of footpath at higher level. <u>Right of Way</u> : 23.5 metres. <u>Carriageway</u> : 1 traveling lane and 1 parallel				
parking lane in each direction. <u>Verge</u> : 1 metre southern side. <u>Footpath</u> : 2.5 metres southern side.			\boxtimes	
3.2.4 Secondary East-West Streets				
Park Street North and Half Street Uses: Mixed – residential with focused commercial uses at intersection with Ridge Road and		\square		Proposed Development (Park Street North): <u>Uses:</u> Residential only. No
Waterways Street. <u>Height:</u> 4 storeys generally with additional allowance as per Homebush Bay West DCP	\boxtimes			commercial use nominated, no objection is raised to this. <u>Height:</u> Four storeys with a fifth
Street Setbacks: 3 metres. <u>Right of Way</u> : 12 metres (Half Street) and 14.5	\boxtimes			setback a further 3 metres (as per additional height allowance of Clause
metres (Park Street North). <u>Carriageway</u> : 2 travelling lanes or 1 travelling lane and 1 parallel parking lane north side only subject	\bowtie			3.4.2(vii) of Homebush Bay West DCP). Street Setbacks: Minimum 3 metres
to detail design. <u>Verge</u> : 1 metre both sides. <u>Footpath</u> : 1.5 metre southern side, 2.5 metre southern side.	\mathbb{X}			with some articulation in excess of 3 metres. <u>Right of Way</u> : 12 metres <u>Carriageway</u> : One travelling lane and one parallel parking lane on northern side.
				<u>Verge</u> : Approximately 1 metre on northern side. <u>Footpath</u> : Approximately 1.5 metres on northern side.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.5 Major North-South Street Ridge Road/Urban Plaza <u>Uses</u> : Mixed – residential with focused commercial uses at ground floor.			\boxtimes	Ridge Road and the Urban Plaza are not part of the proposed development.
Height: 6 storeys measured from the street with additional allowance as per Homebush Bay West			\square	
DCP. <u>Street Setbacks</u> : Nil setback for non residential, 3 metre residential at ground floor.			\square	
Right of Way: 25 metres. Carriageway: 1 travelling lane, 1 separated dedicated bicycle lane in each direction, 1 parallel			\boxtimes	
parking lane on west side; wide median. Footpath: 3 metre west side, 5 metre east side.			\square	
3.2.7. Secondary North-South Streets Waterways Street Uses: Residential. <u>Height</u> : 4 storeys with additional allowance as per Homebush Bay West DCP. <u>Street Setbacks:</u> 3 metres. <u>Right of Way:</u> 16 metres. <u>Carriageway:</u> 1 travelling lane and 1 parallel parking lane in each direction. <u>Verge:</u> 1 metre both sides. <u>Footpath:</u> 1.5 metres both sides.				Proposed Development: <u>Uses:</u> Residential. <u>Height</u> : Four storeys with a fifth setback a further 3 metres (as per additional height allowance of Clause 3.4.2(vii) of Homebush Bay West DCP). <u>Street Setbacks:</u> Generally 3 metres with some articulation in excess of 3 metres. <u>Right of Way:</u> 19 metres (approved under DA-386/2009). <u>Carriageway:</u> Two-way travelling lanes with parallel parking on both sides. <u>Verge:</u> 1 metre both sides. <u>Footpath:</u> 1.5 metres both sides.
3.2.8 Foreshore Street – Two Way <u>Uses:</u> Mixed – predominantly residential <u>Height:</u> 4 storeys with additional allowance as per Homebush Bay West DCP. <u>Street Setbacks:</u> Nil setback. <u>Right of Way:</u> 27 metres. <u>Carriageway:</u> 2 travelling lanes and 1 parallel parking lane on west side and 90 ⁰ parking on east side. <u>Verge:</u> 1 metre west side. <u>Footpath:</u> 2.5 metre west side, variable zone along foreshore.				Two Way is not part of the proposed development.

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47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)	47 Hill Road,	Wentworth	Point	(cont'd)
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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.1 Building Height				
Maximum RL as identified by the Building Height Map.				Clause 3.4.1 and the building height map of the DCP identify the maximum height for Block A as RL32.5. The proposed development is generally consistent with this height limit, with the exception of a small section of north-eastern corner of the proposed building, where some minor elements (architectural parapet features and lift overrun) of the Footbridge Boulevard elevation extend to RL33.4. Given these are minor elements in the overall development which otherwise complies with the requirement, and as they either contribute to the visual quality of the building (parapets) or will not be visible from street level (lift overrun), a variation is considered acceptable in this instance.
3.4.6 Density Indicative distribution of floor space: Block A = 17,664sqm; Block B = 14,059sqm; Block C = 20,071sqm; Block D = 17,664sqm; Block E = 14,059sqm; Block F = 4,626sqm; Block G = 17,664sqm; Block H = 14,059sqm; Block I = 22,783sqm; TOTAL = 142,649sqm.				The total floor space nominated for the development site Block D is 16582.8 m ² .

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

Homebush Bay West DCP

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 – sufficient information provided with the application.							
Part 2 Background							
2.3 DCP Objectives							
2.3.1 Identity – create an identifiable character for							
Homebush Bay West							
i. Retain and enhance views to water, opposite	\boxtimes			The proposed development is			
shores and ridges, including vistas along existing				consistent with the desired street and			
and future major east-west streets to the Bay and				public domain pattern for the site.			
Rhodes, views from within the precinct north to				The waterfront a provisions are not			
Parramatta River, west to the Sydney Olympic				applicable to this specific proposal			
Parklands and south to the wetlands and Powell's				and will be considered under future			
Creek.				applications for Blocks C, F and I and			
ii. Optimise the waterfront location by providing			\boxtimes	beyond. The building height is above			
continuous foreshore access and links to open				the Millennium Marker as permitted			
space within and surrounding the precinct.				by the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006.			
iii. Design streets and public open spaces appropriate to the conditions of the site, particularly	\boxtimes			2008.			
in relation to the waterfront, and to the uses.							
iv. Retain and enhance the key elements of the			\bowtie				
urban structure: existing streets, established trees,							
the formed eastern edge of the peninsula and the							
maritime focus to Parramatta River.							
v. Build on the structure formed by the site's	\boxtimes						
industrial character by aligning new streets with a							
grid formed by the subdivision pattern and the Hill							
Road and waterfront edges.	\square						
vi. Acknowledge the visual primacy of the	\square						
waterfront by stepping building heights down from							
Hill Road to the water. vii. Retain and enhance Wentworth Park as a public							
park typical of other point parks on Sydney			\boxtimes				
Harbour.							
viii.Designing building heights and massing to							
enable views to the Millennium Mound as a			\boxtimes				
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			\boxtimes	The proposal consists of a wholly			
associated commercial and retail uses north of				residential development. This is			
Burroway Street.				generally consistent with the No.1			
ii. Provide two neighbourhood nodes including			\boxtimes	Burroway Road DCP 2006, which			
commercial, retail and community uses: one				identified Block D as residential with			
associated with the transport interchange and maritime precinct; and a smaller one in the				potential for a very limited commercial/retail element to the Park			
southern part of the precinct.				Road North and Waterways Street			
obalition part of the province.				corner.			
				•			

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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. iv. Provide for active ground floor uses on major			\boxtimes	Open space and active street frontages is provided.
east-west streets through flexible building design. v. Provide adequate local open space for precinct	\square			
residents and workers and encourage use of regional open space within Sydney Olympic Parklands.	\boxtimes			
2.3.3 Street and Block Structure – create a street and block structure that optimises legibility,				
permeability and efficiency 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.	\square			Streets layout and public domains are proposed in accordance with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 and include the first stages of the major
ii. Strengthen Hill Road as the major connector between the water and Sydney Olympic Park and an urban edge to the parkland areas.	\square			east-west street to be known as Footbridge Boulevard (including the linear park), Waterways Street
iii. Design a street hierarchy that clearly distinguishes between the role and scale of major and secondary streets, to orient people within the precinct.	\boxtimes			(secondary north-south street) and Park Street North (secondary east- west street).
iv. Design the major east-west boulevards as 'green fingers' to help break down the scale of the	\square			
precinct. 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.			\square	
vi. Locate streets to capitalize on and enhance views to the bay, the river and other surrounding areas and any landmark features (including the	\boxtimes			
Millennium Marker. vii. Encourage multiple movement choices for people, cyclists and vehicles by optimizing the connectivity of the street network and minimizing	\square			
dead end streets. viii.Optimise the accessibility of the foreshore promenade by connecting it with trafficked streets and pedestrian and cycle ways.	\square			
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	\square			
intervals. x. Optimise the number of north-facing apartments by orienting blocks east-west; that is, with their longer dimension to the north.	\boxtimes			
xi. Design streets to accommodate a mixture of transport modes, including pedestrians, cycles, buses where relevant and moving and parked vehicles.	\boxtimes			

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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			\square	The proposed development is not located on the waterfront and does
waterfront to allow for a variety of spaces and uses, including water-related uses.				not propose the links to the waterfront. These shall be subject to
ii. Protect and enhance the amenity of foreshore access by linking the foreshore promenade to streets, urban plazas and pocket parks.			\square	future applications for Blocks C, F and I. Further, Wentworth Park is not located within the subject site and is
iii. Contribute to the regional open space network by providing continuous pedestrian and cycle access linking Homebush Bay West to Sydney	\square			subject to a specific Master Plan. Footbridge Boulevard is to contain a
Olympic Parklands, Bicentennial Park and existing foreshore access routes.				5.4 metre wide "green-finger" (linear park) on the southern side.
iv. Contribute to the regional pattern of point parks on the harbour and river foreshores by retaining			\boxtimes	The provision of cycleways has been
Wentworth Park as public open space. v. Offer a range of opportunities for recreation and	\boxtimes			previously discussed under the 1 Burroway Road DCP section of the
relaxation, and to give 'breathing space' within urban areas, by providing a range of open spaces,				report.
including a park at Wentworth Point, three local parks spaced throughout the peninsula, and pocket				
parks and plazas. vi. Design major east-west streets as generously	\boxtimes			
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			\boxtimes	
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.			\boxtimes	
ix. Design streets, parks and plazas with high amenity and high quality.	\boxtimes			
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			\boxtimes	The proposed development is wholly residential. Commercial and retail
vicinity of the ferry / bus interchange. ii. Create a maritime precinct with associated				nodes are to be subject to future applications for the relevant Blocks
commercial and retail uses north of Burroway Street, linked to the foreshore and open space			\boxtimes	within the site. The option was provided for on the north eastern
network.				corner of the site however this was not taken up by the applicant.
			l	

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
iii. Create a neighbourhood node including commercial, retail and community uses in the			\square	Footbridge Boulevard is provided with sufficient carriageway to
southern part of the precinct. iv. Design streets to accommodate a future bus	\square			accommodate future bus routes.
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 errorsing over footpaths.				
crossings over footpaths. vi. Encourage activity in and surveillance of streets by providing for active ground floor uses on major	\square			Casual surveillance of the surrounding public domain is
east-west streets. vii. Locate and design buildings to provide passive	\square			provided through overlooking from living and private open space areas
surveillance of all 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.				of apartments.
ix. Provide a pedestrian and cycle bridge between Homebush Bay West and Rhodes Peninsula subject to determination in transport studies and appropriate funding arrangements.			\square	The footbridge across Homebush Bay does not form part of this proposal.
 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 				The proposed development is accompanied by a BASIX Certificate for sustainability performance and is consistent with the commitments.
define and appropriately frame parks and plazas. ii. Control the quality of water entering Homebush Bay through the use of integrated water management strategies.	\boxtimes			Acceptable stormwater measures have been proposed which will ensure stormwater entering
iii. Conserve water by minimising stormwater runoff, planting appropriate indigenous species with low irrigation needs, matching water quality with its	\square			Homebush Bay is of an acceptable quality.
intended use and using water saving devices. 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.	\boxtimes			
v. Control potential impacts on air quality by minimising car dependency, encouraging pedestrian and cycle movement and promoting the use of public transport.				Other elements such as ample bicycle storage areas the close proximity to existing and future public transport links encourages alternative transport use.
vi. Minimise energy consumption by designing for daylight access and natural ventilation, passive	\square			Daylight access and natural
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	\square			ventilation is maximised where possible.
maintained. viii.Minimise resource depletion by selecting environmentally sustainable building materials in both the public and private domains, and by providing facilities for recycling.				

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				The proposed development is
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.	\square			The proposed development is considered to be of a high architectural and landscaped quality. Solar access is maximised where
ii. Optimise sun access to streets and to public open spaces by minimizing building bulk, ensuring adequate building separation and orienting built	\boxtimes			possible and building form, scale and density is generally consistent with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006.
form appropriately. iii. Encourage high quality landscape design of public spaces, of the interface between public spaces and private development and within new	\boxtimes			
development. iv. Encourage high quality architectural design of all new development.	\bowtie			
v. Promote a series of public open spaces related to the waterfront setting which provide a high level	\square			
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. vi. Enhance the visibility and usability of foreshore			\boxtimes	
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,	\boxtimes			A wide range of dwelling types and sizes are proposed, with accessible,
particularly on major east-west streets. ii. Accommodate changing needs of the resident population by designing flexible apartment layouts.	\square			adaptable and visitable features incorporated for changing needs of residents and future flexibility. Some
iii. Provide accessible working and living environments for people with disabilities, older people and for prams and strollers.	\boxtimes			concern has been previously raised regarding unit amenity and unit sizes.
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	\boxtimes			Apartments are generally considered to be suitable in terms of living areas,
size and configuration. ii. Optimise the number of apartments, their living spaces and private outdoor spaces which benefit	\square			private open space and landscaping, privacy and general residential amenity (as discussed in greater
from sun access. iii. Provide attractive and comfortable communal open space areas by designing them to accommodate a range of different uses and be	\boxtimes			detail under the Residential Flat Design Code assessment above) are proposed. Some concern has been previously raised regarding unit
easily accessed from buildings. iv. Integrate planting in internal courtyard areas with podium structures to optimize opportunities for	\boxtimes			amenity, building separation, privacy and unit sizes.
large trees for shade, outlook and privacy. v. Promote privacy from the street, particularly for ground floor apartments, by providing landscaped garden spaces within the setback zone.	\boxtimes			

To the Joint Regional Planning Panel

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 2.4.1 Land Uses 2.4.2 Streets and Blocks 2.4.3 Open Space Network 2.4.4 Building Height and Massing 2.4.5 Precinct Structure 				The proposed development is generally consistent with the land use, streets and blocks, open space network, building height and massing and precinct structure figures of these clauses as well as the more detailed designs of the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006.
Part 3 Precinct Controls & General Controls				
3.1 Public Domain Systems 3.1.1 Pedestrian Network				l
i. Provide a continuous pedestrian network through the precinct, along streets and through open spaces, connected with and including the foreshore promenade.	\square			The pedestrian network of the proposed surrounding streets is considered to be consistent with these requirements and those of the
ii. Optimise the number of possible journeys between destinations with an efficient and regular block layout.	\square			No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006.
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 Powell's Creek	\square			
at the southern end of the peninsula foreshore. iv. Provide a continuous foreshore promenade. Implement management strategies consistent with master plan conditions to minimise potential conflicts between continuous pedestrian access			\boxtimes	
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.			\boxtimes	
vi. Locate a pedestrian / cycle bridge linking Homebush Bay West and Rhodes peninsula as indicated on the plan.			\boxtimes	
vii. Locate pedestrian crossings to support pedestrian movement between destinations.	\boxtimes			This has been previously discussed under the 1 Burroway Road DCP
viii.Consider pedestrian movement when designing major building entries and through-block links. ix. Provide paved footpaths in accordance with the	\boxtimes			2006.
street design guidelines in the Public Domain Manual.	\square			Through block pedestrian access is possible
x. Ensure that publicly accessible parks and plazas are contiguous with and fully accessible from pedestrian routes.	\boxtimes			
xi. Provide pedestrian routes which benefit from high levels of casual surveillance (overlooking from buildings, from the water, from adjacent well-	\square			
trafficked areas). xii. Provide clear and direct pedestrian routes by designing them with good lines of sight to minimise concealment.	\square			
xiii.Design appropriate lighting for publicly accessible areas for their level of night-time use.	\square			Casual surveillance shall be provided from apartments overlooking the
xiv.Provide kerb ramps at all intersections in accordance with the Public Domain Manual.	\square			public domain.
				Materials, facilities and finishes within the public domain can be conditioned to ensure compliance with the Public Domain Manual, should the application be recommended for approval.

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.1.2 Cycle Network				
i. Provide a cycle network through the streets.	\boxtimes			The proposal does not contain any
ii. Provide dedicated cycle lanes along Hill Road in		H	\square	dedicated cycle ways although
both directions.			\square	sufficient carriageways are provided
iii. Design intersections and crossings along				for cyclists and motor vehicles. The
dedicated cycle routes that prioritise cyclists' safety	\boxtimes			Hill Road carriageway is to be
and convenience.				retained as is existing.
iv. Provide a recreational shared pedestrian and			\square	
cycle path along the foreshore promenade at a				
minimum width of 3.5 metres.				
v. Connect the foreshore cycle path to cycle ways			\square	
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-		\square		The non provision of a specific
west streets from Hill Road to link with the				cycle lane along Footbridge
proposed pedestrian bridge.				Boulevard is been previously
vii. Separate cycle and pedestrian routes through			\boxtimes	discussed under the 1 Burroway
Wentworth Park.			\square	Road DCP 2006. No objection is
viii. Provide lockable bicycle storage at				raised to its non provision.
neighbourhood / maritime centres and in publicly			\boxtimes	·
accessible facilities including at the waterfront.				
ix. Design cycle paths and parking to minimum				
AustRoads design standards.			\square	
3.1.3 Public Transport				
i. Provide convenient pedestrian connections to			\square	The proposal does not consist of any
the Homebush ferry wharf and bus interchange				designated public transport links or
from streets and through public open space.				facilities. However, suitable
ii. Locate bus stops at or near activity nodes,			\square	carriageway is provided to
including the two neighbourhood / commercial				Footbridge Boulevard is provided for
centres and to serve major pedestrian / cycle				future bus routes and future
entries to the Parklands from Hill Road.				applications with a retail/commercial
iii. Enhance the amenity and safety of the interchange by providing shelter, seating, lighting	\square		\square	component are to include such facilities.
and signage.				lacinites.
iv. Design subdivision layouts and building designs	\boxtimes			
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	\boxtimes			
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. Suitable provision for taxis. 				
vi. Ensure designated streets for proposed bus route are designed for adequate turning by buses.	\square			
vii. Provide a pedestrian / cycle bridge located		H		
generally in the area and on the alignment			\square	
illustrated.				
			1	

Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.1.4 Vehicle Network and Parking	100	110		Solution
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.	\square			The proposed development includes the construction of surrounding streets of Footbridge Boulevard,
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	\square			Waterways Street and Park Street North. These streets will continue to be developed as and when each block within the site is developed.
legible. iii. Provide vehicle access to the foreshore, including foreshore streets and areas of parking			\boxtimes	The proposed street layout is consistent with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 provisions and will
where possible. iv. Ensure that the street network offers a choice of	\square			feature high-quality streetscape design and amenity including the
routes and promotes good circulation, by minimising discontinuities and dead ends. v. Provide for public car parking on streets or				provision of tree line strip within the middle of Footbridge Boulevard.
within buildings, except for limited parking associated with boating activity within the maritime precinct.			\square	
vi. Where areas of parking are proposed on Hill Road, limit them to areas where they relate to pedestrian entry points to Sydney Olympic	\square			
Parklands. vii. Provide a high level of amenity and quality streetscape design, including planting of street	\boxtimes			
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 Connectionsi. Provide opportunities for land-water interface at the end of major east-west streets			\boxtimes	The proposed development does not include the waterfront promenade,
ii. Design activity nodes and recreational areas to consider views from the water and opposite shores			\square	which will be included in future development application(s). The
 iii. Provide a range of public open space types: Promenade; Waterfront riparian vegetation area; Deint park; 	\square			proposal does include the start of the linear park within Footbridge Boulevard.
 Point park; Urban plazas and pocket parks Three larger parks, two of minimum 2000sqm 				
and one of minimum 1000sqm. iv. Integrate water management into the design of foreshore spaces.			\boxtimes	
 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			\boxtimes	
character guidelines and controls for foreshore areas.			\boxtimes	
<i>3.1.6 Landscape</i> i. Design and manage the public domain and	\square			The proposed development includes
adjoining uses to recognise, facilitate and encourage active use of the public space at appropriate times.				extensive and high quality landscaped elements to communal and private open spaces as well as within the public domain.
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				Generally, landscaping species selection appears to be suitable for the locations identified.
Manual.				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
iii. Contribute to a sense of identity for the precinct	\square			
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	\boxtimes			
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.	\square			
vi. Within waterfront setbacks, dedicate minimum			\square	
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	\square			
in the public domain, and biodiversity benefits of				
plant selection.	\square			
viii.Design and construct streets to create conditions favourable to tree planting and for the	\square			
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	\square			Suitable plans for public domain
practically maintainable surface that reinforces the continuity of public domain access and is				works are provided and to ensure compliance with the Public Domain
compatible with the context of Homebush, Sydney				Manual, a relevant condition can be
Olympic Parklands and Millennium Park				included in any consent, should the
ii. Provide a hierarchy of pavement surfaces reflecting the pedestrian significance of different	\boxtimes			application be recommended for approval.
public spaces				
Vehicular pavement. iii. Provide a safe and hard wearing surface for	\square			
vehicle movements.				
iv. For shared vehicle / pedestrian zones, provide a	\boxtimes			
suitable surface that denotes shared priority. <i>Kerbs and Gutters</i>				
v. Apply a standard kerb and gutter treatment over	\square			
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	\boxtimes			
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.				
vii. Locate furniture as part of a coordinated design				
scheme for the public domain component in question, according to principles set out in Section	\boxtimes			
4 of the Public Domain Manual.				
Lighting				
viii.Provide vehicular street lighting to RTA and AustRoads standards as specified in the Public				
Domain Manual.	\boxtimes			
ix. Provide an appropriate level of pedestrian lighting to ensure security and contribute to the	\square			
legibility of streets and through block links.				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
x. Coordinate pedestrian lighting in streets	\boxtimes			
throughout the precinct. xi. Design lighting for path access ways through				
parks in response to the level of use and safety				
considerations.	\boxtimes			
xii. Minimise the impact of lighting on residential				
dwellings. xiii.Design lighting to highlight public art elements	\boxtimes			
and significant trees in individual plazas or parks,	\square			
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	\boxtimes			
barriers.				
xv. Optimise opportunities to use the sea wall edge	\boxtimes			
for seating, while also providing 'gaps' for viewing by wheelchair users.				
Signage				
xvi.Locate information signage in accordance with	\boxtimes			
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.	\boxtimes			
3.1.8 Services Infrastructure and Stormwater				
Management Services Infrastructure				
i. Reduce visual intrusion and enhance aerial	\boxtimes			Services and infrastructure is to be
amenity for street trees by undergrounding	\square			located to minimise visual intrusion.
overhead services to major street corridors.				Should the application be
ii. Integrate undergrounding of services and	\boxtimes			recommended for approval, relevant
infrastructure in new development iii. Minimise the impact of service corridors and				conditions can be included in any consent for such service to be
service access covers by:	\boxtimes			suitably located and/or screened.
 Liaising with service authorities to determine 				
renewal or amplification requirements and				Council's Engineering Department have assessed the proposed
incorporating these works into programming prior to pavement renewal;				have assessed the proposed stormwater drainage and deemed it
 Providing common texture and shape to 				to be acceptable subject to the
electricity service covers (i.e. during upgrade				inclusion of conditions in any
projects); Providing lids to Telstra pits with paving infill to				consent.
match adjoining pavement.				
Stormwater Drainage				
iv. Integrate stormwater drainage with streetscape	\boxtimes			
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 tasksalarius to tractment of read starrowstar 				
technology to treatment of road stormwater runoff;				
Incorporating porous pavements and onsite				
detention to off-street at-grade car park areas to				
reduce urban stormwater runoff.				

To the Joint Regional Planning Panel

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Stormwater Management			\boxtimes	
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	\square			
runoff.				
vi. Protect the aquatic habitat of Homebush Bay				
from de-oxygenisation by preventing leaf transport				
from deciduous trees during autumn months.	\square			
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				
3.2.1 Hill Road				
 Uses – Mixed: focus commercial uses close to 			\square	The proposed development is
northern neighbourhood centre and at			\boxtimes	consistent with the detailed
intersections with major east-west streets;				requirements for Hill Road of the No.1
 Height – maximum 8 storeys; 			\bowtie	Burroway Road DCP 2006. See the
 Street Setbacks – 8 metres; 			\square	No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006
 Right of Way – 15-20 metres (varies to 				assessment table section of the
accommodate extended parkland edge);				report.
 Carriageway – 2 travelling lanes, 2 separated 				
dedicated bicycle lanes and 1 parking lane;				
 Footpath – 3.5 metres with 1 metre grass verge, 			\bowtie	
east side only;				
 Landscape Character – Asymmetrical treatment 			\boxtimes	
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				
and Plan of Management.				
3.2.2 Major East-West Streets				The number of development is
 Uses – Mixed: ground floor commercial required in designated neighbourhood centres; 			\square	The proposed development is consistent with the detailed
 Height – maximum 8 storeys to within one block 				consistent with the detailed requirements for Footbridge
(approximately 100 metres) of waterfront; 6			\square	Boulevard of the No.1 Burroway Road
storeys with 2 storey pop-ups in the final block				DCP 2006. See the No.1 Burroway
before the development;				Road DCP 2006 assessment table
 Street Setbacks – 5 metres; 				section of the report.
 Right of Way – minimum 25 metres; 				
 Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 parking 			$\overline{\mathbf{N}}$	
lane in each direction; On street bicycle lane on				
the street linking into the pedestrian bridge; A			\square	
wide median;				
• Footpath – 3.5 metres with 1-1.5 metre grass			\bowtie	
verge, both sides;				
• Landscape Character – A boulevard treatment,			\boxtimes	
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.				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.2.3 Major North-South Street – North of Burroway				
Road		_		
 Uses – Residential; 				The proposal does not consist of any
 Height – maximum 6 storeys; Street Setbacke - 2 4 metree (con verv); 			\square	major north-south street.
 Street Setbacks – 3-4 metres (can vary); Right of Way – minimum 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			\square	
vehicle manoeuvring when car parking;				
 Footpaths – 2.5 metres with 1 metre 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			\square	
approximately 15 metre spacing. Tree species in the median may differ from the edge species.				
Species in accordance with the Public Domain				
Plan.				
3.2.4 Major North-South Street – North of Burroway				
Road				
 Uses – Residential; 			\square	The proposal does not consist of any
 Height – maximum 6 storeys; 				major north-south street.
 Street Setbacks – 3-4 metres (can vary); Dickt of Way, minimum 25 metros. 				
 Right of Way – minimum 25 metres; Corrigonary – 1 travelling long and 1 parellel 				
 Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 parallel parking lane in each direction; Wide 				
median/linear park;				
 Footpaths – 2.5-5 metres to accommodate 			\square	
parking extensions, 1 metre grass verge;				
 Landscape Character – Trees are planted in and 			\square	
break up parking bays on both sides of the street,				
and are also located along the median, at				
approximately 15 metre 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.				
3.2.5 Secondary East-West Streets				
 Uses – Residential 			\square	The proposed development is
 Height – maximum 4 storeys; 				consistent with the detailed
 Street Setbacks – 3 metres; 				requirements for Park Street North of
 Right of Way – minimum 14.5 metres; 				the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006.
 Carriageway – 2 travelling lanes and 1 parking 			\square	See the No.1 Burroway Road DCP
lane;			\square	2006 assessment table section of the
 Footpaths – 2.5-3.5 metres with 1 metre grass verge – 5 metres to accommodate parking 			$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	report.
extension;				
 Landscape Character – An asymmetrical planting 			\square	
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 15 metre spacing.				
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.				
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Director's Report Planning and Environment Department

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 3.2.6 Secondary North-South Streets Uses – Residential; Height – maximum 4 storeys; Street Setbacks – 3 metres; Right of Way – minimum 14.5 metres; Carriageway – 2 travelling lanes and 1 parking lane or 2 travelling lanes and 2 parking lanes; Footpaths – 2.5 metres with 1 metre grass verge – 5 metres 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. 				Waterways Street is a secondary north-south street and the proposed is consistent with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006. See the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 assessment table section of the report.
 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 minimum 3 metres for residential; 			\mathbb{X}	The foreshore street does not form part of the proposed development.
 Right of Way – 8.5-10 metres; Carriageway – 1 travelling lane and 1 parking lane on the west side; Footpaths – 3 metres with 1 metre grass verge; Landscape Character – Street trees in the verge on the west side of the street are planted at approximately 15 metre spacing; 30% of 30 metres 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 1-2 metres, lengths of no less than 10 metres and spacing at 40 metre centres; Planting is to support structural diversity, provide a continuous vegetated linkage and use native species in accordance with the Public Domain Plan. 				
 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 20 metres; 			\mathbb{X}	The foreshore street does not form part of the proposed development
 Street Setbacks - can vary from zero to 3 metres; Right of Way - 11.5 metres for new development (existing ROW is 10 metres); Carriageway - 2 travelling lane and 1 parking long on the word cide with angle parking have 			\boxtimes	
lane on the west side, with angle parking bays (maximum 5 cars) interspersed with linear park on the east (waterfront) side;				
To the Joint Regional Planning Panel

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Footpaths – 3 metres with 1 metre grass verge; 			\square	
 Landscape Character – Street trees in the verge 				
on the west side of the street are planted at				
approximately 15 metre spacing; 30% of 30				
metres 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				
1-2 metres, lengths of no less than 10 metres				
and spacing at 40 metre centres; Planting is to				
support structural diversity, provide a continuous				
vegetated linkage and use native species in				
accordance with the Public Domain Plan.				
3.3 Public Open Spaces				
Public open space is to be provided at a minimum			\square	
10% of each precinct site area, and includes:				The only public open space proposed
A point park at Wentworth Point of approximately			\boxtimes	under this application is the western
4.8ha including foreshore promenade;			\square	part of the linear park in Footbridge
 Three parks distributed evenly throughout the 				Boulevard. The other public open
precinct, including one park on the waterfront for				spaces identified for the subject site
active recreation. Parks at the north and south to			\boxtimes	will be the subject of future
have min. area 2000sqm each, park in the middle				applications.
of the precinct to be minimum 1000sqm;				
 A 20 metre wide promenade and foreshore 				
street;			\boxtimes	
 Foreshore parks or plazas terminating major east-west streets and linked to the promenade 	_			
 Pocket parks or plazas. 			\square	
All public open space within the precinct, with the	\square			
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			\boxtimes	
foreshore promenade.			\square	
3.3.1 Foreshore Plazas				
 Uses – Mixed with emphasis on restaurant/café 			\square	A foreshore plaza is not proposed
and small scale neighbourhood retail;				under this application.
Height – 4 storeys with 2 storey pop-ups only on			\square	
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			\square	
predominant building line along major east-west				
streets;				
 Landscape Character – Median and street tree 			\square	
planting is continued into the plaza open space.			\square	
The design of these spaces and the arrangement				
of trees may vary, to give each space a different				
character.				
3.3.2 Foreshore Linear Parks				
 Land Dedicated for Public Access – A continuous 			\square	The development site is not located
public access way is required at the waterfront			¥	on the waterfront.
within a minimum 20 metres, width dedicated				
open space;				
		1		

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Landscape Character – Plantings of landmark 	100			
trees at generally 30 metre spacing will create a			\square	
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 30 metre 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 1-2 metres, lengths of				
no less than 10m and spacing at 40 metre				
centres; Planting is to support structural diversity,				
provide a continuous vegetated linkage and use				
native species in accordance with the Public				
Domain Plan.				
 3.3.3 Foreshore Plaza, Linear Park and Loop Road Waterfront Setbacks. 				The development site is not located
 Landscape Requirements – 30% of 30 metre 				on the waterfront.
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 1-2 metres,				
lengths of no less than 10 metres and spacing at				
40 metre centres; Planting is to support structural				
diversity, provide a continuous vegetated linkage				
and use native species in accordance with the				
Public Domain Plan.				
3.3.4 Parks, Pockets Parks and Urban Plazas				
Large Parks				The only public open appear proposed
 Uses – various, including structures and unstructured play, and for both local and district 				The only public open space proposed under this application is the western
users;				part of the linear park in Footbridge
 Access – clear access maximised to adjoining 				Boulevard. The other public open
public streets and pedestrian/cycle access ways.				spaces identified for the subject site
Continuous access along/from foreshore				will be the subject of future
promenade. Wentworth Park to provide				applications.
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.				
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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Pocket Parks				
• Uses - various, including structured and	\boxtimes			
unstructured play; • Access – clear access over wide frontage, with				
minimum 30% edge condition adjoining public	\boxtimes			
streets and pedestrian/cycle access;				
• Character - shady and green, uncluttered and				
informal, safe and comfortable, respond to	\square			
maritime/riverine precinct identity.				
 Plazas and Squares Uses – public, day and evening, flexible; 				
 Access – clear, integrated access with adjoining 				
spaces and buildings;			\square	
• Character – robust maritime, simple and			\square	
uncluttered, shady but urban.				
3.4 Built Form		1	1	F
3.4.1 Land Uses and Density Objectives				-
• To provide for a neighbourhood focus at the south of the peninsula and a larger			\square	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
south of the peninsula and a larger neighbourhood centre focussed around the ferry				relevant Land Uses and Density
terminal and the intersection of Hill Rd and				objectives as it is of density as
Burroway Rd, which include non-residential uses;				detailed under the No.1 Burroway
• To provide activity areas of small scale retail,			\square	Road DCP 2006 assessment above,
outdoor dining and water-related uses along the				public open space is provided in the
foreshore;	\square			form of a linear park along the
 To ensure that development does not exceed the optimum capacity of the development site and 				proposed section of Footbridge Boulevard and the street and block
the precinct as a whole;				layout is as required by the relevant
• To allow adequate public open space to be	\square			DCPs.
provided and distributed throughout the				
peninsula;				The proposal does not consist of any
 To support peninsula objectives for a clear, well 	\boxtimes			non-residential land uses. Despite
connected and walkable street layout and efficient block structure.				allowances in the 1 Burroway Road DCP to provide commercial at the
				intersection of Park Street North and
				Waterways Street, its non provision
				is supported in this instance given
				that dedicated commercial space will
				be required to be provided in other locations of the precinct.
3.4.1 Land Uses and Density Controls				locations of the precinct.
i. Provide floor space and public open space for				The proposed development is
each precinct in the locations specified in Section				located in "Precinct B" as identified
2.3 and 2.4 and as follows:				by this DCP. The proposal consists
Precinct A (203,482sqm)			\square	of 18,564sqm residential floor space.
 Total allowable FSR = 264,527sqm. Minimum commercial/maritime/educational = 				Floor space within all other precincts is unaffected by the proposal. See
29,115sqm.				the No 1 Burroway Road DCP
 Minimum waterfront retail/café dining = 300sqm. 				assessment table for a specific
 Maximum residential = 11,882sqm 				breakdown of the FSR for the site
 Minimum public open space = 49,800sqm 				and precinct B. The development is
				however acceptable in this regard.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Precinct B (109,730sqm)				
 Total allowable FSR = 142,649sqm; Minimum commercial/maritime/educational = 3,165sqm; 				
 Minimum waterfront retail/café dining = 100sqm; Maximum residential = 139,384sq; 				
 Minimum public open space = 10,973sqm. 		H		
Precinct C (31,946sqm)	H	H		
 Total allowable FSR = 41,530sqm; Minimum commercial/maritime/educational 				
= 0sqm;				
 Minimum waterfront retail/café dining = 				
100sqm; Maximum residential = 41,430sqm;				
 Minimum public open space = 3,195sqm. 				
Precinct D (62,375sqm)			\boxtimes	
 Total allowable FSR = 81,087sqm; Minimum commercial/maritime/educational 				
= 405sqm;				
 Min. waterfront retail/café dining = 200sqm; 				
 Max. residential = 80,482sqm; Min. public open space = 6,237sqm. 				
Precinct E (50,753sqm)				
 Total allowable FSR = 65,979sqm; 			\boxtimes	
 Minimum commercial/maritime/educational 				
= 330sqm; Minimum waterfront retail/café dining =				
100sqm;				
 Maximum residential = 65,549sqm; 				
 Minimum public open space = 5,075sqm. Precinct F (182,186sqm) 			\bowtie	
 Total allowable FSR = 236,842sqm; 				
 Minimum commercial/maritime/educational 				
= 2,000sqm; Minimum waterfront retail/café dining =				A community use area is provided
200sqm;				within the building. The overall
 Maximum residential = 234,642sqm; 				building is well under the required
 Minimum public open space = 18,219sqm. ii. The provision of covenanted space for 				FSR for the individual development site.
community uses with neighbourhood centres may	\boxtimes			Site.
be offset against residential floor space.				
3.4.2 Building Height Objectives				The proposed development is
 To ensure future development responds to the desired future character of streets and the 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent
precinct as a whole.				with the Building Height objectives as
 To control the impact of new development on Suday, both and a subscription 	\bowtie	\square		
Sydney Harbour at Homebush Bay. To enable view sharing. 		\square		
 To protect the amenity of the foreshore 		\square		
promenade and contiguous public open space.				
 To protect views from within Sydney Olympic Parklands to the Millennium Marker, such that it 				
retains its visual dominance on the horizon.	\boxtimes			
3.4.2 Building Height Controls & Performance				The number of storeys is calculated
Criteria i. Height in storeys is calculated from the finished	\boxtimes			from the adjoining ground-floor level. To accommodate the underground
footpath of the adjoining street. Where constraints	\square			parking, the existing ground level is
on underground car parking result in a raised				to be raised to the east. This is
ground level for the site AND for its surrounding streets, height is understood to relate to that new				reflected by a stepped ground-floor level and thus the proposal does not
ground level.				exceed the maximal number of
ii. The maximum overall height for any building,		\boxtimes		storeys from the proposed street
inclusive of lift overruns, services, or any other roof extrusions, is AHD 29; that is, the height of the		لاست		levels. The roof height of the buildings

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•	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Requirement Millennium Marker. 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. 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 consistent datum appropriate to the street hierarchy and relationship to the water, building heights may be varied as follows: 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 is no more than 10% of the total gross floor area of the building. 				are compliant with the amended RL provided in the No 1 Burroway Road DCP. There are protrusive elements proposed which include roof parapets, architectural features and recessed plant rooms. No objection is raised to these features and this has been consistently applied to previous application in the locality. The ground-floor of the development is stepped along the Park Street North Street/Footbridge Boulevard elevations to respond the proposed raised ground level (creating the hill as required by No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006). The ground-floor will not extend more than 1.2 metres above the finished street level at any point. As detailed above, Hill Road and Footbridge Boulevard (major east- west street) are to consist of a maximum of eight storeys. There are no nominated major north- south streets proposed as part of the subject development. Secondary streets of Waterways Street and Park Street North consist of four storeys with a fifth element (refer to discussion under part vii of this clause, below). The proposed building heights are appropriate and achieve the desired built form and design outcomes. The proposed development does not consist of any commercial and/or retail units. No variations to the maximal eight storey limit of Hill Road and Footbridge Boulevard are proposed. The proposal does not consist of any six storey elevation (major north- south streets). The four storey building elevations to Waterways and Park Street North Streets are proposed to have a fifth
				south streets). The four storey building elevations to Waterways and Park Street North
 3.4.3 Topography and Site Integration Objectives To ensure future development responds to the desired future character of streets and the provident of a public. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is consistent with the Topography and
 precinct as a whole. To ensure that topography unified the precinct as 'one place' rather than creates divided sites at different levels. 	\boxtimes			Site Integration objectives as the ground level of Block D is to be raised as per the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 provisions to create
 To encourage adjacent landowners to consider a joint master plan for sites affected by proposed level changes. 	\boxtimes			a Hill and allow for underground parking.
 To create a 'ridge road' in keeping with the Harbour context. 	\square			

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.3 Topography and Site Integration Controls and Performance Criteria i. The extent of ground level changes is	\boxtimes			The new topography shall taper up
delineated by existing public streets and the 30 metre setback to the foreshore; that is, they may				from Hill Road and then drop towards the foreshore (as the site continues
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.				to be developed).
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				The building design is stepped to accommodate as much of the basement with the newly created
parking. Sub-basement parking may protrude above ground to a maximum height of 1.5 metres. iv. Consider the continuation of any changes in ground level across adjacent sites when proposing changes to the topography.			\boxtimes	topography as possible in accordance with this control.
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.			\boxtimes	
3.4.4 Building Depth ObjectivesTo enable view sharing from apartments and	\square			The proposed building is generally
 views of the sky from the public domain. To optimise residential amenity in terms of natural ventilation and daylight access to internal 				consistent with the bulk and scale provisions of the site specific DCP and the future desired character of
spaces.To provide for dual aspect apartments.	\boxtimes			the locality. Compliance with specific solar access and dual-aspect apartment controls is considered in greater detail below.
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 22 metres (maximum 18		\boxtimes		Refer to non-compliance discussion of the Residential Flat Design Code (above) in relation to
metres 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	\boxtimes			building depths. It is considered that a sufficient level of compliance to the overall building design has been provided to
orientation. iii. Optimise the environmental amenity for single aspect apartments by orienting them predominantly	\boxtimes			support the variation in this instance.
north, east or west. iV. Promote sustainable practices for commercial floors by limiting their depth above podium level to 25 metres.				Where possible, single-aspect apartments are provided to the north, east and west however southern elevations also contain single-aspect apartments.

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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 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Building Separation objectives as appropriate spacing and visual and acoustic privacy is provided between apartments across
development.To control overshadowing of adjacent properties and private or shared open space.To allow for the provision of open space of		\square		the main courtyard. Within the space between building towers, a consolidated and landscaped area of communal open space is provided.
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.	\boxtimes			Other areas are identified as not being acceptable in certain areas of the building in the discussion provided in the SEPP 65 and below section of the report.
 3.4.5 Building Separation Performance Criteria i. For buildings up to 4 storeys, provide: 12 metres between habitable rooms / balcony edges; 9 metres between habitable rooms / balcony edges and non-habitable rooms; 6 metres between non-habitable rooms. ii. For buildings of 5 – 8 storeys, provide: 		\times		The building is between 4 and 8 storeys in height. Adequate separation is provided between building towers which are aligned parallel to each other across the main courtyard.
 ii. For buildings of 5 – 8 storeys, provide: 18 metres between habitable rooms / balcony edges; 13 metres between habitable rooms; 9 metres between non-habitable rooms. iii. 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. iv. Where an upper level setback creates a terrace, apply the building separation control for the storey below. 				Where separation is unavoidably less, i.e. in the corner of the northern tower, privacy treatments such as balcony location, privacy screening and louvers are used to negate privacy impacts. Notwithstanding this, separation has been reduced to the extent where privacy impact is still considered to be able to occur between units 320 and 330 (and all subsequent units above up to level 4 -5). The configuration around the public access walkway to the entry foyer in the north western corner of the building also results in generally poor amenity reaching unit 319 (and all units above up to level 4-5) in terms of solar access and natural ventilation.
				between the northern and southern towers at the Hill Road elevation of the building is also considered to result in poor solar and acoustic (via reverberation) amenity to units 316-318 (and majority of units directly above). Generally however, It is considered that a sufficient level of compliance to the overall building design has been provided to support the variation in this instance.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.6 Street Setbacks ObjectivesTo establish the spatial proportions of streets in	\boxtimes			The proposed development is
accordance with the urban form/street hierarchy principles.				consistent with the Street Setback objectives as setbacks are provided
 To reinforce the threshold between public and private space by providing a transition from the 	\boxtimes			in accordance with the detailed requirements of the No.1 Burroway
street to the building. • To achieve visual privacy to apartments from the	\boxtimes			Road DCP 2006.
street. To provide sufficient space for lobbies or foyers, 	\boxtimes			
and for individual ground floor apartments.To support streetscape objectives by allowing for				
a landscaped setting for buildings.	\square			
<i>3.4.6 Street Setbacks Performance Criteria</i> 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) 	\boxtimes			Setbacks in accordance with the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 are
plaza areas) as build-to lines for a minimum 70%				provided.
of the length of the building façade.This excludes the top two floors, which may be	\square			Elevations are built to the setback to
set back from the build-to line. ii. For buildings on Hill Road, provide an 8 metre	\boxtimes			reinforce the street form and balconies are used to articulate
street setback iii. For buildings on major east-west streets,	\boxtimes			elevations, up to 600mm beyond the minimum setbacks.
provide a 5 metre setback				
iv. Support the linear park character envisaged for the major north-south street by providing a			\boxtimes	
minimum 4 metre setbackv. Create a residential character for buildings on				
secondary streets by providing a minimum 3 metre setback	\square			
vi. Protect the amenity and public space character of the foreshore by providing a minimum 30 metre			\boxtimes	
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				A three meter setback has not be
vii. Where variable height in excess of the height controls is permitted (see 3.4.2 Heights above),		\square		provided to the pop up level located on the Waterways Street,
maintain the overall height datum established for				Park Street North portion of the building. Given that only level of
streets by providing minimum 3 metre setbacks to the topmost level(s) of the building.				pop up has been utilised in this
viii. Contribute to building expression, environmental design solutions, and opportunities	\square			instance and the general design of the building is considered to be
for activating the street, by allowing balconies and ground floor terraces to extend forward of the street				well articulated and visually interesting that no objection is
setback line by a maximum of 600mm in accordance with 3.4.7 Building Articulation below.				raised to the non compliance in this instance.
				Articulation in accordance with this
				control has been utilised and contributes to the overall visual
				interest of the building in this instance.

To the Joint Regional Planning Panel

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
3.4.7 Building Articulation Objectives To provide modelled building facades 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is
appropriately scaled for the building use and desired street character				consistent with the Building Articulation objectives as private
 To provide useable private external spaces which are integrated with internal spaces 	\boxtimes			open spaces in the form of balconies and winter gardens are used to
• To ensure buildings respond to environmental conditions such as noise, sun, wind and views.				modulate elevations, provide casual overlooking of public areas and
 To provide for casual surveillance of public spaces 	\bowtie			provide residents with external access to views, sunlight and
 To establish the relationship of the building – its entries and openings – with the street. 	\boxtimes			breezes.
3.4.7 Building Articulation Performance Criteria i. Balconies and ground floor terraces may extend		\boxtimes		
forward of the street setback line by a maximum of 600mm across a maximum 50% the building frontage.				
ii. Enhance an active street environment and promote a sense of individual ownership, by	\boxtimes			
providing individual entry to at least 75% of all ground floor apartments.				
iii. Balance opportunities for overlooking of streets and for attractive outlooks with considerations of	\boxtimes			
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.	<u> </u>			
iv. Optimise amenity and comfort for residents by designing building articulation elements appropriate	\boxtimes			
to the building orientation, for example vertical or horizontal sun shading devices.				
Part 4 Detailed Design Guidelines				
4.1 Site Configuration				
 4.1.1 Deep Soil Zones Objectives To assist with management of the water table. 		\square		Refer to non-compliance
To assist with management of water quality.To improve the amenity of developments through				discussion of the Residential Flat Design Code (above) in relation to
retention and/or planting of large and medium size trees.				Deep Soil. The non compliance is considered acceptable given that
				the intent of the 1 Burroway Road DCP is to provide for extended basement coverage.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 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. 				The HBW DCP requires that deep soil zones be maximised throughout sites and that a minimum of 15% of all open space within a site be retained as deep soil. The proposed development provides little by way of deep soil due to the locating of underground car parking below the central communal open space and the surrounding public domain. This is permitted and in fact encouraged by the site (No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006) and locality (Homebush Bay West DCP) specific DCPs and therefore, the control is not considered to be applicable in this instance. The specific DCPs have not adopted minimum requirements for deep soil zone. Notwithstanding this, a suitable landscaping scheme has been submitted which provides for adequate plantings including trees in the internal courtyard, building surrounds, public domain and road network to be constructed.
 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. 4.1.2 Fences and Walls Performance Criteria 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. 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 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 				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. 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.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
iii. Retain and enhance the amenity of the public				
 domain by: Avoiding the use of continuous lengths of blank walls at street level. 	\square			
 Using planting to soften the edges of any raised terraces to the street, such as over sub basement 	\square			
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	\square			
maximum 50% solid to transparent. iv. Select durable materials, which are easily cleaned and are graffiti resistant.	\bowtie			
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. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Landscape Design objectives as
 To provide habitat for native indigenous plants and animals. 	\boxtimes			suitable landscaping is to be used to soften the impact of the built form on
 To improve stormwater quality and reduce quantity. 				surrounding streetscapes and within the internal courtyard, provide
 To improve the microclimate and solar performance within the development. To improve urban air quality. 	\boxtimes			habitats and visual privacy to ground- floor apartments.
 To provide a pleasant outlook. 	\square			
<i>4.1.3 Landscape Design Performance Criteria</i> i. Improve the amenity of open space with				
 landscape design which: Provides appropriate shade from trees or structures. 	\boxtimes			A landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, is submitted with the application. The
 Provides accessible routes through the space and between buildings. 	\boxtimes			plan identifies relevant landscaping elements to soften the built form,
 Screens cars, communal drying areas, swimming pools and the courtyards of ground floor units. 			\boxtimes	contribute to streetscape and provide for natural screening and shading.
 Allows for locating art works where they can be viewed by users of open space and/or from within 			\boxtimes	Further sufficient soil depths are provided to suit the scale of
apartments. ii. Contribute to streetscape character and the				landscaping to be used in different areas.
 amenity of the public domain by: Relating landscape design to the desired 				
 Proportions and character of the streetscape. Using planting and landscape elements 	\boxtimes			
appropriate to the scale of the development.Mediating between and visually softening the	\square			
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 appage. Planting design colutions include: trace for	\square			
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:				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Planting communal private space with native vegetation, species selection as per Sydney Olympic Park Parklands 2020 and Plan of Management- enhancing habitat and ecology. 	\boxtimes			
 Retaining and incorporating trees, shrubs and ground covers endemic to the area, where appropriate. 	\boxtimes			
 Retaining and incorporating changes of level, visual markers, views and any significant site elements. 	\square			
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	\boxtimes			
landscape elements. viii.See 4.1.5 Planting on structures for minimum soil depths on roofs for trees, shrubs and groundcover planting.	\boxtimes			
 4.1.4 Private Open Space Objectives To provide residents with passive and active recreational opportunities. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
 To provide an area on site that enables soft landscaping and deep soil planting. To ensure that communal open space is 	\boxtimes			Private Open Space objectives as all apartments are provided with areas of private open space (terraces,
consolidated, configured and designed to be useable and attractive.To provide a pleasant outlook.	\boxtimes			balconies or winter gardens) and consolidated areas of communal open space are provided in the form of the central courtyard and the linear park in Footbridge Boulevard.
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.				1949 m ² of communal open space area or 27.6% of the site is provided. This is principally composed of the main courtyard and entry foyer areas. A communal use room is also proposed in the north eastern ground floor of the site. A further communal
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.	\square			rooftop area on Building A Level six is also proposed
iii. Facilitate the use of communal open space for the desired range of activities by:Locating it in relation to buildings to optimise	\boxtimes			The internal courtyard is to be located on the podium of the car parking levels.
 solar access to apartments; Consolidating open space on the site into recognisable areas with reasonable space, facilities and landscape; 	\square			
 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 25sqm 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		\boxtimes		10 Units within the proposal are noted as having either less than 25 m ² of ground floor courtyard space or minimum dimension of 4

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 one direction is four metres (see Balconies for private open space requirements for above-ground and above podium dwellings). 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. vi. Locate open space to increase the potential for residential amenity by designing apartment buildings which: Are sited to allow for landscape design. 				metres. Of these, seven possess the minimum area or have a dimension which exceeds 4 metres and are generally considered acceptable, however the remaining three (C308, C309, C304) have neither minimum required area or dimension. The non compliances are recommended to be rectified via deferred commencement conditions of consent requesting
 Are sited to anow for failuscape 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 including habitat for native fauna, native vegetation and mature trees, a pleasant microclimate, rainwater percolation and outdoor drying area. 				further amendments to the proposal. All apartments are provided with at least 1 area of private open space. These include terraces, balconies and winter gardens and increase the level of residential amenity. Private open spaces are positioned to
				optimise solar access, views of surrounding parklands and waterways and assist to provide visual privacy between apartments.
 4.1.5 Planting of Structures Objectives To contribute to the quality and amenity of communal open space on roof tops, podiums and internal courtwards 	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Planting on Structures objectives as aufficient acil dopth is provided above
 internal courtyards. To encourage the establishment and healthy growth of trees in urban areas. 				sufficient soil depth is provided above the parking level podium to allow the communal open space area to be planted landscaped and include trees.
4.1.5 Planting of Structures Performance Criteria i. Design for optimum conditions for plant growth				The depth of soil within the central
 Providing soil depth, soil volume and soil area appropriate to the size of the plants to be established: 	\square			communal open space area (above the parking level podium) is to be approximately dimensioned to support the type of vegetation
 Providing appropriate soil conditions and irrigation methods; Providing appropriate drainage. ii. Design planters to support the appropriate soil 	\boxtimes			proposed. Therefore, sufficient planting conditions will be provided for a range of tree sizes, shrubs and ground covers.
depth and plant selection by:Ensuring planter proportions accommodate the largest volume of soil possible and minimum soil	\boxtimes			ground covers.
 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 	\square			
 with: The mix of plants in a planter for example where trees are planted in association with shrubs, groundcovers and grass; 	\square			
 The level of landscape management, particularly the frequency of irrigation; 	\square			
 Anchorage requirements of large and medium trees; Soil type and quality. iv. Recommended minimum standards for a range 	\boxtimes			
 of plant sizes, excluding drainage requirements, are: Large trees such as figs (canopy diameter of up to 16 metres at maturity): 	\boxtimes			
		•	•	

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				_
Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Minimum soil volume 150 cubic metres; Minimum soil depth 1.3 metre; Minimum soil area 10 metre by 10 metre area or equivalent. 				
 Medium trees (8 metre canopy diameter at maturity): Minimum soil volume 35 cubic metres Minimum soil depth 1 metre 	\boxtimes			
 Approximate soil area 6 metre by 6 metre or equivalent Small trees (4 metre canopy diameter at maturity): 	\boxtimes			
 Minimum soil volume 9 cubic metres; Minimum soil depth 800mm; Approximate soil area 3.5 metre by 3.5 metre or equivalent. 				
Shrubs:	\boxtimes			
 Minimum soil depths 500-600mm. Ground cover: Minimum soil depths 300-450mm. 	\square			
 Turf: Minimum soil depths 100-300mm. 	\boxtimes			
 Stormwater Management Objectives To minimise the impacts of residential flat development and associated infrastructure on the health and amenity of the Parramatta River, 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Stormwater Management objectives
 Homebush Bay and associated waterways. To preserve existing topographic and natural features, including watercourses and wetlands. 			\square	as a suitable method of stormwater drainage is proposed which will have negligible impact upon existing and
 To minimise the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to the urban stormwater drainage system during construction activity. 	\square			future environmental conditions in the surrounding locality.
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 flow paths (grass swales), infiltration or biofiltration trenches and subsoil collection systems in saline areas; water pollution control ponds or constructed wetlands on larger developments.				Council's Engineering Department has assessed the proposed stormwater drainage plans and deemed them to be satisfactory subject to the inclusion of a number of conditions, should the application be recommended for approval.
 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. 				Refer to non-compliance discussion of the Residential Flat Design Code and HBW DCP assessment (above) in relation to deep soil zones. The development is however considered to be acceptable in this regard.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 iv. Protect stormwater quality by providing for: Sediment filters, traps or basins for hard surfaces; 	\boxtimes			
 Treatment of stormwater collected in sediment traps on soils containing dispersive clays. 	\boxtimes			
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.				
 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 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is consistent with the Wind objectives as the applicants Wind Consultants
 ventilating breezes. To maximise the comfort of the foreshore promenade. 				proposes to utilise numerical modelling such as computational fluid dynamics analysis during detailed
To ensure buildings do not create adverse wind conditions for the Olympic Archery Centre.				design stage to enable the proposer quantification of wind flows to ensure maximum velocities meet criteria. This is considered appropriate as any approval will be subject to deferred commencement for other matters. Accordingly, should any consent be issued, a condition can be imposed in this regard.
 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. 				See above section.
ii. Maximum allowable wind velocities are:13 metres per second in streets, parks and public	\square			
places; 16 metres per second in all other areas. iii. Provide a Wind Effects Study with all development ever 4 storeus in bejett	\boxtimes			
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.			\boxtimes	
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 quitable for that use 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is consistent with the Geotechnical Suitability and Contamination
 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. 	\boxtimes			Suitability and Contamination objectives as the site is considered to be suitable for the proposed development.
 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. 				Refer to the SEPP 55 assessment above. Relevant investigations have been carried out and report prepared. A site audit statement has been issued for Block D.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
ii. Provide a report by a qualified contamination	\square			
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.				
iii. Provide documentation of the process used to	\square			
ensure fill is clean and contamination free.				
<i>4.1.9 Electro-Magnetic Radiation Objectives</i>To enable development of the Homebush Bay	\boxtimes			The proposed development is
West precinct for residential, commercial,				consistent with the Electro-magnetic
recreational and community uses.				Radiation objectives as it has
• To recognise the issues associated with	\square			previously been deemed suitable for
continued use of the site for AM radio broadcasting.				residential purposes.
4.1.9 Electro-Magnetic Radiation Performance				
Criteria	N			
i. Applicants are required to demonstrate that development proposals have carefully considered	\boxtimes			Information submitted with DA- 488/2005 addressed the likely
potential health and interference impacts from the				impacts of electro-magnetic radiation.
AM radio towers. Further advice and guidance may				Any potential impact is likely to be
be obtained from the relevant Commonwealth regulatory bodies including the Australian				improved with the decommissioning of the Radio tower located at the end
Broadcasting Authority.				of Wentworth Point.
ii. Building design and siting responds	\square			
appropriately to any constraints and / or impacts				
identified, for example, appropriate shielding of electronic and telephonic cables.				
4.2 Site Analysis		1		
				The proposed development is
4.2.1 Safety and Security ObjectivesTo ensure that residential flat developments are				considered to be consistent with the Safety objectives as secure access
safe and secure for residents and visitors.				to communal entries to the building
 To contribute to the safety of the public domain. 				and as casual surveillance of the
				public domain from living and open
4.2.1 Safety and Security Performance Criteria				space areas is to be provided.
i. Carry out a formal crime risk assessment in	\square			An assessment of the proposal in
accordance with NSW Police 'Safer by Design'				relation to Council's Policy on Crime
protocols for all residential developments of more than 20 new dwellings, and for the mixed use				Prevention Through Environmental Design 2006 is provided, which
maritime precinct around Wentworth Point. Crime				addresses the relevant provisions.
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	\boxtimes			As mentioned above, suitable
private space. This can be actual or symbolic and may include:- employing a level change at the site				landscaping and fencing is to be provided to boundaries between
and/or building threshold; signage which is clear				public and private areas. Level
and easy to understand; entry awnings; fences,				changes along street elevations aide
walls and gates; change of material in paving				in providing additional physical barriers.
between the street and the development				Dailleis.
iii. Optimise the visibility, functionality and safety of				Communal building entries are to be
building entrances by:				orientated to the adjoining street and

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Orienting entrances towards the public street; Providing clear lines of sight between entrances, foyers and the street; Providing direct entry to ground level apartments 				have greater setbacks, lighting, open forecourts and glazed elevations to provide for a suitable level of visibility and functionality. Internally, direct and convenient access ways from
from the street rather than through a common foyer;Providing direct and well-lit access between car	\square			parking levels to the building are proposed.
parks and dwellings, between car parks and lift lobbies and to all unit entrances.				It was requested to amend the plans to provide at grade or direct
iv. Improve the opportunities for casual surveillance by:Orienting living areas with views over public or	\boxtimes			access to ground floor apartments (or internal courtyard). The only information submitted in this
 Orienting inving areas with news over public of communal open spaces, where possible; Using bay windows and balconies, which protrude beyond the building line and enable a 	\square			regard are amended landscaping plans with arrows denoting "indicative" direct access. The
wider angle of vision to the street;Using corner windows, which provide oblique	\square			proposal is not considered acceptable in this regard and is
 views of the street; Avoiding high walls around and parking structures which obstruct views; Providing casual views of common internal areas, such as lobbies and foyers, hallways, recreation 	\mathbb{X}			recommended to be addressed via the recommended deferred commencement condition of consent.
areas and car parks. v. Minimise opportunities for concealment by:	\boxtimes			Fencing and balustrades to private open space areas are to consist of
 Avoiding blind or dark alcoves near lifts and stairwells, at the entrance and within indoor car 				transparent elements to ensure an appropriate level of casual
 parks, along corridors and walkways; Providing well-lit routes throughout the development; 				surveillance of public areas is achieved. Living areas and private open spaces are orientated to
 Providing appropriate levels of illumination for all common areas; Providing graded illumination to car parks and 	\square			outdoor space and allow for casual overlooking of communal/public areas.
illuminating entrances higher than the minimum acceptable standard. vi. Control access to the development by:				As mentioned above, additional setbacks and open forecourts are
 Making apartments inaccessible from the balconies, roofs and windows of neighbouring buildings; 				provided near communal entries to avoid opportunities for concealment.
 Separating the residential component of a development's car parking from any other building use and controlling car park access from 	\boxtimes			
 public and common areas; Providing direct and secure access from car parks to apartment lobbies for residents; 	\square			Secure access doors/gates are to be provided to communal access points,
 Providing separate access for residents in mixed- use buildings; 	\square			physical barriers are to be provided between private open spaces and an
 Providing an audio or video intercom system at the entry or in the lobby for visitors to 	\square			intercom system to access pedestrian and vehicular access
 communicate with residents; Providing key card access for residents. 	\square			ways is to be provided to all apartments.
 4.2.2 Visual Privacy Objectives To provide reasonable levels of visual privacy externally and internally, during the day and at night. 				The proposed development is generally considered to be consistent with the Visual Privacy
 To maximise outlook and views to the public domain from principal rooms and private open spaces without compromising visual privacy. 				Objectives as outlook of open space is maximised where possible, without creating more than reasonable privacy impacts. The proposal is considered to deliver a sufficient level of amenity in this regard.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.2.2 Visual Privacy Performance Criteria				
i. Locate and orient new development to maximise				Building separation, locations of
visual privacy between buildings on site and				windows and private open spaces
adjacent buildings by:				and the use of privacy screening,
 Providing adequate building separation 		\square		blade walls and louvers contribute to
 Employing appropriate rear and site setbacks 				maximising visual privacy between
ii. Design building layouts to minimise direct		\bowtie		apartments.
overlooking of rooms and private open spaces				
adjacent to apartments by:				Where separation is unavoidably
 Locating balconies to screen other balconies and 	\square			less, i.e. in the corner of the
any ground level private open space				northern tower, privacy treatments
 Separating communal open space, common 		\boxtimes		such as balcony location, privacy
areas and access routes through the				screening and louvers are used to
development from the windows of rooms,				negate privacy impacts.
particularly habitable rooms				Notwithstanding this, separation
Changing the level between ground floor				has been reduced to the extent
apartments with their associated private open	\boxtimes			where privacy impact is still
space, and the public domain or communal open				considered to be able to occur
space (see Ground Floor Apartments				between units 320 and 330 (and all
iii. Use detailed site and building design elements		_		subsequent units above up to
to increase privacy without compromising access to	\square			level 4 -5). The surrounding
light and air. Design detailing may include:- offset				landscaping however, when
windows of apartments in new development and				matured will assist in delivering an
adjacent development windows; sill heights set at				acceptable level of privacy in this
minimum 1.2 metres above floor level; recessed				instance to not warrant further
balconies and/or vertical fins between adjacent				amendments in this instance.
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	\boxtimes			The proposed development is
residential identity for the development;				considered to be consistent with the
 To orient the visitor; 	\square			Building Entry Objectives as multiple
 To contribute positively to the streetscape and huilding force de design 		Ħ		communal entries with open
building facade design.	\bowtie			forecourts and which are easily
				identifiable are proposed.
4.3.1 Building Entry Performance Criteria				
i. Improve the presentation of the development to				
the street by:				Multiple communal entries are to be
 Locating entries so that they relate to the existing 	\boxtimes			provided, which integrate with the
street and subdivision pattern, street tree planting				public domain through the provision
and pedestrian access network;				of forecourt areas with feature paving
 Designing the entry as a clearly identifiable element of the building in the street; 	\boxtimes			and landscaping.
	*			Entry fovers are enacious fecture
 Utilising multiple entries—main entry plus private ground floor apartment entries—where it is 	\square			Entry foyers are spacious, feature glazing for clear sight lines and will
desirable to activate the street edge or reinforce				be secured with resident-access
a rhythm or entry along a street.				locked doors. Minimal level changes
a myann or onay along a succe.				
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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
ii. Provide as direct a physical and visual connection as possible between the street and the entry.	\boxtimes			between foyers, forecourts and adjoining public domain (entries from Hill Road are level with the adjoining
iii. Achieve clear lines of transition between the public street, the shared private, circulation spaces	\square			forecourt and public domain) to allow equitable access.
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). 				Separate entries for pedestrians and vehicles are provided and ground-floor apartments have individual
vii. Design entries and associated circulation space of an adequate size to allow movement of furniture between public and private spaces	\square			entries direct from the adjoining street to private open spaces. See above for discussion regarding ground floor direct access.
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.				Should the application be recommended for approval, a condition will be included in any consent for suitable mail facilities in appropriate locations shall be included in any consent.
 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. 				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Parking objectives as a suitable number of resident and visitor car
 To provide adequate car parking for the builder's users and visitors, depending on building type and proximity to public transport. 	\square			and bicycle parking spaces are provided within underground levels which do not impact upon the
 To integrate the location and design of car parking with the design of the site and the building. 				aesthetic design of the building. Further, the site is well positioned in relation to existing public transport links.
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				The proposed development is generally consistent with the parking requirements adopted this DCP.
development and the local area and the site's ability to accommodate car parking. 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				Only 28 fully disabled car parking spaces are provided in the basement. This is consistent with the previous approval for Block A (DA111/2011) which was approved providing only 10% disabled parking spaces. This has been incorporated into this subject application as a condition of consent. A suitable number of visitor parking
parking areas, where possible; integrating ventilation grills or screening devices of car park openings into the façade design and landscape				spaces is accommodated within the parking levels and additional casual spaces are provided in the

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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.	\boxtimes			surrounding streets. 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.
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			\boxtimes	Parking levels will not protrude more than 1.2 metres above ground level. Only casual on-street parking is provided at ground-level as required by the street provisions of the No.1 Burroway Road and Homebush Bay
uses, for example, retail and commercial along street edges with parking behind. 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	\boxtimes			West DCPs. Bicycle storage areas are provided within parking levels and are suitably accessible.
 with the following requirements: Generally provide a minimum of 1 space per dwelling; Studio – no spaces/dwelling; 1 bed – maximum 1 space/dwelling; 2 bed – maximum 1.5 space/dwelling; 3 bed – maximum 2 space/dwelling; Visitors – maximum 0.2 space/dwelling; The consent authority may permit variations to the above maximum rates on the basis of a 				A minimum of 1 parking space per dwelling is provided. For all 3 bedroom apartments, 2 car spaces are provided. Visitor spaces are provided at the required rate. No commercial or retail parking is
Transport and Traffic Management Plan which meets their approval. viii.Non-residential parking controls for Precinct A are excluded from this DCP and addressed through the precinct master plan.				required.
 ix. Provide car parking for convenience retail as follows: Employees: 2 spaces per tenancy; Patrons: gross floor area under 100sqm – managed on-street parking; gross floor area over 100sqm – 1 space per 40sqm. x. Provide car parking for cafes and restaurants as 			\boxtimes	
 follows: Employees: 2 spaces per tenancy; Patrons: 15 spaces per 100sqm (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 			\mathbb{X}	
authority and/or Auburn Council. xi. Provide 1 car parking space per 60sqm gross leasable floor area of commercial office development.			\boxtimes	
xii. Provide motorbike parking at the rate of 1 space per 25 car parking spaces. xiii.Provide secure bicycle parking in all residential	\boxtimes			a suitable number of motorcycle and bicycle storage areas are provided.
 developments in accordance with these requirements: Studio – none; 1 bed – none; 	\boxtimes			

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
2 bed - 0.5 spaces/dwelling;	\square			
 3 bed - 0.5 spaces/dwelling; 				
 Visitors – 1 per 15 dwellings. 				
xiv.Provide bicycle parking for commercial office				
development at the rate of:				
• 1 bicycle space per 300sqm gross leasable floor			\square	
area;				
 1 visitor space per 2,500sqm of gross leasable 			\square	
floor area.				
4.3.3 Pedestrian Access Objectives				The prepaged development is
 To promote residential flat development which is well connected to the street and contributes to 	\square			The proposed development is
well connected to the street and contributes to				considered to be consistent with the
the accessibility of the public domain.				Pedestrian Access objectives as
• To ensure that residents, including users of strollers and wheelchairs and people with	\square			barrier free communal entries are provided to access cores of all units.
bicycles are able to reach and enter their				
apartment and use communal areas via minimum				
grade ramps, paths, access ways or lifts.				
4.3.3 Pedestrian Access Performance Criteria				
i. Utilise the site and its planning to optimise	\square			The proposed building is stepped to
accessibility to the development				reflect the new topography of the
ii. Separate and clearly distinguish between				site. Ground-floor apartments have
pedestrian access ways and vehicle access ways	\square			individual entries from the respective
iii. Consider the provision of public through-site				streets and access cores are
pedestrian access ways in large development sites	\square			accessible from within parking areas.
iv. Provide high quality accessible routes to public				
and semi-public areas of the building and the site,	\square			Vehicular and pedestrian entries are
including major entries, lobbies, communal open				well separated and the proposed
space, site facilities, parking areas, public streets				street network provides vehicular and
and internal roads.				pedestrian links through the wider
v Promoto oquity by:				site (this will be continued as part of
v. Promote equity by:Ensuring the main building entrance is accessible				future applications).
for all from the street and from car parking areas;	\square			The 3 communal entries from Hill
 Integrating ramps into the overall building and 	\square			Road are to have level access from
landscape design.				the public domain to building foyers
vi. Design ground floor apartments to be accessible	\square			and lifts, providing the apartments
from the street, where applicable, and to their				serviced by these entries as barrier-
associated private open space.				free. Only minimal level changes are
vii. Provide barrier free access to at least 20	\square			proposed for the communal entries
percent of dwellings in the development.				from Footbridge Boulevard, Park
viii.Demonstrate that adaptable apartments can be				Street North and Waterways Street.
converted.				
4.3.4 Vehicle Access Objectives	N			
• To integrate adequate car parking and servicing	\square			The proposed development is
access without compromising street character,				considered to be consistent with the
landscape or pedestrian amenity and safety.To encourage the active use of street frontages.	\square			Vehicle Access objectives as entries are suitably located and integrated
- TO encourage the active use of street frontages.				into building elevations.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.3.4 Vehicle Access Performance Criteria				
i. Vehicular access is discouraged from Hill Road	\square			One vehicular access way is each
and from major east-west streets. Access is to be				provided to Footbridge Boulevard
provided from secondary streets where possible				and Park Street North. This is
ii. Ensure that pedestrian safety is maintained by	\boxtimes			consistent with the No.1 Burroway
minimising potential pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.				Road DCP 2006 requirements.
Design approaches include:- limiting the width of				
driveways to a maximum of 6 metres; limiting the				Driveway widths are not excessive (6
number of vehicle access points; ensuring clear site				metres) and are well setback from
lines at pedestrian and vehicle crossings; utilising traffic calming devices; separating and clearly				intersections and areas of high pedestrian activity (such as
distinguishing between pedestrian and vehicular				communal entries to the building).
access ways.				communal entries to the building).
iii. Ensure adequate separation distances between				The vehicle entries are integrated
vehicular entries and street intersections	\square			into the elevation and materials and
iv. Optimise the opportunities for active street				finishes used to reduce the impact
frontages and streetscape design by:				rather than highlight the opening.
 Making vehicle access points as narrow as 	\square			5 5 1 5
possible;				Service areas such as garbage
 Consolidating vehicle access within sites under 				storage (within specific rooms) and
single body corporate ownership;	\boxtimes			loading spaces are contained within
 Locating car park entry and access from 				the parking levels and not visible
secondary streets and lanes.	\boxtimes			from public areas. See however
v. Improve the appearance of car parking and				discussion provided under the
service vehicle entries, for example, by:				"Waste" heading of the SEPP 65
 Locating or screening garbage collection, loading 	\square			assessment of the report
and servicing areas visually away from the street;				regarding access to the basement
setting back or recessing car park entries from	\square			of garage trucks.
the main facade line;				
• Providing security doors to car park entries to	\boxtimes			
avoid blank 'holes' in facades;				
 Where doors are not provided, ensuring that the visible interview of the second distance of the secon	\boxtimes			
visible interior of the car park is incorporated into				
the façade design and material selection and that				
building services are concealed;				
 Returning the façade material into the car park entry recess for the extent visible from the street 	\square			
as a minimum.				
4.4 Building Configuration			l	
4.4.1 Apartment Layout Objectives				The proposed development is
• To ensure that apartment layouts are efficient	\square			considered to be consistent with the
and provide high standards of residential	\square			Apartment Layout objectives as
amenity.				layouts are suitably sized,
• To maximise the environmental performance of				dimensioned and as living areas are
apartments.	\square			orientated to maximise solar access
•				and aspect.
4.4.1 Apartment Layout Performance Criteria				
i. Provide apartments with the following amenity				
standards as a minimum:				
• Single-aspect apartments are limited in depth to		\square		Refer to non-compliance
8 metres;				discussion of the Residential Flat
• The back of a kitchen is no more than 8 metres		\square		Design Code (above) in relation to
from a window;				single-aspect apartment depths.
• The width of cross-over or cross-through				Generally, no objection is raised to
apartments over 15 metres deep is 4 metres or	\boxtimes			the kitchen locations and
greater to avoid deep narrow apartment layouts.				apartment depth.
ii. Ensure apartment layouts are resilient and				All propo through an article at
adaptable over time, for example by:				All cross-through apartments are a
 Accommodating a variety of furniture arrangements; 	\boxtimes			minimum of 4 metres wide.
arrangements; Providing for a range of activities and privacy	<u> </u>			Apartment lavouts are considered
levels between different spaces within the	\boxtimes			Apartment layouts are considered satisfactory as they orientate living
apartment;				areas and private open spaces to

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Utilising flexible room sizes and proportions or 	\square			optimise solar access and aspect,
 open plans; Ensuring circulation by stairs, corridors and through rooms is planned as efficiently as possible, thereby increasing the amount of floor 				generally allow for flexibility of furniture layout, enable suitable levels of visual and acoustic privacy and are suitably dimensioned.
space in rooms. iii. Design apartment layouts which respond to the natural environment and optimise site opportunities,				
 Providing private open space in the form of a balcony, a terrace, a courtyard or a garden for every apartment; 	\square			
 Orienting main living spaces toward the primary outlook and aspect and away from neighbouring noise sources or windows; 	\square			
 Locating main living spaces adjacent to main private open space; Locating habitable rooms, and where possible 	\boxtimes			
 Localing habitable rooms, and where possible kitchens and bathrooms, on the external face of the buildings, thereby maximising the number of rooms with windows. 	\square			
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.	\square			Refer to non-compliance discussion of the Residential Flat Design Code (above) in relation to natural ventilation.
v. Avoid locating kitchen as part of the main circulation spaces of an apartment, such as a	\bowtie			
hallway or entry space. vi. Include adequate storage space in apartment. vii. Ensure apartment layouts and dimensions facilitate furniture removal and placement.	$\square \boxtimes$			Refer to non-compliance discussion of the Residential Flat Design Code (above) in relation to storage.
 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. 	\bowtie			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Apartment Mix objectives as an acceptable mix of studio and 1, 2, and 3 bedroom apartments are proposed which will cater for a range of household requirements, housing choice and affordability.
 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. 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. 				 The proposed development consists of: 120 x 1 bedroom apartments (48%); 113 x 2 bedroom apartments (45%); 18 x 3 bedroom apartments (7%); Ground-floor levels contain a mixture of all of the above types of apartments.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
iii. Optimise the number of accessible and adaptable apartments.				Accessible and visitable apartments are promoted. The submitted statement of Environmental Effects advises that 56 apartments or 22% are fully adaptable and the majority of apartments are visitable (via provision of lifts and at grade wheelchair access).
				Only 28 fully disabled car parking spaces are provided in the basement. This is consistent with the previous approval for Block A (DA111/2011) which was approved providing only 10% disabled parking spaces. This has been incorporated into this subject application as a condition of consent.
4.4.3 Balconies ObjectivesTo provide all apartments with private open	\boxtimes			The proposed development is
space.				considered to be consistent with the
 To ensure balconies are functional and responsive to the environment thereby promoting the enjoyment of outdoor living for apartment residents. 	\square			Balconies objectives as all apartments are provided with suitably sized private open spaces which integrate with the overall architectural
 To ensure that balconies are integrated into the overall architectural form and detail of residential 	\square			form of the building and provide casual overlooking of communal and
flat buildings. To contribute to the safety and liveliness of the 				public areas.
street by allowing for casual overlooking and address.				
 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. 	\square			All apartments have at least one balcony. Access is provided directly from living areas and where possible, secondary access is provided from
ii. Primary balconies for one-bedroom apartments are to have a minimum depth of 2 metres and a	\square			primary bedrooms.
minimum area of 8sqm. Primary balconies for two- and three bedroom apartments are to have a minimum depth of 2.4 metres and a minimum area of 10sqm.				All 1 bedroom apartments have private open spaces of 2 metres depth and at least 8sqm. All except 4 of the 2 bedroom apartments have
 Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must provide scale plans of balcony with furniture layout to confirm adequate, useable space. 			\boxtimes	2.4 metre deep and 10sqm private open spaces. The 4 variations provide sufficient areas, however balcony depth ranges from 2 metres
 iii. Primary balconies are to be: Located adjacent to the main living areas, such as living room, dining room or kitchen to extend 	\boxtimes			to 2.3 metres. Given the minor nature of the non-compliance, a variation is supported.
 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 of balconies in any development. Consider supplying a tap and gas point. 	\boxtimes			
iv. Consider secondary balconies, including Juliet				Secondary balconies or terraces are

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 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. 	\mathbb{X}			provided to cross-through/dual- aspect apartments and generally accessed from bedrooms.
 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; 				Private open spaces are provided in the form of terraces, balconies and winter gardens as the orientation and aspect of the building dictates.
 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 	\boxtimes			
 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:				Transparent balustrades are proposed through-out to maximise solar access, casual surveillance and to maximise views.
 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 expected. 	\square			All apartments are to be provided with a primary balcony of at least 2 metres in depth. The majority of apartments have balconies of greater
 interior, especially at night; 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. 	\square			depth to accommodate more outdoor furniture.
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.				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.
 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. 				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.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 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 			\boxtimes	ceiling heights of 2.7 metres. Ceiling heights are maximised but limited by the overall building height restrictions of the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006.
 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 		\boxtimes		This is considered acceptable for general solar access and general residential amenity. The building does not consist of
 flexibility of use; 2.7 metre minimum for all habitable rooms on all other floors; 2.4 metre minimum for all non-habitable rooms; 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; 			\boxtimes	any double height apartments and additional heights for future changes of use are not a necessity as the Block D is identified by the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 as a residential site with only minimal opportunity for retail/commercial
 For two-storey units with a two storey void space, 2.4 metre minimum. 			\boxtimes	use on the Park Street North and Waterways Street corner.
ii. Double height spaces with mezzanines count as two storeys.			\boxtimes	Waterway's Offeet comer.
 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; 	\boxtimes			
 Enable well proportioned rooms: for example, smaller rooms often feel larger and more 	\bowtie			
 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 	\square			
bathroom and storage areas rather than habitable spaces;Promote the use of ceiling fans for cooling and heating distribution.	\boxtimes			
 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 apartments with 	\boxtimes			
 deep floor plans; Enable the effectiveness of light shelves in enhancing daylight distribution into deep interiors. 	\square			
v. Developments which seek to vary the recommended ceiling heights must demonstrate that apartments will receive satisfactory daylight (e.g. Shallow apartments with large amount of	\boxtimes			
window area). 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.				

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 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. 				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Flexibility objectives as layouts promote changes to furniture
 To promote 'long life loose fit' buildings, which can accommodate whole or partial changes of use. 				arrangement and a suitable number can be adapted to the changing needs of residents.
 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				Multiple communal entries and access cores are provided to serve the different areas of the building. Block D is earmarked to be predominantly residential. While the potential for commercial has been provided within the No 1 Burroway DCP the applicant has not elected to
and/or movable wall systems. ii. Provide a multi-use space with kitchenette within each development to be available for the use of residents.	\square			provide commercial space in this instance and this is considered acceptable in this instance.
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	\square			A multi use communal room has been provided in the proposal located on the lower ground floor of the building in the north eastern corner of the site.
independent adults living together or a live/work situation. 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 two adjacent apartments to be				Apartment layout provides for basic changes to internal configuration.
 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; 		\boxtimes		Accessible and visitable apartments are promoted. The submitted statement of Environmental Effects advises that
 Providing a minimum of 75% visitable apartments within each development; that is, where the living room is accessible; Optimising pedestrian mobility and access to 	\boxtimes			56 apartments or 22% are fully adaptable and the majority of apartments are visitable (via provision of lifts and at grade
 Designing developments to meet AS3661 Slip- Resistant Surface Standard for pedestrian areas; 	\boxtimes			wheelchair access). Only 28 fully disabled car parking
 Ensuring wheelchair accessibility between designated dwellings, the street and all common facilities. 				spaces are provided in the basement. This is consistent with the previous approval for Block A (DA111/2011) which was approved providing only 10% disabled parking spaces. This has been incorporated into this subject

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				application as a condition of consent.
 4.4.6 Ground Floor Apartments Objectives To contribute to residential streetscape character and to create active safe streets. To increase the housing and lifestyle choices available in apartment buildings. To ensure that ground floor apartments achieve good amenity. 	\boxtimes			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.
 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 				All ground-floor apartments are setback from the boundaries with adjoining streets. These setback areas are utilised for generally substantial private terraces accessible from internal living areas, bounded by fencing and landscaping which provides sufficient visual privacy.
 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. 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 home offices accessible from the street. iii. 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 				The provision of separate entries to ground floor and podium level apartments was raised with the with the applicant who responded with amended landscaping plans showing <i>indicative</i> locations (denoted by arrows) for ground floor or podium level entries however this has not been shown on the amended architectural plans. A deferred commencement condition of consent shall be imposed requiring that direct access be provided to at least 80% of ground floor/podium level apartments.
 access in winter and shade in summer. 4.4.7 Home Offices Objectives To promote economic growth in the town centre. 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 				The Home Office objectives of the DCP are not relevant to the proposed development as it does not contain any specific or designated home office apartments.
and inguistically diverse backgrounds.			\boxtimes	

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4.4.7 Home Offices Performance Criteria				
i. Home offices are not allowed to conduct			\square	The proposed development does not
business which involves the registration of the				contain any specific or designated
building under the Factories, Shops and Industries				home office apartments. Generous
Act 1962.				study rooms are provided within
ii. Home offices are to have no traffic or parking			\square	many apartments but are for casual
implications on the neighbourhood/street.				use rather than for formal home
iii. Home offices are to seek to minimise conflict				offices.
with domestic activities.				
iv. Home offices are to have the flexibility of being able to convert to become part of the residence.			\square	
v. Home offices are to have a clearly identifiable				
area, ideally designed to close-off from the rest of			\square	
the dwelling for purposes of safety, security and				
privacy.	_			
vi. The work activity is not to interfere with the			\square	
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.			N	
vii. Home offices are to have:			\bowtie	
 Adequate storage areas; 			\square	
 Separate business phone/fax; Large mailbox suitable for business mail; 	H			
 Large mailbox suitable for business mail; Any special utility services needed (e.g. separate 				
power metering).			X	
viii.Home offices are not allowed to display any				
goods in a window or otherwise.			\square	
ix. Home offices are not allowed to exhibit any			<u> </u>	
notice, advertisement or sign, other than a notice,			\square	
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	\boxtimes			The proposed development is
dual aspect apartments.				considered to be consistent with the
 To contribute positively to the form and articulation of building facade and its relationship 	\boxtimes			Internal Circulation objectives as spacious access hallways and
to the urban environment.				apartments are provided.
• To create safe and pleasant spaces for the				apariments are provided.
circulation of people and their personal	\square			
possessions.				
• To encourage interaction and recognition	\boxtimes			
between residents to contribute to a sense of				
community and improve perceptions of safety.				
4.4.8 Internal Circulation Performance Criteria				
i. Increase amenity and safety in circulation				
spaces by:				Corridor forcer and holloway widths
 Providing generous corridor widths and ceiling heights, particularly in lobbies, outside lifts and 	\boxtimes			Corridor, foyer and hallway widths are sufficiently lit, articulated and
apartment entry doors;				dimensioned to promote safety and
 Providing appropriate levels of lighting, including 				movement of residents and their
the use of natural daylight, where possible;	\boxtimes			belongings.
 Minimising corridor lengths to give short, clear 				
sight lines;	\bowtie			Multiple access cores are provided to
 Avoiding tight corners; 	\square			service the different areas of the
	KN			building.
		1	1	

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Providing legible signage noting apartment numbers, common areas and general directional 	\boxtimes			
finding; Providing adequate ventilation. 	\boxtimes			
 ii. Support better apartment building layouts by: Designing buildings with multiple cores which increase the number of entries along a street, 	\square			
 increase the number of vertical circulation points, and give more articulation to the facade; Limiting the number of units off a circulation core on a single level. 	\boxtimes			
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:	\boxtimes			
 Developments can demonstrate the achievement of the desired streetscape character and entry response; 				
 response; Where developments can demonstrate a high level of amenity for common lobbies, corridors and units. 	\boxtimes			
iv. Articulate longer corridors. Design solutions may include:- changing the direction or width of a corridor; utilising a series of foyer areas; providing	\boxtimes			
windows along or at the end of a corridor. v. Minimise maintenance and maintain durability by using robust materials in common circulation areas.	\boxtimes			
 4.4.9 Storage Objectives To provide adequate storage for everyday household items within easy access of the apartment 		\boxtimes		Storage is proposed to all units within the development however the core issue in this regard is that
 apartment. To provide storage for sporting, leisure, fitness and hobby equipment. 	\boxtimes			as per the submitted unit matrix the nominated volumes do not comply with the minimum stipulated requirements outlined below.
 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 – 6cum; 1-bed – 6cum; 2-bed – 8cum; 3 and 3+ bed – 10cum; This storage is to be excluded from FSR calculations. 				Apartments are to have varying levels of storage areas. Some are to have cupboards, study rooms and nooks while some do not have any substantial storage internally. All however will have individual, secure storage cages with the parking levels for storage of a range of belongings.
 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 				It was requested by the applicant to submit a building matrix which summarised the total amount of storage available for each unit. The matrix supplied indicates proposed areas which do not comply with the minimum internal
 stairs; Dedicated storage rooms on each floor within the development, which can be leased by residents as required; 				storage space. All units have access to basement storage area. A deferred commencement requirement is recommended to
 Dedicated and/or leasable storage in internal or basement car parks. Leasing storage provides choice and minimises the impact of storage on housing affordability. 	\boxtimes			ensure that information is provided to demonstrate all units within the building have sufficient storage provided in accordance with this control.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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; 	\boxtimes			Designated bicycle parking areas are provided in the parking levels.
 Bicycles. Bicycle storage should be a combination of secured and chained storage located in convenient and visible locations. 	\square			
 visible locations. iv. Ensure that storage separated from apartments is secure for individual use. v. Where basement storage is provided: 	\boxtimes			
 Ensure that it does not compromise natural ventilation in car parks or create potential conflicts with fire regulations; 	\square			
• Exclude it from FSR calculations. vi. Consider providing additional storage in smaller apartments in the form of built-in cupboards to	\boxtimes			
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. 				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.
4.5.1 Acoustic Amenity Performance Criteria i. 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 ii. Minimum building separations are:				Generally suitable building separation is provided to allow sufficient separation between private open space areas. Concern is still raised regarding acoustic
 Up to 4 storeys/12 metres: 0 12 metres between habitable rooms / balconies: 		\square		and visual privacy at the convergence point in the north western corner of the building.
 9 metres between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms; 6 metres between non-habitable rooms. 		\bowtie		See discussion under the building separation section of the SEPP 65 Assessment.
 5 to 8 storeys/12-25 metres: 18 metres between habitable rooms/balconies; 		\square		Like-use areas of apartments are grouped to avoid acoustic
 o 13 metres between habitable rooms/balconies and non-habitable rooms; o 9 metres between non-habitable rooms. iii. Arrange apartments within a development to 		\boxtimes		grouped to avoid acoustic disturbance of neighbouring apartments, i.e. bedrooms adjoin bedrooms, living areas adjoin living areas.
 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, 	\square			Where possible, noisier areas such as bathrooms and laundries are distanced from bedrooms.
 bedrooms with bedrooms; Using storage or circulation zones within an apartment to buffer noise from adjacent apartments, mechanical services or corridors and 	\boxtimes			
 lobby areas; Minimising the amount of party (shared) walls with other apartments. 	\square			All apartments are to have double-
iv. Design the internal apartment layout to separate noisier spaces from quieter spaces by grouping	\square			glazed openings.
uses within an apartment—bedrooms with bedrooms and service areas like kitchen, bathroom, laundry together.				The Acoustic Report provided with the application, prepared by Acoustic Logic Consultancy Pty Ltd, does not identify the requirement for any

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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	\boxtimes			specialist seals to doors.
conflict with streetscape or other amenity requirements. vi. Reduce noise transmission from common corridors or outside the building by providing seals at entry doors.	\boxtimes			Like use rooms of apartments and neighbouring apartments are grouped to avoid noise disturbance,
vii. Provide a detailed noise and vibration impact assessment report for residential buildings affected by surrounding uses.	\square			e.g. bedrooms adjoin bedrooms, living rooms adjoin living rooms etc.
 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. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight Access objectives
 To provide adequate ambient lighting and minimise the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours. 	\boxtimes			as the orientation of living areas allows for daylight infiltration.
 To provide residents with the ability to adjust the quantity of daylight to suit their needs. 	\square			
 4.5.2 Daylight Access Performance Criteria i. Orient new residential flat development to optimise northern aspect. 	\square			The communal courtyard receives up to four hours of solar access to
ii. For 1-2 storey developments, provide living rooms and principal ground level open spaces with			\bowtie	more than 75% of the courtyard during summer to equinox period.
at least 2 hours sunlight between 9.00am and 3.00pm 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		\boxtimes		This reduces to less than three hours to approximately 30% in winter (March to September). This is unavoidable given the indicate block plan and building height massing as per the 1 Burroway Road DCP. The development is acceptable in this regard.
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. 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		\boxtimes		The locality is considered to be a future dense urban area (once redevelopment is complete) and thus the reduced requirement is applicable. Approximately 75.2% of all apartments achieve 2 hours of solar access. Notwithstanding this concern is still raised regarding the amenity of units described under the "Building Separation" section of the assessment report.
minimum standards must demonstrate how site constraints and orientation prohibit the achievement of these standards and address energy efficiency. iv. Design for shading and glare control, particularly in summer, by:				The applicant advises that 31 or 12.4% of the units in the proposal are south facing and single aspect.
 Using shading devices, such as eaves, awnings, colonnades, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting; Optimising the number of north-facing living 	\boxtimes			Overhanging balconies and louvers are proposed to provide shading to private open spaces.
 spaces; Providing external horizontal shading to north- facing windows; 	\square			
 Providing vertical shading to east or west windows; Using high performance glass but minimising external glare off windows; 	\boxtimes			Should the application be recommended for approval, a

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 Avoiding reflective films; Using a glass reflectance below 20 percent; Considering reduced tint glass. 	\mathbb{X}			condition shall be included in any consent in regards to reflectivity of glazing.
v. The use of light wells as a primary source of daylight in habitable rooms is prohibited. Where they are used, they are to be fully open to the sky	\square			Light wells are not proposed for primary access to daylight.
and their dimensions relate to building separation. 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.		\boxtimes		Given the orientation of the site and scale of development permitted, it is inevitable that overshadowing will occur.
vii. Shadow diagrams showing the impact of a proposal on adjacent residential developments and their private open space will be required.	\boxtimes			
 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. 				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Natural Ventilation objectives as all habitable rooms, and where possible
 To provide natural ventilation in non habitable rooms, where possible. 	\square			non-habitable rooms, have sufficient openings for ventilation and BASIX
 To reduce energy consumption by minimising the use of mechanical ventilation, particularly air conditioning. 				commitments dictate energy consumption requirements. Non- compliances with the number of dual- aspect rooms are discussed below. Concern is still raised regarding the natural ventilation interpretation and its perceived compliance by the applicant. This is discussed in
				greater detail in the next section of the report.
<i>4.5.3 Natural Ventilation Performance Criteria</i> i. Plan the site to promote and guide natural breezes by:				The building and apartment layouts
 Orienting buildings to maximise the use of prevailing winds; 	\square			are designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of open-
 Locating vegetation to direct breezes and cool air as it flows across the site; Selecting planting or trees that do not inhibit 	\boxtimes			plan living areas and generous openings to living areas and bedrooms.
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		\square		All of the living areas of single-aspect apartments are generally within 8 metres of openings. Where natural
 Increase potential for natural ventilation, by: Providing dual aspect apartments, e.g. cross 	\boxtimes			ventilation cannot be provided, mechanical ventilation which satisfies
through and corner apartments;Facilitating convective currents by designing units which draw cool air in at lower levels and allow				the BASIX performance criteria is proposed.
warm air to escape at higher levels, for example, maisonette apartments and two-storey apartments.				The applicant advises that 65% of the units are cross ventilated. This figure was disputed by Council
 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 	\boxtimes			and requested to be reviewed in Council's additional information letter. The applicant has responded advising that "Council
 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 	\boxtimes			may not have taken into account of the apartments that incorporate "over corridor" ducted cross ventilation"
apartment to be compartmentalised for efficient				This mechanical methodology,

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
summer cooling or winter heating. v. A minimum of 60% of residential apartments are to be naturally ventilated.		\boxtimes		while not optimal achieves technical compliance with the Ventilation requirements and
vi. A minimum of 25% of kitchens within a development are to be naturally ventilated.	\square			accordingly the development is considered acceptable in this
vii. Select doors and operable windows to maximise natural ventilation opportunities established by the apartment layout. Design solutions may include:-	\bowtie			regard.
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 viii. Coordinate design for natural ventilation with passive solar design techniques.	\square			
ix. Explore innovative technologies to naturally ventilate internal building areas or rooms—such as bathrooms, laundries and underground car parks— for example with stack effect ventilation or solar			\boxtimes	
chimneys. x. Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how natural ventilation can be satisfactorily achieved, particularly in relation to habitable rooms.	\boxtimes			
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 			\mathbb{X}	The Awnings and Signage Objectives are not applicable to the proposed development as no awnings over the public domain or any signage are
streetscape character and with the development in scale, detail and overall design.			\square	proposed.
4.6.1 Awnings and Signage Performance Criteria <u>Awnings</u> i. Encourage pedestrian activity on streets by				No awnings over the surrounding
 providing awnings to retail strips: Complement the height, depth and form of the desired character or existing pattern of awnings; Provide sufficient protection for sun and rain. 			\boxtimes	public domain are proposed. In this instance, where the proposal consists of units for a wholly residential use and where pedestrian
ii. Contribute to the legibility of the development and amenity of the public domain by locating local awnings over residential building entries.			\boxtimes	traffic is to be limited, no awnings are considered necessary.
iii. Enhance safety for pedestrians by providing under-awning lighting.			\boxtimes	
iv. New awnings are to follow the general alignment of existing awnings in the street.			\boxtimes	
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			\boxtimes	
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			\boxtimes	

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
be horizontal.				
vii. All awnings are to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 (SEPP 64) – Advertising and Signage. Signage			\square	
i. Signage is to be integrated with the design of the development by responding to scale,			\boxtimes	No signage of any kind is proposed
proportions and architectural detailing. ii. Signage is to provide clear and legible way-			\square	under this application. Again, being a residential development, no signage
finding for residents and visitors. iii. Under-awning signage is limited to one sign per residential building plus and sign per commercial or			\square	is considered necessary. Further, should the proposal be
residential building plus one sign per commercial or retail tenancy. iv. Signage on blinds is not permitted.			\boxtimes	recommended for approval, a condition can be included in any consent requiring further applications
 v. Signage of binds is not permitted. v. Conceal or integrate the light source to any illuminated signage within the sign. vi. Illuminated signage is only permitted where it does not compromise residential amenity. 			\boxtimes	be submitted to Council for the erection of any signage.
vii. All signage is to comply with State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 (SEPP 64) – Advertising and Signage.			\square	
4.6.2.Facade Objectives				
To promote high architectural quality in buildings.To ensure that new developments have facades	\square			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
which define and enhance the public domain and desired street character.	\square			Facade objectives as elevations of high architectural design quality
 To ensure that building elements are integrated into the overall building form and facade design. 	\square			which include modulation and articulation are proposed.
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 aimple or complex patterns.				Elevations are provided in accordance with the scale requirements of the No.1 Burroway Road and Homebush Bay West DCPs and consist of high-quality design elements.
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				A high level of modulation, articulation and architectural feature elements are incorporated to provide visually interesting and varied facades. Unsightly elements such as services, piping and plant is to be suitably
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				piping and plant is to be suitably located and/or screened so as not to detract from the visual quality of facades.
site using elements such as sun shading, light				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
shelves and bay windows as environmental controls, depending on the facade orientation. iv. Express important corners by giving visual prominence to parts of the facade, for example, a change in building articulation, material or colour,	\boxtimes			
roof expression or increased height. v. Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall facade and balcony	\square			
design. vi. Coordinate security grills/screens, ventilation and car park entry doors with the overall facade design.	\boxtimes			
vii. Integrate the design of garage entries with the building facade design, locating them on secondary streets where possible.	\square			
 4.6.3 Roof Design Objectives To provide quality roof designs, which contribute to the overall design and performance of regidential flat buildings 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Roof Design objectives as a flat roof
 residential flat buildings. To integrate the design of the roof into the overall facade, building composition and desired contextual response. 	\boxtimes			with no elements which detract from the overall building appearance is proposed.
 To increase the longevity of the building through weather protection. 	\boxtimes			
 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. 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 	\boxtimes			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. Some of the roof areas (where the stepped building elements are evident – Level 6) is utilised for common open space areas and is rendered an attractive useful space via the provision of pergolas and landscaping.
iii. Design roofs to respond to the orientation of the site, for example, by using eaves and skillion roofs to respond to sun access.	\square			
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:				
 Providing space and appropriate building systems to support the desired landscape design 	\boxtimes			
 (see Landscape Design and Open Space); Incorporating shade structures and wind screens to encourage open space use; Ensuring open space is accessible. 	\boxtimes			

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
vi. Facilitate the use or future use of the roof for				Comment
sustainable functions, for example: allow rainwater	\bowtie			
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.				
4.7 Building Performance				-
4.7.1 Energy Efficiency Objectives				
 To reduce the necessity for mechanical heating 	\square			The proposed development is
and cooling.	$\overline{\boxtimes}$			consistent with the Energy Efficiency
 To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. 				objectives as a BASIX Certificate
 To minimise greenhouse gas emissions. To support and promote repeated and promote repeated and promote and promote repeated and promote and promote				with relevant energy commitments,
 To support and promote renewable energy initiatives. 	\bowtie			and specialised reports with recommendations in relation to wind,
 To use natural climatic advantages of the coastal 				geotechnical and noise impacts are
location such as cooling summer breezes, and	\boxtimes			provided with the application.
exposure to unobstructed winter sunlight.				
 To provide a suitable environment for proposed 	_			
uses, having regard to wind impacts and noise.	\square			
To ensure that land is geotechnically suitable for				
development and can be feasibly remediated or	\square			
any contaminants to a level adequate for the				
proposed use.				
4.7.1 Energy Efficiency Performance Criteria				
i. Incorporate passive solar design techniques to				Delevent energy officiency
optimise heat storage in winter and heat transfer in				Relevant energy efficiency commitments are included in the
summer by: Maximising thermal mass in floor and walls in				accompanying BASIX Certificate and
northern rooms of dwelling/building;	\boxtimes			the implementation shall be
 Polishing concrete floors and/or using tiles or 				reinforced by a condition of consent,
timber floors rather than carpets;	\boxtimes			should the application be
 Limiting the number of single aspect apartments 				recommended for approval.
with a southerly aspect (SW-SE) to a maximum		\square		
of 10 percent of the total units proposed;			_	
 Insulating roof/ceiling to R2.0, external walls to 	\boxtimes			Refer to non-compliance
R1.0 and the floor—including separation from				discussion of the Residential Flat
basement car parking—to R1.0; Minimising the overshadowing of any solar	<u> </u>		_	Design Code (above) in relation to solar access and south-facing
collectors.	\boxtimes			single-aspect apartments.
ii. Improve the control of space heating and				enigie aspeet apartmenter
cooling by:				
Designing heating/cooling systems to target only				
those spaces which require heating or cooling,	\bowtie			
not the whole apartment;				
 Designing apartments so that entries open into 	\square			
lobbies or vestibules and are isolated from living				
areas by doorways; Allowing for adjustable awnings and blinds to be	<u> </u>		_	
attached to the outside of windows to keep the	\square			
heat out in summer:				
 Providing gas bayonets to living areas, where 	\square			
gas is available;	<u> </u>			
 Providing reversible ceiling fans for improving air 	\square			
movement in summer and for distributing heated				
air in winter.				
iii. Provide or plan for future installation of solar				
collectors and photovoltaic panels, for example by:				
 Designing the roof so that solar collectors and about the solar solar collectors and 	\square			
photovoltaic panels can be mounted parallel to	<u> </u>			
the roof plane;Locating trees where they will not shade existing				
or planned solar and photovoltaic installations.	\square			
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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
 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 	\boxtimes			
 individual dwellings; Installing water-saving devices, such as flow regulators, AAA (or higher) rated shower heads and tap aerators. 	\boxtimes			
 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; 	\boxtimes			
 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; 	\boxtimes			
 Using separate switches for special purpose lighting; 	\square			
 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. 	\boxtimes			
vi. Maximise the efficiency of household appliancesby:Selecting an energy source with minimum	\boxtimes			
 Selecting an energy source with minimum greenhouse emissions; Installing high efficiency refrigerators/freezers, 	\boxtimes			
 clothes washers and dishwashers; Providing areas for clothes to be dried through natural ventilation. 	\boxtimes			
vii. Provide an Energy Performance Report from a suitably qualified consultant to accompany any development application for a new building. Nathers	\boxtimes			
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.	\boxtimes			
 4.7.2 Maintenance Objectives To ensure long life and ease of maintenance for the development. 	\boxtimes			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.
4.7.2 Maintenance Performance Criteriai. Design windows to enable cleaning from inside the building, where possible.	\square			Should the application be recommended for approval, relevant
ii. Select manually operated systems, such as blinds, sunshades, pergolas and curtains in	\bowtie			conditions in relation to use of high- quality materials and general
preference to mechanical systems. iii. Incorporate and integrate building maintenance systems into the design of the building form, roof and facade.	\boxtimes			maintenance of the site, shall be included in any consent.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
iv. Select durable materials, which are easily	\square			
cleaned and are graffiti resistant.	<u> </u>			
v. Select appropriate landscape elements and	\boxtimes			
vegetation and provide appropriate irrigation systems (see Landscape Design).				
vi. For developments with communal open space,				
provide a garden maintenance and storage area,	\boxtimes			
which is efficient and convenient to use and is				
connected to water and drainage.				
4.7.3 Waste Management Objectives				The proposed development is
 To avoid the generation of waste through design, material selection and building practices. 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the
 To plan for the types, amount and disposal of 				Waste Management objectives as
waste to be generated during demolition,	\boxtimes			suitable arrangements and facilities
excavation and construction of the development.				for waste disposal and storage are
To encourage waste minimisation, including				proposed.
source separation, reuse and recycling.		\square		
 To ensure efficient storage and collection of waste and quality design of facilities. 				
4.7.3 Waste Management Performance Criteria				
i. Incorporate existing built elements into new	\square			Suitable waste management plans
work, where possible.				(construction and ongoing) are
ii. Recycle and reuse demolished materials, where	\square			supplied with the application and
possible.	\boxtimes			appropriate facilities are proposed
iii. Specify building materials that can be reused and recycled at the end of their life.				throughout the building, to be managed by an appointed caretaker.
iv. Integrate waste management processes into all	\boxtimes			managed by an appointed caretaker.
stages of the project, including the design stage.				Waste management for new
v. Support waste management during the design				buildings in a redeveloping area
stage by:				needs to be collected on site
 Specifying modestly for the project needs; Reducing waste by utilising the standard 		\square		rather than traditional brown fields site collection on the street.
product/component sizes of the materials to be	\square			site collection on the street.
used;				The applicant was notified of this
Incorporating durability, adaptability and ease of	\boxtimes			requirement in the additional
future services upgrades.				information request letter and
vi. Prepare a waste management plan for green	\boxtimes			provided the following response
and putrescible waste, garbage, glass, containers				"Council's change in policy
and paper. vii. Locate storage areas for rubbish bins away from				"Council's change in policy should have been raised at pre DA
the front of the development where they have a	\square			and be reflected in its
significant negative impact on the streetscape, on				development controls. The
the visual presentation of the building entry and on				basements cannot be redesigned
the amenity of residents, building users and pedestrians.				at this stage to provide adequate access/height clearance."
viii. Provide every dwelling with a waste cupboard or	\square			access/neight clearance.
temporary storage area of sufficient size to hold a	\boxtimes			The applicant's proposal is to
single day's waste and to enable source separation.				provide a dedicated collection
ix. Incorporate on-site composting, where possible,	\boxtimes			point on the street.
in self contained composting units on balconies or				
as part of the shared site facilities. x. Supply waste management plans with any				The proposal to collect garbage on street is not acceptable. The
Development Application as required by the NSW	\boxtimes			design change may be provided in
Waste Board.	ت ـــــ			the basement or at grade on site.
				Accordingly a deferred
				commencement condition has
				been included in the recommendation of the report.

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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 	\boxtimes			The proposed development is consistent with the Water
runoff. To encourage integrated water management, that 	\boxtimes			Conservation objectives as suitable commitments are included in the
is, capturing stormwater and/or rainwater and				accompanying BASIX Certificate and
storing on site for both external and internal use.	\boxtimes			to be implemented in the development.
 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 nonpotable 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 				The water conservation criteria for the proposal are dictated by the commitments included in the corresponding BASIX Certificate, which is deemed to be appropriate.
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. 	\square			
vi. Avoid the use of lead- or bitumen-based paints on roofs, as rainwater cannot be collected from	\square			
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.	\boxtimes			
4.8 Public Art + Design			1	
 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. 			\times	The proposed development does not include any items of public art.
4.8 Public Art and Design Performance Criteria i. Artworks are to be integrated into broader			\square	The proposed development does not
development and planning. ii. Art and design that enhances the pedestrian			\boxtimes	include any items of public art.
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			\boxtimes	
locality and its culture, are to be avoided. vi. Elements such as seating, paving, bus shelters			\bowtie	
and other street furniture, whilst being functional, are to be visually appealing and of a high design quality.			\square	

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

Auburn Development Contributions Plan 2007

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 and 3 bedroom dwellings. The proposed development, consisting of 120 x 1 bedroom dwellings, 113 x 2 bedroom dwellings and 18 x 3 bedroom dwellings, generates a total contribution of \$823,694.97 as at 23 October 2011. This figure is subject to indexation as per the Plan.

If the proposal is recommended for approval, relevant conditions shall be imposed on any consent requiring the payment of these contributions prior to the issue of a construction certificate for the development.

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))

It is considered that the proposed development will have no significant adverse environmental, social or economic impacts in the locality.

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

The subject site and locality is known to be affected by flooding. Council's Engineering Department have assessed the application and raise no objections to the proposal in relation to flooding.

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. Accordingly, the site can be said to be suitable to accommodate the proposal. The proposed development has been assessed in regard it its environmental

47 Hill Road, Wentworth Point (cont'd)

consequences and having regard to this assessment, it is considered that the development is suitable in the context of the site and surrounding locality.

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

Advertised (newspaper) \boxtimes Mail \boxtimes Sign \boxtimes Not Required \square

In accordance with Council's Notification of Development Proposals Development Control Plan, the proposal was publicly exhibited for a period of thirty (30) days between 1 March 2011 to 31 March 2011. Other than the submission form Sydney Olympic Park Authority and Roads and Traffic authority which is detailed above, the notification generated no submissions in respect of the proposal.

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 foregoing analysis it is considered that the development, if carried out subject to the conditions set out in the recommendation below, will have no significant adverse impacts on the public interest.

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, the No.1 Burroway Road DCP 2006 and the Homebush Bay DCP are sought.

Having regard to the assessment of the proposal from a merit perspective, Council may be satisfied that the development has been responsibly designed and provides for acceptable levels of amenity for future residents. It is considered that the proposal successfully minimises adverse impacts on the amenity of neighbouring properties. Hence the development, irrespective of the departures noted above, is consistent with the intentions of Council's planning controls and represents a form of development contemplated by the relevant statutory and non statutory controls applying to the land.

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, and the development may be approved subject to deferred commencement conditions of consent.